

# Injury mortality trends for Idaho residents

2000-2015



Idaho Department of  
Health and Welfare  
Division of Public Health

## Table of Contents

	Page
Background.....	3
Summary .....	4
Mortality Rates by Sex, Race, Ethnicity, Age, Public Health District .....	5
Injury Mortality Trend .....	6
Injury Mortality by Sex.....	6
Accidental Mortality by Sex.....	7
Suicide Mortality by Sex.....	8
Assault/Legal Intervention Mortality.....	9
Violent Injury Mortality Trend .....	10
Violent Injury Mortality by Sex.....	10
Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex.....	11
Male to Female Mortality Rate Ratio.....	11
Injury Mortality by Manner and Mechanism of Death .....	11
Place of Injury .....	12
Work Injury Mortality .....	12
Technical Notes .....	13
Public Health Districts Map .....	14

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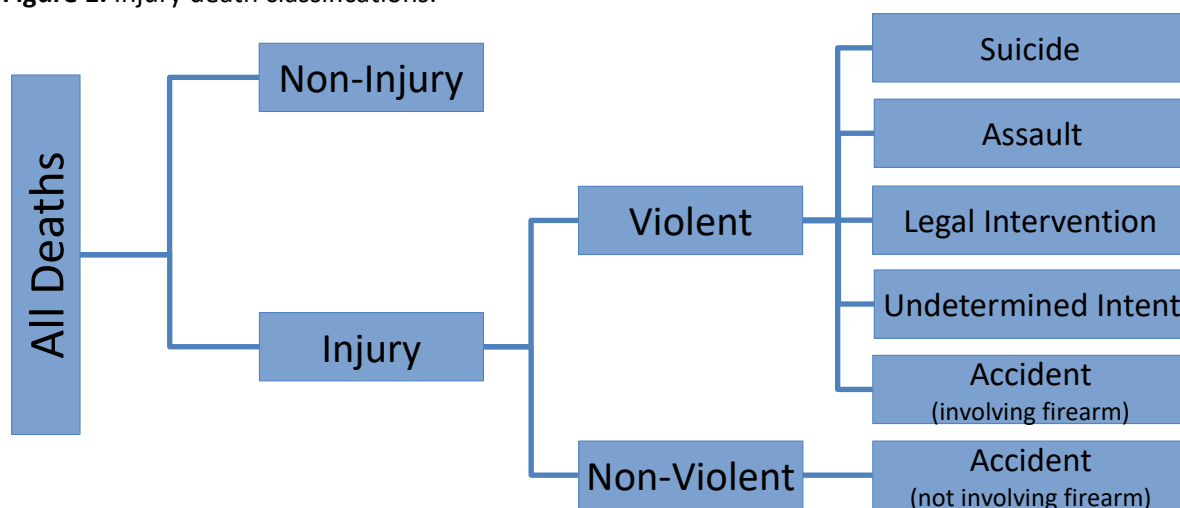
## Background

Injury is a significant cause of premature mortality in Idaho. Since injury mortality is often preventable, it is important to understand which populations have increased risk of injury mortality, where fatal injuries are occurring, and the manner and mechanism of injury deaths. These factors can then be points of intervention in injury-prevention programming. Injury deaths include all deaths from an external cause. The Centers for Disease Control has defined two types of injury deaths- non-violent and violent. Non-violent injury deaths are accidental (unintentional) deaths where a firearm was not involved.<sup>1</sup> Violent injury deaths include the following:

- **Suicide:** death resulting from the intentional use of force against oneself.<sup>1</sup>
- **Assault:** death resulting from the intentional use of force from someone other than the decedent or a law enforcement officer.<sup>1</sup>
- **Accident (involving firearm):** death resulting from an unintentional penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile.<sup>1</sup>
- **Legal intervention:** death resulting from the use of force by a law enforcement officer or other peace officer (a person with specified legal authority to use deadly force).<sup>1</sup> This category excludes legal executions.
- **Undetermined intent:** death where the available information was insufficient to enable a medical or legal authority to make a distinction between accident, suicide, and assault.<sup>1</sup>

This report examined injury and violent injury mortality disparities by sex, race, ethnicity, age, and geographical region for Idaho residents during 2000 to 2015. For the purposes of analyses in this report, legal intervention deaths are grouped with assaults.

**Figure 1.** Injury death classifications.



## Summary

During 2000-2015, the injury mortality rate was 66.1 deaths per 100,000 Idaho residents. Most injury deaths were accidental (total-67%, non-firearm-66%, firearm-1%), 27% were suicide, 4% were assault/legal intervention, and 3% were undetermined intent. The injury mortality rate increased significantly from 2000-2015. The rate for Idaho residents increased approximately 24%, from 57.8 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 71.4 in 2015. Violent injury deaths accounted for 34% of injury deaths. During 2000-2015, the violent injury mortality rate was 22.6 deaths per 100,000 Idaho residents. The violent injury mortality rate for Idaho residents increased approximately 61%, from 16.8 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 27.0 in 2015.

The date of injury was provided for 86% of Idaho residents. The mean number of days between injury and death was 5.4 (95% CI: 1.0-9.9) for violent injury deaths and 75.9 (95% CI: 58.9-92.8) for non-violent injury deaths. In total, 57% of violent injury deaths involved firearms; 65% of violent injury deaths for males involved firearms compared with 34% for females.

