

*Profile  
of  
Injuries  
in  
Georgia  
2005*

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

---

Georgia Department of Human Resources ..... B.J. Walker, Commissioner  
Division of Public Health ..... Stuart Brown, M.D., Director  
Environmental Health & Injury Prevention Branch..... Michael R. Smith, M.S., Director  
Injury Prevention Section ..... Lisa Dawson, Director  
Epidemiology Branch ..... Paul Blake, M.D., M.P.H., Director  
Chronic Disease, Injury, and Environmental Epidemiology Section  
..... Kenneth E. Powell, M.D., M.P.H., Chief  
Office of Health Information and Policy..... Gordon R. Freymann, M.P.H., Director

## *Suggested Citation*

Yeager DM, Wu M, Mertz KJ, Dawson L, Mesfin J, Lindemer K, Powell KE. *Profile of Injuries in Georgia 2005*. Georgia Department of Human Resources; Division of Public Health; Injury Prevention Section and Chronic Disease, Injury, and Environmental Epidemiology Section, 2005. Publication number DPH05-044HW.

## *Feedback*

Please share your comments with us about the usefulness of this report. Direct your comments and questions to:

**Injury Prevention Section  
Georgia Division of Public Health  
2 Peachtree Street, NW  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
(404) 657-6335**

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

---

- Highlights..... 4**
  
- Introduction ..... 5**
  
- Profile of Injuries**
  - Overview of All Injuries..... 7**
  - Motor Vehicle-Related ..... 15**
  - Falls..... 23**
  - Poisoning ..... 31**
  - Fire-Related ..... 37**
  - Drowning and Near-Drowning..... 45**
  - Suicide and Suicide Attempts ..... 53**
  - Homicide and Assaults ..... 61**
  
- Conclusions..... 69**
  
- Appendix**
  - County and District Data ..... 72**
  - Appendix I – Definitions and Abbreviations ..... 92**
  - Appendix II - Methods..... 93**
  
- References ..... 99**

### HIGHLIGHTS

---

- *From 1999 through 2001, injuries caused approximately 4,750 deaths per year in Georgia.*
- *Unintentional injuries, such as motor vehicle collisions and falls, were the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Georgia, with an average of 3,150 deaths per year.*
- *Unintentional and intentional injuries combined accounted for 80% of all deaths among persons ages 15-24 years.*
- *Suicide was the 11<sup>th</sup> most common cause of death in Georgia, with an average of 873 deaths per year in Georgia.*
- *Homicide was the 14<sup>th</sup> most common cause of death in Georgia, with an average of 645 deaths per year.*
- *Death rates in Georgia are higher than those in the United States as a whole for six of the seven most common types of injuries.*
- *Injury-related hospitalizations resulted in nearly \$668 million in hospital charges per year.*

## INTRODUCTION

---

Injuries are a significant public health problem in Georgia. Injury is defined as unintentional or intentional damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen. Each year approximately 4,750 Georgians die from injury, and the death rate for Georgians is higher than the US rate for most causes of injury. Injury deaths are only part of the injury burden in Georgia. For every injury death, there are about eight inpatient hospitalizations in Georgia, an estimated 35 outpatient visits,<sup>1</sup> about 270 emergency department visits,<sup>2</sup> and approximately 600 injury visits to physicians' offices.<sup>3</sup> Those who survive suffer either temporary or permanent pain, possible lifelong disability, and different degrees of economic consequences as a result of injuries.

Most injuries can be prevented through the use of existing technology and environmental changes. The public health approach to injury prevention is to define the problem, identify risk and protective factors, develop and test prevention strategies, and assure widespread adoption of proven injury prevention principles and strategies. Injury data are crucial for the proper development of injury prevention programs. Identifying populations at risk for specific injuries assists in the support and development of appropriate prevention programs. The purpose of the *Profile of Injuries in Georgia 2005* is to describe the burden of injuries in Georgia and identify risk and protective factors.

The *Profile of Injuries in Georgia 2005* presents updated information for the years 1999 through 2001 on fatal and non-fatal injuries in Georgia using death certificate and hospital discharge data. Both unintentional and intentional injuries are included. Unintentional injuries include drowning, falls, fire, motor vehicle traffic-related incidents/crashes, and poisoning. Suicide and homicide fall under the category of intentional injury. The seven causes of injury listed in this profile accounted for about 81% of all injury deaths and 76% of all injury hospitalizations from 1999 to 2001. In each section of this report, a specific cause of injury is addressed and a definition of the mechanism of injury is included; comparisons are made to identify at-risk groups according to age, race and sex. Each section also includes prevention strategies, current Georgia Division of Public Health programs, and relevant web based resources.

Top Ten Leading Causes of Death in Georgia, 1999-2001

Rank	Age Group											Total (n=189,466)
	<1 (n=3,308)	1-4 (n=538)	5-14 (n=752)	15-24 (n=3,167)	25-34 (n=4,446)	35-44 (n=9,262)	45-54 (n=16,092)	55-64 (n=23,169)	65-74 (n=36,308)	75-84 (n=50,021)	85+ (n=42,410)	
1	Congenital abnormalities 631	Unintentional injury 202	Unintentional injury 345	Unintentional injury 1,407	Unintentional injury 1,190	Cancer 1,588	Cancer 4,408	Cancer 7,733	Cancer 11,266	Heart diseases 15,628	Heart diseases 15,425	Heart diseases 53,781
2	Short gestation/LBW 571	Homicides 56	Cancer 82	Homicides 509	Homicides 497	Heart diseases 1,563	Heart diseases 3,842	Heart diseases 6,443	Heart diseases 10,229	Cancer 10,520	Cancer 4,350	Cancers 40,512
3	SIDS 333	Congenital abnormalities 42	Homicides 50	Suicides 391	Suicides 487	Unintentional injury 1,396	Unintentional injury 1,258	Chronic lung 1,131	Chronic lung 2,665	Stroke 4,233	Stroke 4,326	Stroke 13,096
4	Maternal complication 125	Cancer 32	Congenital abnormalities 41	Cancer 141	HIV 445	HIV 926	Stroke 770	Stroke 1,117	Stroke 2,186	Chronic lung 3,290	Alzheimers 2,007	Unintentional injury 9,440
5	RDS 123	Heart diseases 31	Heart diseases 40	Heart diseases 121	Heart diseases 392	Suicides 556	HIV 556	Unintentional injury 779	Diabetes mellitus 1,010	Alzheimers 1,485	Flu/ pneumonia 1,746	Chronic lung 9,119
6	Unintentional injury 110	Septicemia 11	Suicides 21	HIV 50	Cancer 389	Homicides 410	Chronic liver 530	Diabetes mellitus 730	Chronic kidney 788	Diabetes mellitus 1,264	Chronic lung 1,575	Diabetes 4,425
7	Bacterial sepsis 85	Chronic lung 10	Benign tumor 10	Congenital abnormalities 46	Stroke 73	Stroke 338	Suicides 451	Chronic liver disease 461	Unintentional injury 764	Flu/ pneumonia 1,206	Chronic kidney 999	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,041
8	Diseases of circulatory system 85	Benign tumor 9	Chronic lung 10	Pregnancy/childbirth 26	Diabetes mellitus 64	Chronic liver 231	Diabetes mellitus 387	Chronic kidney 426	Septicemia 673	Chronic kidney 1,161	Septicemia 902	Alzheimers 3,825
9	Placenta, Cord, Membrane 75	Anemia 9	Anemias 8	Stroke 24	Septicemia 49	Diabetes mellitus 192	Chronic lung 299	Septicemia 397	Flu/ pneumonia 517	Unintentional injury 1,117	Unintentional injury 871	Chronic Kidney 3,798
10	Necrotizing enterocolitis 64	Perinatal condition 8	Septicemia stroke 7	Septicemia 17	Pregnancy/childbirth 43	Septicemia 116	Septicemia 262	Suicides 283	Chronic liver disease 402	Septicemia 1,054	Diabetes mellitus 762	Septicemia 3,542

## OVERVIEW OF ALL INJURIES

### Deaths

Injuries in Georgia caused an average of 4,753 deaths per year from 1999 to 2001 (Table 1). Unintentional injuries accounted for an average of 3,147 deaths per year and were the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Georgia. For Georgians from 1 to 34 years of age, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death, accounting for 44% of deaths in that age group. Among intentional injuries, suicides and homicides were responsible for an average of 873 and 645 injury deaths per year, respectively, and ranked as the 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> leading causes of death in Georgia. The top three causes of death for Georgians between the ages of 15 and 34 years were unintentional injuries, homicides and suicides. Combined, unintentional (49%) and intentional (31%) injuries accounted for 80% of all deaths among persons aged 15-24 years. Georgia's death rates for unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide were all higher than the United States death rates by 19%, 4%, and 26% respectively (Table 1). From 1999 to 2001, if the injury death rate in Georgia had been equal to the injury death rate in the U.S., an estimated 695 Georgians per year would not have died.



**Table 1. Injury Deaths, Injury Death Rates, and Excess Injury Deaths, Georgia 1999-2001**

Type of Injury	1999-2001 Number of Deaths	Average per Year	Age-Adjusted Death Rate, GA†	Age-Adjusted Death Rate, US*	Excess Deaths per Year, GA
Unintentional Injuries	9440	3147	42.4	35.5	554
<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	4077	1359	17.2	15.7	124
<i>Falls</i>	1166	389	6.2	4.8	115
<i>Poisoning</i>	995	332	4.1	4.6	-42
<i>Fire/Burn</i>	375	125	1.7	1.2	42
<i>Drowning</i>	351	117	1.4	1.3	10
<i>Other Unintentional</i>	2476	825	11.7	7.8	314
Suicide	2620	873	11.1	10.7	35
Homicide	1936	645	7.7	6.1	130
Legal Intervention	27	9	0.1	0.1	1
Other and Undetermined	237	79	1.0	1.4	-33
All Injuries	14260	4753	62.3	53.7	695

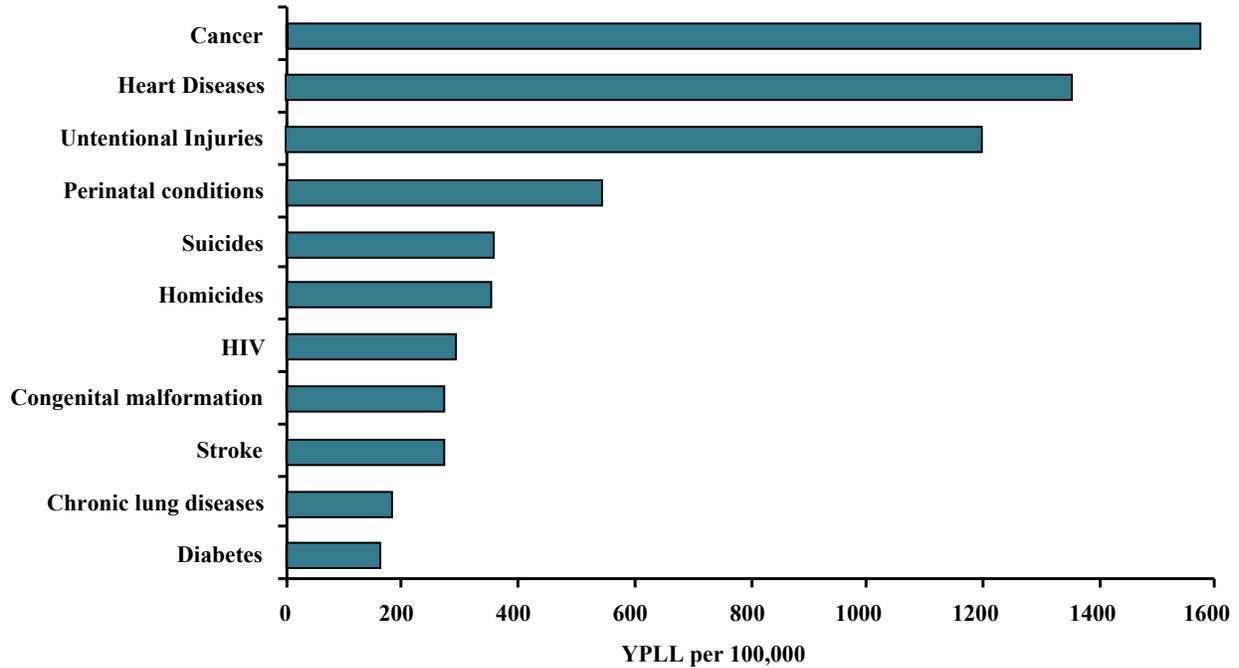
\* US rate is year 2000 only

† Average annual age-adjusted death rate, 1999-2001

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Injuries are the major cause of premature deaths in the United States. In Georgia, unintentional injuries, suicide and homicide were the third, fifth and sixth leading causes of years of potential life lost (YPLL) respectively (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)\*, Georgia, 2001**

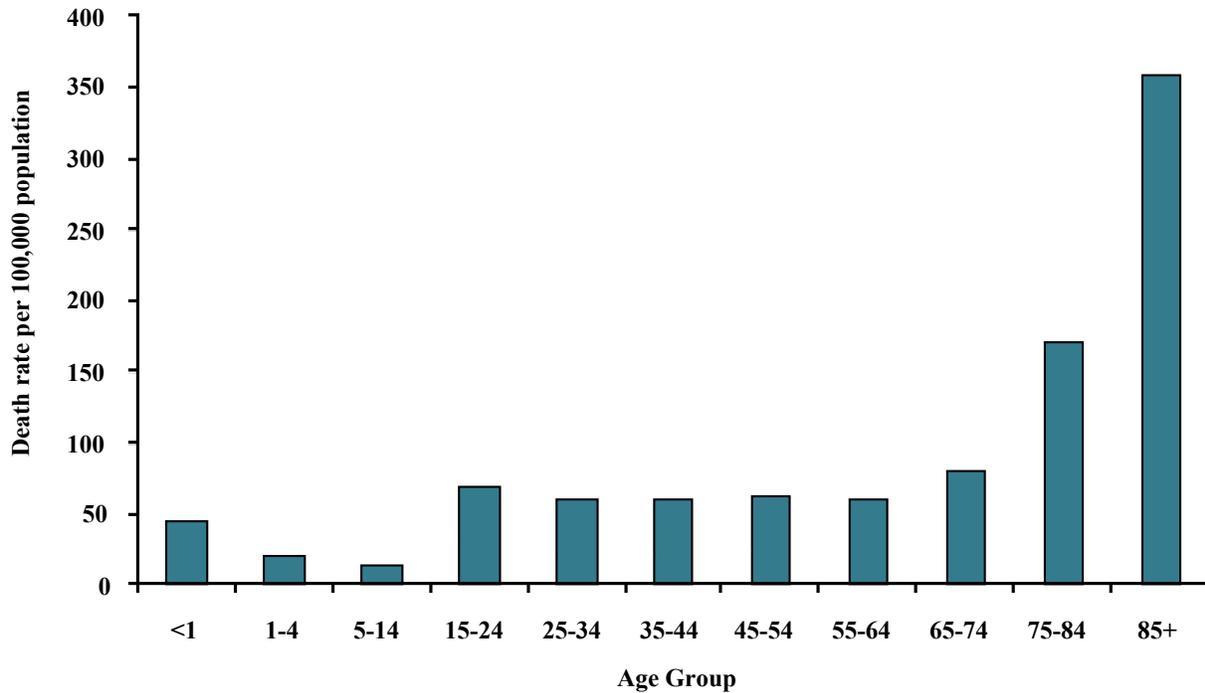


Although one third of all injury deaths occurred among persons aged 25 to 44 years (Table 2), the death rate for injuries increased sharply after the age of 75 years (Figure 2). Persons 85 and older had the highest rate of injury death among all age groups, largely due to the increased risk for death from falls among the elderly. Children ages 1 to 14 years old had the lowest overall injury death rates (Figure 2.)

**Table 2. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex: All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**

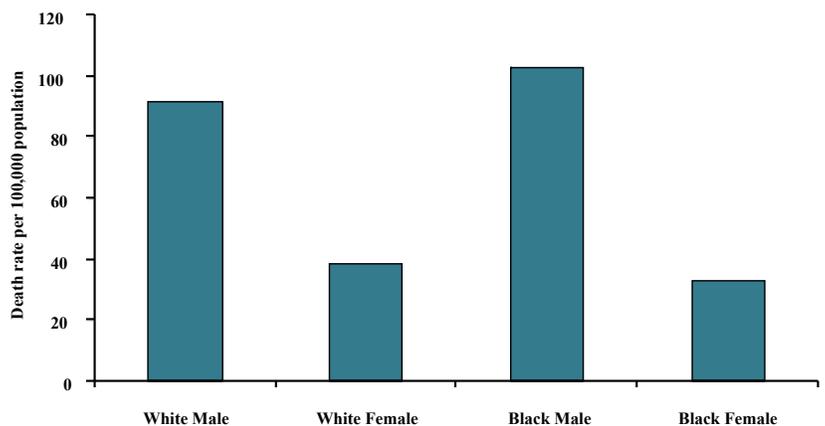
Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	132	93	98	87	5	5	420	140
5-14	147	94	118	58	3	3	423	141
15-24	1145	342	677	146	27	7	2344	781
25-44	2229	836	1124	378	61	19	4647	1549
45-64	1628	674	612	187	28	13	3142	1047
65+	1459	1254	298	258	6	9	3284	1095
Total	6740	3293	2927	1114	130	56	14260	4753

**Figure 2. Age-Specific Death Rates: All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Figure 3: Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex: All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**

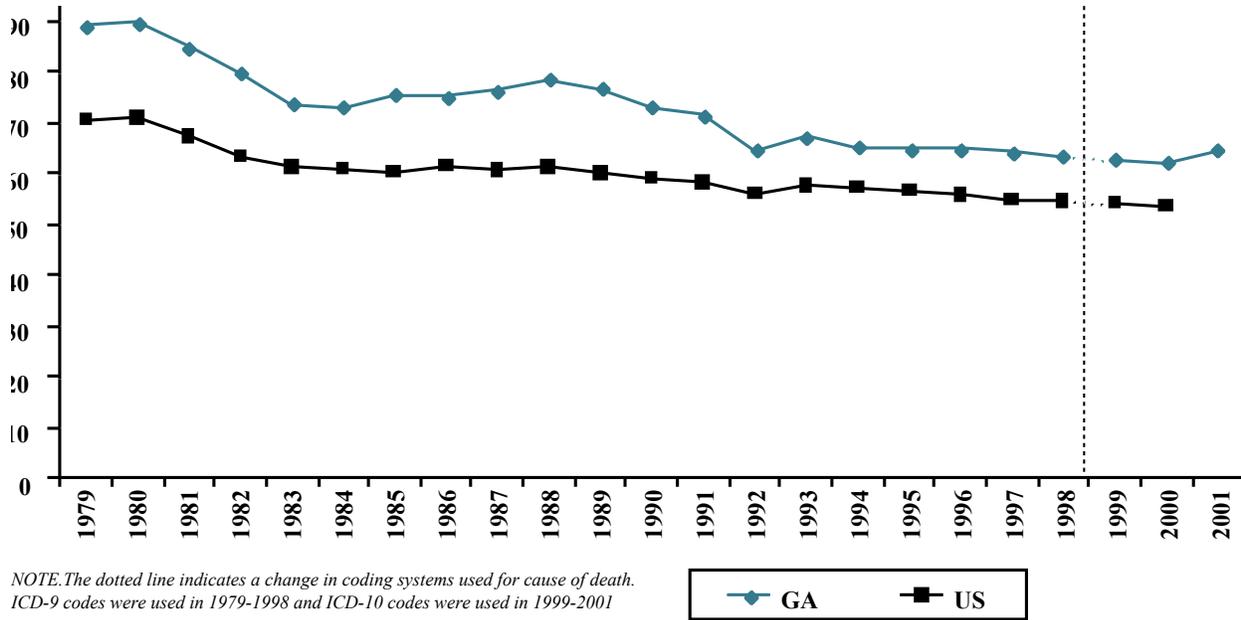
Males had a higher rate of dying from an injury (92.0 per 100,000 population) than females (36.7 per 100,000 population). Whites and blacks had the same rate of dying from an injury (64.0 per 100,000 population for both). Black males had the highest death rate from injuries (102.7 per 100,000 population) among all race/sex groups (Figure 3).



## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

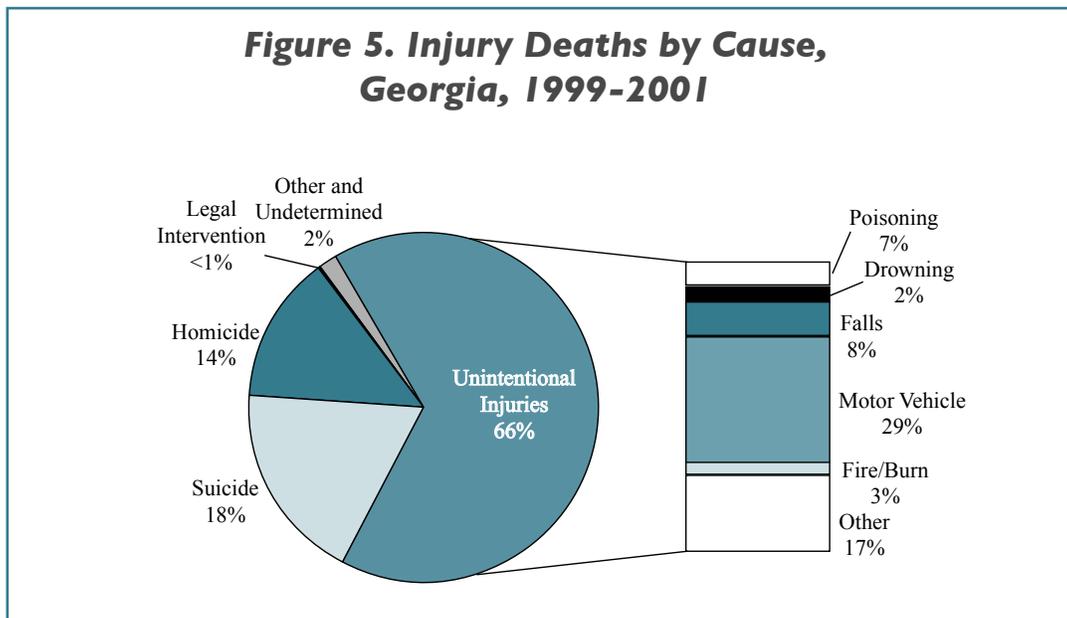
Both Georgia's and the U.S. injury death rates decreased from 1979 to 1993, and have remained relatively unchanged since 1994. Compared to the U.S. rate, the death rate from injuries in Georgia has been consistently higher during the past two decades (Figure 4). From 1999 to 2001, if the injury death rate in Georgia had been equal to the injury death rate in the U.S., an estimated 695 Georgians per year would not have died.

**Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Death Rates:  
All Injuries, Georgia and US, 1979-2001**

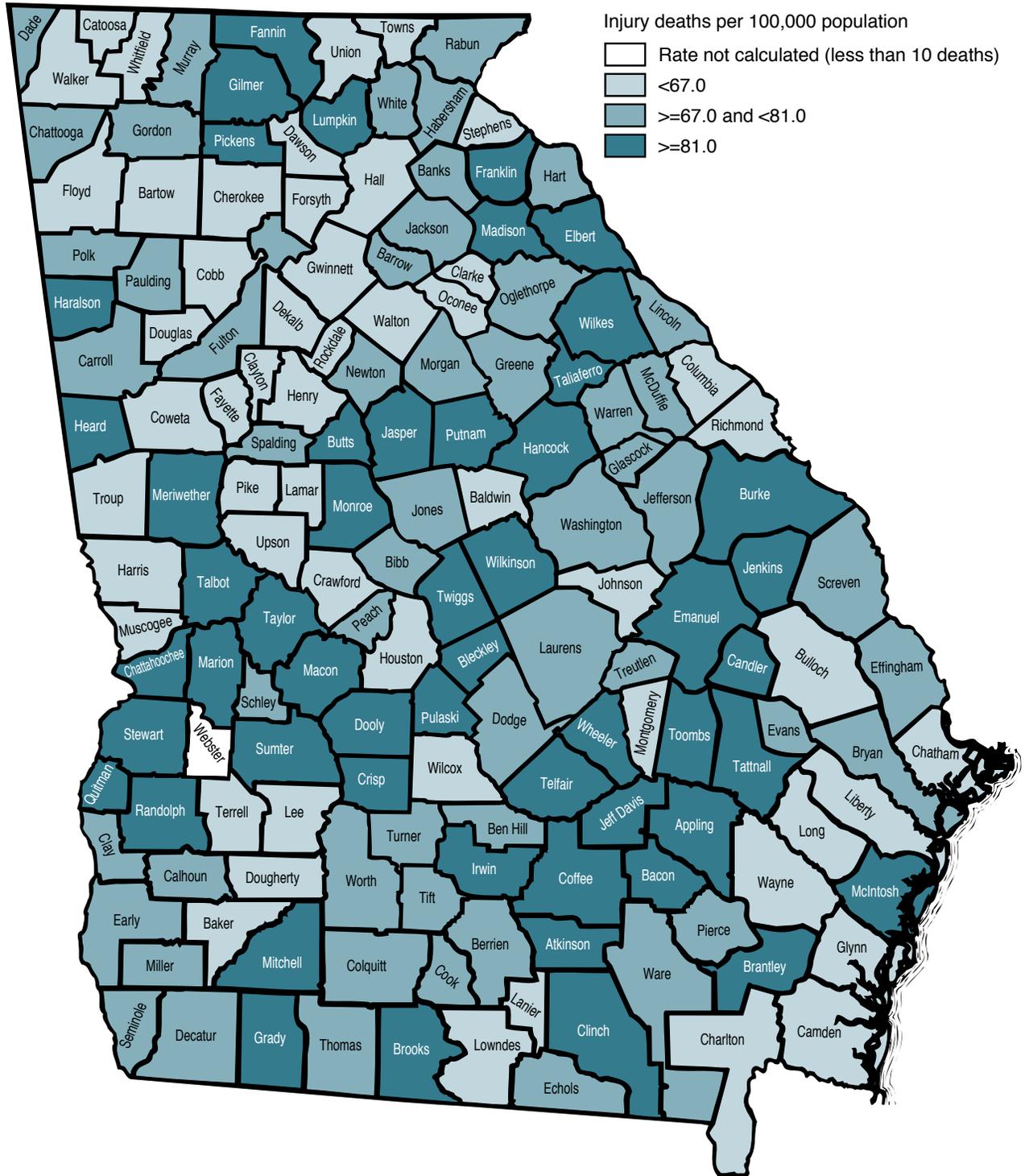


About 66% of all injury deaths in Georgia were unintentional in nature, with motor vehicle-related deaths accounting for almost half (44%) of the unintentional injury deaths. Together, homicides and suicides accounted for 32% of injury deaths. Legal intervention and unknown causes accounted for 2% of injury deaths (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Injury Deaths by Cause,  
Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 1. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
All Injuries, Georgia, 1994-2001**

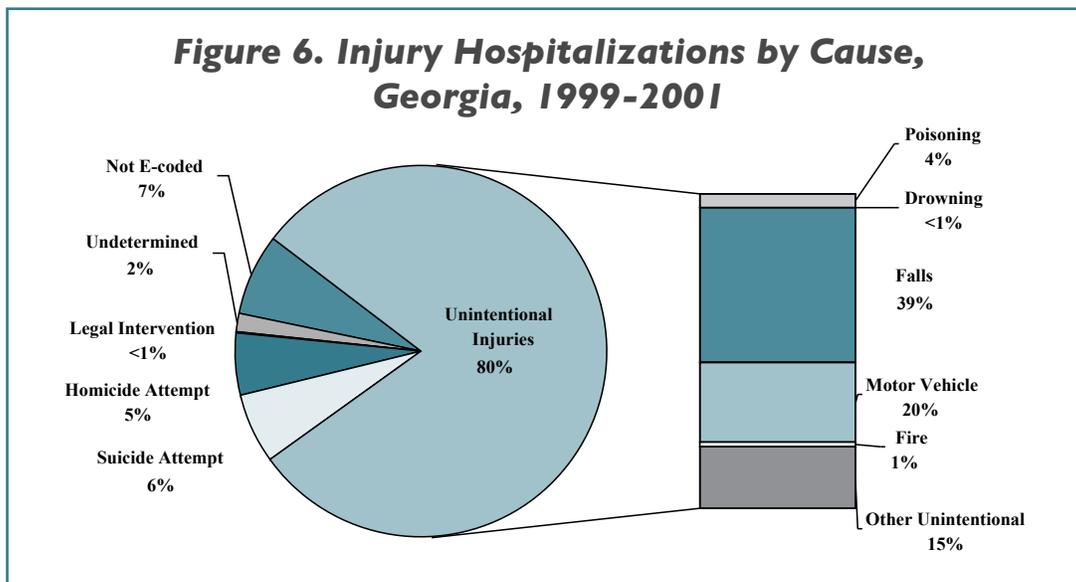


## Hospitalizations

Deaths represent only part of the public health burden from injuries. Data from the Georgia hospital inpatient discharge data system indicate that from 1999 through 2001, more than 110,000 injury-related hospitalizations occurred (an average of 36,674 hospitalizations per year) resulting in an average of 201,300 days in hospital stay and nearly \$668 million in hospital charges per year (Table 4). Among all injury-related hospitalizations, almost 80% were unintentional in nature with 39% of them resulting from falls and 20% resulting from motor vehicle related injuries. Unintentional injuries accounted for 80% of total hospitalization days and 80% of total hospital charges for injuries. Assault and suicide attempts together contributed 11% of total injury hospitalizations (Figure 6).

**Table 4. Injury Hospitalization, Hospitalization Rates, Length of Stay and Total Charges, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Type of Injury	Number	Average per Year	Hospitalization Rate, GA	Average Inpatient Days per Year	Average Charges per Year
Unintentional Injuries	87,754	29,251	408.9	160,424	\$ 528,508,094
Motor Vehicle	22,404	7,468	93.0	49,958	\$ 196,010,944
Falls	43,024	14,341	220.8	77,258	\$ 214,436,130
Poisoning	3,987	1,329	17.3	4,431	\$ 11,485,697
Fire/Burn	1,171	390	5.0	3,840	\$ 23,928,726
Drowning	188	63	0.8	401	\$ 1,319,966
Other Unintentional	16,980	5,660	72.1	24,536	\$ 81,326,630
Suicide Attempt	6,692	2,231	26.7	6,427	\$ 19,654,545
Assault	5,972	1,991	23.8	11,663	\$ 36,478,011
Legal Intervention	76	25	0.3	170	\$ 522,508
Other and Undetermined	1,734	578	7.1	2,574	\$ 8,854,317
Not E-coded	7,793	2,598	37.0	20,042	\$ 74,476,812
All Injuries	110,021	36,674	503.8	201,301	\$ 668,494,286



Males and females each accounted for half of the total injury hospitalizations. Of those hospitalized for injuries, 72% were non-Hispanic whites. Nearly 26% of the hospitalizations were among persons 24-44 years of age (Table 5).

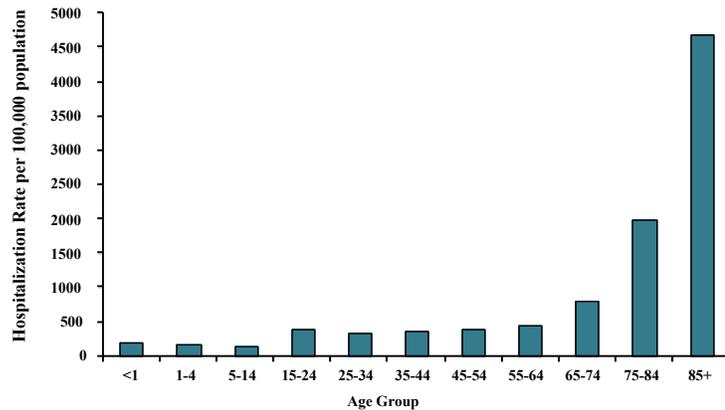
**Table 5. Number of Hospitalizations by Age Group, Race and Sex: All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	819	547	724	500	77	123	3,021	1,007
5-14	2,078	1,160	1,181	625	70	124	5,468	1,823
15-24	5,106	2,691	3,048	1,215	201	1,039	13,819	4,606
25-44	10,292	5,999	6,491	3,021	267	1,447	28,474	9,491
45-64	7,665	6,669	3,561	2,069	145	290	21,005	7,002
65+	8,324	24,100	1,503	3,020	340	131	38,125	12,708
Total	34,284	41,166	16,508	10,450	1,100	3,154	110,021	36,674

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

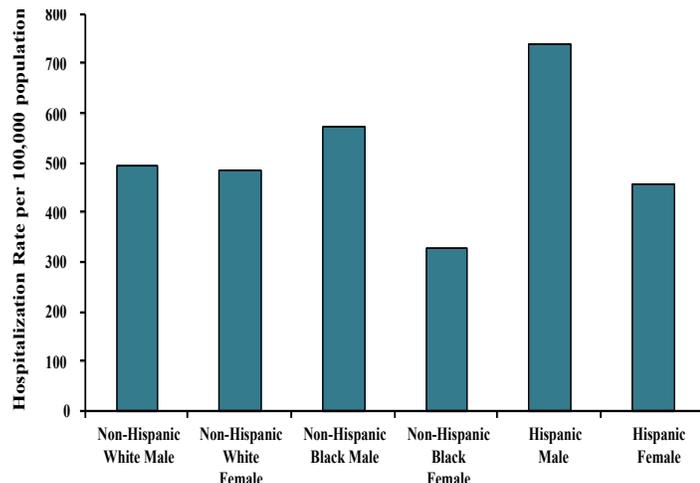
The risk for injury hospitalization increased with age. Persons 75 years of age and older had a much higher rate of injury-related hospitalization than younger people, with the highest rate being among those 85 years and older (4,600 per 100,000 population). Children had the lowest injury hospitalization rate among all age groups (Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**

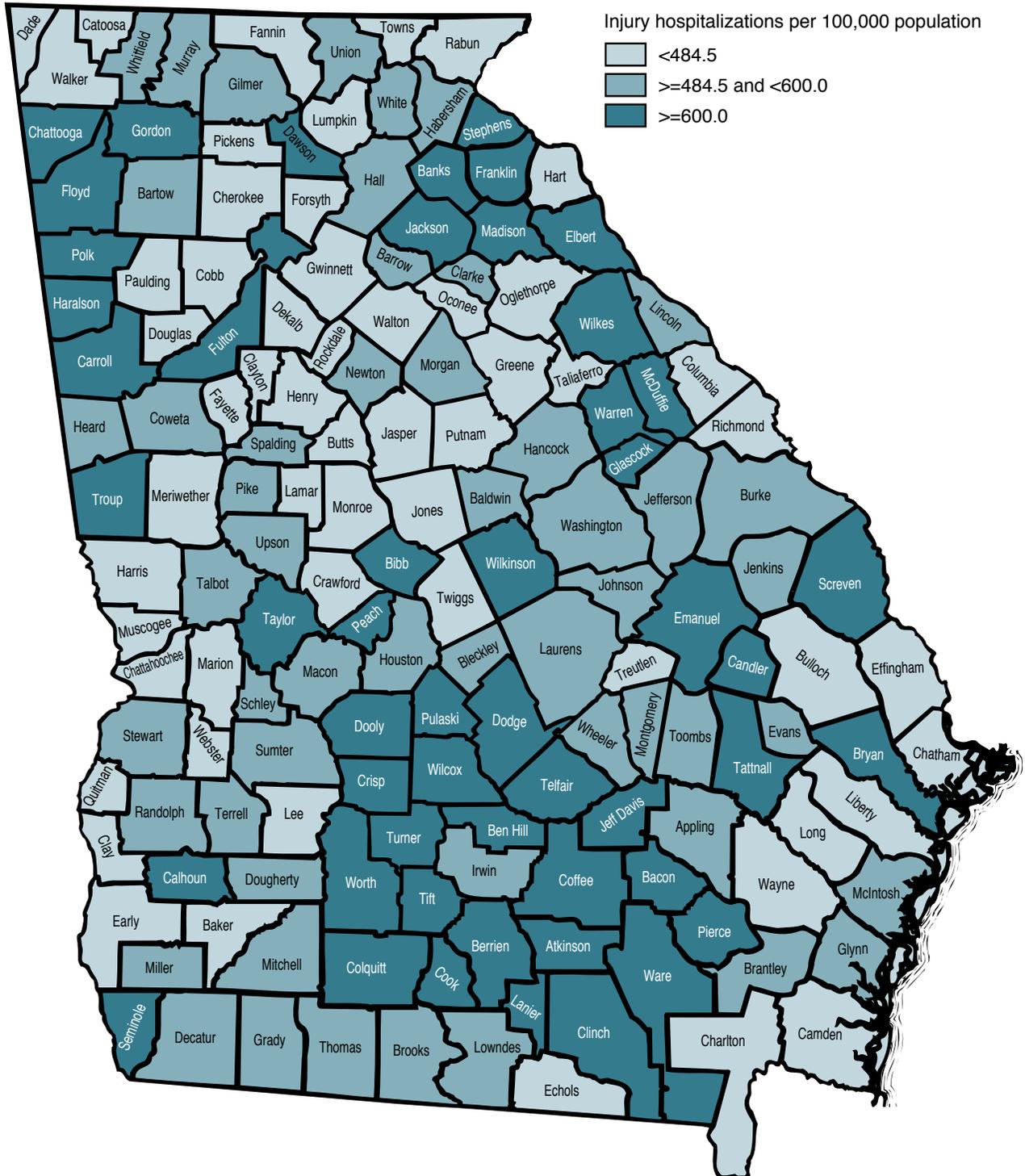


When comparing race/sex categories, males had a higher rate of hospitalization from injury (528 per 100,000 population) than females (454 per 100,000 population). Hispanics had a higher rate (603 per 100,000 population) than non-Hispanic blacks (446 per 100,000 population) and non-Hispanic whites (508 per 100,000 population). Hispanic males had the highest rate of injury hospitalization (739 per 100,000 population), while non-Hispanic black females (329 per 100,000 population) had the lowest hospitalization rate among all the sex/race/ethnic groups (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rates by Race and Sex: All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 2. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate by County of Residence:  
All Injuries, Georgia, 1999-2001**



# MOTOR VEHICLE-RELATED

- *Georgians aged 15 to 24 years and 74 to 85 years were more likely to die from motor vehicle crashes than Georgians in other age groups.*
- *Georgia youth aged 15 to 24 years had the highest hospitalization rate for motor vehicle crash injuries among all age groups.*

Motor vehicle traffic related injuries are defined as those injuries resulting from a crash involving a motor vehicle traveling on a public roadway. Motor vehicle traffic-related deaths and hospitalizations include injuries involving automobiles, vans, trucks, motorcycles, and other motorized cycles known or assumed to be traveling on public roads or highways. Injuries affect occupants of motorized vehicles, pedestrians, pedal cyclists, or occupants of other non-motorized vehicles.



## *Death from Motor Vehicle-Related Crashes*

Motor vehicle traffic-related injury is the leading cause of injury death in Georgia, accounting for 29% of all injury deaths and 43% of all unintentional injury deaths. From 1999 to 2001, 4,077 Georgians died from injuries sustained in motor vehicle crashes, an average of 1,359 per year. Among these, 24% were between 15 and 24 years of age, 68% were male, and 72% were white (Table 6).

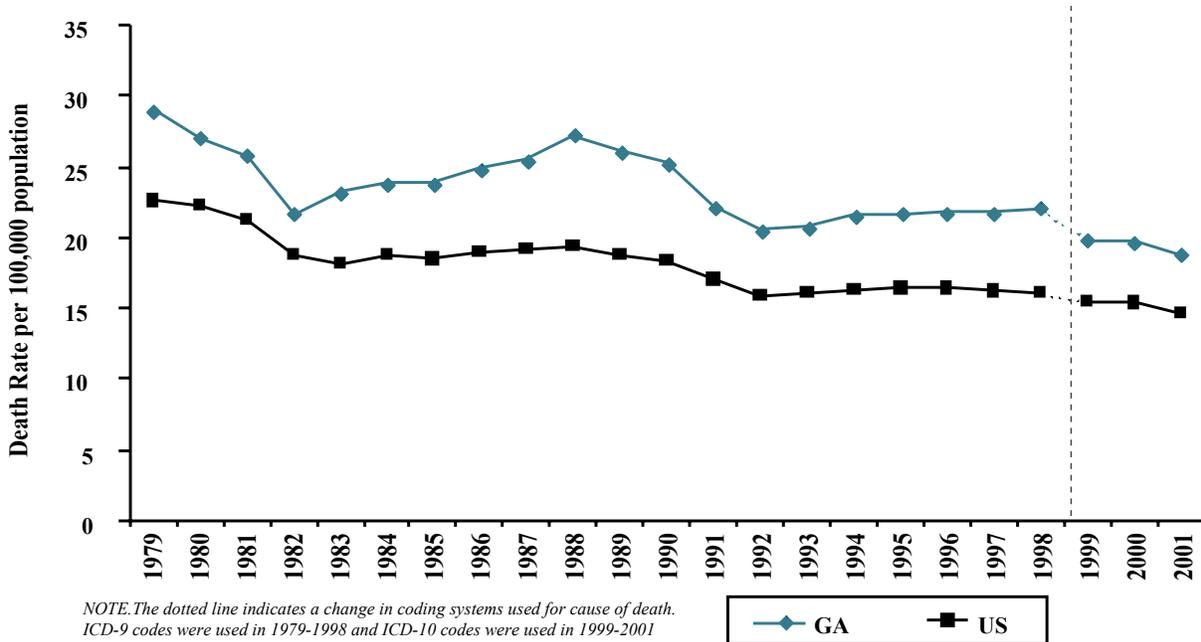
**Table 6. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex: Motor Vehicle-Related, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total*	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	33	24	20	10	1	1	89	30
5-14	73	44	43	35	1	2	198	66
15-24	505	202	181	66	12	4	970	323
25-44	605	283	276	119	17	10	1310	437
45-64	449	184	173	50	9	5	870	290
65+	325	211	55	45	1	3	640	213
Total	1990	948	748	325	41	25	4077	1359

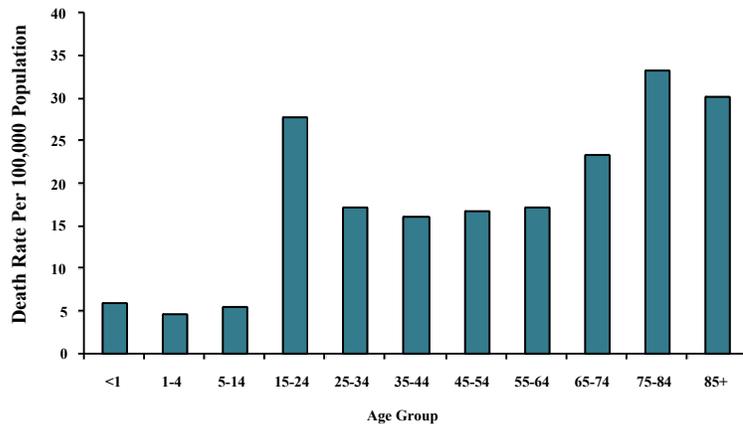
\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

The death rate from motor vehicle crashes in Georgia has been consistently higher than the death rate for the United States since 1979. Both rates decreased from 1979 to 1992 and have remained unchanged since then (Figure 9). During the period 1999 through 2001, if the death rate for motor vehicle-related crashes in Georgia had been equal to that of the United States, an estimated 124 persons per year would not have died from motor vehicle-related crashes (Table 1).

**Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Motor Vehicle-Related, Georgia and US. 1979-2001**

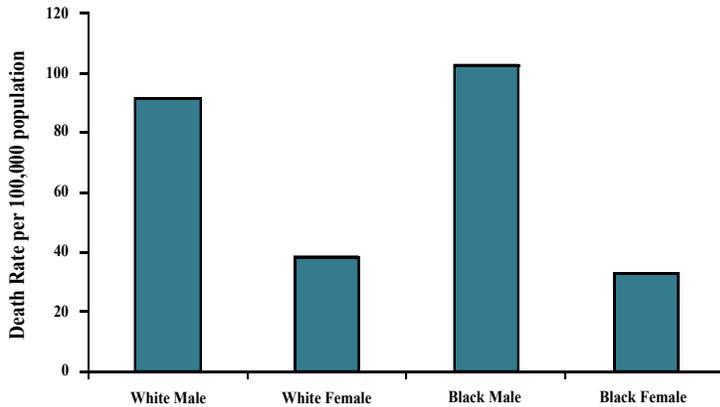


**Figure 10. Age-Specific Death Rates: Motor Vehicle-Related. Georgia, 1999-2001**



Georgians 15 to 24 years and those 75 years and older were more likely to die from motor vehicle crashes than other age groups (Figure 10).

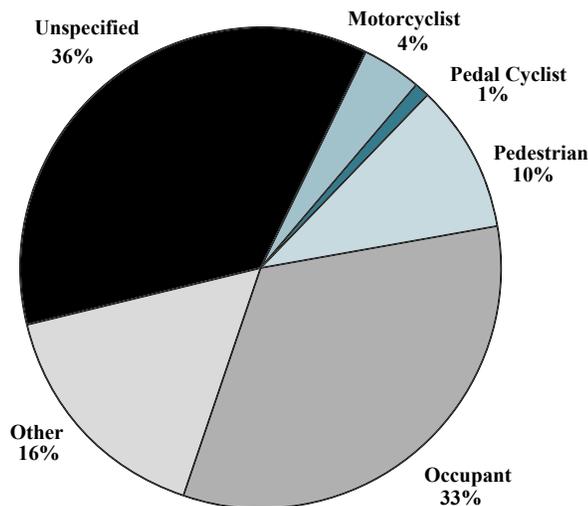
**Figure 11. Age Adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex: Motor Vehicle-Related, Georgia, 1999-2001**



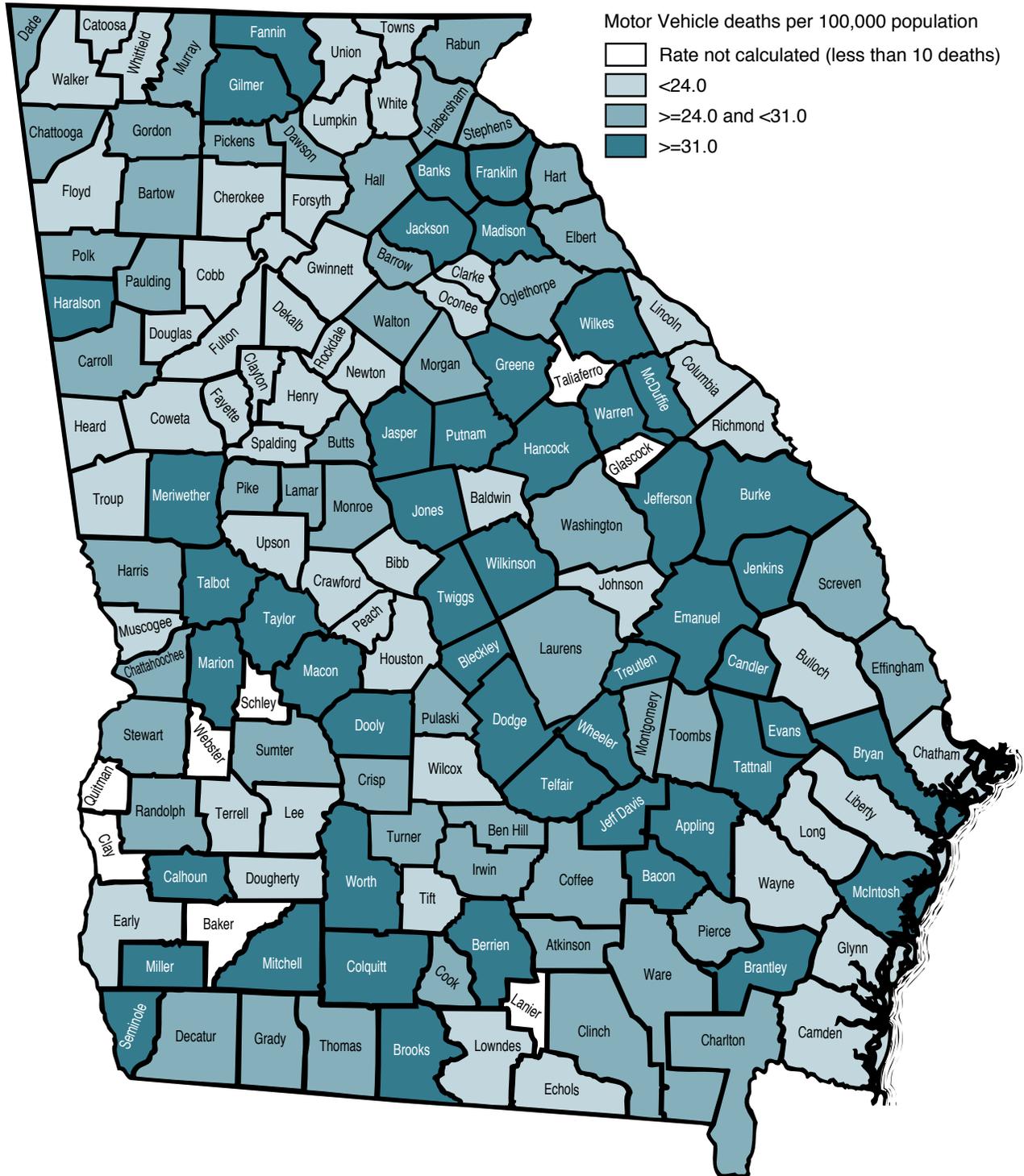
The death rate from motor vehicle crashes was 2.3 times higher for males (24.8 per 100,000 population) than for females (10.6 per 100,000 population). Whites were equally likely to die from motor vehicle crashes (18.4 per 100,000 population) as blacks (16.3 per 100,000 population). White males and black males had the highest death rates from motor vehicle crashes among all the race/sex groups (Figure 11).

For persons dying in motor vehicle collisions, 36% of death certificates did not record the position of the victim (driver, occupant of car, pedestrian, etc), while 33% were indicated as occupants, and another 10% were pedestrians (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Type of Person Killed in Motor Vehicle-Related Crash, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 3. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
Motor Vehicle, Georgia, 1999-2001**



***Hospitalizations from Motor Vehicle-Related Crashes***

Motor vehicle related injuries were the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of injury hospitalizations, accounting for 20% of all injury hospitalizations. From 1999 to 2001, there were a total of 22,404 hospitalizations from motor vehicle crash-related injuries, an average of 7,468 per year, resulting in an average of 49,960 hospitalization days and nearly \$196 million in hospital charges per year. Of those hospitalized, 25% were 15 to 24 years old, 58% were male, and 64% were white (Table 7).

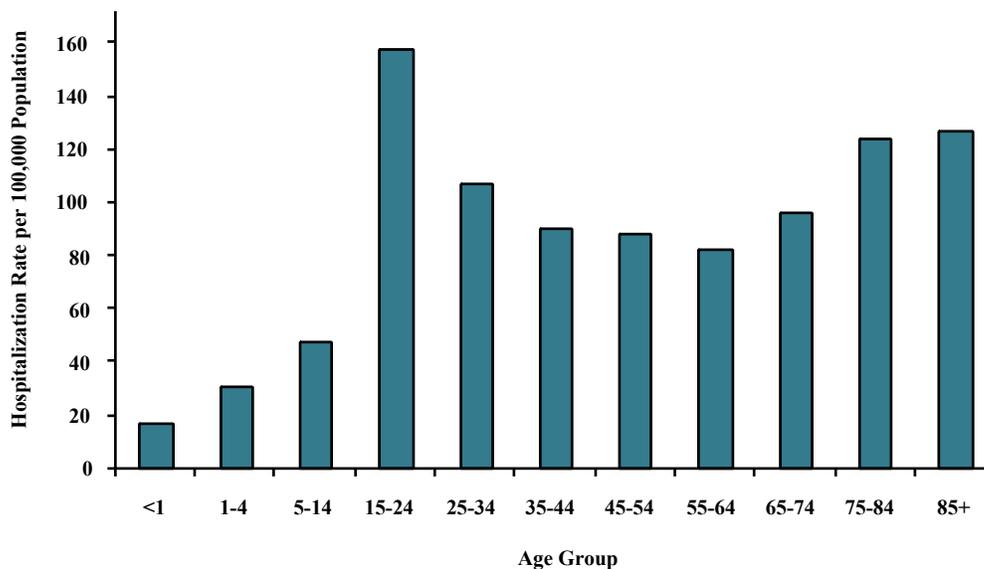
**Table 7. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Motor Vehicle-Related, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	128	82	125	97	16	14	498	166
5-14	618	378	353	208	38	24	1,710	570
15-24	2,235	1,302	871	482	292	98	5,493	1,831
25-44	2,935	1,632	1,513	899	345	108	7,726	2,575
45-64	1,676	1,234	716	483	76	42	4,414	1,471
65+	873	1,146	202	197	12	23	2,539	846
Total	8,465	5,774	3,780	2,366	779	309	22,404	7,468

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

Georgians 15 to 24 years had the highest hospitalization rate for motor vehicle crash injuries compared to all other age groups (Figure 13).

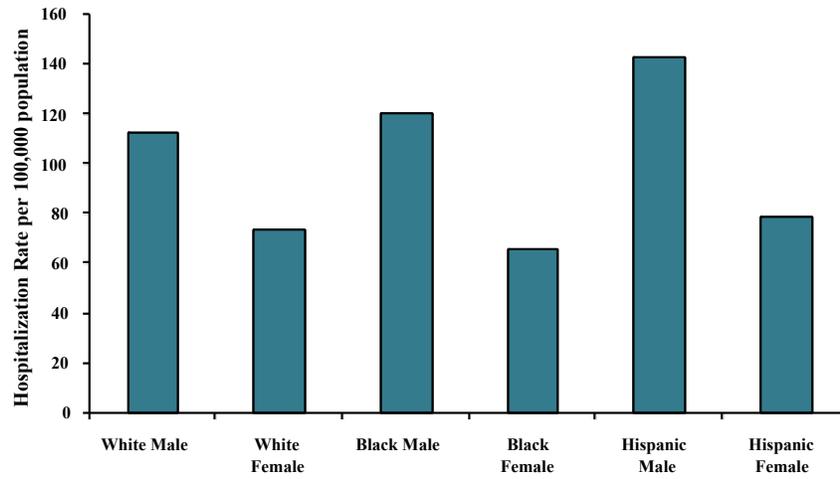
**Figure 13. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Motor Vehicle-Related, Georgia, 1999-2001**



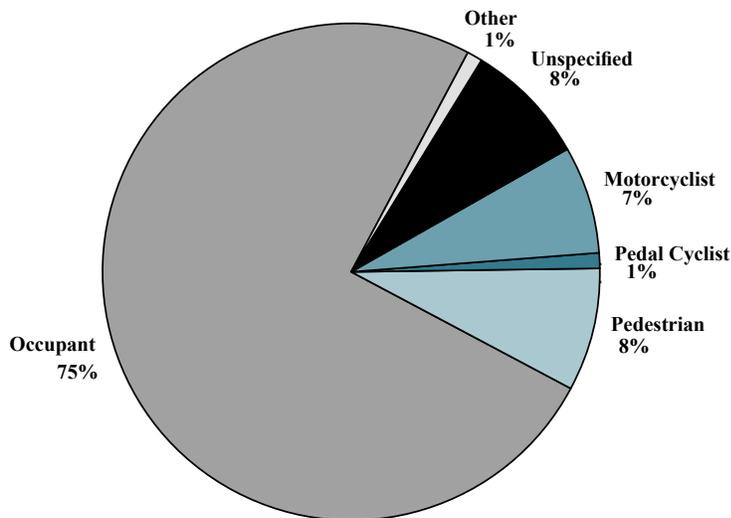
## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

The hospitalization rate from motor vehicle crashes was higher for males (115.3 per 100,000 population) than females (71.8 per 100,000 population). Among the race/ethnic groups, Hispanics had a significantly higher hospitalization rate (118.3 per 100,000 population) than non-Hispanic whites (93.0 per 100,000 population) and non-Hispanic blacks (90.5 per 100,000 population). Hispanic males had the highest hospitalization rate (142.9 per 100,000 population) among all race/ethnic/sex groups (Figure 14).

**Figure 14. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate by Race and Sex: Motor Vehicle-Related, Georgia, 1999-2001**

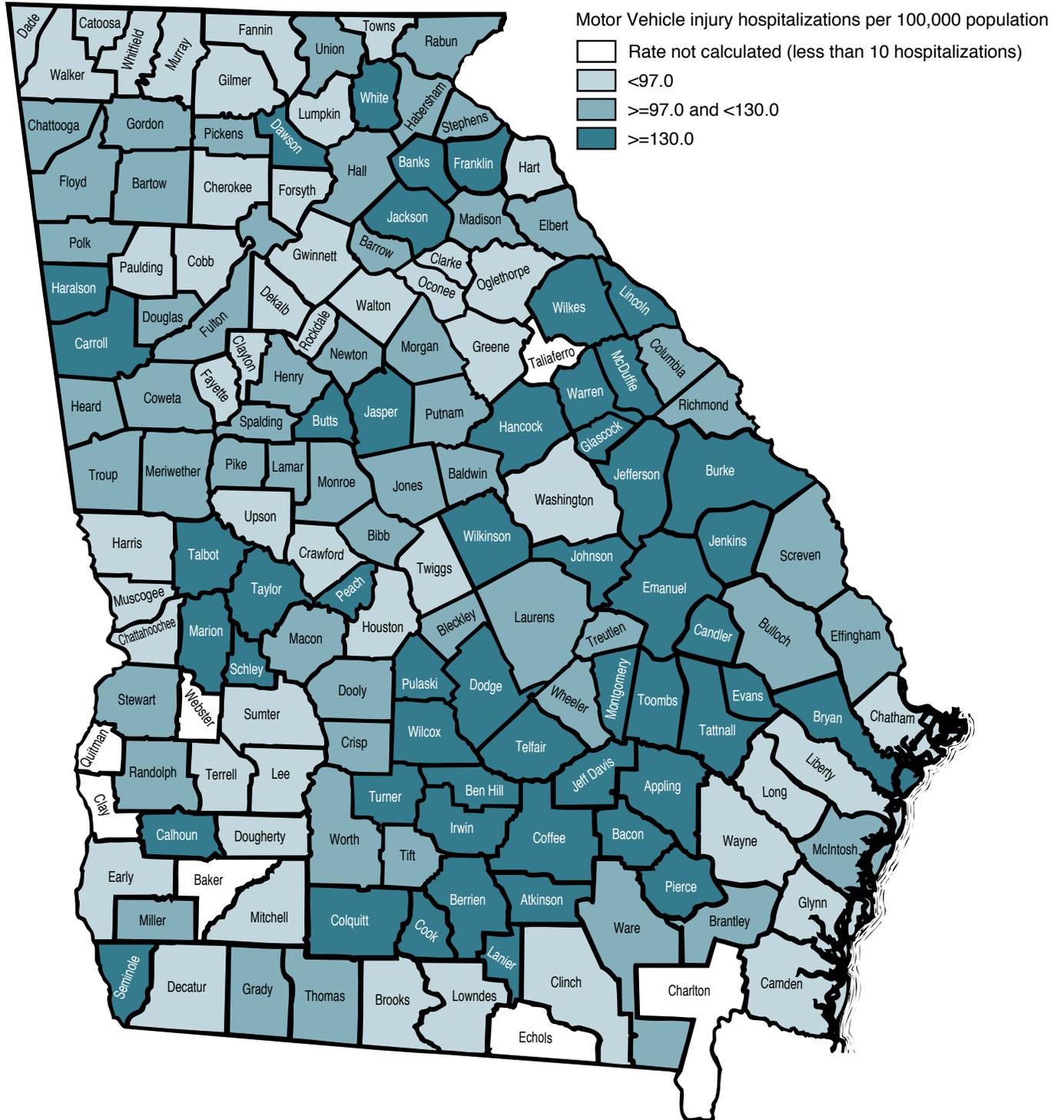


**Figure 15. Type of Person Hospitalized in Motor Vehicle-Related Crash, Georgia, 1999-2001**



Of persons hospitalized for motor vehicle crash-related injuries, 75% were motor vehicle occupants, 8% were pedestrians and 7% were motorcyclists (Figure 15).

**Map 4. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate by County of Residence:  
Motor Vehicle, Georgia, 1999-2001**



### *Motor Vehicle Related Prevention Strategies*

Georgians 15 to 24 years had the highest motor vehicle-related hospitalization rate and the second highest motor vehicle-related death rate. Interventions targeting this group for seat belt use, prohibitions on driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (DUI), and adherence to speed limits would help reduce injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes.

Proper and consistent use of child safety seats and booster seats for infants and young children and placing all children under 12 years of age in the back seat would reduce the number of children and youth killed or hospitalized due to motor vehicle crashes. Visible and consistent enforcement of child safety laws is a critical component for increasing child safety seat usage among parents and caregivers. Enforcing helmet laws for children riding their bicycles can reduce the severity of head injury.

Creating safety zones for pedestrians by putting up physical barriers, using pedestrian bridges, overpasses, underpasses, traffic islands, and other measures would reduce the incidence of pedestrian injuries. Additionally, improving and maintaining adult supervision of young children crossing streets, and incorporating pedestrian skills training into school health education curriculum would reduce pedestrian injuries to children.



### *Injury Prevention Programs for Motor Vehicle Related Injuries*

The Injury Prevention Section of the Division of Public Health, Department of Human Resources, supports local communities to promote the correct and consistent use of child restraint devices through the distribution of child restraint devices (infant, convertible, booster, and special needs seats) and the provision of appropriate training on correct installation of child restraint devices. The statewide Child Occupant Safety Project is supported by a grant from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety and on average distributes 5,000 child restraint devices per year to parents and caregivers. The Injury Prevention Section also supports programs to increase the use of bicycle helmets. Children under age 16 are required by Georgia law to wear a helmet when riding a bicycle. The Injury Prevention Section can provide technical assistance to groups interested in implementing (and evaluating) bicycle helmet promotion programs among at-risk children and their families.

### *Motor Vehicle Related Prevention Resources*

National Highway Transportation Safety  
Administration

<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

CDC – Community Guide

<http://www.thecommunityguide.org/>

National SAFE KIDS Campaign

<http://www.safekids.org/>

SAFE KIDS of GA

[http://www.choa.org/safety/  
safekids.shtml](http://www.choa.org/safety/safekids.shtml)

American Academy of Pediatrics

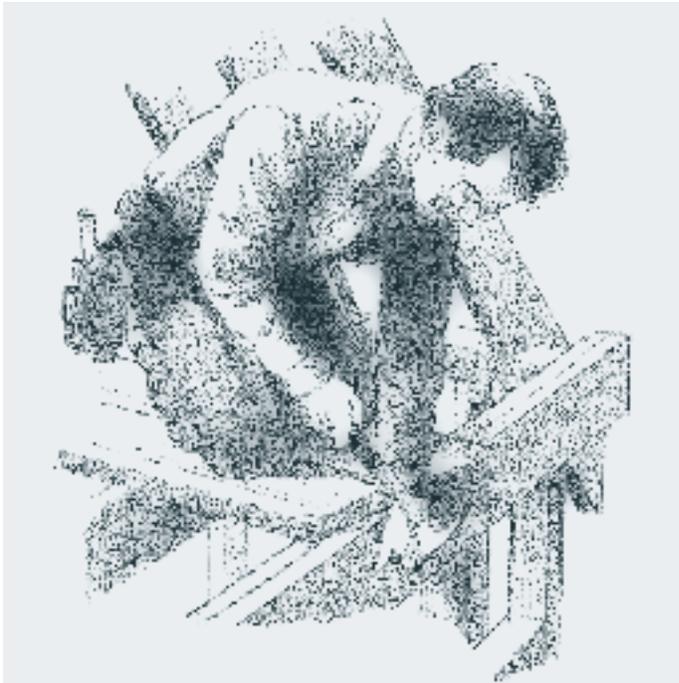
[http://www.aap.org/family/  
carseatguide.htm](http://www.aap.org/family/carseatguide.htm)

Governor's Office of Highway Safety

<http://www.gohs.state.ga.us/>

# FALLS

- *Older Georgians were more likely to die from falls than younger people.*
- *Approximately 40% of total unintentional injury-related hospitalizations were from falls, with older Georgians and Hispanic men having the highest rates.*



Falls include tripping and stumbling on the same level; colliding with another person; falling from furniture or playground equipment; or falling from one level to another such as from stairs and steps, ladders, trees, or buildings/structures.

### Deaths from Falls

From 1999 through 2001, 1,166 Georgians died from fall-related injuries, an average of 389 per year. Persons 65 years and older accounted for the majority of fall-related deaths (75%). Men accounted for more fall-related deaths than women up to the age 65 years. Whites accounted for 84% of all fall-related deaths (Table 8).

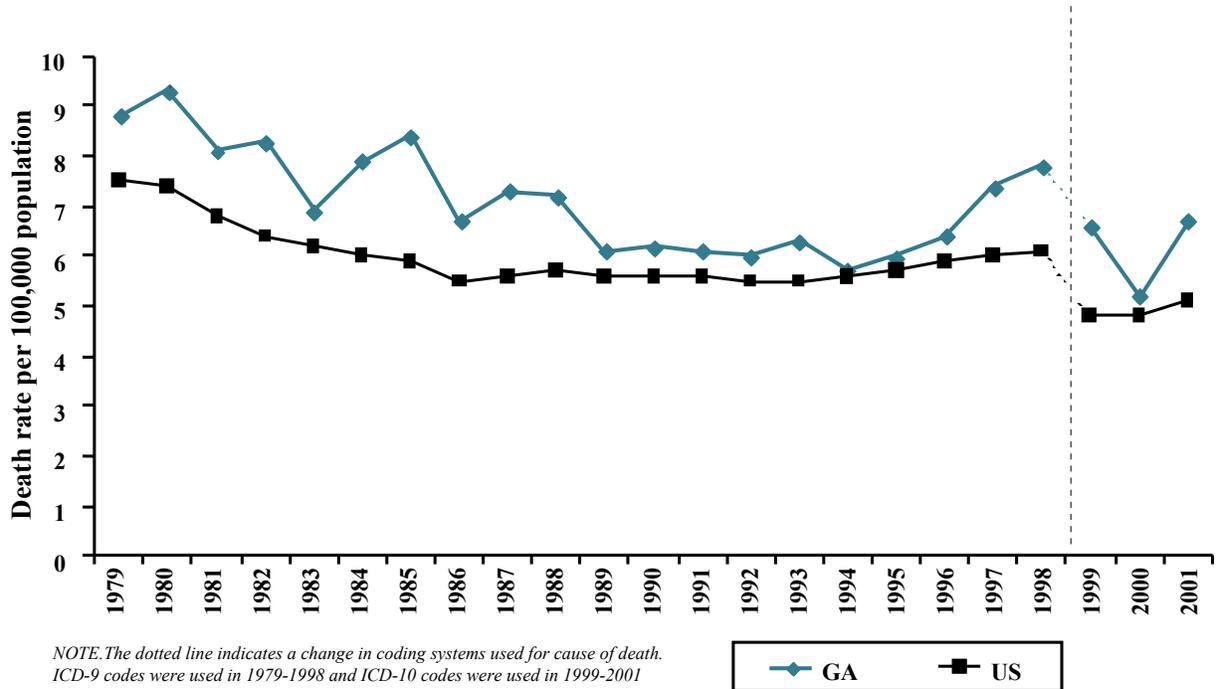
**Table 8. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex: Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	3	0	2	1	0	0	6	2
5-14	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
15-24	16	1	2	0	0	0	19	6
25-44	45	12	15	6	1	0	79	26
45-64	99	31	43	9	1	0	183	61
65+	327	450	52	44	4	0	877	292
Total	490	495	115	60	6	0	1166	389

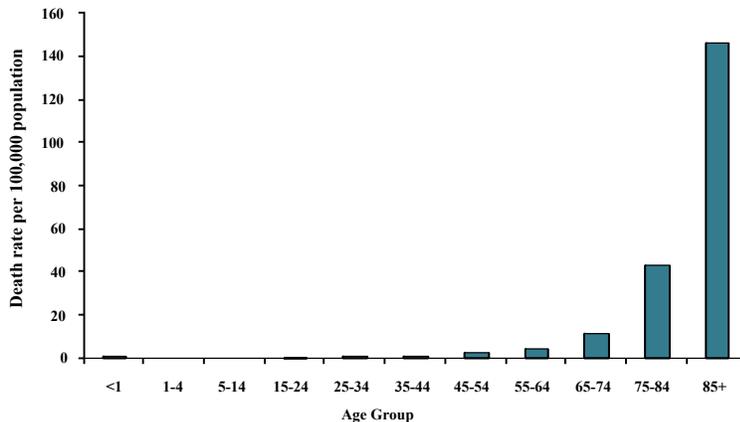
## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Since 1979, the death rate from falls in Georgia has been consistently higher than the rate for the United States; however, both US and Georgia death rates decreased from 1979 through 1986 with relatively little change since then (Figure 16.) During the period 1999 through 2001, if the death rate for falls in Georgia had been equal to that of the United States, an estimated 115 persons per year would not have died from falls (Table 1).

**Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Falls, Georgia and US, 1979-2001**



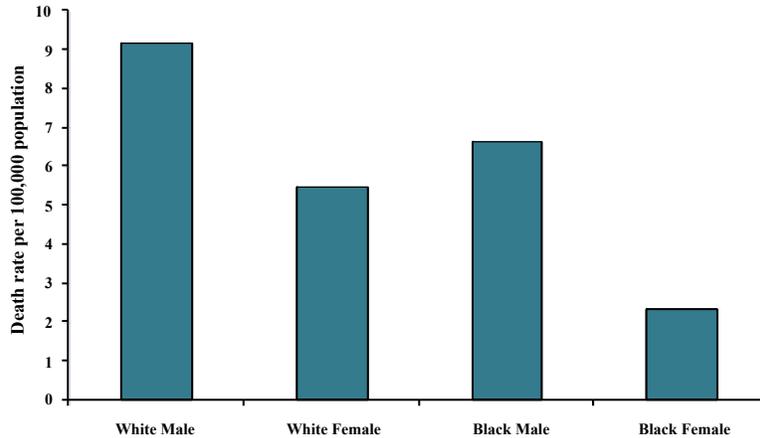
**Figure 17. Age-Specific Death Rates: Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**



Older Georgians were more likely to die from falls than younger people, with the rate showing a sharp increase for persons 75 years and older (Figure 17).

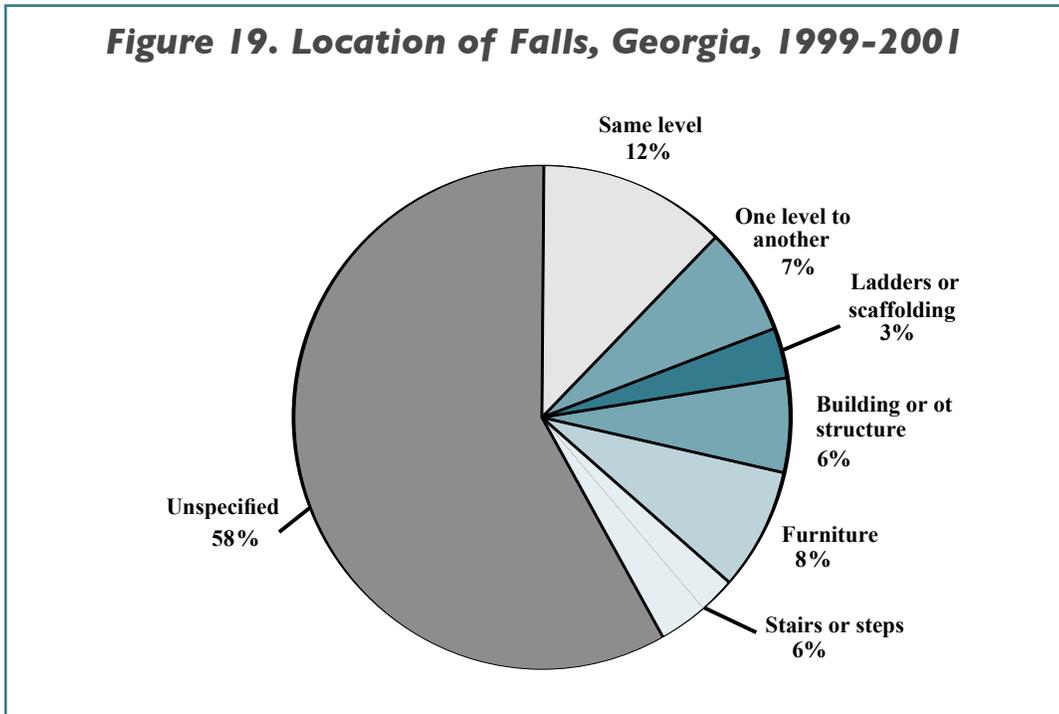
The death rate from falls was almost twice as high for males (8.5 per 100,000) as for females (4.7 per 100,000). Whites were more likely to die from falls (6.9 deaths per 100,000 population) than blacks (4.0 deaths per 100,000 population). White males had the highest death rate from falls (9.2 per 100,000 population) among the race/sex groups (Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex, Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**

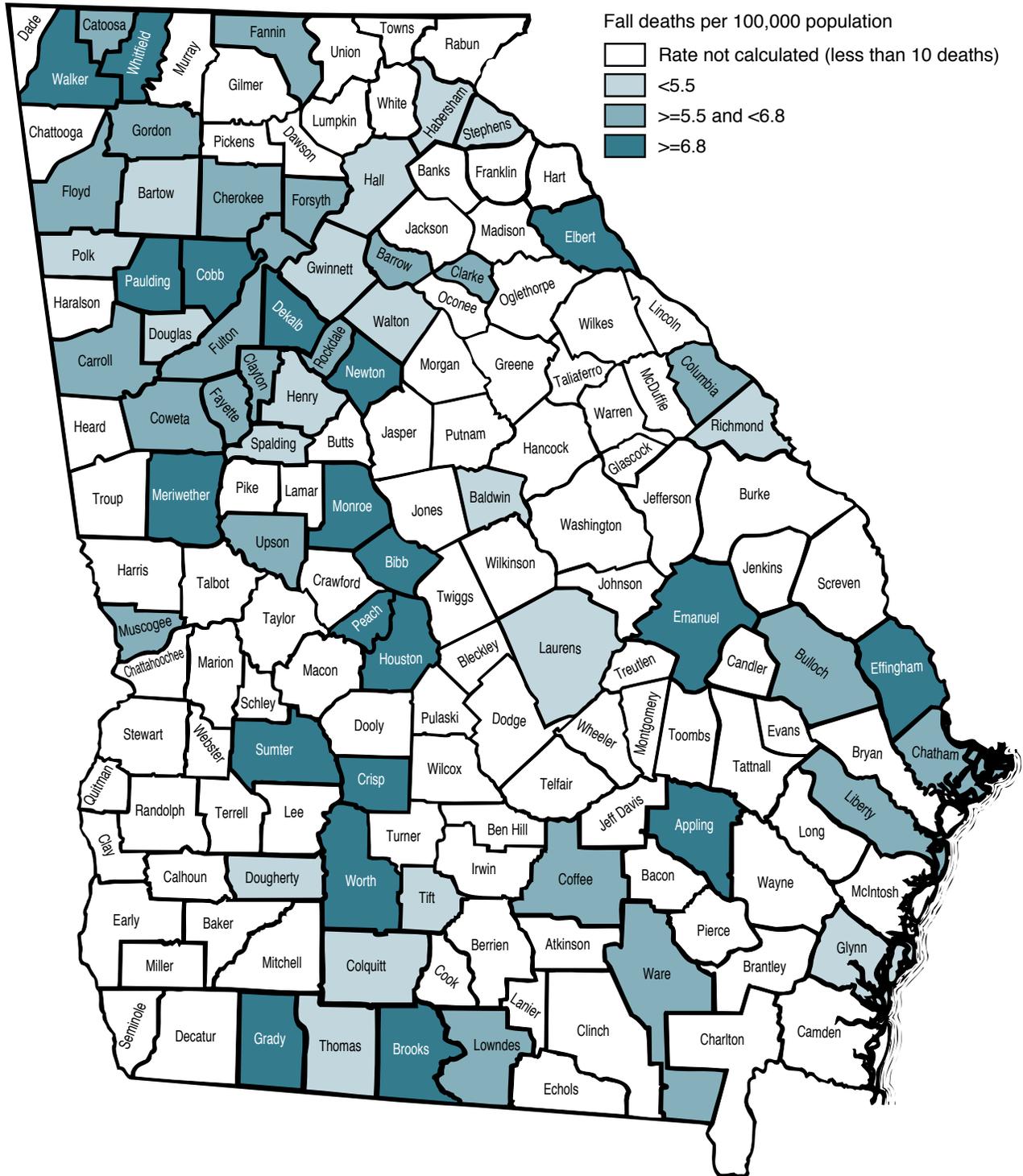


Among fall deaths, location was not recorded on 58% of the death certificates, 12% were falls from the same level, 8% were falls off of furniture, and 7% were falls from one level to another level such as playground equipment or building level (Figure 19).

**Figure 19. Location of Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 5. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
Falls, Georgia, 1994-2001**



### Hospitalizations from Falls

Falls were the leading cause of hospitalizations among the major injury mechanisms, accounting for 40% of all injury hospitalizations. There were a total 43,024 hospitalizations from falls between 1999 and 2001, an average 14,341 per year, resulting in an average of 77,258 hospitalization days and nearly \$214 million in hospital charges per year. Of those hospitalized for falls, 66% were females, 80% were non-Hispanic whites, and 65% were persons 65 years and older (Table 9).

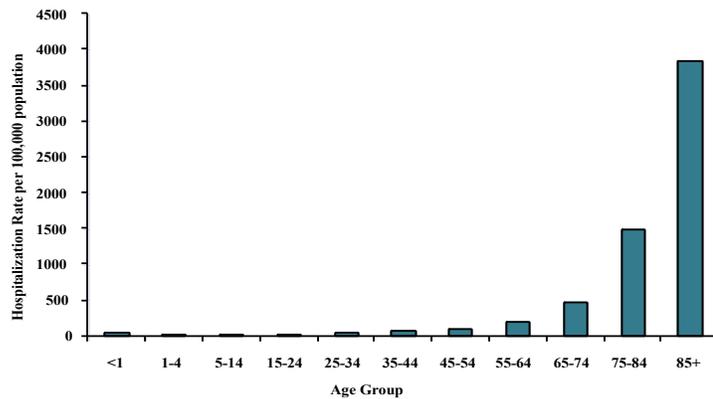
**Table 9. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	185	135	139	83	32	27	645	215
5-14	531	277	213	128	29	12	1,225	408
15-24	504	181	209	86	187	9	1,226	409
25-44	1,969	1,028	798	460	327	49	4,784	1,595
45-64	2,548	2,834	798	697	78	47	7,159	2,386
65+	5,370	18,993	744	2,036	81	273	27,950	9,317
Total	11,107	23,448	2,901	3,490	734	417	43,024	14,341

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

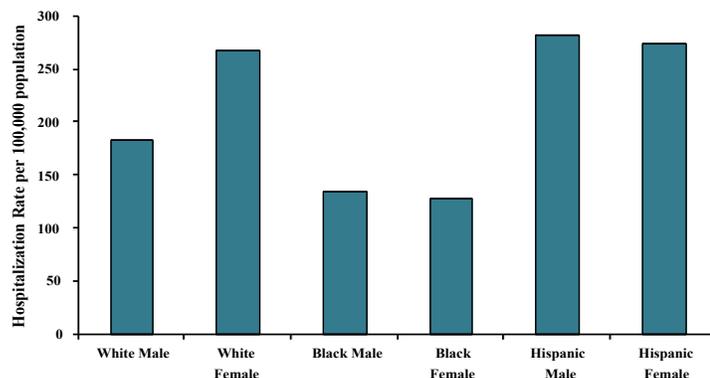
Older Georgians had a much higher risk for fall-related injury hospitalization than younger Georgians. The hospitalization rate for fall-related injuries was highest for those 85 years and older (3,900 per 100,000) (Figure 20).

**Figure 20. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**



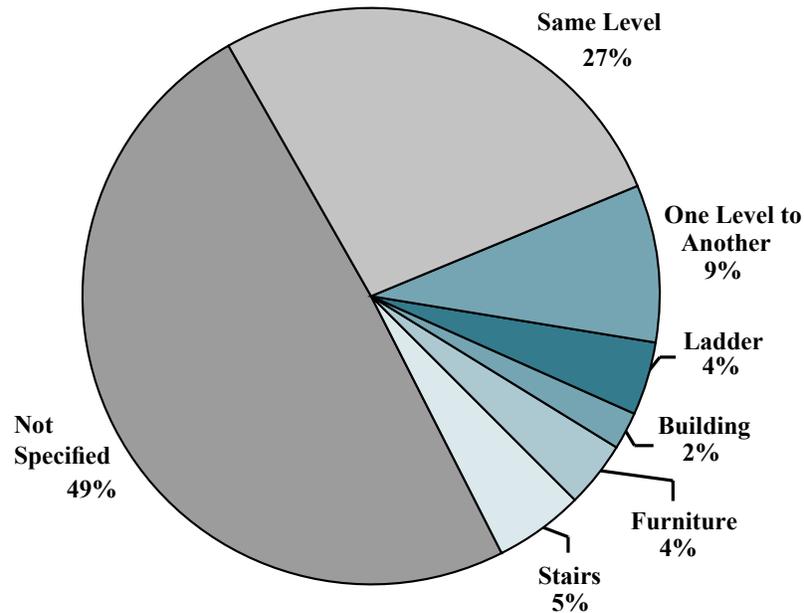
Females had a higher rate of fall-related injury hospitalization (238.9 per 100,000 population) than males (176.8 per 100,000 population). Among the race/ethnic groups, Hispanics (280.1 per 100,000 population) had a significantly higher hospitalization rate than non-Hispanic whites (241.4 per 100,000 population) and non-Hispanic blacks (134.5 per 100,000 population). Hispanic males had the highest fall-related hospitalization rate (282.4 per 100,000 population) among all the race/ethnic/sex groups (Figure 21).

**Figure 21. Age-adjusted Hospitalizations by Race and Sex: Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**

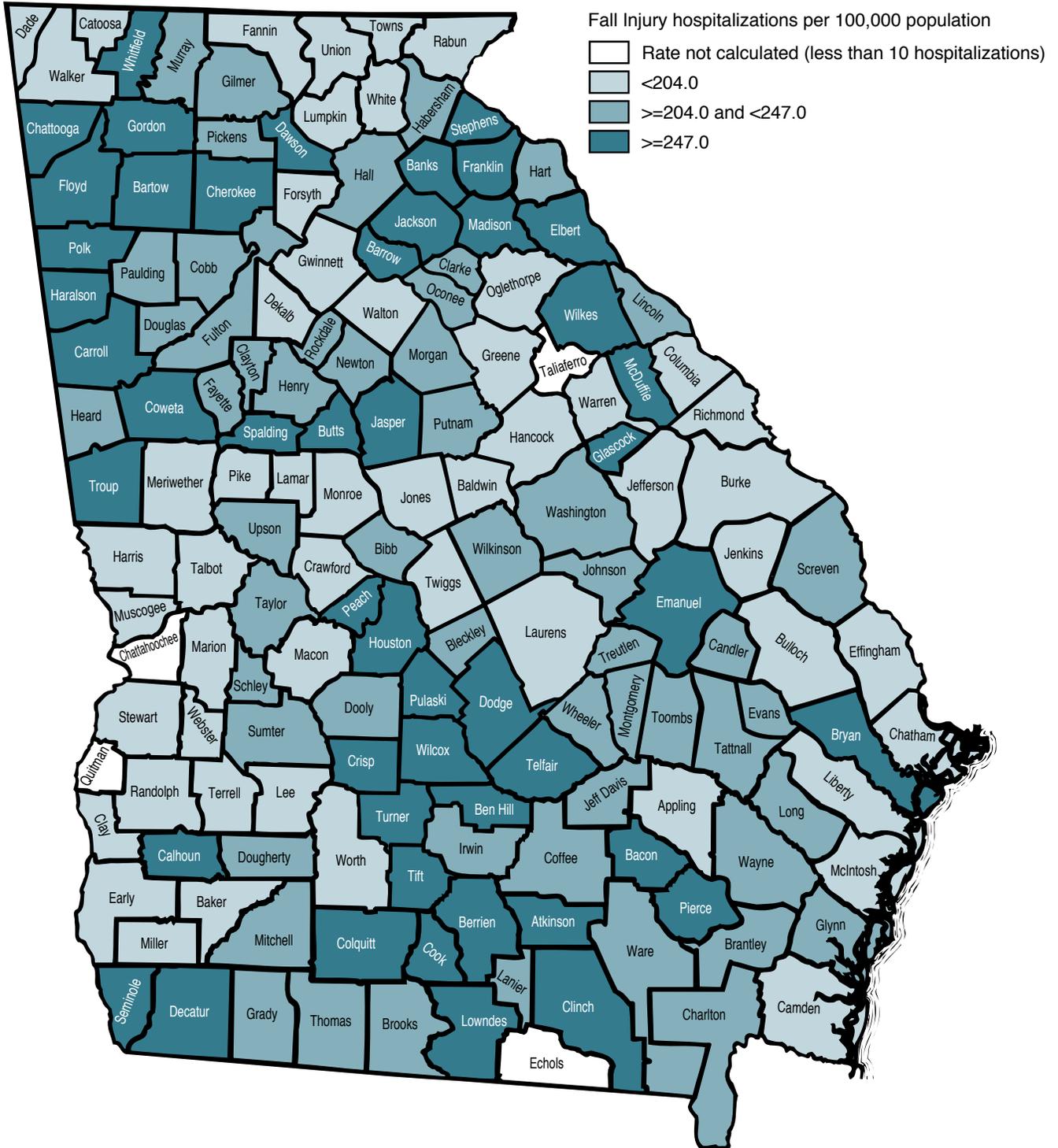


The location of almost half of the falls resulting in hospitalization was not specified; 27% were falls at the same level, and another 9% were falls from one level to another level (Figure 22).

**Figure 22. Location of Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 6. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate by County of Residence:  
Falls, Georgia, 1999-2001**



### *Fall Related Prevention Strategies*

In Georgia, 65% of those hospitalized after falls and 75% of those dying from falls were persons 65 years and older. Strength training and regular physical activity programs for the elderly would decrease the number of falls and related mortality and morbidity. Services that assess environmental, medical, and behavioral risk factors for falls in the homes of elderly individuals would provide opportunity to remove or rectify safety hazards in the home. Such measures would include installing improved lighting, installing railings, removing loose rugs, and covering slippery surfaces in order to reduce the likelihood of falls and subsequent death and injury among the elderly. Implementing health care provider review of medicines, and having regular vision checks for the elderly are also recommended prevention measures. For children, safety precautions to prevent falls from furniture, windows, stairs and playgrounds are critical. These include constant supervision of infants on furniture (beds, chairs, changing tables), installing window guards and safety gates for stairs, removing furniture in close proximity to windows, and avoiding the use of baby walkers. Use of age-appropriate playground equipment under adult supervision, use of proper safety equipment when engaged in sports, and adequate safety precautions at construction sites would also serve to reduce the incidence and severity of fall related injuries.



### *Injury Prevention Programs for Fall Related Injuries*

The Injury Prevention Section of the Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health works with local communities, the Division of Public Health's Child Health Program and Chronic Disease Prevention Branch, and the state's Division of Aging Services to reduce injuries from falls. The Injury Prevention Section has distributed "Remembering When: A Fire and Fall Prevention Program for Older Adults" to fire departments and health departments. The curriculum was developed by the CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, and other partners. It uses lesson plans, brochures, fact sheets, game cards, and other educational materials to present 16 life-saving lessons for elderly persons. The Injury Prevention Section has also collaborated with SAFE KIDS to improve playground safety for children. Efforts are being made to increase the number of trained playground inspectors and the number of playgrounds inspected. The Injury Prevention Section continues to seek resources to support fall prevention programs in Georgia.

#### *Falls Prevention Resources*

**CDC: US Fall Prevention Programs for Seniors**

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/falls/default.htm>

**National Osteoporosis Foundation**

[http://www.nof.org/patientinfo/fall\\_prevention.htm](http://www.nof.org/patientinfo/fall_prevention.htm)

**American Academy of Pediatrics**

<http://www.aap.org/family/tippmain.htm>

**National Resource Center on Aging and Injury**

<http://www.nrcai.org/>

## POISONING

- *Georgians aged 35 to 54 years had the highest poisoning death rate among all age groups. Forty percent of these deaths were caused by narcotics and hallucinogens.*
- *An average of 1,329 Georgians were hospitalized each year due to poisonings during the 1999-2001 period.*



Poisoning is defined as exposure to toxic or poisonous substances that cause a negative reaction of the body. Those substances include sedatives, psychotropic medications, narcotics, hallucinogens, anesthetics, and other drugs; liquids such as alcohol or pesticides; gases and vapors such as carbon monoxide or utility gas; and other noxious substances or chemicals.

### *Deaths from Poisoning*

From 1999 through 2001, 995 Georgians died from accidental poisoning, an average of 332 per year. Of those dying, the majority (83%) were aged 25 to 64 years, 65% were males and 75% were white (Table 10).

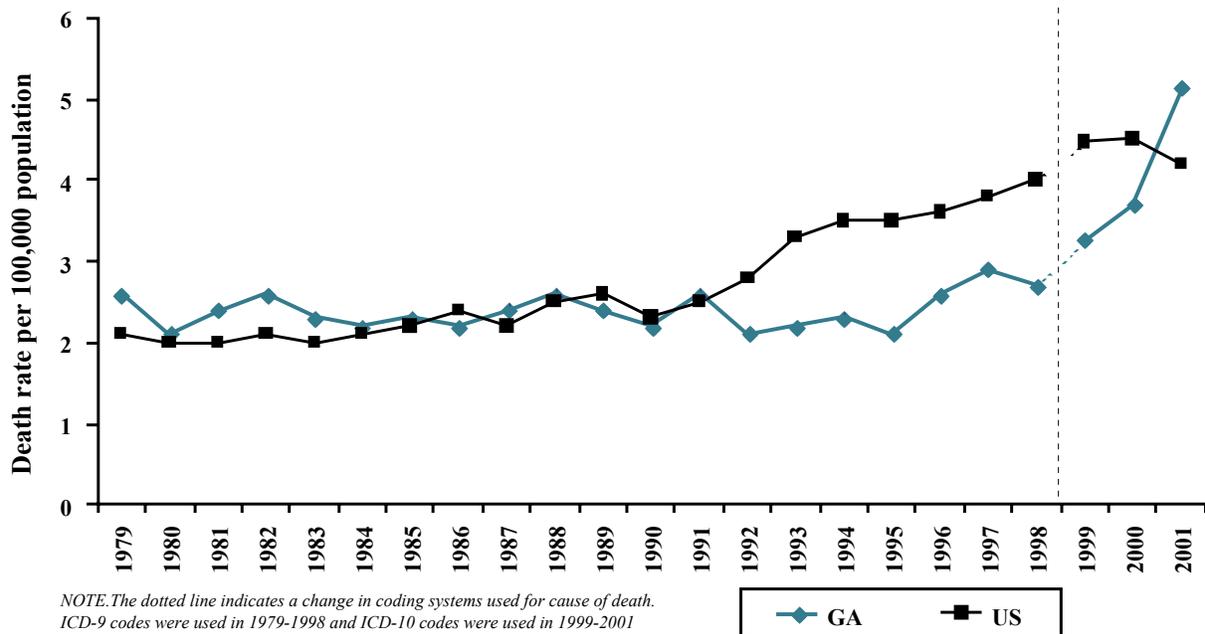
**Table 10. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex:  
Poisoning, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	5	0	5	0	1	0	11	4
5-14	1	0	3	1	0	0	5	2
15-24	68	14	9	2	1	0	94	31
25-44	267	133	66	41	4	0	511	170
45-64	127	92	69	24	0	1	313	104
65+	19	21	11	9	0	1	61	20
Total	487	260	163	77	6	2	995	332

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

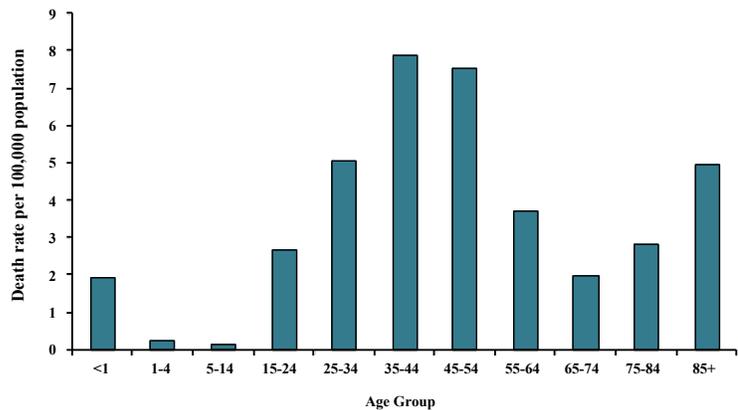
The death rate from poisoning in Georgia was comparable to the US rate from 1979 to 1991. From 1992 to 2000, the Georgia death rate was lower than the US rate, with both Georgia and US rates increasing (Figure 23). Poisoning in Georgia was the only major injury mechanism with an average death rate lower than the national rate during 1999-2001.

**Figure 23. Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Poisoning, Georgia and US, 1979-2001**



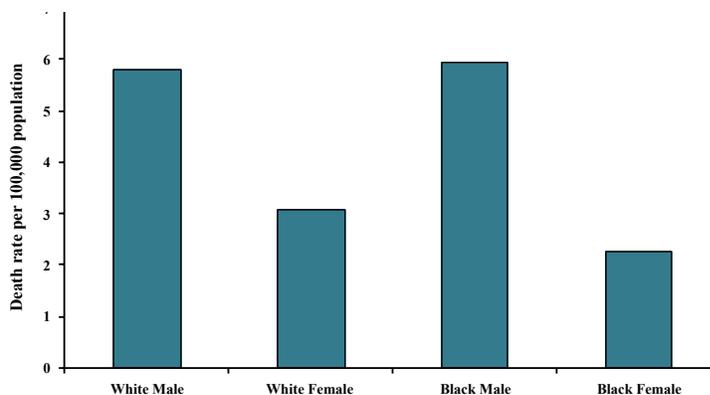
**Figure 24. Age-Specific Death Rates: Poisoning, Georgia 1999-2001**

Death rates from poisoning were highest for persons 35 to 54 years old (Figure 24). The lowest death rate was among children between the ages of 1 and 14 years.



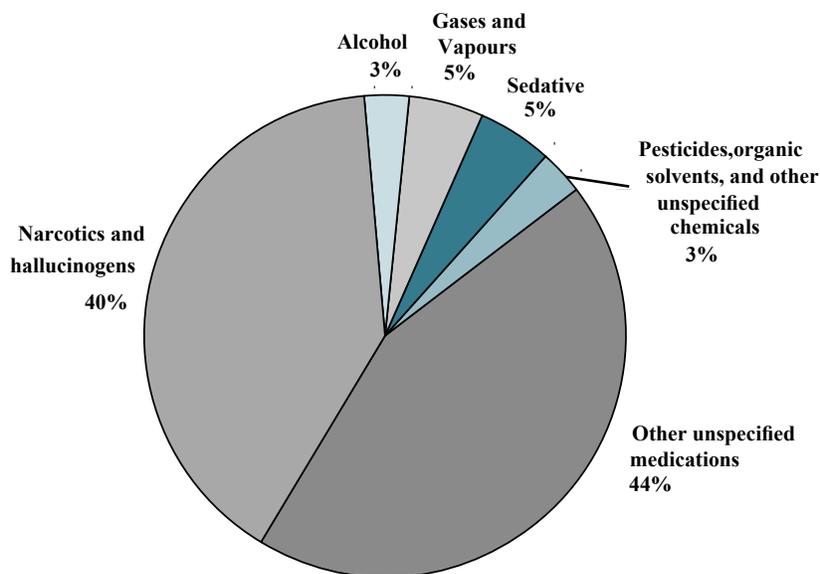
The death rate from poisoning was twice as high for males (5.4 per 100,000 population) as for females (2.7 per 100,000 population). Whites had a higher death rate (4.5 per 100,000 population) than blacks (3.9 per 100,000 population). Black males and white males had the highest poisoning death rates among all race/sex groups (Figure 25).

**Figure 25. Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex: Poisoning, Georgia, 1999-2001**



Narcotics and hallucinogens caused 40% of all accidental poisoning deaths in 1999-2001. Cocaine is included in this subgroup (Figure 26).

**Figure 26. Poisoning by Type, Georgia, 1999-2001**



There were too few poisoning deaths per county to allow for calculation of reliable rates.

## Hospitalizations from Poisoning

During the period 1999 through 2001, 3,984 Georgians were hospitalized for poisoning, an average of 1,329 per year, resulting in an average of 4,431 hospitalization days and nearly \$11 million in hospital charges per year. Of those hospitalized, about 59% were 25 to 64 years old, 49% were females, and 62% were whites (Table 11).

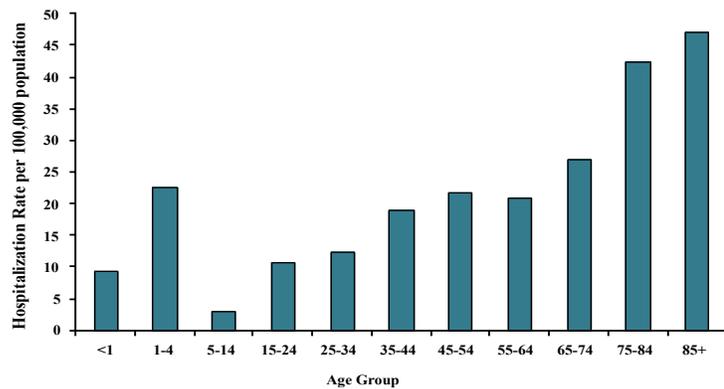
**Table 11. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Poisoning, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	83	82	75	67	7	7	352	117
5-14	30	20	18	25	3	3	108	36
15-24	145	114	40	47	6	10	375	125
25-44	385	357	284	169	25	6	1,247	416
45-64	298	367	261	150	1	3	1,099	366
65+	170	403	91	119	0	5	803	268
Total	1,111	1,343	769	577	42	34	3,984	1,328

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

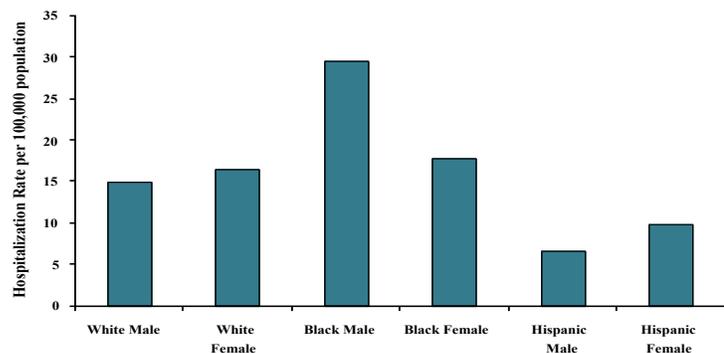
Children 5 to 14 years had the lowest poisoning hospitalization rate of all age groups. Persons 65 years and older and children between the ages of 1 and 4 years had the highest hospitalization rates (Figure 27).

**Figure 27. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Poisoning, Georgia, 1999-2001**



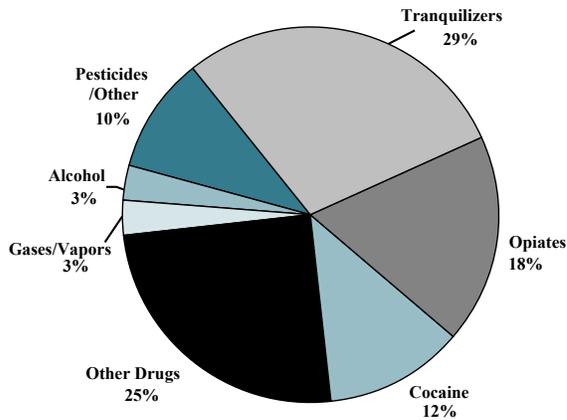
The rate of hospitalization from poisoning was similar for males (17.8 per 100,000 population) and females (16.7 per 100,000 population). Non-Hispanic blacks (22.9 per 100,000 population) were more likely to be hospitalized than non-Hispanic whites (15.9 per 100,000 population) and Hispanics (9.5 per 100,000 population). Among all race/ethnic/sex groups, non-Hispanic black males had the highest hospitalization rate from poisoning (Figure 28)

**Figure 28. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rates by Race and Sex: Poisoning, Georgia, 1999-2001**





**Figure 29. Poisonings by Type, Georgia, 1999-2001**



Sedatives and tranquilizers accounted for 29% of poisoning hospitalizations, opiates accounted for 18%, and cocaine accounted for 12% of poisoning hospitalizations (Figure 29).

### Poisoning Prevention Strategies

Death data indicate that narcotics and hallucinogens caused 40% of all accidental poisoning deaths. Continued efforts to reduce the prevalence of drug abuse and addiction are needed to prevent accidental poisoning deaths and hospitalizations. Disposing of old medicine properly, providing safe and secure storage for poisonous substances, and publicizing poison control centers can also prevent poisoning injuries.

### Injury Prevention Programs for Poisonings

The Injury Prevention Section supports poisoning prevention efforts by providing data on poisonings to community coalitions.



### Poisoning Prevention Resources

**Georgia Poison Center**  
<http://www.georgiapoisoncenter.org/>  
(1-800-222-1222)

**American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC)**  
<http://www.aapcc.org/>

**AAPCC Poison Help Line**  
<http://www.1-800-222-1222.info/>

**Poison Prevention Week Council**  
<http://www.poisonprevention.org>

**National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH)**

**CDC Childhood Lead Prevention Program**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/lead.htm>

**NCEH information on Carbon Monoxide**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/airpollution/carbonmonoxide/default.htm>

**National Lead Information Center**  
<http://www.epa.gov/lead/nlic.htm>  
(800-424-LEAD (5323))

## **FIRE**

- *Blacks were 3 times more likely to die from fires (3.7 per 100,000 population) than whites (1.2 per 100,000 population).*
- *Fire-related injury hospitalizations had the longest average hospital stays (10 days per visit) and the highest average hospital charges (\$61,000 per visit) among all injury hospitalizations.*

Fire-related injuries and deaths occur most often as a result of fires in private or public buildings, however, such injuries may also occur under other scenarios such as forest fires, or ignition of clothing or inflammable materials. Injuries from certain types of burns, such as scalds, were not included in this report due to death coding system changes.



### **Deaths from Fire**

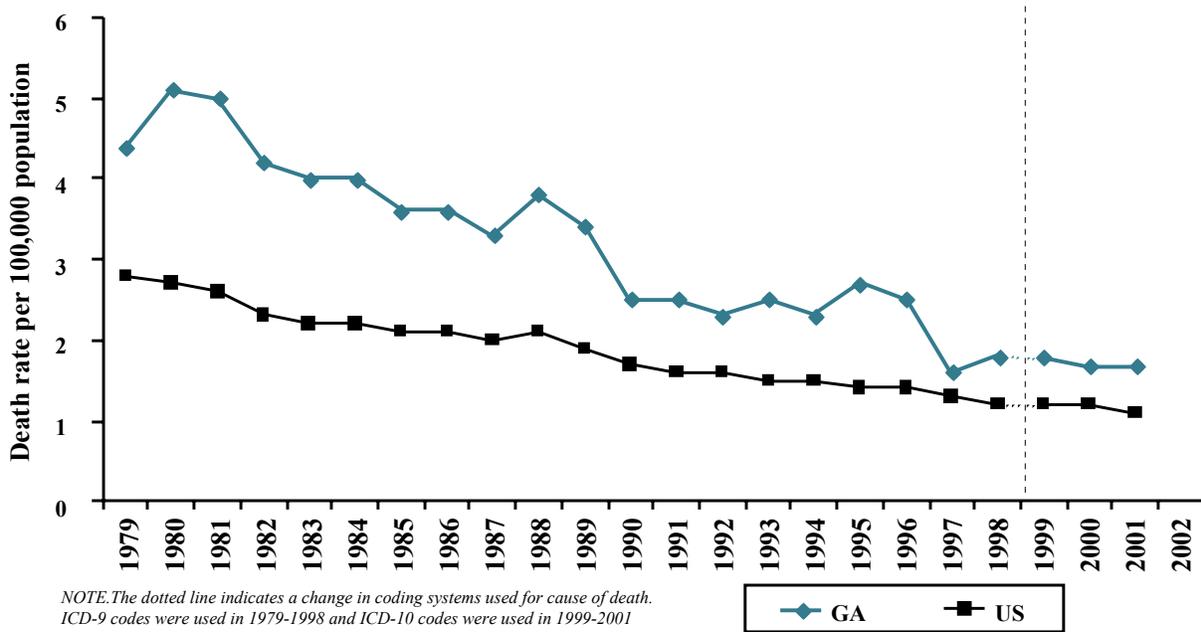
A total of 375 Georgians died from fire during 1999 to 2001, an average of 125 deaths per year. Victims were disproportionately elderly, with 34% being older than 65 years of age. Sixty percent were male and 52% were white (Table 12).

**Table 12. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex: Fire/Burn, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	10	4	5	11	0	0	30	10
5-14	5	2	5	4	0	0	16	5
15-24	10	3	7	1	0	0	21	7
25-44	28	14	25	12	0	0	79	26
45-64	38	22	28	14	0	0	102	34
65+	33	25	32	37	0	0	127	42
Total	124	70	102	79	0	0	375	125

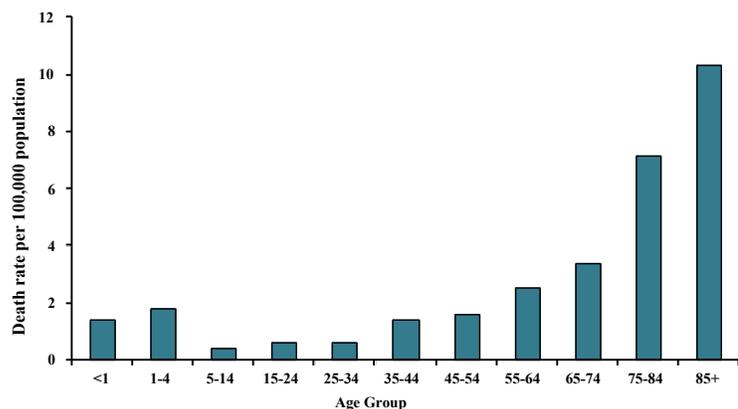
The death rate from fires in Georgia has been consistently higher than the death rate in the United States since 1979. Both the national and state rates decreased from 1979 to 1998 (Figure 30). From 1999 through 2001, if the death rate for fires in Georgia had been equal to that of the United States, an estimated 42 persons per year would not have died from fires (Table 1).

**Figure 30. Age-Adjusted Death Rates:  
Fire, Georgia and US, 1979-2001**



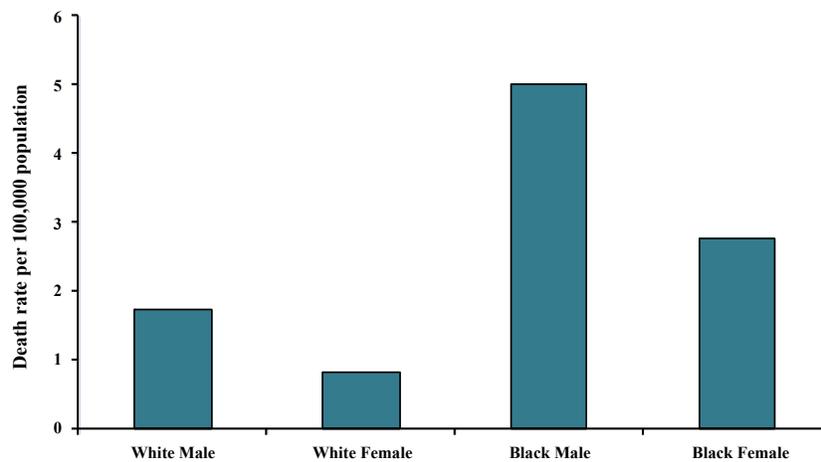
**Figure 31. Age-Specific Death Rates:  
Fire, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Young children and the elderly were more likely to die from fires than persons in other age groups. Georgians aged 5 to 34 years had the lowest fire death rates (Figure 31).



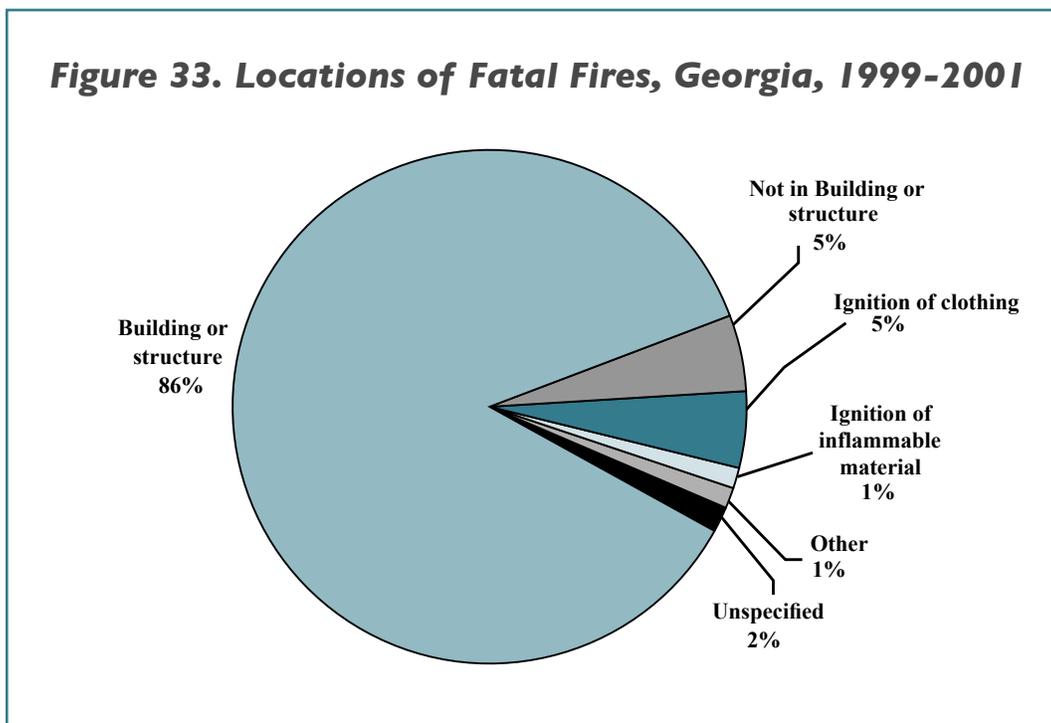
The rate of dying from fires was 1.8 times higher for males (2.3 per 100,000 population) than for females (1.3 per 100,000 population). Blacks were 3 times more likely to die from fires (3.7 per 100,000 population) than whites (1.2 per 100,000 population). Black males had the highest fire death rate (5.0 per 100,000 population) among all race/sex groups (Figure 32).

**Figure 32. Age-Adjusted Death Rates:  
Fire, Georgia and US, 1999-2001**

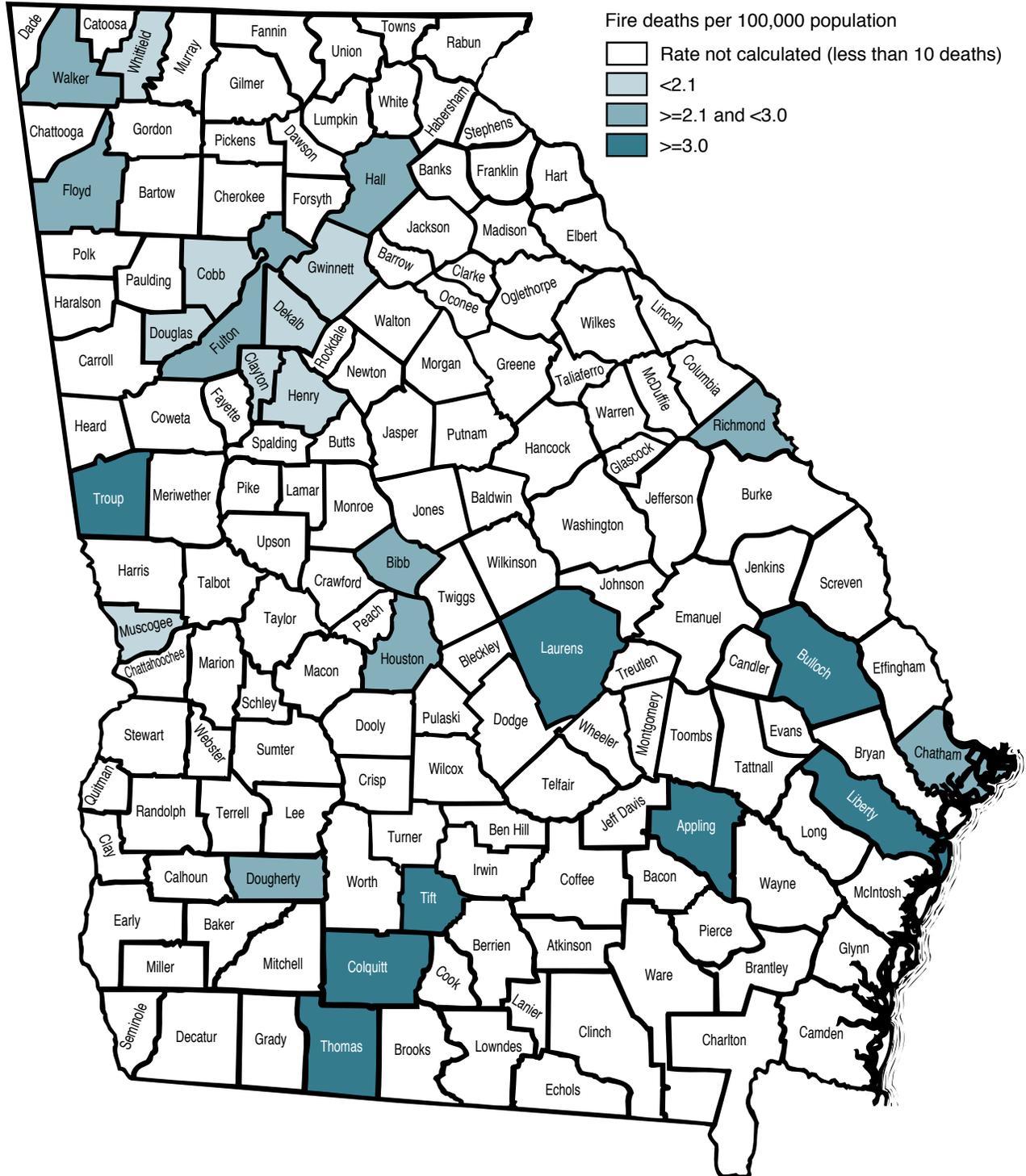


Eighty-six percent (86%) of all fire deaths occurred in buildings or structures, which includes private and public dwellings (Figure 33).

**Figure 33. Locations of Fatal Fires, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 8. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
Fire, Georgia, 1994-2001**



***Hospitalizations from Fire***

There were 1,171 hospitalizations in 1999-2001 as a result of fire-related injuries (an average of 390 hospitalizations per year) resulting in an average 3,840 hospitalization days and nearly \$24 million in hospital charges per year. Although fire accounted for only 1% of all injury-related hospitalizations, the average fire-related hospitalization lasted twice as long and cost 34 times more than other injury hospitalizations in Georgia. Of those hospitalized from fire-related injuries, 67% were males and 58% were whites (Table 13).

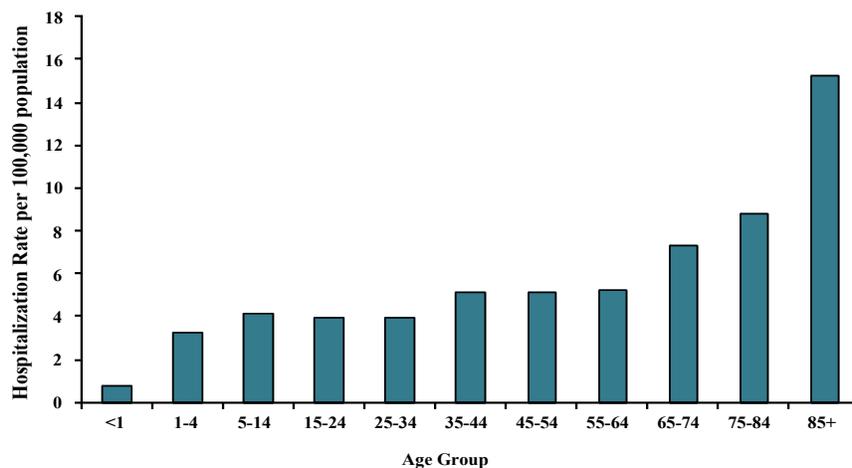
**Table 13. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Fire, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	17	9	14	5	2	0	49	16
5-14	78	14	38	11	1	3	149	50
15-24	79	11	23	10	13	0	140	47
25-44	160	48	82	45	16	1	362	121
45-64	127	28	68	28	3	0	267	89
65+	51	62	43	44	0	0	204	68
Total	512	172	268	143	35	4	1,171	390

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

The hospitalization rate for fire-related injuries increased with age and was highest for those 85 years and older (Figure 34).

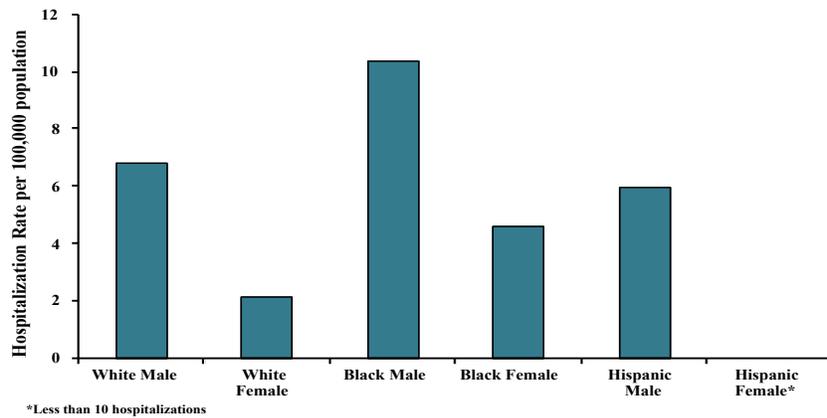
**Figure 34. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Fire, Georgia, 1999-2001**



## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

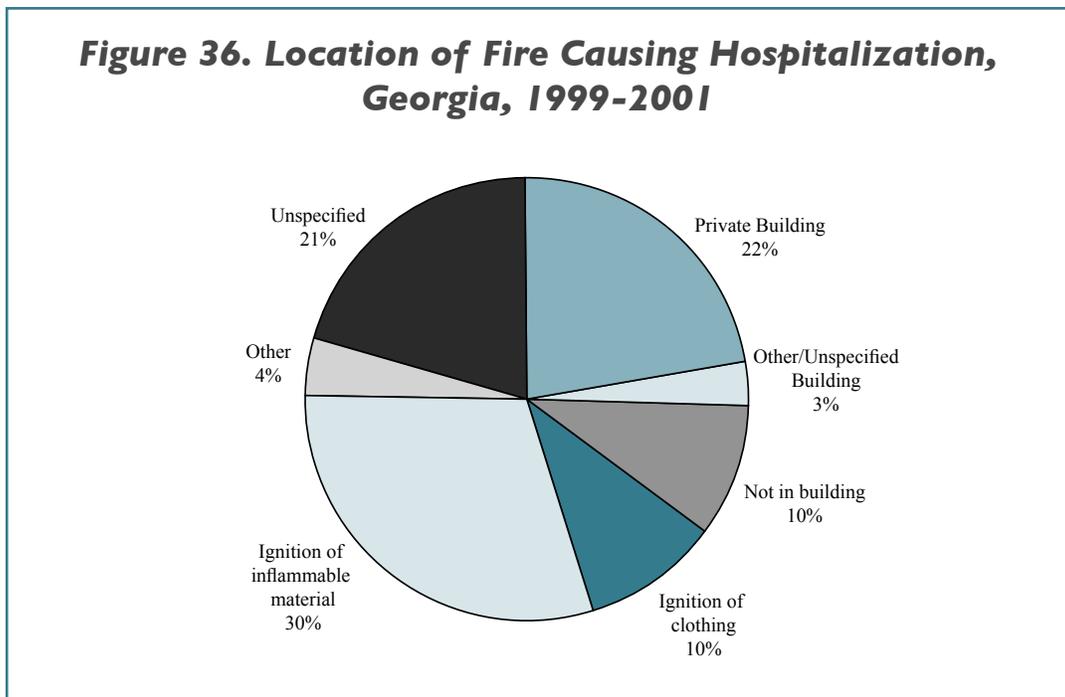
The rate of hospitalization from fire-related injury was 2.7 times higher for males (7.4 per 100,000 population) than for females (rate 2.7 per 100,000 population). Non-Hispanic blacks (7.0 per 100,000 population) were more likely than non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics (both 4.5 per 100,000 population) to be hospitalized for fire-related injuries. Black males had the highest hospitalization rate among all race/ethnic/sex groups (Figure 35).

**Figure 35. Age-adjusted Hospitalizations by Race and Sex: Fire, Georgia, 1999-2001**



Twenty eight percent (28%) of all fire-related hospitalizations resulted from fires in private buildings, and 38% were caused by ignition of highly inflammable materials. Almost 20% of all fire-related hospitalizations were not coded for location (Figure 36.)

**Figure 36. Location of Fire Causing Hospitalization, Georgia, 1999-2001**





### *Fire Related Injury Prevention Strategies*

Appropriately placed and maintained smoke detectors in homes, emergency fire exit plans, and fire extinguishers are proven ways of reducing death and serious injuries from residential fires. Other measures of reducing fire-related injuries include enforcing existing building fire codes, and placing matches and lighters out of the reach of children.

### *Injury Prevention Programs for Fire Related Injuries*

The Injury Prevention Section of the Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, supports a multi-faceted fire prevention program that includes the identification of high-risk neighborhoods and resident education on the risk factors for residential fires. The Program stresses the importance of having a family evacuation plan in case of fire and coordinates and leads the installation of smoke alarms in homes without adequate smoke alarm coverage. The program conducts follow-up visits to continually monitor the effectiveness of the programs.

Neighborhoods selected for the program typically include low-income households with large numbers of children or elderly residents and with old structures that can be readily consumed by fire. Firemen and volunteers are responsible for the residence inspection and keeping records as to where the detectors are installed and providing follow-up visits. The program is sponsored by grants from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Georgia Fire Fighters Burn Foundation. National SAFE KIDS estimates that \$60 is saved for every dollar spent on a smoke detector. **Since its inception in 1999, the Residential Fire Prevention Program of the Injury Prevention Section has documented 83 cases where residents were alerted to evacuate in time by smoke alarms installed through the program.**



### *Fire Prevention Resources*

National Fire Protection Association

<http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/home/index.asp>

National SAFE KIDS Campaign

[http://www.safekids.org/tier2\\_rl.cfm?folder\\_id=171](http://www.safekids.org/tier2_rl.cfm?folder_id=171)

Georgia Firefighters Burn Foundation

<http://www.gfbf.org/>

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

[http://www.cpsc.gov/spscpub/pubs/fire\\_sfy.html](http://www.cpsc.gov/spscpub/pubs/fire_sfy.html)

U.S. Fire Administration

<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/public/>

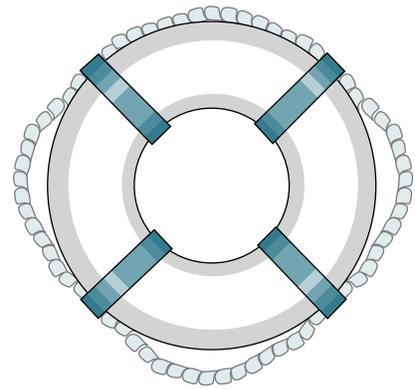
## DROWNING & NEAR DROWNING

- *Children ages 1 to 4 years and 15 to 24 years had a significantly higher risk for drowning than Georgians in other age groups*
- *More than half of the hospitalizations for near drowning resulted from incidents in swimming pools, and almost half (42%) of those hospitalized were children under 5 years of age.*

Drowning and submersion deaths include deaths involving swimming pools, natural open water (rivers, lakes, or seas), bathtubs and other bodies of water where no watercrafts were involved.

### Deaths from Drowning

Drowning is an important injury concern, as it was the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of unintentional injury death for children 1 to 4 years of age. From 1999 through 2001, 351 Georgians drowned, an average of 117 per year. Of these, 37% were children under the age of five or young adults between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Eighty percent (80%) were male, and 62% were white (Table 14).



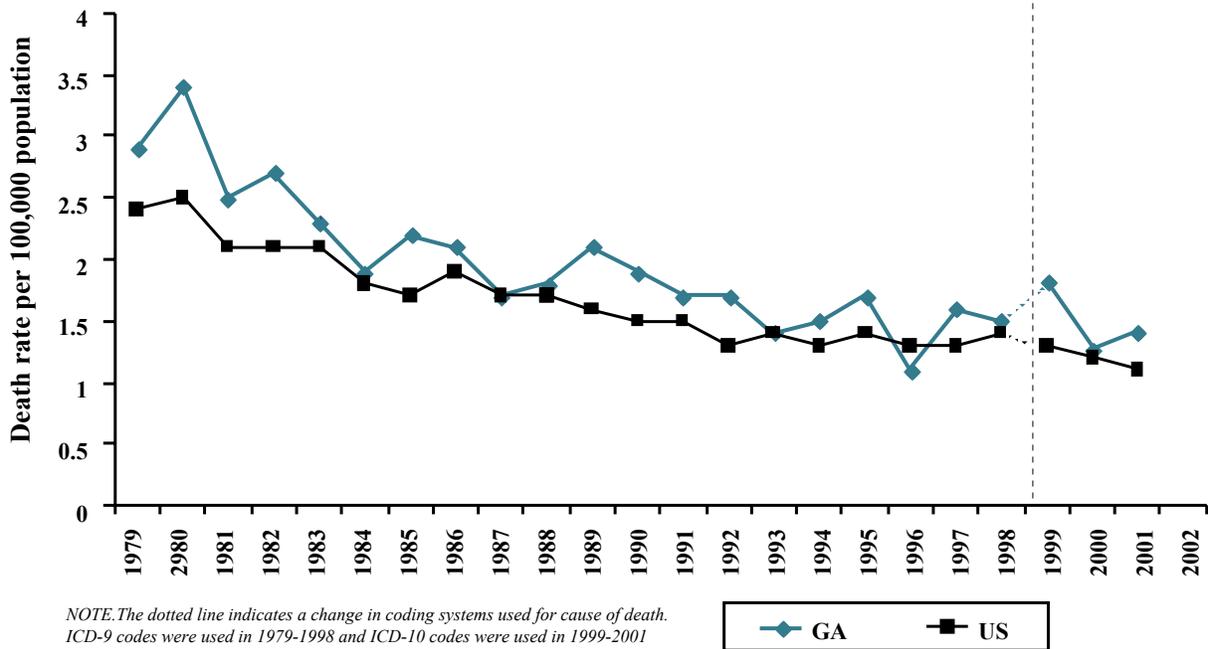
**Table 14. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex:  
Drowning, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	20	16	8	2	2	1	49	16
5-14	11	6	27	6	0	1	51	17
15-24	47	3	32	2	2	0	86	29
25-44	45	10	24	2	1	0	82	27
45-64	34	12	14	1	0	0	61	20
65+	10	3	5	4	0	0	22	7
Total	167	50	110	17	5	2	351	117

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

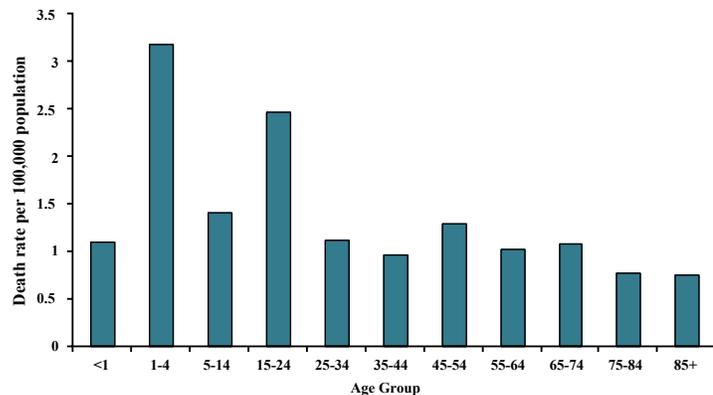
The death rate from drowning in Georgia decreased from 1979 to 1993 but remains slightly higher than the US rate (Figure 37). From 1999 through 2001, if the death rate for drowning in Georgia had been equal to the death rate for drowning in the United States, an estimated 10 persons per year would not have died from drowning in Georgia (Table 1).

**Figure 37. Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Drowning, Georgia and US, 1979-2001**



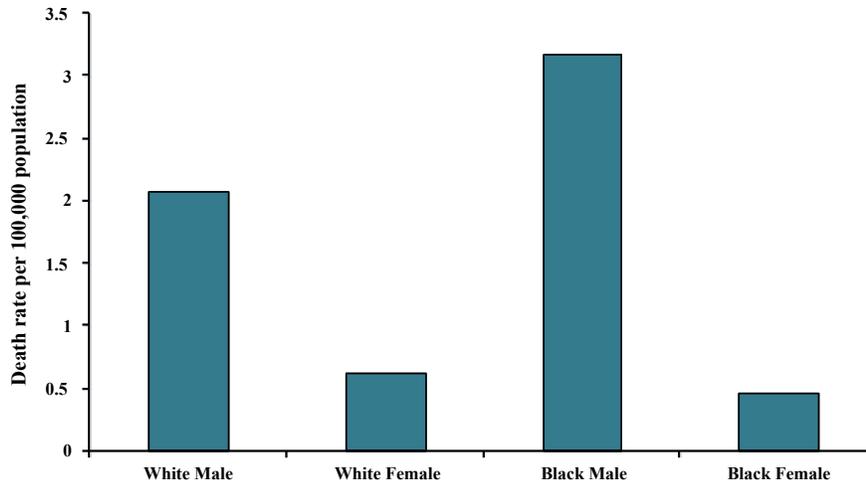
**Figure 38. Age-Specific Death Rates: Drowning, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Children 1 to 4 years of age and young adults 15 to 24 years of age had a significantly higher risk for drowning than other age groups (Figure 38).



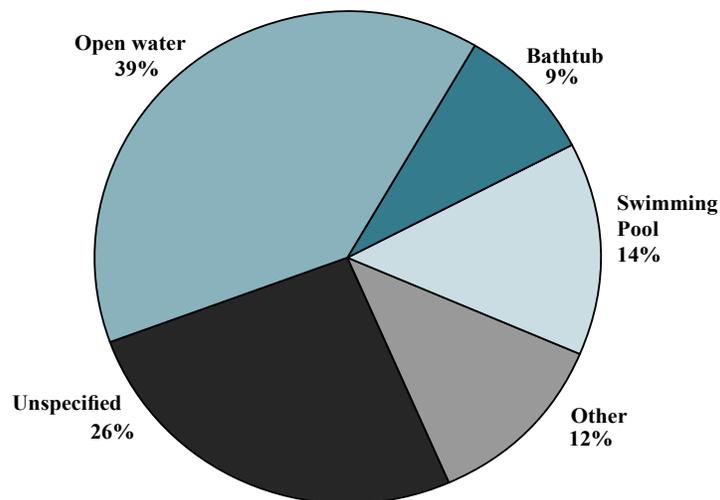
The rate of drowning was about four times higher for males (2.3 per 100,000 population) than for females (0.6 per 100,000 population). Whites (1.4 per 100,000 population) were slightly less likely than blacks (1.8 per 100,000 population) to die from drowning. Among the race/ethnicity/sex groups, black males had the highest drowning rate (3.2 per 100,000 population) (Figure 39).

**Figure 39. Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex: Drowning, Georgia and US, 1999-2001**

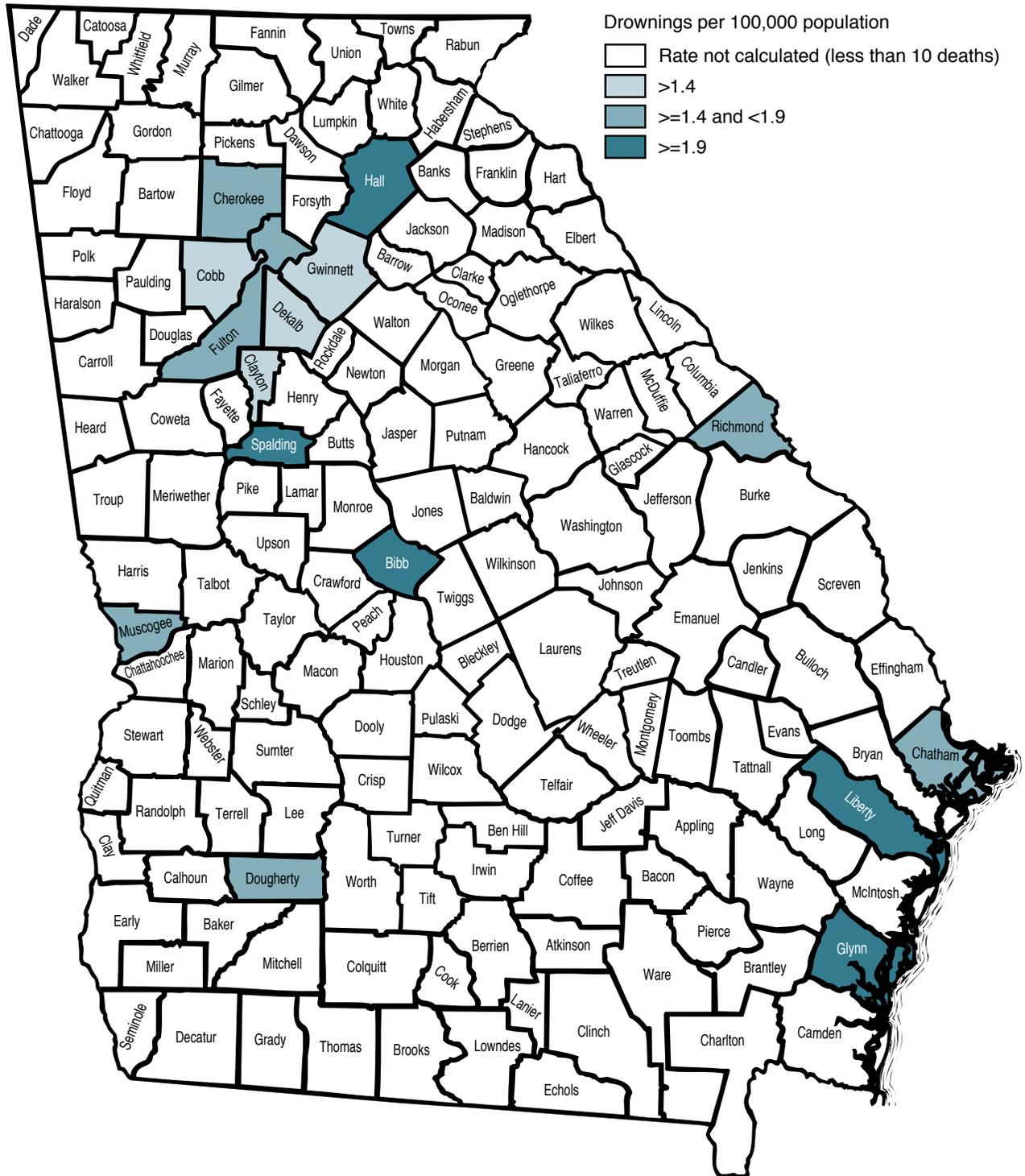


More than one-third (39%) of all the drownings occurred in open water, and almost half (48%) of the open water victims were teenagers or young adults between 15 and 34 years of age. Of those who drowned in a swimming pool (14% of all drownings), 59% were children ages 1 to 14 years old. (Figure 40).

**Figure 40. Drowning by Type, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 10. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
Drowning, Georgia, 1994-2001**



## Hospitalizations from Near Drowning

From 1999 through 2001, 188 Georgians were hospitalized for near-drowning, an average of 63 per year, resulting in an average of 400 days in hospital stay and nearly \$1.3 million in hospital charges per year. Although drowning incidents resulted in fewer hospitalizations than deaths, near-drownings ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in hospital charges per visit among all the injury mechanisms, with average charges of approximately \$21,000. Of all those hospitalized for near-drownings, 42% were children under 5 years of age, 61% were males, and 47% were whites (Table 15).

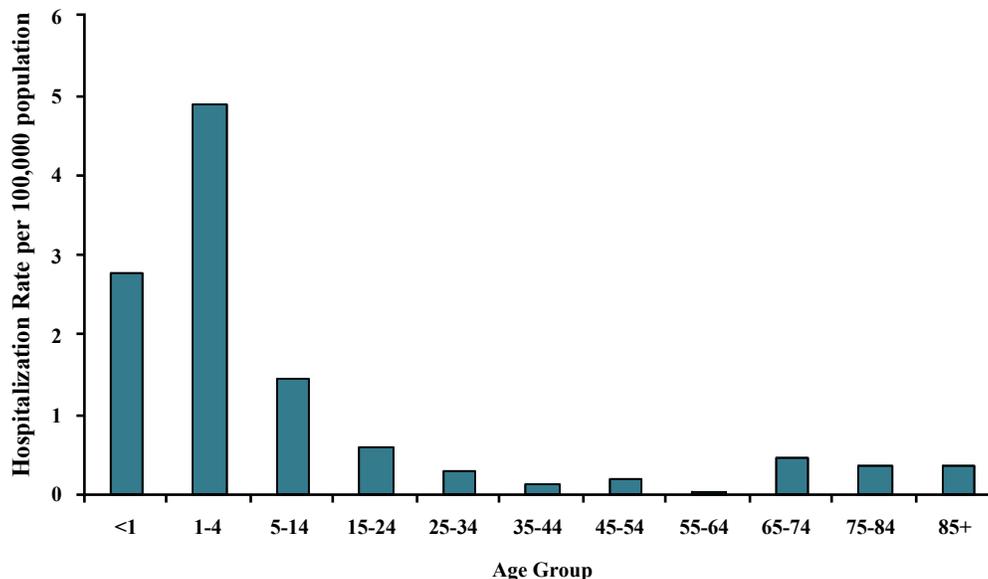
**Table 15. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Near-Drowning, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	29	17	15	4	1	3	79	26
5-14	9	3	16	16	0	0	52	17
15-24	5	1	12	0	3	0	21	7
25-44	8	3	3	1	1	0	18	6
45-64	3	1	3	0	0	0	8	3
65+	7	3	0	0	0	0	10	3
Total	61	28	49	21	5	3	188	63

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

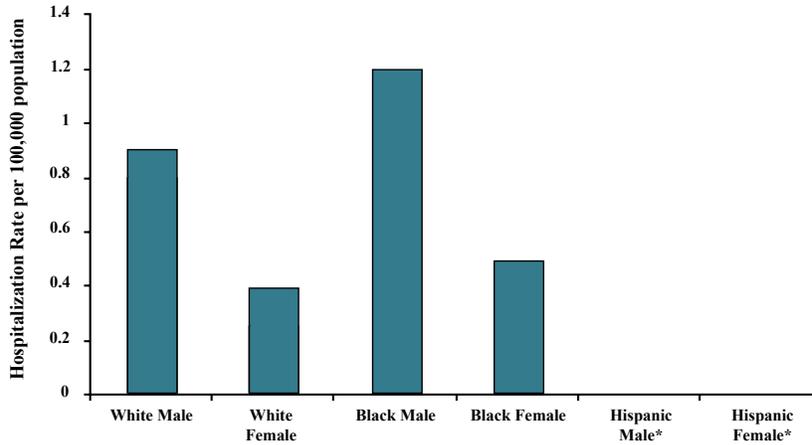
Children under 5 years of age had the highest hospitalization rates among all age groups (Figure 41).

**Figure 41. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Near-Drowning, Georgia, 1999-2001**



The rate of near-drowning hospitalization was higher among males (rate 1.1 per 100,000 population) than among females (rate 0.5 per 100,000 population). Whites (0.6 per 100,000 population) and blacks (0.8 per 100,000 population) were equally likely to be hospitalized for near-drowning. However, black males had the highest near-drowning hospitalization rate among all race/ethnic/sex groups (Figure 42).

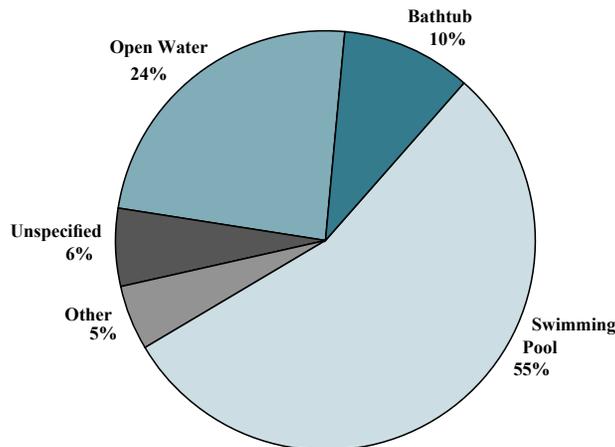
**Figure 42. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates by Race and Sex: Near-Drowning, Georgia, 1999-2001**



\*Less than 10 hospitalizations; rate not calculated

More than half of the hospitalizations for near-drowning (55%) occurred after incidents in swimming pools, and almost 78% of persons affected were children under 15 years of age. Near-drowning incidents in open water accounted for 24% of hospitalizations with a majority (77%) of those affected being children under 15 years old (Figure 43.)

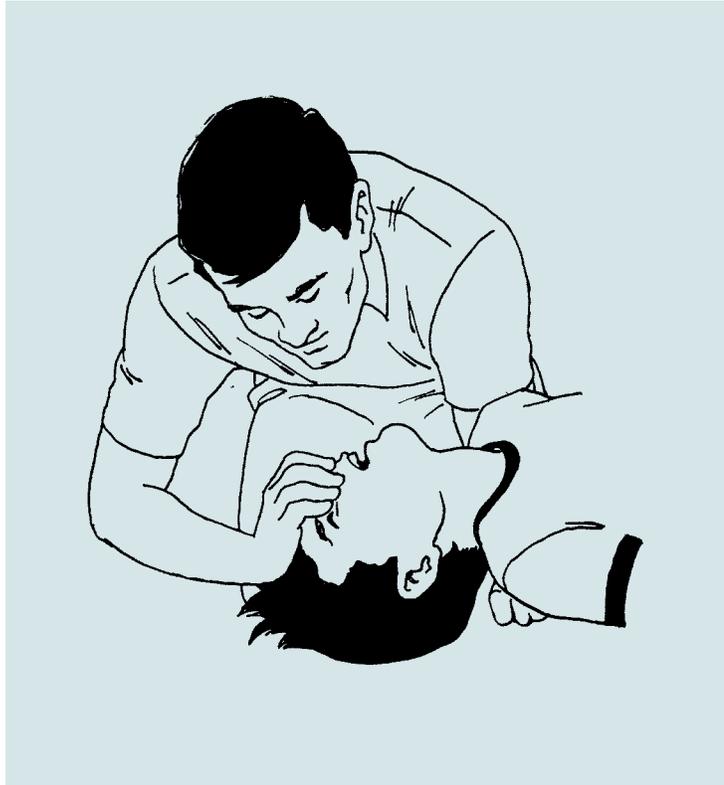
**Figure 43. Near-Drowning by Type, Georgia, 1999-2001**



There were too few hospitalizations per county to allow for calculation of reliable county-specific hospitalization rates for near drowning.

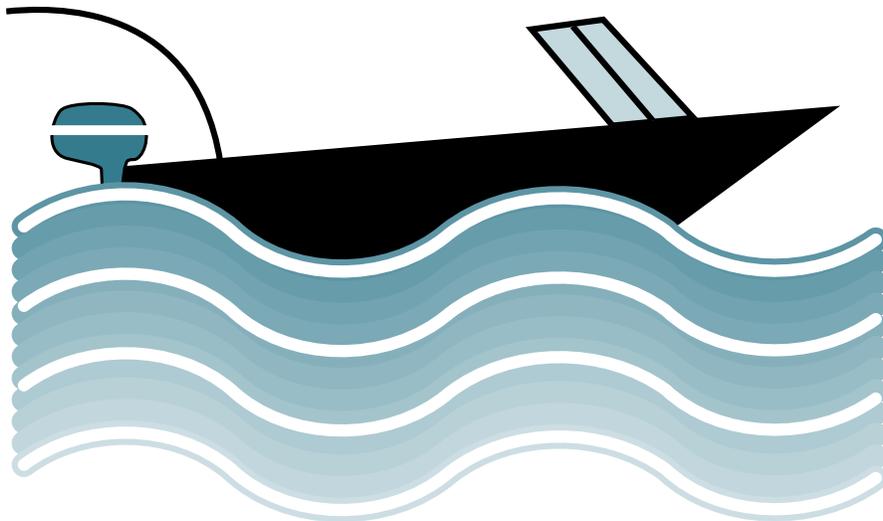
### *Drowning Related Prevention Strategies*

Many of the drownings could have been prevented through constant adult supervision of children near swimming pools and open water (lakes, ponds, etc), enforcing ordinances for child proof fencing around pools, covering pools with appropriate covers, and using effective barriers around ponds and open water. Parental knowledge of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) could greatly increase the chance for survival or reduce the severity of injury to children in near-drowning cases. Other prevention measures include utilizing Coast Guard approved personal floatation devices (PFD) when involved in water-related recreational activities, avoiding swimming after dark, and avoiding the use of alcohol or other drugs before and during recreational water activities.



### *Injury Prevention Programs for Drowning Related Injuries*

The Injury Prevention Section of the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, works with local communities and other state agencies to develop drowning prevention programs. These include the support of PFD provision programs on major open water recreational waterways. These programs have frequently involved partnerships with local coalitions through which the Injury Prevention Section provides district or county specific data on drowning or near drowning related mortality and morbidity.



### *Drowning Prevention Resources*

The following organizations and web sites provided recommendations and best practices on preventing drowning related deaths and near-drowning injuries.

**American Academy of Pediatrics**

**<http://www.aap.org/family/tippool.htm>**

**The Medical Center of Central Georgia**

**<http://www.mccg.org/childrenshealth/safety/waterhub.asp>**

**American Red Cross**

**<http://www.redcross.org/services/bss/tips/healthtips/safetywater.html>**

**U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission**

**<http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/pubs/chdrown.html>**

**Children's Safety Network**

**<http://www.childrensafetynetwork.org/>**

**National Safety Council**

**<http://www.nsc.org/library/facts/drown.htm>**

**U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Boating Safety**

**<http://www.uscgboating.org/>**

**The United States Lifesaving Association**

**<http://www.usla.org/index.html>**

## SUICIDE / SUICIDE ATTEMPT

- *Suicide is the second leading cause of injury death and the eleventh overall leading cause of death in Georgia.*
- *The majority (90%) of hospitalizations for suicide attempts were due to poisonings, with white females having the highest hospitalization rate among all race/ethnic/sex groups.*



Suicide (death) or suicide attempt (nonfatal) is an intentional injury with the intent to harm or kill oneself.

### *Deaths from Suicide*

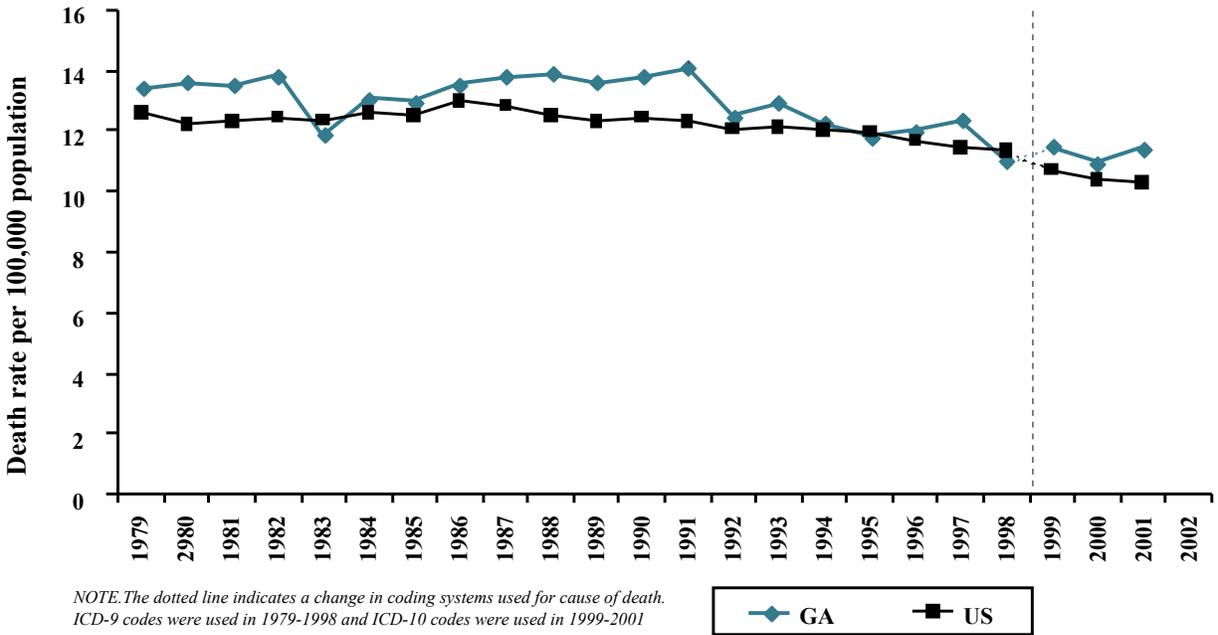
Suicide is the second leading cause of injury death and the eleventh overall leading cause of death in Georgia. From 1999 through 2001, 2,620 Georgians committed suicide, an average of 873 deaths per year. Of those dying from suicide, 40% were 25 to 44 years of age, 80% were males, and 85% were white (Table 16).

**Table 16. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex:  
Suicide, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	14	3	1	2	1	0	21	7
15-24	244	51	82	7	5	2	391	130
25-44	662	189	149	20	20	3	1043	348
45-64	501	159	55	8	7	4	734	245
65+	332	74	21	3	1	0	431	144
Total	1753	476	308	40	34	9	2620	873

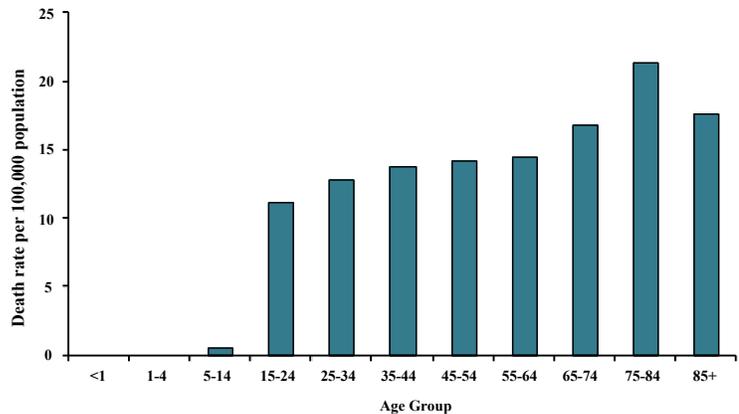
The death rate from suicide in Georgia is similar to the death rate in the US. The suicide rates for both Georgia and the US have remained almost unchanged over the past two decades (Figure 44).

**Figure 44. Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Suicide, Georgia, 1979-2001**



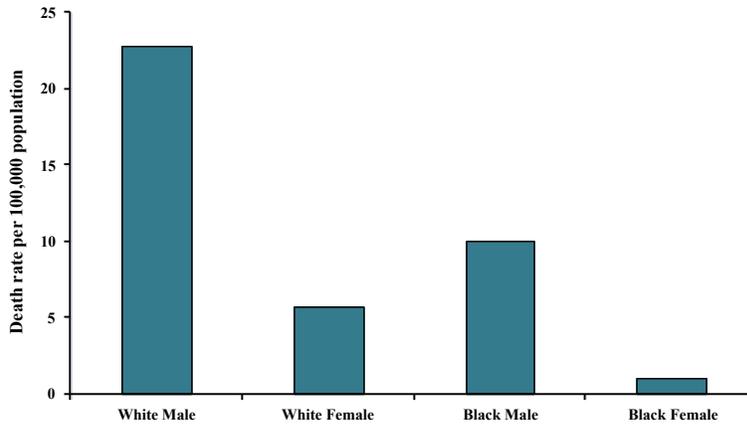
**Figure 45. Age-Specific Death Rates: Suicide, Georgia, 1999-2001**

The suicide rate in Georgia was highest among persons aged 75 to 84 years (Figure 45).



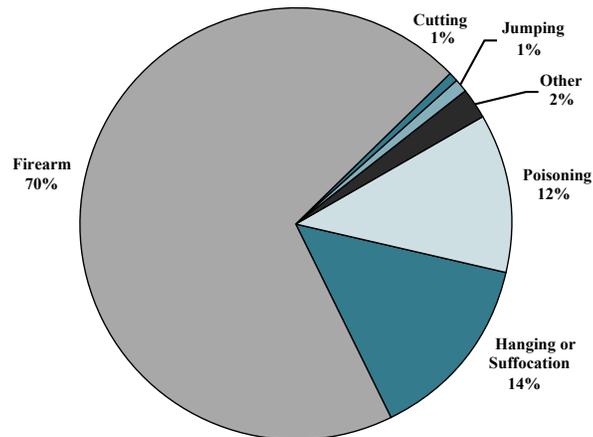
The suicide rate was 4.5 times higher for males (19.2 per 100,000 population) than for females (4.2 per 100,000 population). Whites were more likely to die from suicide (13.7 per 100,000 population) than blacks (5.1 per 100,000 population). White males had the highest suicide rate (22.9 per 100,000 population) among all the race/sex groups (Figure 46).

**Figure 46. Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex: Suicide, Georgia, 1999-2001**

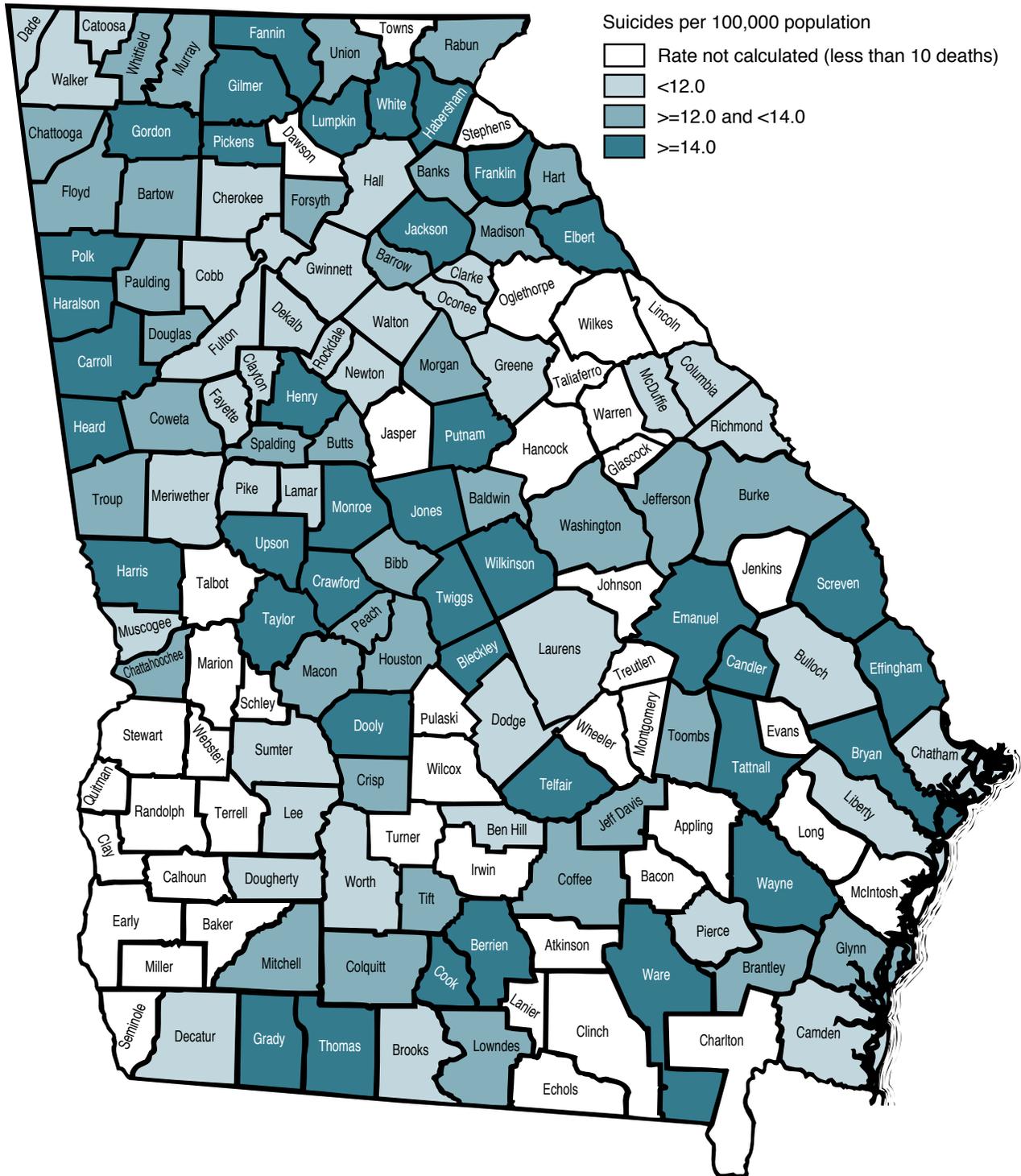


Firearms were the most common method for suicide in Georgia, accounting for 70% of total suicides from 1999 to 2001, while hanging or suffocation accounted for 14% and poisoning accounted for 12% of suicides (Figure 47).

**Figure 47. Suicide by Method Used, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 11. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
Suicide, Georgia, 1994-2001**



## Hospitalizations from Suicide Attempts

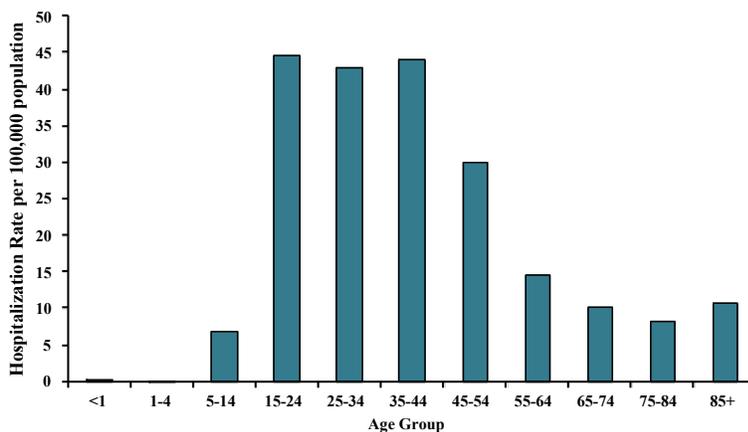
Suicide attempts were the third leading cause of injury hospitalizations. From 1999 through 2001, a total of 6,688 Georgians were hospitalized for suicide attempts, an average of 2,229 per year, resulting in approximately 6,400 hospitalization days and \$19.7 million in hospital charges per year. Of those hospitalized, about 51% were 25 through 44 years old, 61% were female and 73% were white (Table 17).

**Table 17. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Suicide Attempt, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
5-14	31	139	10	53	0	7	251	84
15-24	428	580	171	252	20	42	1,555	518
25-44	1,029	1,464	335	437	26	38	3,415	1,138
45-64	413	598	84	98	6	13	1,241	414
65+	90	101	11	10	5	0	223	74
Total	1992	2,882	611	850	57	101	6,688	2,229

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

**Figure 48. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Suicide Attempt, Georgia, 1999-2001**

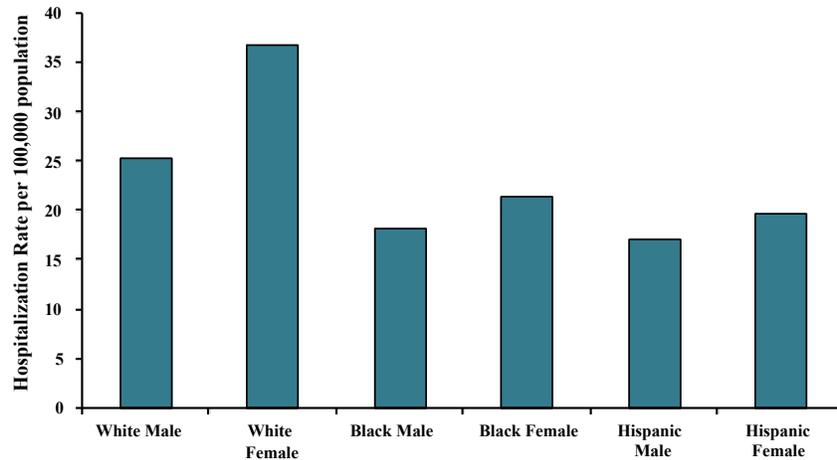


Georgians aged 15 to 44 years had the highest hospitalization rate for suicide attempts among all age groups (Figure 48).

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

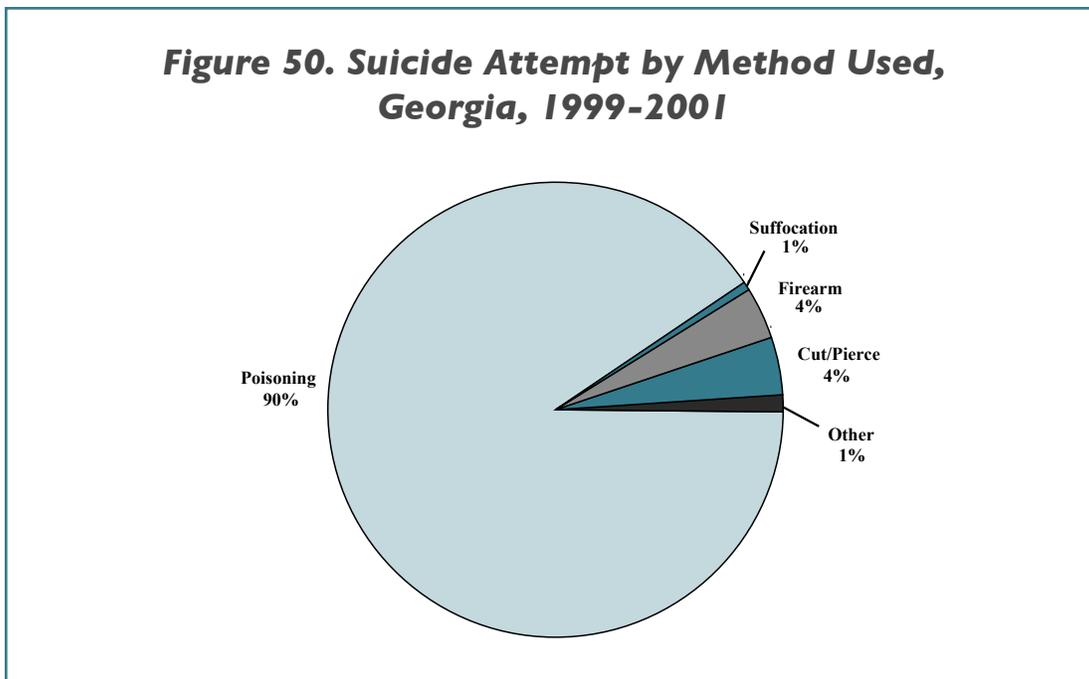
The rate of hospitalization for suicide attempts was higher for females (31.5 per 100,000 population) than for males (22.2 per 100,000 population). Non-Hispanic whites were more likely to be hospitalized (30.9 per 100,000 population) than non-Hispanic blacks (19.8 per 100,000 population) and Hispanics (18.3 per 100,000 population). White females had the highest hospitalization rate among all race/ethnic/sex groups (Figure 49).

**Figure 49. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates by Race and Sex: Suicide Attempt, Georgia, 1999-2001**

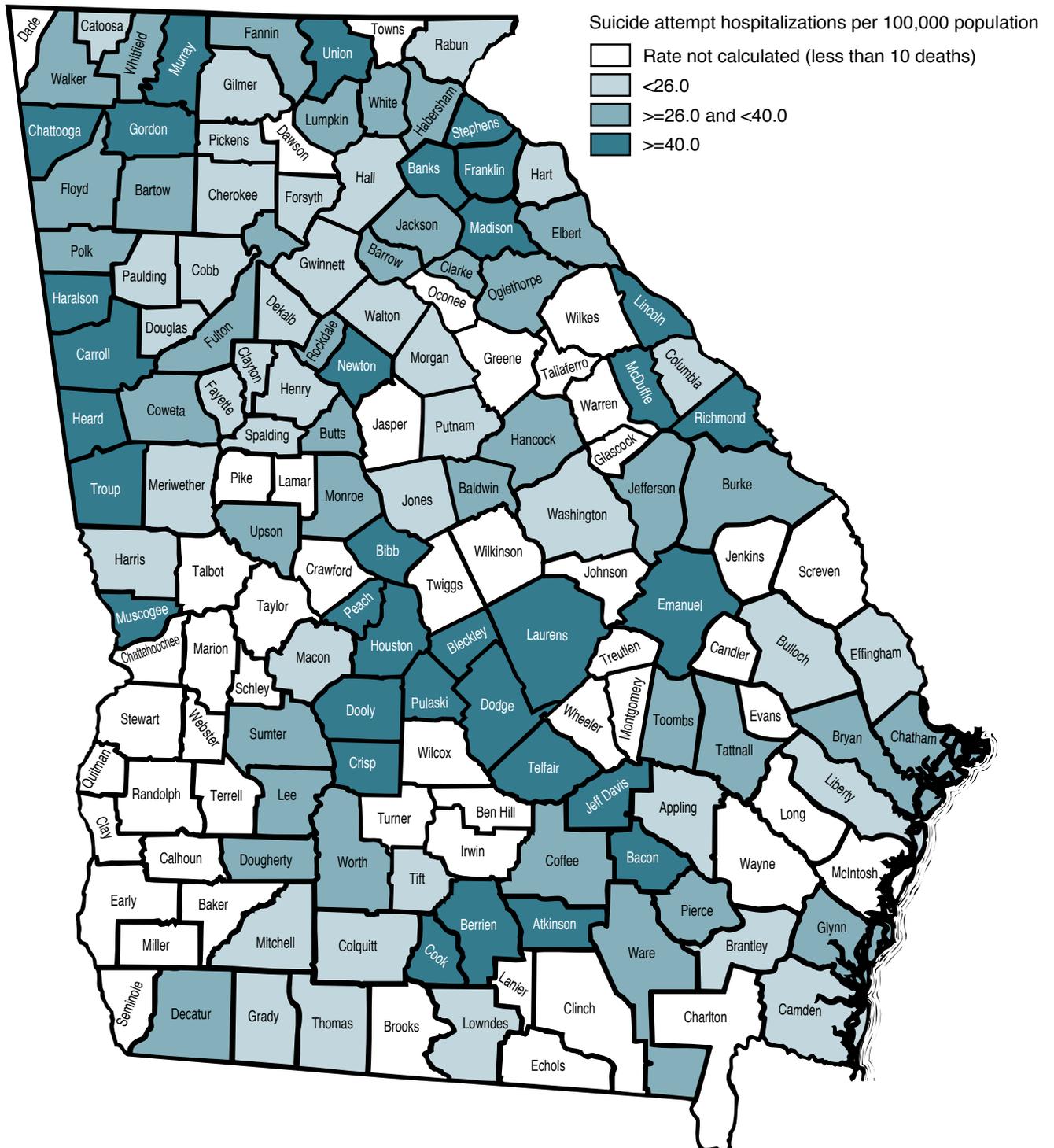


The methods used for attempted suicides resulting in hospitalization were different from the methods used for completed suicides. The majority (90%) of hospitalizations for suicide attempts were due to poisoning, while 4% were from firearm injuries and 4% from cutting/piercing (Figure 50).

**Figure 50. Suicide Attempt by Method Used, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 12. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate by County of Residence:  
Suicide Attempt, Georgia, 1999-2001**



### *Suicide/Suicide Attempt Prevention Strategies*

Suicide may be prevented by increasing awareness of the risk factors for suicide, identifying the warning signs of major depression and suicidal thoughts, and referring those experiencing depression or suicidal ideation for appropriate treatment. In addition, because 70% of suicides in Georgia were committed with firearms, and 90% of suicide attempt hospitalizations were from poisoning, such as sedatives, restricting access to firearms as well as to sedatives by people at higher risk of suicide will also help reduce the incidence of suicide attempts.



### *Injury Prevention Programs for Suicide/Attempted Suicide*

The former Georgia Legislature, through a public-private partnership with the Suicide Prevention Advocacy Network (SPAN USA), designated funds for development of a Georgia Suicide Prevention Plan. SPAN, in collaboration with the Injury Prevention Section of the Division of Public Health, Georgia Department of Human Resources, and the National Mental Health Association of Georgia, engaged nearly 1,000 Georgians in this year-long effort. The Injury Prevention Section is continuing its collaboration with SPAN, their partners and other advocates to increase community awareness of suicide and implement best practice programs that address youth suicide.

### *Suicide Prevention Resources*

**Georgia Suicide Prevention Plan**

<http://www.georgiasuicidepreventionplan.org/>

**Suicide Prevention Action Network**

<http://www.spanusa.org/>

**Suicide Prevention Action Network: Georgia**

<http://www.spanusa.org/GSPP.html>

**American Association of Suicidology**

<http://www.suicidology.org/>

1-202-237-2280

**American Foundation for Suicide Prevention**

<http://www.afsp.org/>

**National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)**

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov>

**National Strategy for Suicide Prevention**

<http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention/>

**National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center**

<http://www.safeyouth.org/>

1-866-SAFEYOUTH (723-3968)

## **HOMICIDE / ASSAULT**

- *Black males were four times more likely to die from homicide than white males, and accounted for 60% of all the homicide deaths.*
- *Males, especially black males and Hispanic males, had a higher hospitalization rate than females from assault.*

Homicide (death) or assault (nonfatal) is defined as an intentional injury with the intent to harm or kill.

### **Deaths from Homicide**

From 1999 through 2001, 1,936 Georgians died from homicide, an average of 645 per year. Of those dying, 73% were between the ages of 15 and 44 years, 74% were males and 60% were black (Table 18).



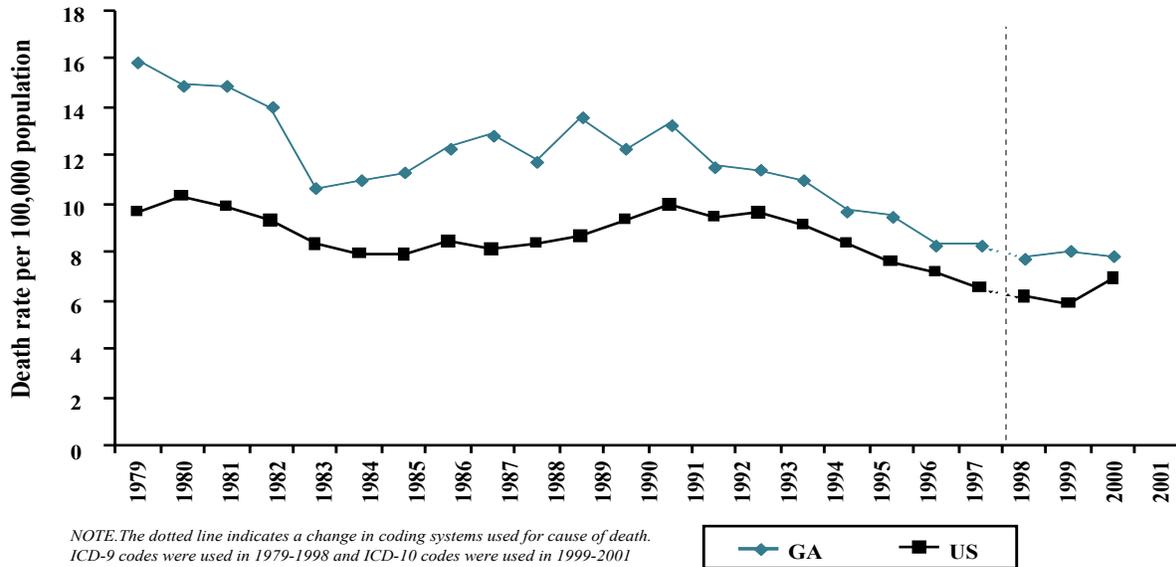
**Table 18. Number of Deaths by Age, Race and Sex: Homicide, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	Average per year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	15	15	28	32	1	0	91	30
5-14	14	12	16	7	1	0	50	17
15-24	111	32	308	53	5	0	509	170
25-44	225	93	431	141	12	5	907	302
45-64	121	43	94	35	8	3	304	101
65+	27	23	18	7	0	0	75	25
Total	513	218	895	275	27	8	1936	645

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

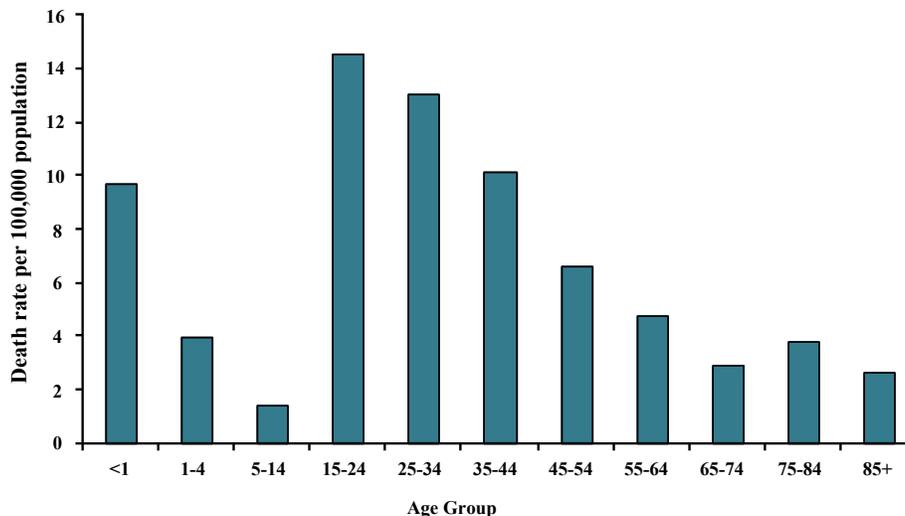
The death rate from homicide in Georgia has been consistently higher than the US rate since 1979. Both rates have decreased over the past two decades (Figure 51). During the period 1999 through 2001, if the death rate for homicides in Georgia had been equal to the death rate for homicides in the United States, an estimated 130 persons per year would not have died (Table 1).

**Figure 51. Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Homicide, Georgia and US, 1979-2001**



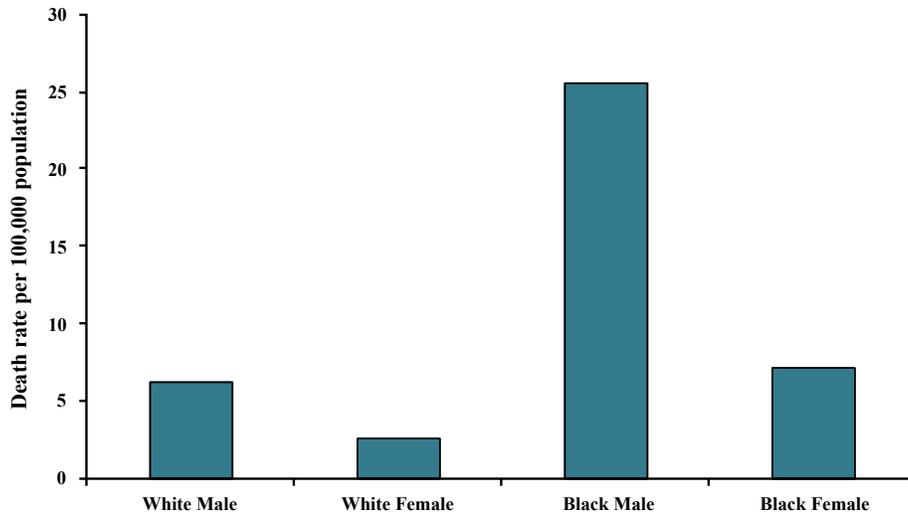
Infants less than one year old and persons aged 15 to 44 years had the highest homicide rates of all age groups (Figure 52).

**Figure 52. Age-Specific Death Rates: Homicide, Georgia, 1999-2001**



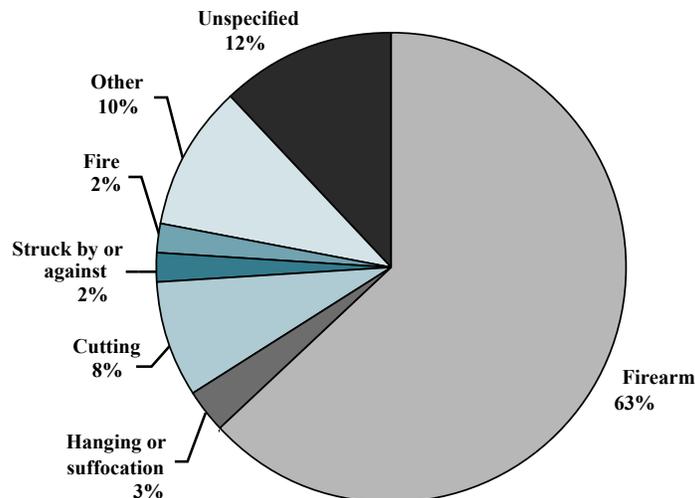
The rate of homicide was about 3 times higher for males (12.0 per 100,000 population) than for females (4.0 per 100,000 population). Blacks were more likely to die from homicide (16.0 per 100,000 population) than whites (4.5 per 100,000 population). Black males had the highest homicide rate (25.6 per 100,000 population) among all the race/sex groups (Figure 53).

**Figure 53. Age-adjusted Death Rates by Race and Sex: Homicide, Georgia, 1999-2001**

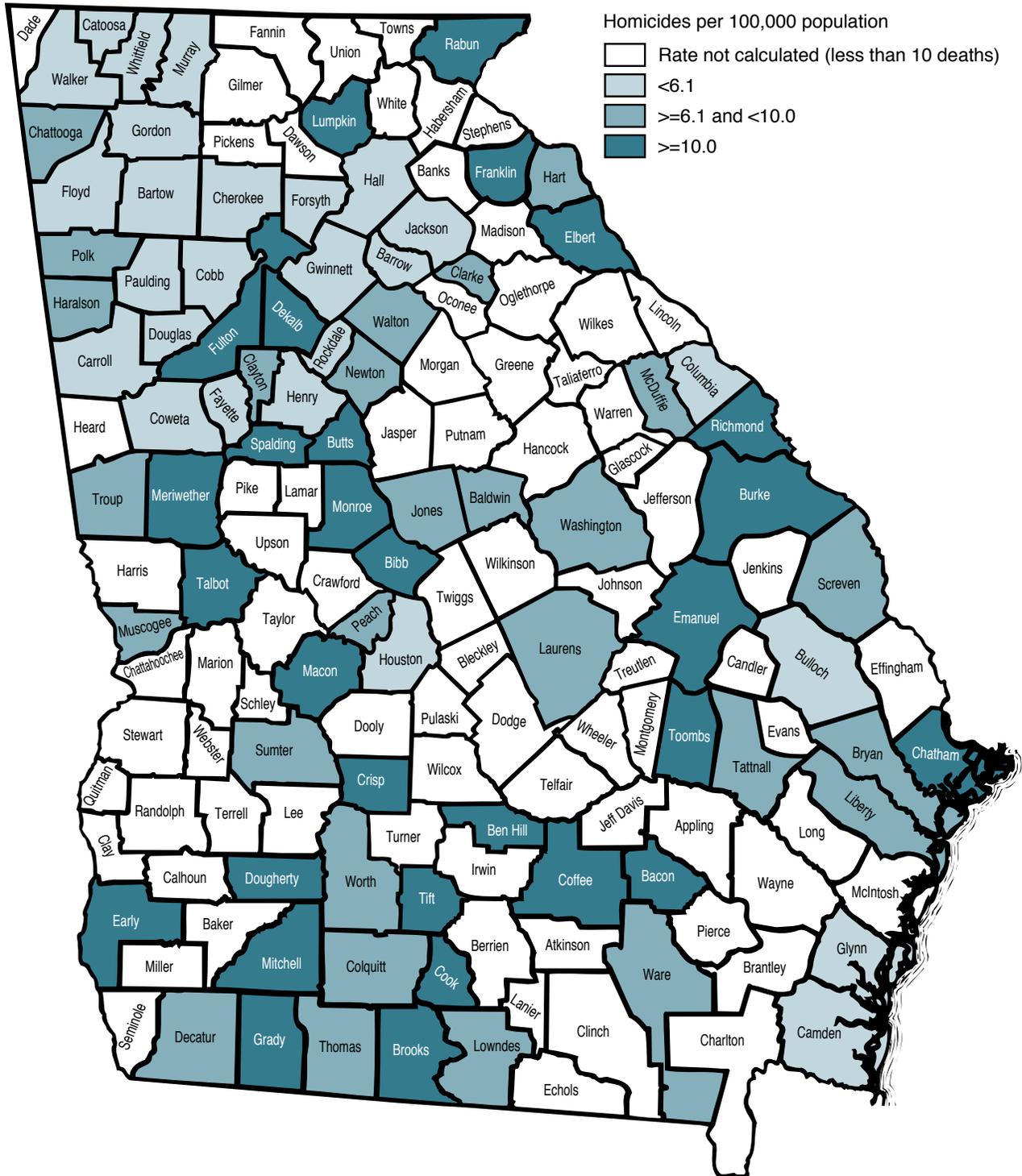


Firearms were the most common method used for homicide in Georgia, accounting for 63% of all homicides from 1999 through 2001 (Figure 54).

**Figure 54. Homicide by Method Used, Georgia, 1999-2001**



**Map 13. Age-adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence:  
Homicide, Georgia, 1994-2001**



## Hospitalizations from Assaults

There were a total of 5,972 injury hospitalizations from assaults from 1999 to 2001, an average of 1,991 per year, resulting in approximately 11,600 hospitalization days and almost \$37 million in hospital charges per year. Of those hospitalized, about 75% were between the ages of 15 and 44 years, 78% were male and 63% were black (Table 19).

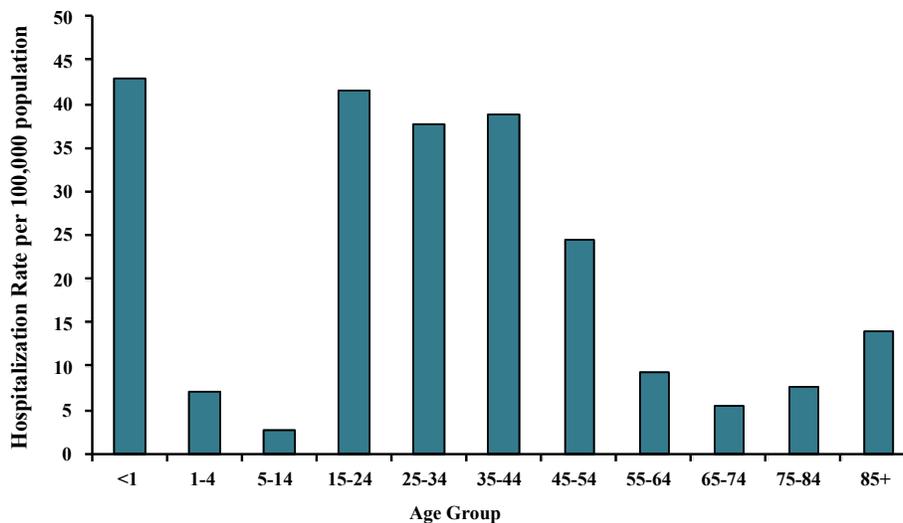
**Table 19. Number of Hospitalizations by Age, Race and Sex: Assault, Georgia, 1999-2001**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	Average per Year
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Under 5	52	30	70	60	11	4	258	86
5-14	11	5	63	15	5	4	106	35
15-24	289	48	805	134	132	6	1,456	485
25-44	627	138	1,608	340	162	9	3,012	1,004
45-64	202	77	530	82	30	2	971	324
65+	36	57	35	33	2	0	169	56
Total	1,217	355	3,111	664	342	25	5,972	1,991

\*Total includes all other races/ethnicity.

Infants and persons between the ages of 15 and 44 years had the highest assault hospitalization rates among all age groups (Figure 55).

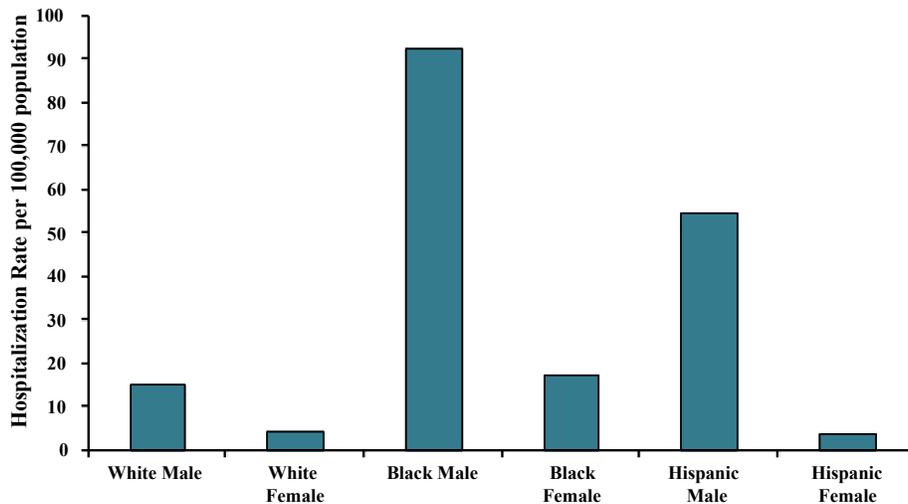
**Figure 55. Age-Specific Hospitalization Rates: Assault, Georgia, 1999-2001**



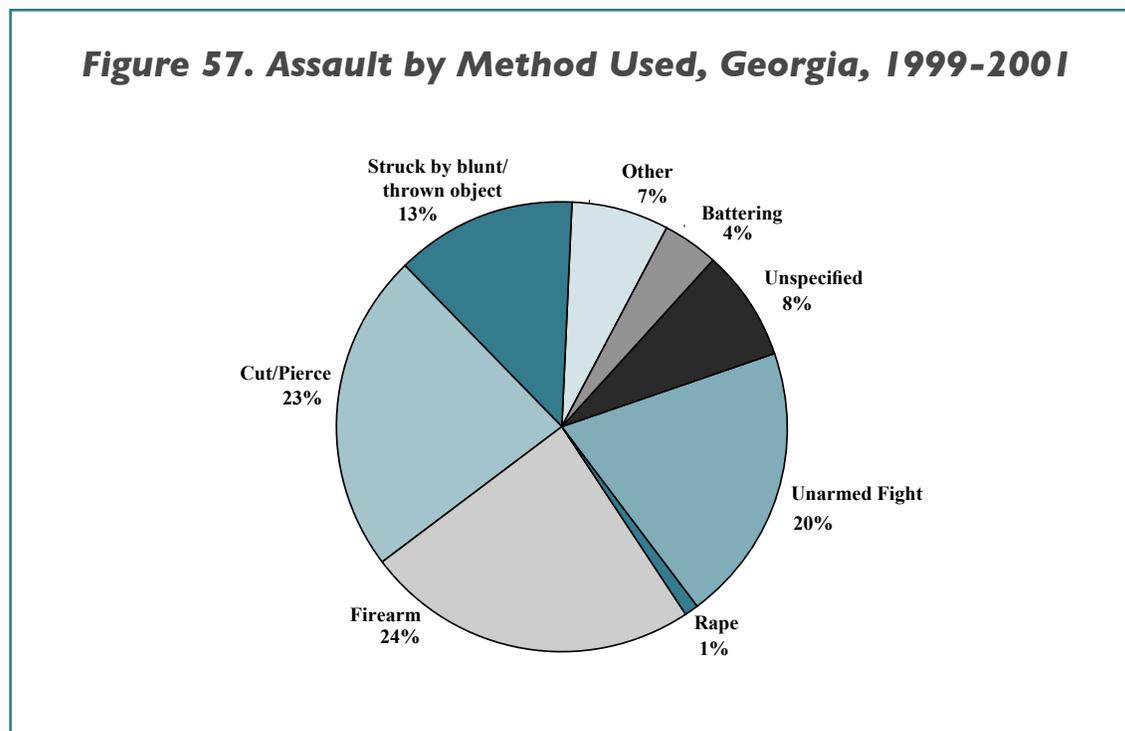
## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

The rate of hospitalization due to assault was 4.5 times higher for males (38.8 per 100,000 population) than for females (8.7 per 100,000 population). Non-Hispanic blacks had a higher assault hospitalization rate (52.5 per 100,000 population) than non-Hispanic whites (10.0 per 100,000 population). Non-Hispanic black males and Hispanic males had the highest hospitalization rates from assault among all race/ethnic/sex groups (Figure 56).

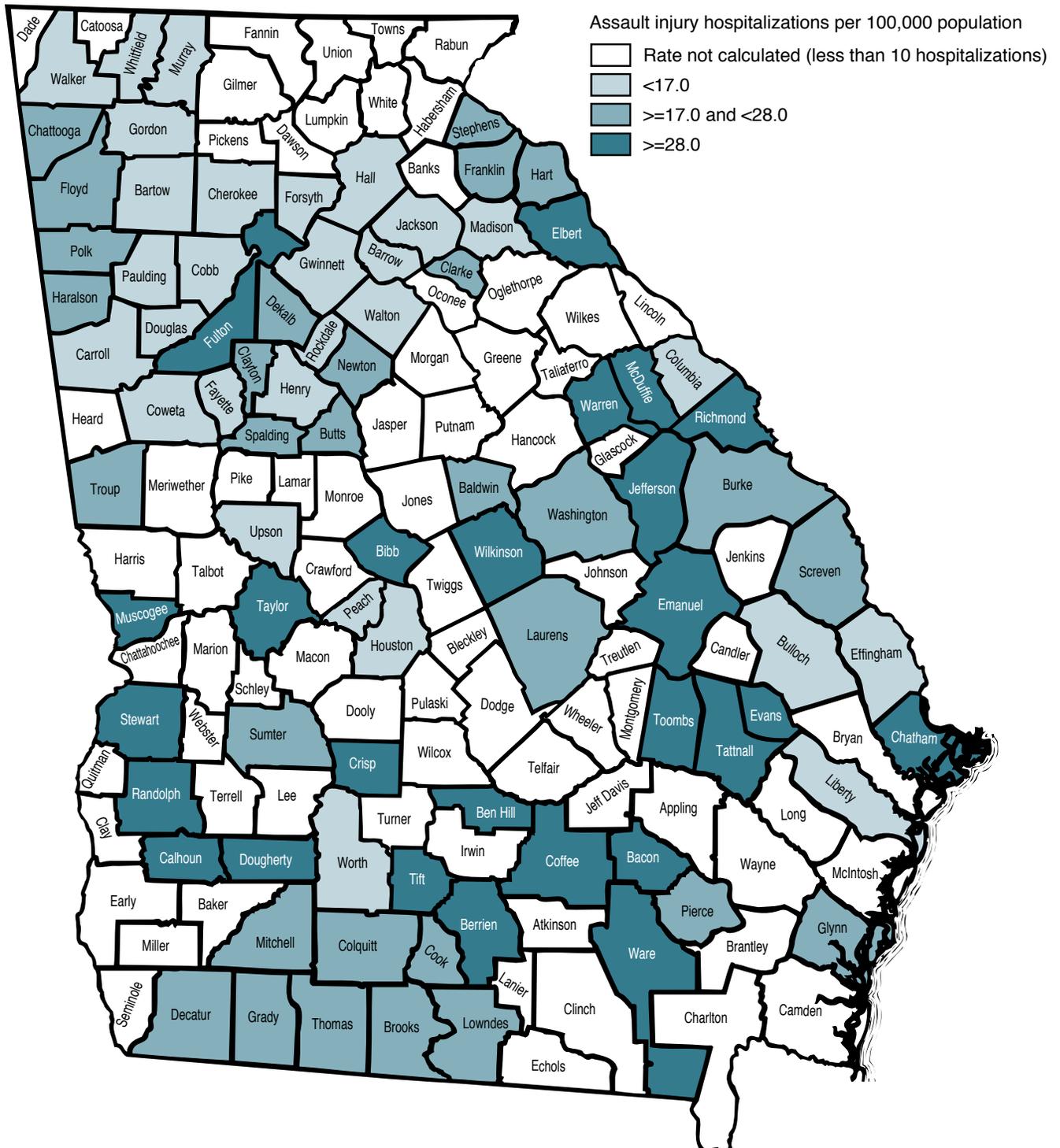
**Figure 56. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates by Race and Sex: Assault, Georgia, 1999-2001**



Among all assault injuries that resulted in hospitalization, 24% were inflicted by firearms, 23% by cutting/piercing, and 20% by unarmed fights (Figure 57).



**Map 14. Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate by County of Residence:  
Assault, Georgia, 1999-2001**



### *Homicide/Assault Prevention Strategies*

Firearms caused 63% of homicides in Georgia. Methods for reducing homicide deaths include reducing the illegal acquisition and use of firearms by criminals and juvenile offenders, increasing education on safe use and storage of firearms, promoting awareness of anger management skills, and implementing programs to reduce bullying and violence against women.

### *Injury Prevention Programs for Homicide/Assault*

The Injury Prevention Section is collaborating with the Family Health Branch on a Violence Against Women Project funded by CDC through its Core Capacity grant. A statewide needs assessment has been conducted to describe the magnitude of domestic violence and sexual assault in Georgia, increase collaboration with stakeholders, and assess gaps in services for prevention, intervention and services for victims. A strategic plan is under development to strengthen services in communities through best practices and increase collaboration and awareness of health and social service providers, the criminal justice system and Violence Against Women programs.

### *Homicide/Assault Prevention Resources*

#### **National Sexual Violence Resource Center**

<http://www.nsvrc.org/>  
877-739-3895

#### **National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center**

<http://www.vawprevention.org/>  
843-792-2945

#### **National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center**

<http://www.safeyouth.org/>

#### **Violence Against Women Electronic Network**

<http://www.vawnet.org/>

#### **National Center for Victims of Crime**

<http://www.nvc.org>  
phone: 202.467.8700 fax: 202.467.8701

#### **National Domestic Violence Hotline**

<http://www.ndvh.org/>  
phone hotline: 1.800.779.SAFE (7233)

#### **National Network to End Domestic Violence**

<http://www.nnedv.org/>  
(202-543-5566)

#### **National Resource Center on Domestic Violence**

<http://www.vawnet.org/>  
( 800-537-2238)

#### **Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)**

<http://www.rainn.org/>  
hotline: 800.656.HOPE

#### **The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC)**

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm>

#### **U. S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime**

#### **Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center National Criminal Justice Reference Service**

1-800-627-6872  
(TTY 1-877-712-9279)

<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>

#### **U.S. Department of Justice Violence Against Women Office**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/>

#### **National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center**

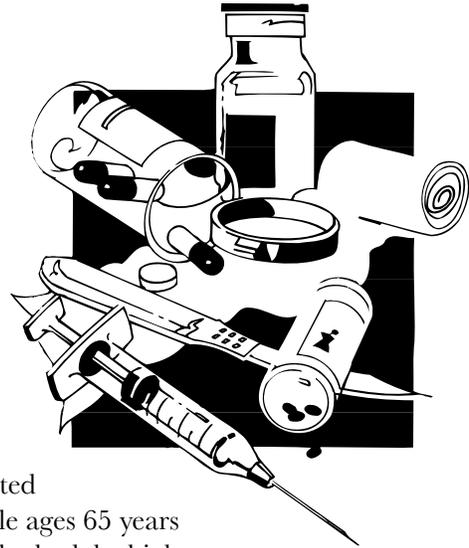
<http://www.safeyouth.org/>  
1-866-SAFEYOUTH (723-3968)

## CONCLUSIONS

### Summary of Data:

Injuries are an important public health problem in Georgia. From 1999 through 2001, unintentional injuries were the 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death, and suicide was the 11<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Georgia. Unintentional injuries, suicide and homicide were the third, fifth and sixth leading causes of premature death, respectively. For all leading causes of injury death except poisoning, fatality rates were higher for Georgia than for the United States as a whole. In addition to deaths, injuries caused about 37,000 hospital visits, \$668 million in hospital charges, and more than 200,000 hospitalization days.

Data indicate that certain populations are at higher risk for injury death or hospitalization than others. Many deaths from drowning and hospitalizations from near-drowning in Georgia occurred in children less than 15 years of age. About two-thirds (65%) of fall-related injury hospitalizations and 75% of deaths from falls were for people ages 65 years and older. Georgians aged 15 to 24 years and those 75 years and older had the highest rates of motor vehicle-related deaths and hospitalizations. Adults aged 35 to 54 years had the



highest death rate from poisoning. In general, males, adolescents, young adults and the elderly had the highest risk for death from injuries. Males, especially Hispanic males, had a higher risk for injury hospitalization than females. Black males were most likely to die from homicide.



Data also show that certain places or methods for injuries played important roles in injury related deaths or hospitalizations

in Georgia. For fire related injuries, 86% of deaths took place in private buildings or structures. Of all accidental poisonings, 40% were caused by narcotics and hallucinogens. Firearms were used in 63% of homicides and 70% of suicides. Rates for homicide and assault injuries were greater in urban areas.

### *Role of Primary Prevention:*

Injuries are not accidents. On the contrary, nearly all the injuries covered in this profile are predictable, controllable events that can be anticipated and prevented. Injury Prevention programs employ several major components to construct effective prevention programs. While injury prevention programs can be implemented at the local, state, or even the federal level, the most effective programs are often created at the local level, where a multi-faceted, need-based program can be developed and evaluated for its effectiveness to meet local priorities. The Injury Prevention Section relies on the following strategies to address the burden of injuries in Georgia.



1. Improve and maintain injury data collection and dissemination through an active injury surveillance system
2. Promote the use of injury prevention guidelines and evaluation measures that are based upon current evidence based research and literature
3. Build effective relationships across emergency medical services, trauma networks, and other partner agencies to increase collaboration and reduce missed opportunities for preventing injuries
4. Develop effective communication channels to deliver injury prevention messages at the local level
5. Promote the institutionalization of injury prevention in the forms of dedicated job descriptions and mandated programs
6. Develop leadership and infrastructure to identify, promote and respond to injury prevention needs at the state and local level
7. Strengthen state and local legislation and policies that lead to reduction in injuries
8. Promote primary prevention as an integral component of a successful trauma network



**COUNTY AND  
HEALTH DISTRICT DATA**

*Table 20. Injury deaths by county, Georgia, 1994-2001*

County	Motor Vehicle Deaths 1994-2001		Fall Deaths 1994-2001		Fire Deaths 1994-2001	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
APPLING	55	42	10	8	14	11
ATKINSON	16	30	2	-	5	-
BACON	27	35	5	-	2	-
BAKER	6	-	2	-	0	-
BALDWIN	70	21	15	5	6	-
BANKS	37	37	3	-	2	-
BARROW	94	30	17	7	7	-
BARTOW	135	25	13	3	10	2
BEN HILL	33	25	9	-	4	-
BERRIEN	45	36	8	-	0	-
BIBB	208	17	86	7	29	2
BLECKLEY	32	36	5	-	6	-
BRANTLEY	34	32	6	-	5	-
BROOKS	55	44	11	7	1	-
BRYAN	49	31	3	-	1	-
BULLOCH	78	20	19	7	15	4
BURKE	92	54	5	-	10	6
BUTTS	43	30	8	-	2	-
CALHOUN	15	34	2	-	0	-
CAMDEN	42	13	5	-	8	-
CANDLER	22	31	5	-	2	-
CARROLL	178	27	32	6	7	-
CATOOSA	59	15	15	5	8	-
CHARLTON	23	30	2	-	1	-
CHATHAM	257	14	100	6	41	2
CHATTAHOOCHEE	14	28	4	-	0	-
CHATTOOGA	50	26	8	-	4	-
CHEROKEE	153	16	34	6	4	-
CLARKE	107	15	34	7	7	-
CLAY	6	-	2	-	0	-
CLAYTON	273	16	54	6	13	1
CLINCH	15	28	5	-	4	-
COBB	500	12	191	8	35	1
COFFEE	82	30	12	6	8	-
COLQUITT	98	31	13	4	18	6
COLUMBIA	99	15	20	6	6	-
COOK	33	28	5	-	2	-
COWETA	119	19	28	7	5	-
CRAWFORD	19	22	6	-	2	-
CRISP	41	25	12	7	8	-
DADE	31	27	5	-	1	-

## County and Health District Data

Drowning Deaths 1994-2001		Suicide Deaths 1994-2001		Homicide Deaths 1994-2001		Total Injury Deaths 1994-2001		
Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Average Annual	Rate
4	-	10	8	9	-	127	16	98
2	-	8	-	5	-	50	6	99
3	-	8	-	14	17	79	10	100
0	-	1	-	1	-	12	2	39
10	3	42	13	31	8	205	26	61
1	-	13	12	3	-	78	10	78
7	-	38	13	17	6	227	28	75
3	-	71	13	32	5	356	45	66
3	-	14	11	18	13	97	12	71
4	-	18	15	5	-	98	12	79
28	2	158	13	198	16	905	113	73
3	-	18	20	7	-	83	10	93
3	-	13	12	3	-	84	11	82
1	-	14	11	15	12	114	14	89
5	-	26	16	16	9	124	16	79
8	-	35	9	22	6	223	28	62
7	-	20	12	19	11	187	23	111
2	-	20	14	15	11	114	14	82
0	-	6	-	3	-	32	4	73
9	-	26	8	20	5	132	17	42
2	-	14	21	10	14	75	9	106
9	-	99	15	37	5	470	59	74
4	-	35	9	18	4	192	24	49
2	-	5	-	3	-	45	6	60
27	1	204	12	276	15	1112	139	62
2	-	12	14	5	-	49	6	85
3	-	23	12	12	7	134	17	70
15	1	96	9	27	2	441	55	49
8	-	77	11	78	10	370	46	53
0	-	5	-	5	-	20	3	74
24	1	174	11	169	9	888	111	57
2	-	7	-	8	-	55	7	108
40	1	438	11	194	4	1890	236	51
6	-	31	12	35	13	226	28	87
8	-	39	12	28	9	247	31	79
8	-	57	9	25	4	282	35	48
4	-	17	15	12	11	84	11	71
7	-	80	13	30	5	365	46	64
1	-	14	16	6	-	56	7	66
2	-	20	13	19	12	137	17	83
0	-	13	11	9	-	83	10	71

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Table 20. Injury deaths by county, Georgia, 1994-2001, Continued

County	Motor Vehicle Deaths 1994-2001		Fall Deaths 1994-2001		Fire Deaths 1994-2001	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
DAWSON	27	26	4	-	0	-
DECATUR	55	26	9	-	6	-
DEKALB	734	15	265	8	44	1
DODGE	51	34	9	-	7	-
DOOLY	27	33	6	-	7	-
DOUGHERTY	114	15	25	4	19	3
DOUGLAS	139	21	23	5	11	2
EARLY	22	22	3	-	8	-
ECHOLS	5	-	0	-	0	-
EFFINGHAM	72	28	11	7	5	-
ELBERT	43	28	12	7	9	-
EMANUEL	63	37	11	7	7	-
EVANS	30	38	2	-	4	-
FANNIN	47	32	14	7	1	-
FAYETTE	103	17	26	6	3	-
FLOYD	137	20	41	6	15	2
FORSYTH	139	22	22	6	8	-
FRANKLIN	54	37	9	-	3	-
FULTON	865	15	307	7	119	2
GILMER	55	38	8	-	5	-
GLASCOCK	8	-	0	-	0	-
GLYNN	93	17	25	5	10	2
GORDON	84	26	17	6	6	-
GRADY	53	30	15	8	5	-
GREENE	34	32	5	-	4	-
GWINNETT	518	14	96	5	19	1
HABERSHAM	77	29	12	4	7	-
HALL	233	24	35	5	20	2
HANCOCK	31	43	2	-	9	-
HARALSON	68	35	7	-	7	-
HARRIS	44	25	9	-	2	-
HART	51	30	7	-	2	-
HEARD	19	23	1	-	5	-
HENRY	102	14	26	5	11	1
HOUSTON	110	14	35	7	19	2
IRWIN	22	29	2	-	2	-
JACKSON	105	36	9	-	8	-
JASPER	31	39	5	-	5	-
JEFF DAVIS	41	40	2	-	1	-
JEFFERSON	48	35	4	-	7	-
JENKINS	25	37	3	-	5	-
JOHNSON	15	22	3	-	1	-
JONES	57	32	6	-	3	-

## County and Health District Data

Drowning Deaths 1994-2001		Suicide Deaths 1994-2001		Homicide Deaths 1994-2001		Total Injury Deaths 1994-2001		
Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Average Annual	Rate
0	-	10	10	1	-	61	8	60
5	-	22	11	19	9	149	19	72
47	1	450	9	649	12	2717	340	59
2	-	15	10	8	-	117	15	79
1	-	14	17	3	-	76	10	91
14	2	72	10	89	11	431	54	58
5	-	80	13	32	4	360	45	57
2	-	9	-	12	14	72	9	72
2	-	2	-	3	-	14	2	71
6	-	35	14	9	-	164	21	69
2	-	25	16	16	11	137	17	88
3	-	31	19	18	11	176	22	107
0	-	10	13	5	-	58	7	73
4	-	33	21	8	-	132	17	86
8	-	62	9	18	3	275	34	47
7	-	90	13	38	5	460	58	66
6	-	77	12	12	2	325	41	56
4	-	27	17	16	12	143	18	95
83	1	632	11	1226	19	4113	514	70
4	-	27	18	10	7	138	17	92
1	-	2	-	1	-	16	2	70
17	3	73	13	30	6	345	43	65
5	-	48	15	15	5	235	29	75
6	-	29	17	24	14	165	21	93
1	-	11	11	7	-	79	10	74
46	1	390	10	155	4	1556	195	46
2	-	42	16	10	4	186	23	71
19	2	111	11	58	6	608	76	65
3	-	4	-	9	-	75	9	102
2	-	36	18	16	8	182	23	94
2	-	36	20	6	-	114	14	66
3	-	24	14	15	9	130	16	73
1	-	14	18	4	-	65	8	83
9	-	114	15	36	4	399	50	56
7	-	105	13	46	5	406	51	54
1	-	10	14	9	-	64	8	86
5	-	45	15	17	6	233	29	80
0	-	10	13	5	-	67	8	85
5	-	13	13	7	-	84	11	84
3	-	17	13	8	-	106	13	77
2	-	2	-	8	-	62	8	93
2	-	7	-	4	-	41	5	63
2	-	28	17	14	8	135	17	79

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Table 20. Injury deaths by county, Georgia, 1994-2001, Continued

County	Motor Vehicle Deaths 1994-2001		Fall Deaths 1994-2001		Fire Deaths 1994-2001	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
LAMAR	30	25	6	-	1	-
LANIER	10	19	0	-	0	-
LAURENS	100	29	17	5	14	4
LEE	31	19	5	-	0	-
LIBERTY	92	19	11	6	13	3
LINCOLN	16	24	6	-	3	-
LONG	12	20	0	-	1	-
LOWNDES	96	14	28	6	6	-
LUMPKIN	30	20	7	-	1	-
MACON	34	33	4	-	4	-
MADISON	63	33	6	-	2	-
MARION	16	32	3	-	1	-
MCDUFFIE	53	32	5	-	6	-
MCINTOSH	30	38	3	-	3	-
MERIWETHER	65	36	13	7	9	-
MILLER	19	38	2	-	0	-
MITCHELL	56	33	8	-	5	-
MONROE	43	28	14	10	2	-
MONTGOMERY	17	26	4	-	0	-
MORGAN	33	28	9	-	3	-
MURRAY	67	26	7	-	3	-
MUSCOGEE	208	15	71	6	28	2
NEWTON	93	21	27	8	8	-
OCONEE	28	16	5	-	1	-
OGLETHORPE	28	31	5	-	2	-
PAULDING	139	26	21	7	2	-
PEACH	42	23	11	8	1	-
PICKENS	42	28	10	7	2	-
PIERCE	29	24	6	-	3	-
PIKE	25	25	3	-	2	-
POLK	77	27	13	5	5	-
PULASKI	20	28	8	-	3	-
PUTNAM	48	35	10	8	3	-
QUITMAN	7	-	1	-	3	-
RABUN	32	29	9	-	1	-
RANDOLPH	21	31	6	-	3	-
RICHMOND	255	17	38	3	30	2
ROCKDALE	87	17	24	6	4	-
SCHLEY	5	-	3	-	3	-
SCREVEN	34	30	4	-	6	-
SEMINOLE	27	35	3	-	5	-
SPALDING	89	20	21	5	7	-
STEPHENS	54	26	12	5	5	-

## County and Health District Data

Drowning Deaths 1994-2001		Suicide Deaths 1994-2001		Homicide Deaths 1994-2001		Total Injury Deaths 1994-2001		
Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Average Annual	Rate
1	-	13	11	8	-	78	10	66
2	-	1	-	2	-	17	2	33
4	-	39	11	25	7	254	32	74
2	-	20	12	6	-	72	9	46
11	3	44	12	46	8	255	32	66
1	-	9	-	4	-	45	6	69
3	-	6	-	7	-	39	5	61
6	-	83	13	65	9	359	45	56
1	-	30	21	17	12	118	15	82
4	-	13	13	14	13	91	11	88
5	-	24	12	10	5	153	19	82
2	-	4	-	9	-	43	5	87
5	-	14	8	16	9	129	16	78
6	-	10	13	7	-	67	8	86
5	-	17	9	27	15	164	21	90
2	-	5	-	2	-	40	5	78
6	-	21	13	19	11	162	20	95
4	-	23	15	16	10	128	16	83
2	-	6	-	4	-	40	5	65
0	-	14	12	8	-	87	11	74
4	-	32	13	13	5	169	21	70
22	1	148	10	130	9	776	97	55
8	-	45	10	39	9	284	36	67
1	-	13	7	8	-	64	8	37
3	-	10	11	7	-	69	9	76
5	-	68	13	21	4	325	41	67
6	-	22	12	11	6	118	15	68
1	-	28	17	8	-	130	16	85
5	-	13	11	9	-	82	10	70
1	-	11	11	10	10	64	8	65
6	-	53	19	25	9	222	28	78
0	-	6	-	7	-	64	8	91
4	-	22	15	9	-	115	14	84
0	-	3	-	4	-	20	3	102
1	-	14	11	12	12	91	11	80
1	-	6	-	6	-	64	8	97
27	2	157	10	203	12	930	116	62
7	-	56	11	18	3	271	34	56
1	-	3	-	4	-	22	3	77
3	-	17	14	11	10	92	12	79
0	-	6	-	3	-	60	8	79
14	3	57	13	50	11	304	38	68
3	-	21	11	9	-	137	17	67

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

*Table 20. Injury deaths by county, Georgia, 1994-2001, Continued*

County	Motor Vehicle Deaths 1994-2001		Fall Deaths 1994-2001		Fire Deaths 1994-2001	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
STEWART	13	30	3	-	1	-
SUMTER	63	25	30	11	4	-
TALBOT	36	67	3	-	4	-
TALIAFERRO	10	60	4	-	0	-
TATTNALL	52	33	7	-	8	-
TAYLOR	30	44	8	-	2	-
TELFAIR	30	33	6	-	3	-
TERRELL	17	19	3	-	3	-
THOMAS	81	25	17	5	16	5
TIFT	67	22	12	5	14	4
TOOMBS	59	30	9	-	8	-
TOWNS	16	20	4	-	0	-
TREUTLEN	20	40	3	-	3	-
TROUP	111	24	24	5	18	4
TURNER	22	30	2	-	2	-
TWIGGS	29	36	4	-	1	-
UNION	27	19	8	-	4	-
UPSON	49	22	16	6	4	-
WALKER	78	16	37	8	13	3
WALTON	107	26	17	5	2	-
WARE	71	25	20	6	6	-
WARREN	16	35	1	-	6	-
WASHINGTON	50	31	7	-	1	-
WAYNE	43	21	9	-	8	-
WEBSTER	4	-	2	-	0	-
WHEELER	16	38	3	-	1	-
WHITE	28	20	6	-	1	-
WHITFIELD	122	19	34	7	11	2
WILCOX	12	20	5	-	1	-
WILKES	35	42	6	-	3	-
WILKINSON	35	41	1	-	5	-
WORTH	54	32	10	7	10	6

Rate = Annual age-adjusted mortality rate

Poisoning death rates 1994-2001 not shown because comparability ratio not available at time of analysis.

## County and Health District Data

Drowning Deaths 1994-2001		Suicide Deaths 1994-2001		Homicide Deaths 1994-2001		Total Injury Deaths 1994-2001		
Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Average Annual	Rate
0	-	7	-	6	-	39	5	89
5	-	26	11	18	7	212	27	82
1	-	5	-	13	24	71	9	132
0	-	3	-	1	-	21	3	125
3	-	32	20	13	8	134	17	85
0	-	11	17	8	-	68	9	103
2	-	14	15	5	-	83	10	88
0	-	9	-	10	12	52	7	59
5	-	47	14	31	9	254	32	76
6	-	37	13	30	10	200	25	69
3	-	27	14	42	21	172	22	86
0	-	8	-	2	-	43	5	52
3	-	1	-	3	-	36	5	72
5	-	61	13	33	7	306	38	66
3	-	9	-	10	14	54	7	75
1	-	13	17	8	-	65	8	84
1	-	17	13	0	-	80	10	57
6	-	32	15	10	5	142	18	64
3	-	50	10	23	5	296	37	60
6	-	48	12	29	7	257	32	64
9	-	51	18	24	9	220	28	76
1	-	5	-	3	-	36	5	75
4	-	22	14	11	7	128	16	80
4	-	30	15	7	-	118	15	61
0	-	1	-	0	-	9	1	-
2	-	5	-	1	-	40	5	94
1	-	31	21	5	-	95	12	67
10	1	83	13	26	4	399	50	65
1	-	7	-	5	-	37	5	60
2	-	10	12	7	-	84	11	98
0	-	15	19	6	-	76	10	93
2	-	19	11	16	9	134	17	80

Table 21. Injury hospitalizations by county, Georgia, 1999-2001

County	Motor Vehicle 1999-2001		Fall 1999-2001		Poisoning 1999-2001		Fire 1999-2001	
	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate
APPLING	74	143.5	92	189.6	12	23.5	2	-
ATKINSON	33	147.9	55	313.6	7	-	4	-
BACON	51	166.0	88	307.9	4	-	0	-
BAKER	6	-	10	82.5	1	-	1	-
BALDWIN	136	103.9	228	203.3	12	10.5	8	-
BANKS	65	159.0	90	267.6	9	-	1	-
BARROW	162	121.0	276	259.0	26	22	10	8.3
BARTOW	285	129.0	458	258.3	46	20.6	15	6.6
BEN HILL	69	130.2	152	280.9	11	20.8	6	-
BERRIEN	97	202.4	150	315.0	7	-	9	-
BIBB	512	110.6	1,074	233.7	93	20.1	47	10.3
BLECKLEY	34	98.4	82	234.1	6	-	5	-
BRANTLEY	45	108.1	80	225.7	6	-	3	-
BROOKS	47	95.4	117	210.8	9	-	2	-
BRYAN	103	154.0	112	250.4	10	15.2	7	-
BULLOCH	163	101.4	245	197.8	14	10.4	8	-
BURKE	103	158.2	111	184.1	4	-	12	17.1
BUTTS	77	132.9	140	274.2	8	-	1	-
CALHOUN	24	132.2	55	287.3	5	-	2	-
CAMDEN	29	28.2	79	138.4	10	12	2	-
CANDLER	51	184.1	70	208.5	21	67.2	5	-
CARROLL	383	146.8	861	403.8	51	20.8	6	-
CATOOSA	38	24.1	134	100.6	15	9.9	0	-
CHARLTON	8	-	49	204.7	3	-	0	-
CHATHAM	579	83.7	1,335	196.9	97	14.2	33	4.8
CHATTAHOOCHEE	13	61.4	7	-	1	-	0	-
CHATTOOGA	92	123.9	215	275.5	19	25.9	4	-
CHEROKEE	324	82.0	652	248.3	53	15	11	2.8
CLARKE	248	90.6	486	233.8	42	18.7	17	6.8
CLAY	2	-	12	81.2	0	-	0	-
CLAYTON	523	75.8	810	213.8	55	8	13	2.5
CLINCH	19	93.7	49	258.9	2	-	0	-
COBB	1,231	71.0	2,686	241.3	282	17.4	32	2.2
COFFEE	176	159.5	206	233.8	22	20.5	15	14.5
COLQUITT	169	135.5	310	251.8	23	18.5	15	12.4
COLUMBIA	169	65.1	271	146.6	27	12.4	12	4.6
COOK	93	201.7	142	303.6	16	33.6	6	-
COWETA	257	98.9	530	276.6	56	23.2	8	-

## County and Health District Data

Near Drowning 1999-2001		Suicide Attempts 1999-2001		Assault 1999-2001		Total Injury Hospitalizations* 1999-2001				
Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Rate	Average Annual LOS	Average Annual Total Charges
0	-	11	22.0	6	-	272	91	542.7	551	\$1,866,203
1	-	12	51.8	6	-	176	59	871.0	257	\$1,014,407
0	-	13	43.0	10	35.2	223	74	753.9	351	\$1,165,009
0	-	1	-	1	-	40	13	334.8	66	\$206,958
5	-	44	30.5	29	19.2	599	200	485.3	1,289	\$3,200,452
0	-	18	42.8	4	-	233	78	622.7	432	\$1,351,924
0	-	47	34.3	21	15.4	717	239	598.1	1,392	\$4,956,128
2	-	84	35.9	31	13.8	1,165	388	579.0	2,040	\$8,586,646
2	-	27	52.6	18	35.9	399	133	754.0	568	\$1,532,959
0	-	29	59.7	18	37.7	421	140	877.6	561	\$1,513,710
7	-	255	55.5	206	44.4	2,851	950	618.4	5,313	\$17,202,756
0	-	15	44.3	2	-	171	57	493.6	311	\$1,028,560
0	-	10	23.4	3	-	203	68	525.5	366	\$1,525,369
0	-	7	-	11	23.8	254	85	487.1	448	\$1,130,578
1	-	21	30.0	8	-	357	119	617.2	656	\$2,844,769
1	-	28	16.9	17	11.3	641	214	458.8	1,210	\$4,873,028
0	-	20	31.1	17	27.0	331	110	523.5	635	\$2,549,202
0	-	18	30.3	16	26.8	332	111	610.4	552	\$2,125,736
0	-	3	-	10	55.6	133	44	715.7	227	\$581,523
2	-	24	17.2	9	-	198	66	248.0	274	\$751,968
2	-	1	-	7	-	212	71	707.5	375	\$1,166,496
2	-	115	43.2	41	15.6	1,873	624	808.3	3,504	\$10,308,728
1	-	26	16.2	1	-	263	88	184.1	432	\$1,186,799
0	-	3	-	0	-	76	25	298.9	113	\$386,408
8	-	192	27.8	306	44.0	3,169	1,056	462.5	5,893	\$23,021,136
0	-	9	-	4	-	43	14	256.8	112	\$530,905
2	-	36	50.1	14	19.3	530	177	698.9	793	\$3,012,074
1	-	67	15.0	23	5.7	1,488	496	466.8	2,515	\$9,777,687
1	-	84	29.4	73	27.7	1,161	387	493.9	2,414	\$7,916,268
0	-	1	-	1	-	21	7	167.5	37	\$117,731
8	-	137	19.5	138	18.9	2,167	722	419.5	4,395	\$15,924,477
1	-	4	-	7	-	119	40	607.2	172	\$447,391
11	0.6	358	18.7	238	12.4	6,244	2,081	451.7	10,754	\$34,779,470
0	-	38	34.4	35	30.7	722	241	709.5	1,129	\$4,661,028
3	-	28	22.5	23	19.0	816	272	661.9	1,545	\$5,458,490
2	-	55	19.6	19	7.1	749	250	334.4	1,143	\$4,548,815
0	-	24	52.7	11	24.5	396	132	851.5	607	\$1,650,958
3	-	71	26.1	32	11.7	1,282	427	575.3	2,317	\$7,645,271

\*Total number includes injuries from undetermined causes as well as those injuries that were not E-coded.

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Table 21. Injury hospitalizations by county, Georgia, 1999-2001, Continued

County	Motor Vehicle 1999-2001		Fall 1999-2001		Poisoning 1999-2001		Fire 1999-2001	
	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate
CRAWFORD	27	74.8	46	166.2	1	-	1	-
CRISP	75	117.0	167	253.4	17	27.5	4	-
DADE	10	20.7	34	81.1	2	-	0	-
DAWSON	71	149.2	90	269.7	7	-	1	-
DECATUR	66	79.9	209	253.0	16	19.7	9	-
DEKALB	1,414	72.3	2,703	194.5	257	14.2	47	2.4
DODGE	81	141.6	159	272.8	12	21.1	4	-
DOOLY	42	125.3	71	210.2	8	-	2	-
DOUGHERTY	226	79.0	544	209.3	51	18.2	29	10.1
DOUGLAS	285	102.8	457	246.1	54	21.6	6	-
EARLY	11	32.7	20	47.1	0	-	5	-
ECHOLS	5	-	7	-	2	-	0	-
EFFINGHAM	140	126.1	136	178.2	15	13.1	8	-
ELBERT	70	116.6	202	289.4	20	33.5	13	21.6
EMANUEL	119	187.2	204	306.5	9	-	4	-
EVANS	47	154.1	68	211.0	2	-	6	-
FANNIN	53	93.7	139	188.0	11	17.7	3	-
FAYETTE	171	67.0	453	235.0	15	5.8	4	-
FLOYD	267	97.8	858	302.9	69	25.9	20	7.5
FORSYTH	175	64.6	228	118.4	17	6.6	3	-
FRANKLIN	104	172.6	205	301.3	29	48.3	4	-
FULTON	2,440	101.7	4,586	236.8	730	31.6	114	5.1
GILMER	62	93.1	164	243.5	11	15.1	4	-
GLASCOCK	16	207.1	40	372.1	3	-	1	-
GLYNN	169	85.1	498	228.5	37	18.2	12	5.9
GORDON	168	129.4	280	249.7	23	18.3	5	-
GRADY	73	106.4	151	206.9	9	-	5	-
GREENE	31	70.4	90	203.0	5	-	3	-
GWINNETT	1,050	63.8	1,667	186.6	162	10.4	28	1.9
HABERSHAM	116	109.7	248	230.4	21	20.1	4	-
HALL	485	121.5	766	238.3	47	13.4	10	2.6
HANCOCK	52	175.7	58	202.4	6	-	2	-
HARALSON	148	196.3	254	330.5	10	13.1	5	-
HARRIS	63	90.9	104	157.1	6	-	5	-
HART	51	76.3	181	225.7	7	-	1	-
HEARD	39	119.4	64	219.9	8	-	2	-
HENRY	324	97.7	465	207.8	26	8.6	5	-
HOUSTON	244	76.9	605	250.4	53	18	23	7.2
IRWIN	46	157.7	72	232.2	5	-	1	-
JACKSON	173	144.5	278	262.7	25	21.1	6	-
JASPER	50	151.5	80	257.5	3	-	0	-

## County and Health District Data

Near Drowning 1999-2001		Suicide Attempts 1999-2001		Assault 1999-2001		Total Injury Hospitalizations* 1999-2001				
Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Rate	Average Annual LOS	Average Annual Total Charges
0	-	7	-	1	-	115	38	366.1	224	\$703,926
0	-	44	71.7	28	44.1	417	139	649.5	709	\$2,134,475
0	-	6	-	1	-	70	23	159.3	111	\$275,801
0	-	8	-	3	-	266	89	679.1	480	\$1,850,874
0	-	32	39.8	15	18.9	456	152	555.3	802	\$1,676,387
18	1.0	455	21.7	559	26.2	7,166	2,389	428.7	14,157	\$43,569,986
0	-	39	68.4	5	-	378	126	655.5	679	\$2,090,303
0	-	15	45.0	8	-	211	70	628.9	353	\$1,035,427
2	-	91	32.5	89	31.3	1,355	452	497.6	2,633	\$8,689,079
0	-	69	23.3	43	14.6	1,166	389	509.9	2,104	\$6,997,880
0	-	3	-	1	-	72	24	191.4	162	\$865,784
0	-	1	-	1	-	24	8	275.1	45	\$73,260
0	-	25	21.5	14	12.2	422	141	440.5	775	\$3,372,487
0	-	19	33.2	17	30.1	446	149	691.7	829	\$3,204,035
1	-	33	53.0	19	30.8	504	168	778.3	965	\$4,138,293
0	-	4	-	10	32.3	186	62	593.5	402	\$1,742,653
0	-	16	29.4	4	-	291	97	448.1	338	\$1,230,941
1	-	32	12.1	12	5.1	870	290	400.9	1,496	\$5,013,473
3	-	83	31.7	48	18.2	1,785	595	646.6	2,992	\$10,096,351
2	-	35	13.9	10	3.3	823	274	370.7	1,342	\$6,729,267
0	-	41	70.0	14	24.2	504	168	789.3	851	\$2,331,446
22	0.9	658	26.0	1,835	70.9	13,796	4,599	621.3	27,735	\$90,180,877
0	-	13	20.0	5	-	346	115	510.4	514	\$1,776,951
0	-	1	-	0	-	74	25	803.5	107	\$274,425
4	-	72	36.6	46	24.0	1,121	374	537.4	2,075	\$6,788,732
0	-	76	57.7	17	13.1	734	245	602.4	1,203	\$3,985,861
0	-	13	19.7	14	21.0	351	117	497.4	724	\$1,749,841
0	-	6	-	7	-	196	65	447.0	396	\$1,451,694
10	0.5	334	18.2	151	8.5	4,823	1,608	402.2	8,047	\$30,122,979
0	-	36	34.5	9	-	568	189	533.2	1,019	\$3,362,676
2	-	53	12.9	40	9.6	1,985	662	558.1	3,867	\$13,322,676
1	-	10	34.0	6	-	170	57	584.6	677	\$1,205,786
0	-	41	55.3	15	20.4	617	206	812.0	1,276	\$2,951,615
0	-	10	15.2	7	-	264	88	387.4	475	\$1,419,546
0	-	15	22.2	11	17.2	338	113	450.3	604	\$1,564,783
0	-	14	42.8	3	-	177	59	570.5	317	\$925,833
3	-	80	23.0	38	10.5	1,238	413	444.9	2,213	\$8,357,263
5	-	139	41.5	51	15.1	1,468	489	528.1	2,526	\$6,574,287
0	-	6	-	5	-	178	59	597.2	283	\$763,722
0	-	42	33.7	17	13.5	706	235	616.7	1,271	\$4,349,747
0	-	9	-	8	-	200	67	624.2	389	\$1,265,043

\*Total number includes injuries from undetermined causes as well as those injuries that were not E-coded.

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Table 21. Injury hospitalizations by county, Georgia, 1999-2001, Continued

County	Motor Vehicle 1999-2001		Fall 1999-2001		Poisoning 1999-2001		Fire 1999-2001	
	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate
JEFF DAVIS	57	149.8	80	234.5	13	33.9	7	-
JEFFERSON	72	139.8	112	198.9	12	22	9	-
JENKINS	34	136.0	46	175.9	5	-	2	-
JOHNSON	35	134.2	66	218.7	2	-	3	-
JONES	66	98.0	57	99.7	7	-	1	-
LAMAR	52	109.7	78	170.1	5	-	3	-
LANIER	30	138.3	44	234.6	3	-	2	-
LAURENS	146	109.9	257	189.2	33	24.3	8	-
LEE	48	68.5	89	203.1	8	-	9	-
LIBERTY	105	62.9	112	157.8	12	7.9	9	-
LINCOLN	37	157.4	50	207.1	4	-	3	-
LONG	22	86.2	28	218.2	0	-	1	-
LOWNDES	240	88.7	565	274.4	47	19.4	14	5.4
LUMPKIN	54	88.2	103	201.4	5	-	3	-
MACON	42	104.0	70	168.7	1	-	1	-
MADISON	95	124.5	190	290.5	25	33.5	7	-
MARION	27	130.4	25	133.7	6	-	1	-
MCDUFFIE	105	167.0	161	269.9	13	21.1	5	-
MCINTOSH	34	109.2	48	155.4	4	-	6	-
MERIWETHER	77	114.0	124	176.3	8	-	5	-
MILLER	19	102.6	43	178.6	5	-	3	-
MITCHELL	64	93.2	138	209.2	5	-	12	17.7
MONROE	64	101.9	108	196.6	10	15.4	5	-
MONTGOMERY	36	142.0	48	232.0	3	-	1	-
MORGAN	53	116.0	109	234.6	2	-	2	-
MURRAY	84	78.7	169	223.4	28	24.6	3	-
MUSCOGEE	461	82.3	906	181.7	106	20.1	14	2.6
NEWTON	189	103.4	333	221.8	23	13	3	-
OCONEE	63	87.2	121	204.7	6	-	2	-
OGLETHORPE	29	80.2	50	144.7	5	-	3	-
PAULDING	202	88.4	289	209.9	26	12.4	7	-
PEACH	95	131.8	153	256.1	23	33.5	6	-
PICKENS	65	99.7	152	240.0	0	-	2	-
PIERCE	86	181.1	114	261.1	11	24.2	6	-
PIKE	49	124.6	65	178.6	4	-	6	-
POLK	147	129.5	354	307.2	22	19.6	7	-
PULASKI	36	130.2	89	296.3	11	37.2	2	-
PUTNAM	69	127.4	111	206.7	7	-	5	-
QUITMAN	<5	-	7	-	0	-	1	-
RABUN	46	105.6	66	122.9	9	-	2	-
RANDOLPH	30	127.0	55	193.0	0	-	4	-

## County and Health District Data

Near Drowning 1999-2001		Suicide Attempts 1999-2001		Assault 1999-2001		Total Injury Hospitalizations* 1999-2001				
Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Rate	Average Annual LOS	Annual Total Charges
1	-	29	75.7	7	-	283	94	778.5	496	\$1,969,563
0	-	16	32.9	15	29.5	306	102	574.4	449	\$1,454,956
2	-	6	-	8	-	146	49	572.6	226	\$758,760
0	-	5	-	2	-	137	46	498.3	237	\$779,818
0	-	11	15.7	5	-	202	67	314.8	353	\$1,403,616
0	-	7	-	7	-	212	71	454.9	424	\$1,699,244
0	-	6	-	2	-	126	42	621.8	206	\$463,269
1	-	53	40.8	28	21.7	658	219	490.8	1,350	\$4,504,270
0	-	22	29.0	8	-	248	83	437.8	485	\$1,871,452
0	-	28	16.4	28	14.7	397	132	352.2	755	\$3,247,015
0	-	12	49.7	4	-	141	47	590.3	269	\$869,412
0	-	1	-	4	-	79	26	431.9	171	\$721,195
2	-	70	25.6	50	17.4	1,363	454	585.0	2,404	\$5,729,908
2	-	24	36.4	9	-	264	88	466.2	425	\$1,151,766
1	-	10	25.6	7	-	198	66	484.5	690	\$2,146,925
0	-	38	49.2	11	14.4	463	154	649.5	267	\$988,775
0	-	6	-	3	-	79	26	399.2	313	\$1,004,756
0	-	35	55.8	27	43.3	447	149	725.3	905	\$3,233,012
1	-	9	-	6	-	150	50	485.2	159	\$439,610
0	-	15	23.0	9	-	319	106	464.8	639	\$1,759,898
0	-	6	-	5	-	105	35	504.4	143	\$382,402
1	-	12	17.7	16	23.6	365	122	542.7	784	\$2,396,541
0	-	23	35.4	8	-	289	96	486.1	518	\$1,719,744
0	-	4	-	8	-	135	45	585.5	225	\$702,937
1	-	10	22.1	8	-	237	79	512.6	483	\$1,622,668
1	-	73	64.7	10	9.1	454	151	488.7	684	\$1,687,365
4	-	263	47.0	160	28.7	2,431	810	459.3	4,458	\$12,775,365
3	-	77	41.1	33	17.9	824	275	494.3	1,402	\$5,372,562
0	-	8	-	1	-	271	90	413.2	477	\$1,620,773
0	-	11	30.7	4	-	125	42	350.5	228	\$689,949
0	-	21	7.8	14	5.1	728	243	403.2	1,216	\$4,093,685
0	-	38	50.8	13	16.8	421	140	633.5	653	\$2,140,215
0	-	14	21.9	8	-	302	101	468.1	506	\$2,069,111
1	-	14	29.6	11	24.1	298	99	651.3	539	\$1,801,280
0	-	5	-	7	-	191	64	498.9	344	\$1,452,579
0	-	38	35.2	20	18.1	795	265	698.8	1,388	\$4,849,218
0	-	13	48.1	4	-	188	63	649.7	279	\$795,428
0	-	14	25.4	5	-	253	84	465.7	603	\$1,780,154
0	-	1	-	0	-	20	7	226.4	42	\$142,481
1	-	10	23.9	3	-	203	68	429.6	288	\$821,004
0	-	3	-	10	43.6	136	45	538.1	280	\$932,674

\*Total number includes injuries from undetermined causes as well as those injuries that were not E-coded.

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Table 21. Injury hospitalizations by county, Georgia, 1999-2001, Continued

County	Motor Vehicle 1999-2001		Fall 1999-2001		Poisoning 1999-2001		Fire 1999-2001	
	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate
RICHMOND	560	94.2	867	171.7	89	15.7	40	7.0
ROCKDALE	173	84.7	361	234.7	22	11.3	3	-
SCHLEY	15	137.0	21	213.1	0	-	0	-
SCREVEN	48	110.6	105	211.1	12	26.7	7	-
SEMINOLE	51	183.5	80	260.5	6	-	3	-
SPALDING	180	104.0	404	249.4	18	10.5	9	-
STEPHENS	95	120.9	247	283.4	18	25	13	16.6
STEWART	19	124.9	30	133.1	1	-	1	-
SUMTER	86	89.8	220	210.3	29	31	7	-
TALBOT	36	183.2	36	171.1	1	-	2	-
TALIAFERRO	9	-	7	-	0	-	1	-
TATTNALL	88	134.8	133	225.9	12	19.3	6	-
TAYLOR	50	192.9	56	209.7	5	-	1	-
TELFAIR	51	142.2	116	283.7	8	-	9	-
TERRELL	28	86.2	65	185.5	11	34	2	-
THOMAS	138	109.3	336	245.3	12	9.5	13	10.0
TIFT	145	128.1	285	269.6	31	26.6	7	-
TOOMBS	104	136.1	176	229.1	10	12.9	4	-
TOWNS	27	94.7	85	187.2	5	-	0	-
TREUTLEN	21	106.3	46	225.3	5	-	1	-
TROUP	202	115.3	532	302.7	49	27.5	7	-
TURNER	50	179.1	89	310.7	12	41.8	3	-
TWIGGS	26	84.1	41	146.2	3	-	5	-
UNION	60	128.9	142	194.7	8	-	3	-
UPSON	78	95.3	209	221.4	13	14.7	7	-
WALKER	100	55.0	376	198.1	35	18.4	1	-
WALTON	146	85.3	287	198.1	20	12.2	13	7.8
WARE	114	108.0	265	215.1	37	34.4	19	17.4
WARREN	36	199.9	46	199.1	5	-	3	-
WASHINGTON	60	96.8	139	210.9	5	-	10	16.7
WAYNE	72	92.6	171	246.5	14	17.6	7	-
WEBSTER	5	-	10	136.3	0	-	0	-
WHEELER	20	115.3	42	234.8	9	-	0	-
WHITE	87	155.0	128	202.0	8	-	3	-
WHITFIELD	191	77.8	549	267.6	29	11.9	6	-
WILCOX	40	163.0	72	271.8	6	-	4	-
WILKES	43	135.1	97	252.1	10	28.1	6	-
WILKINSON	52	169.2	63	211.4	6	-	9	-
WORTH	75	113.6	121	200.1	5	-	10	15.2

Rate = Annual age-adjusted hospitalization rate

## County and Health District Data

Near Drowning 1999-2001		Suicide Attempts 1999-2001		Assault 1999-2001		Total Injury Hospitalizations* 1999-2001				
Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Rate	Average Annual LOS	Annual Total Charges
6	-	241	40.0	222	37.2	2,611	870	470.9	4,786	\$18,107,204
<5	-	60	28.6	24	11.1	804	268	455.6	1,316	\$4,630,027
0	-	3	-	0	-	57	19	546.2	95	\$302,079
<5	-	6	-	10	24.3	282	94	613.4	499	\$2,083,475
0	-	2	-	5	-	248	83	863.3	272	\$479,231
<5	-	37	21.5	42	24.1	895	298	535.2	1,491	\$6,605,221
0	-	35	47.2	17	24.0	545	182	669.8	959	\$3,015,685
0	-	2	-	13	93.2	89	30	525.4	160	\$477,304
0	-	31	30.9	18	19.1	539	180	540.8	1,118	\$3,641,042
0	-	3	-	7	-	118	39	586.3	249	\$782,636
0	-	0	-	3	-	28	9	431.9	60	\$222,830
<5	-	18	26.0	21	30.3	392	131	629.1	793	\$3,089,581
0	-	8	-	10	39.5	163	54	623.4	343	\$1,105,796
<5	-	17	48.9	9	-	273	91	728.0	474	\$1,937,204
<5	-	4	-	5	-	178	59	527.0	378	\$1,443,777
<5	-	24	19.4	24	19.4	746	249	565.5	1,411	\$3,325,659
<5	-	22	18.7	35	30.9	744	248	673.1	1,231	\$3,905,281
<5	-	30	39.1	42	55.1	453	151	590.7	816	\$3,239,164
0	-	3	-	1	-	146	49	399.5	283	\$883,092
0	-	5	-	5	-	94	31	471.3	170	\$633,658
<5	-	105	60.8	41	23.5	1,229	410	700.9	2,293	\$4,983,768
0	-	5	-	5	-	216	72	760.9	366	\$1,015,696
0	-	4	-	8	-	121	40	406.6	230	\$862,471
0	-	21	40.4	2	-	307	102	512.9	426	\$1,192,128
0	-	21	26.6	10	12.4	438	146	495.2	706	\$1,802,971
0	-	52	28.9	17	9.6	722	241	386.5	1,135	\$3,147,499
<5	-	36	19.5	22	12.0	661	220	416.8	1,202	\$3,979,425
<5	-	37	36.4	45	44.3	677	226	605.1	1,173	\$4,041,168
0	-	3	-	11	61.3	136	45	686.0	262	\$822,010
<5	-	15	24.5	14	22.3	313	104	491.8	507	\$2,352,039
0	-	7	-	6	-	346	115	473.9	657	\$1,884,065
0	-	1	-	1	-	28	9	390.6	49	\$109,613
0	-	5	-	3	-	102	34	578.2	141	\$365,609
0	-	19	33.1	6	-	341	114	568.3	599	\$2,086,455
0	-	82	32.4	39	15.6	1,126	375	504.9	2,080	\$4,873,638
0	-	5	-	5	-	165	55	646.7	365	\$1,167,288
0	-	9	-	8	-	235	78	676.7	463	\$1,416,630
<5	-	9	-	10	33.2	193	64	636.5	389	\$1,596,118
<5	-	17	27.0	11	16.7	307	102	484.2	593	\$1,807,607

\*Total number includes injuries from undetermined causes as well as those injuries that were not E-coded.

*Table 22. Injury deaths by health district, Georgia, 1994-2001*

Health District	Motor Vehicle Deaths 1994-2001		Fall Deaths 1994-2001		Fire Deaths 1994-2001	
	Total Number	Rate	Total Number	Rate	Total Number	Rate
Northwest (Rome)	857	22.6	178	5.4	70	2.0
North Georgia (Dalton)	488	21.1	106	6.2	26	1.1
North (Gainesville)	803	25.1	137	4.8	53	1.7
Cobb/Douglass	639	13.2	213	7.6	46	1.1
Fulton	865	14.9	307	6.6	119	2.2
Clayton	273	16.2	54	6.2	13	0.9
East Metro (Lawrenceville)	698	14.8	147	5.8	30	0.9
DeKalb	734	15.0	265	8.1	44	1.1
LaGrange	933	21.1	203	5.6	73	1.7
South Central (Dublin)	313	30.4	62	5.9	38	3.7
North Central (Macon)	772	21.4	201	6.4	85	2.5
East Central (Augusta)	755	23.1	107	3.9	88	2.9
West Central (Columbus)	569	20.9	166	6.7	70	2.6
South (Valdosta)	387	22.6	76	5.1	30	1.8
Southwest (Albany)	647	24.0	117	4.6	93	3.5
East (Savannah)	329	15.9	111	6.0	46	2.3
Southeast (Waycross)	675	27.8	120	5.6	93	4.0
Coastal (Brunswick)	318	19.3	48	4.2	35	2.5
Northeast (Athens)	643	24.3	117	5.4	44	1.8

Rate = Annual age-adjusted mortality rate

Poisoning death rates 1994-2001 not shown because comparability ratio not available at time of analysis.

## County and Health District Data

Drown Deaths 1994-2001		Suicide Deaths 1994-2001		Homicide Deaths 1994-2001		Total Injury Deaths 1994-2001		
Total Number	Rate	Total Number	Rate	Total Number	Rate	Total Number	Average Annual Number	Rate
38	1.0	486	12.8	209	5.4	2485	311	66.9
38	1.6	298	12.6	92	3.7	1409	176	63.0
42	1.3	424	13.1	160	4.9	2095	262	66.2
45	0.9	518	10.9	226	4.1	2250	281	51.5
83	1.4	632	10.9	1226	18.9	4113	514	70.2
24	1.3	174	10.9	169	9.5	888	111	57.4
61	1.2	491	10.5	212	4.1	2111	264	49.4
47	0.9	450	9.4	649	11.9	2717	340	58.9
68	1.5	579	13.0	278	6.1	2746	343	63.6
21	2.0	118	11.4	69	6.9	795	99	77.2
70	1.9	477	13.3	370	9.9	2479	310	69.8
63	1.9	343	10.6	324	9.6	2166	271	67.8
43	1.5	313	11.7	250	8.9	1811	226	67.6
32	1.8	204	12.3	169	9.9	1101	138	65.9
52	1.9	304	11.6	263	9.8	1882	235	70.7
33	1.6	239	11.8	285	13.4	1276	160	62.5
61	2.5	306	13.0	216	9.0	1832	229	77.7
51	3.0	185	11.9	126	7.1	962	120	62.1
38	1.3	304	11.7	197	7.2	1676	210	65.0

*Table 23. Injury hospitalizations by health district, Georgia, 1999-2001*

Health District	Motor Vehicle 1999-2001		Fall 1999-2001		Poisoning 1999-2001		Fire 1999-2001	
	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate
Northwest (Rome)	1,457	96.6	3,252	239.8	267	17.8	64	4.2
North Georgia (Dalton)	779	82.7	1,825	242.7	132	14.1	29	3.1
North (Gainesville)	1,436	108.2	2,579	212.0	190	14.5	48	3.7
Cobb/Douglas	1,516	75.1	3,143	241.8	336	18.0	38	2.2
Fulton	2,440	101.7	4,586	236.8	730	31.6	114	5.1
Clayton County (Morrow)	523	75.8	810	213.8	55	8.0	13	2.5
East Metro (Lawrenceville)	1,412	69.2	2,361	196.7	207	10.7	34	1.8
Dekalb	1,414	72.3	2,703	194.5	257	14.2	47	2.4
LaGrange	1,889	104.9	3,925	260.6	261	15.0	63	3.4
South Central (Dublin)	500	124.5	977	234.2	95	23.6	37	9.3
North Central (Macon)	1,453	103.0	2,763	220.2	229	16.7	122	8.7
East Central (Augusta)	1,351	106.9	2,117	188.7	193	15.9	105	8.5
West Central (Columbus)	968	92.0	1,797	184.2	181	17.9	43	4.1
South (Valdosta)	822	122.5	1,623	268.3	143	21.8	50	7.6
Southwest (Albany)	998	95.8	2,171	214.3	157	15.2	118	11.4
East (Savannah)	719	89.3	1,471	194.5	112	14.2	41	5.2
Southeast (Waycross)	1,188	124.7	1,941	225.5	190	21.1	92	10.0
Coastal (Brunswick)	462	72.5	877	193.6	73	12.2	37	6.1
Northeast (Athens)	1,070	98.4	2,089	234.8	176	17.6	76	7.4

Rate = Annual age-adjusted hospitalization rate

## County and Health District Data

Near Drowning 1999-2001		Suicide Attempt 1999-2001		Assault 1999-2001		Total Injury Hospitalizations* 1999-2001				
Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Rate	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Rate	Average Annual LOS	Average Annual Total Charges
8	-	463	30.3	178	11.6	7,409	2,470	517.0	12,587	\$42,185,549
2	-	265	26.6	89	9.2	4,007	1,336	476.0	6,636	\$21,415,693
7	-	318	23.9	129	9.6	6,523	2,174	513.0	11,575	\$39,663,775
11	0.5	427	19.3	281	12.7	7,410	2,470	459.1	12,858	\$41,777,350
22	0.9	658	26.0	1,835	70.9	13,796	4,599	621.3	27,735	\$90,180,877
8	-	137	19.5	138	18.9	2,167	722	419.5	4,395	\$15,924,477
14	0.6	471	21.1	208	9.5	6,451	2,150	414.4	10,764	\$40,125,568
18	1.0	455	21.7	559	26.2	7,166	2,389	428.7	14,157	\$43,569,986
12	0.6	520	28.2	258	14.1	9,056	3,019	550.7	16,295	\$52,679,984
3	-	161	40.8	71	18.1	2,301	767	564.7	4,232	\$14,005,076
20	1.4	578	40.5	364	25.5	7,195	2,398	537.8	13,670	\$42,006,606
12	0.9	437	34.3	363	28.5	5,990	1,997	498.6	10,556	\$39,392,937
5	-	410	38.8	277	26.4	4,814	1,605	474.8	8,951	\$26,951,439
5	-	197	29.0	156	23.3	4,121	1,374	645.6	6,718	\$17,779,342
9	-	258	25.1	227	22.1	5,420	1,807	528.6	10,225	\$30,934,730
8	-	217	26.9	320	39.5	3,591	1,197	459.2	6,668	\$26,393,623
10	1.0	259	27.4	233	24.5	5,279	1,760	582.4	9,400	\$34,872,812
8	-	155	23.8	101	14.6	2,302	767	425.0	4,199	\$15,342,455
6	-	301	27.6	181	16.3	4,983	1,661	509.0	9,598	\$33,023,700

\*Total number includes injuries from undetermined causes as well as those injuries that were not E-coded.

# APPENDIX I – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

---

### *Definitions*

**Age-adjusted rate.** A rate calculated in a manner that allows for the comparison of populations with different age structures. In this document, all age adjustments are performed using the direct method. The U.S. projected Year 2000 standard population was used as the standard. All rates are given per 100,000 population.

**Years of Potential Life Lost.** A measure of premature death based on an expected life span of 75 years.

**Comparability ratio.** A ratio used to measure the differences caused by coding changes in cause-of-death data under ICD-9 and ICD-10

### *Abbreviations*

AAHR	Age-adjusted hospitalization rate
AAMR	Age-adjusted mortality rate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Chronic lung	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
Chronic kidney	Nephritis, nephritic syndrome, nephrosis
DUI	Driving under the influence
ED	Emergency department
GA	Georgia
ICD-9	International classification of diseases, 9 <sup>th</sup> revision
ICD-9-CM	International classification of diseases, clinic modification, 9 <sup>th</sup> revision
ICD-10	International classification of diseases, 10 <sup>th</sup> revision
LBW	Low birth weight
IPS	Injury Prevention Section
MV	Motor Vehicles
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
Other race	Race other than black or white
OPD	Outpatient department
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
SIDS	Sudden infant death syndrome
STIPDA	State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association
SPAN	Suicide Prevention Action Network
US	United States
YPLL	Years of potential life lost

## APPENDIX II – METHODS

### Population data

The source of the Georgia and US population estimates was the US Bureau of the Census website with the exception of 2001 Georgia population, which was not available from the Census Bureau at the time of analysis. The Georgia 2001 population was represented by the 2000 Georgia census population.

### Death data

The source of the number of deaths among Georgia residents was vital statistics data provided by the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy. The source of the number of US deaths and death rates for 1999 through 2001 for each of the injury categories was the website of the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.

ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for the injury categories are:

<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>ICD-9-CM (Hospital)</b>	<b>ICD-10 (Death)</b>
All Injury	E800-E869, E880-E929, E950-E978, E980-989	V01-Y35, Y85-Y87.2, Y89.0, Y89.9
Unintentional	E800-E869, E880-E929	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Drowning	E910, 994.1	W65-W74
Falls	E880-E888	W00-W19
Fire, flame	E890-E899	X00-X09
Motor Vehicle	E810-E825	V02-V049, V090, V092, V12-V149, V190-V192, V194-V196, V20-V799, V803-V805, V810-V811, V820-V821, V83-V869, V870-V878, V880-V888, V890, V892
Motor Vehicle	E810-E825	V02-V049, V090, V092, V12-V149, V190-V192, V194-V196, V20-V799, V803-V805, V810-V811, V820-V821, V83-V869, V870-V878, V880-V888, V890, V892
Poisoning	E850-E869, E924.1	X40-X49
Other	E800-E807, E826-E848, E900-E909, E911-E929	V01, V05-V06, V09.1, VV09.3-V09.9, V10-V11, V15-V18, V19.3, V19.8-V19.9, V80.0-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9, V90-V99, W20-W64, W75-W99, X10-X39, X50-X59, Y85-Y86
Suicide	E950-E959	X60-X84, Y87.0
Homicide	E960-E969	X85-Y09, Y87.1
Legal Intervention	E970-E978	Y35, Y89.0
Undetermined Intent	E980-E989	Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

ICD-10 codes for death injury subcategories are:

<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>ICD-10 Code</b>
Drowning	Open Water	W69-W70
	Bathtub	W65-W66
	Swimming Pool	W67-W68
	Other	W73
	Unspecified	W74
Falls	Same level (stumbling/colliding)	W00-W03, W18
	One level to another or into another	W04-W05, W09, W14-W17
	Ladder/Scaffolding	W11-W12
	From Building	W13
	Stairs/Steps	W10
	Furniture	W06-W08
	Unspecified	W19
Fire	Building/Structure	X00, X02
	Not in building/structure	X01, X03
	Exposure to ignition/melting of clothing	X05-X06
	Exposure to ignition of highly inflammable material	X04
	Other	X08
	Unspecified	X09
Motor Vehicle	Motorcycle	V20-V29
	Pedal Cyclist	V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6
	Pedestrian	V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2
	Occupant	V30-V79, V83-V86 V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8
	Unspecified	V89.0, V89.2
Poisoning	Other Drugs	X40, X43, X44
	Cocaine/Harcotics/ Hallucinogens	X42
	Alcohol	X45
	Gases/Vapors	X47
	Sedatives/Tranquillizers	X41
	Pesticides/Other Chemicals	X46, X48-X49
Homicide	Firearm	X93-X95
	Hanging/Suffocation	X91
	Cutting	X99
	Struck by/against	Y00, Y04
	Fire	X97
	Other	X85-X90, X92, X96, X98, Y01-Y03, Y05-Y08
	Unspecified	Y09, Y87.1
Suicide	Poisoning	X60-X69
	Hanging/Suffocation	X70
	Firearm	X72-X74
	Cutting	X70
	Jumping	X80
	Other	X71, X75-X77, X79, X81-X83

All injury death rates were age-adjusted using the direct method; the US projected 2000 population was used as the standard (US Bureau of the Census, release date February 6, 1998).

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) were calculated for 2001 by subtracting the age at death from 75 for Georgians ages less than 75 years and then summing these values.

To convert this value to YPLL per 100,000 population, the YPLL was divided by the 2000 Georgia population and then multiplied by 100,000 (2001 population estimates were not yet available).

Excess deaths were estimated by multiplying the excess death rate by the estimated average population of Georgia from 1999 through 2001. The excess death rate was calculated by subtracting the national rate for the year 2000 from the Georgia rate for the years 1999 through 2001.

The leading causes of death were calculated based on the NCHS list of ICD-10 codes for 113 causes of death and 130 causes of infant deaths. The ICD-10 codes for the following top causes of death for all age groups are 1) Heart diseases: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51; 2) Cancer: C00-C97; 3) Stroke: I60-I69; 4) Unintentional injury: V01-X59, Y85-Y86; 5) Chronic lower respiratory diseases: J40-J47; 6) Diabetes mellitus: E10-E14; 7) Pneumonia and influenza: J10-J18; 8) Chronic kidney diseases: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27; 9) Septicemia: A40-A41; 10) Suicide: X60-X84, Y87.0; 11) Homicide: X85-Y09, Y87.1; 12) Alzheimer's: G30; 13) Chronic liver diseases: K70, K73-K74; 14) HIV: B20-B24; 15) Congenital abnormalities: Q00-Q99; 16) Perinatal conditions: P00-P96; 17) Pregnancy, childbirth: O00-O99; 18) Anemia: D50-D64; 19) Benign neoplasm: D00-D48. The ICD-10 codes for the top 10 causes of death for infants are 1) Perinatal conditions: P00-P96; 2) Congenital abnormalities: Q00-Q99; 3) Heart diseases: I00-I99; 4) Unintentional injury: V01-X59; 5) Homicide: X85-Y09; 6) Pneumonia and influenza: J10-J18; 7) Chronic kidney diseases:

N17-N19, N25-N27; 8) Stroke: I60-I69; 9) Meningitis: G00, D03; 10) Septicemia: A40-A41.

Death data were analyzed by age, sex, and race. The major race categories for deaths were white and black (including Hispanics).

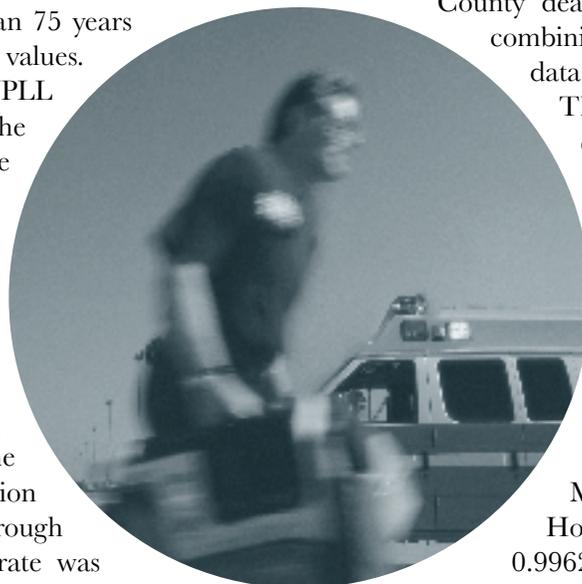
County death rates were calculated by combining 1994-2001 Georgia death data to achieve stable estimation.

The comparability ratio for each injury mechanism was applied to the death numbers from 1994 through 1998 to adjust for the ICD coding system change from ICD-9 to ICD-10. The comparability ratio for those mechanisms are 1) Drowning: 0.9965; 2) Falls: 0.8409; 3) Fire: 0.9743; 4) MV accidents: 0.9975; 5) Homicide: 0.9983; 6) Suicide: 0.9962; 7) All Injuries: 1.0000. The poisoning death rate by county was not calculated because the comparability ratio for poisoning was not available.

Statistical testing was performed with a z-test to compare rates. The significance level was 0.05. The source of the formula for the test and the standard error for an age-adjusted rate was the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC (Monthly Vital Statistics Report, volume 45, number 11 (S) 2, June 12, 1997, page 77).

### *Hospital Discharge Data*

The source of the hospitalization statistics was the 1999-2001 Georgia Hospital Discharge Data System. The case definition for injury hospitalization, based on the State & Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association (STIPDA) recommendations, is a hospital admission for a Georgia resident to a non-federal, acute-care, inpatient facility with principal diagnosis of injury, including late effects, but excluding adverse effects of therapeutic use of drugs and adverse effects of medical/surgical care and the late effects of those adverse effects. Re-admissions, transfers, and deaths in the hospital are included. Records with the following ICD-9-CM



## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

codes in the principal diagnosis field were selected: 800-909.2, 909.4, 909.9-994.9, 995.5-995.59, 995.80-995. Once the injury hospitalizations were selected, we searched for valid external cause codes (E-codes) in the following manner: if more than one external cause code was listed for a given record, we used only the first valid E code. If the first E-code was invalid, or if it was E849, E967, E869.4, E870-879, or E930-949, we used the next valid E-code listed. If there were no other E codes listed, we reported E967, E869.4, E870-879, or E930-949 but not E849. Approximately 2,600 hospitalization records per year (7% of total injury hospitalizations) did not include the external cause of injury, leading

to an underestimate of injury hospitalization by cause (Table 4). The ICD-9-CM codes used in hospital discharge data for mechanism were those listed as comparable category ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC (National Vital Statistics Report, volume 49, number 2 (S) 2, May 18, 2001, page 14). (See above tables for ICD-9-CM Mechanism codes). However, the subcategories for hospital data may be different from death data subcategories. The following table lists the subcategories of each mechanism and the corresponding e-codes.



<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>ICD-9-CM Code</b>
Near -Drowning	Open Water	E910.0-E910.3
	Bathtub	E910.4
	Swimming Pool	E910.8
	Other	994.1
	Unspecified	E910.9
Falls	Same level (stumbling/colliding)	E884.6, E885, E886
	One level to another or into another	E883, E884.0-E884.1, E884.3, E884.9
	Ladder/Scaffolding	E881
	From Building	E882
	Stairs/Steps	E880
	Furniture	E884.2, E884.4-E884.5
	Unspecified	E888, E887
Fire	Building/Structure	E890, E895
	Other and Unspecified building	E891, E896
	Not in building/structure	E892, E897
	Exposure to Ignition/melting of clothing	E893
	Exposure to Ignition of highly inflammable material	E894
	Other	E898
	Unspecified	E899
Motor Vehicle	Motorcycle	E810-E825 (.2, .3)
	Pedal Cyclist	E810-E825 (.6 )
	Pedestrian	E810-E825 (.7 )
	Occupant	E810-E825 (.0, .1)
	Other	E810-E825 (.9 )
	Unspecified	E825 (.4, .5, .8)
Poisoning	Cocaine and other local anesthetics	E855.2
	Opiates and other narcotics	E850
	Sedatives/Tranquilizers	E851-E855.1
	Other Drugs/Medicine	E855.3-E858
	Alcohol	E860
	Gases/Vapors	E867-869
	Pesticides/Other Chemicals	E860-E866, E924.1

## Profile of Injuries in Georgia

Assault	Firearm	E965.0-E965.4
	Struck by/Against	E968.2
	Cutting	E966
	Other Assault	E961-E964, E965.5-E965.9, E968.0-E968.1, E968.3-E968.8, E969
	Unarmed fight/brawl	E960.0
	Rape	E960.1
	Child/Adult Battering	E967
Suicide	Unspecified	E968.9
	Poisoning	E950-E952
Attempts	Hanging/Suffocation	E953
	Firearm	E955
	Cutting	E956
	Jumping	E957
	Other	E954, E958.0-E958.8, E959
	Unspecified	E958.9

Hospital charges include all charges for hospital services, but exclude physician charges, outpatient expenditures, lost wages, and lost family resources.

All injury hospitalization rates except age-specific rates were age-adjusted using the direct method; the US projected 2000 population was used as the standard (the source was the US Bureau of the

Census, release date: February 6, 1998).

Data were analyzed by age, sex, and race/ethnicity. The major race/ethnicity categories for hospitalizations were non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic. This is different from the death data categorization due to differences in coding practices.

## REFERENCES

---

1. Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2000 Outpatient Department Summary. Number 327, June 4, 2002.
2. Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2000 Emergency Department Summary. Number 326, April 22, 2002.
3. Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2000 Summary. Number 328, June 5, 2002.
4. Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics: 2000 National Hospital Discharge Survey. Number 329, June 19, 2002.
5. Consensus recommendations for using hospital discharge data for injury surveillance. State and Territorial injury prevention directors association, 2003
6. 1999 Georgia Injury Profile. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, December 1999.
7. Suicide in Georgia: 2000 State and County Statistics Strategic Plans. Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, June 2000.
8. National Vital Statistics Reports: Deaths: Final Data for 1998. Volume 48, Number 11.
9. National Vital Statistics Reports: Deaths: Final Data for 1999. Volume 49, Number 8.
10. National Vital Statistics Reports: Deaths: Final Data for 2000. Volume 50, Number 15.