Injury and violent injury mortality differed significantly by race. The rate of injury and violent injury mortality for American Indians/Alaskan Natives was 48% and 30% higher, respectively, than the rates for Idaho. Further, the largest proportion of violent injury deaths occurred for Black decedents, where 39% of injury deaths were violent.

The highest injury mortality rate was for ages 85 and older (563% higher than Idaho) and the highest violent injury mortality rate was for ages 45-54 and 85 and older (both 43% higher than Idaho). In addition, the largest proportion of violent injury deaths occurred in ages 35-44, where 45% of injury deaths were violent. The manner and mechanism of violent and non-violent injury deaths also differed by age (see Supplemental Table 1 for classifications).

- **Age <1 year:** Non-violent injury deaths were most frequently due to accidental suffocation, while most violent injury deaths were from assault/legal intervention.
- **Age 1-19:** Non-violent injury deaths were most frequently due to motor vehicle traffic accidents, while most violent injury deaths were due to suicide via firearm.
- **Age 20-64:** Non-violent injury deaths were most frequently due to motor vehicle traffic accidents, while most violent injury deaths were due to suicide via firearm.
- **Age 65 and older:** Non-violent injury deaths were most frequently due to accidental falls, while most violent injury deaths were due to suicide via firearm.

Further, injury and violent injury mortality differed significantly by sex. The injury mortality rate for males was double the rate for females, and the violent injury mortality rate for males was triple the rate for females during 2000-2015. The largest disparity was for suicide injury deaths, where the rate for males was more than four times the rate for females. Though, from 2000 to 2015, the disparity by sex for violent injuries decreased. This was primarily due a larger increase in the violent injury mortality rate for females; the violent injury mortality rate increased more than 100% for females from 2000 to 2015, compared with the rate in males increasing only 47%. The manner and mechanism of violent and non-violent injury deaths also differed by sex.

- **Females:** Non-violent injury deaths were most frequently due to accidental falls, followed by motor vehicle traffic accidents, and accidental drug poisonings/overdoses, while most

violent injury deaths were due to suicide via firearm, followed by suicide via drug poisoning/overdose, and drug poisoning/overdoses where the intent could not be determined.

- **Males:** Non-violent injury deaths were most frequently due to motor vehicle traffic accidents, followed by accidental falls, and accidental drug poisonings/overdoses, while most violent injury deaths were due to suicide via firearm, followed by suicide via suffocation, and suicide via drug poisoning/overdose.

## Injury Mortality

**Table 1.** Total, non-violent, and violent injury deaths by demographic characteristics: Idaho residents, 2000-2015 (number, rate, and percentage).

	Violent Injury			Non-Violent Injury		Total Injury	
	n	Rate (95% CI)	%	n	Rate (95% CI)	n	Rate (95% CI)
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	1,232	11 (10-11)	24%	3,863	31 (30-32)	5,095	41 (40-43)
Male	4,047	35 (34-36)	39%	6,404	57 (55-58)	10,451	92 (90-94)
<b>Race</b>							
White	5,028	22 (22-23)	34%	9,684	43 (42-43)	14,712	65 (64-66)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	128	30 (25-36)	33%	255	68 (59-77)	383	98 (88-109)
Asian/ Pacific Islander	38	10 (7-14)	33%	76	28 (22-35)	114	38 (31-46)
Black	29	17 (11-24)	39%	46	28 (20-37)	75	45 (35-56)
Other/Not Stated	56	-	-	206	-	262	-
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Non-Hispanic	4,972	23 (23-24)	34%	9,464	43 (42-44)	14,436	67 (66-68)
Hispanic	301	13 (11-14)	28%	783	41 (37-45)	1,084	54 (50-58)
Not Stated	6	-	-	20	-	26	-
<b>Age (years)</b>							
<1 year	34	10 (7-13)	29%	85	24 (19-30)	119	33 (27-39)
1-4	40	3 (2-4)	19%	175	12 (10-14)	215	15 (13-17)
5-14	93	3 (2-3)	26%	268	8 (7-8)	361	10 (9-11)
15-24	806	23 (21-24)	38%	1,291	37 (35-39)	2,097	60 (57-62)
25-34	816	26 (24-27)	43%	1,078	34 (32-36)	1,894	60 (57-62)
35-44	998	32 (30-34)	45%	1,243	40 (38-42)	2,241	72 (69-75)
45-54	1,035	33 (31-35)	41%	1,473	47 (44-49)	2,508	80 (76-83)
55-64	718	28 (26-30)	39%	1,115	44 (41-46)	1,833	72 (68-75)
65-74	353	22 (20-24)	29%	864	53 (50-57)	1,217	75 (71-79)
75-84	257	27 (24-31)	19%	1,125	120 (113-127)	1,382	147 (140-155)
85+	128	33 (28-39)	8%	1,549	404 (384-424)	1,677	438 (417-459)
Not Stated	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
<b>Public Health District</b>							
District 1	836	25 (23-27)	36%	1,486	44 (41-46)	2,322	68 (65-71)
District 2	393	23 (20-25)	29%	959	54 (50-57)	1,352	76 (72-81)
District 3	771	21 (20-23)	34%	1,513	41 (39-43)	2,284	62 (59-65)
District 4	1,268	19 (18-20)	38%	2,073	33 (31-34)	3,341	52 (50-54)
District 5	705	26 (24-28)	31%	1,586	55 (52-58)	2,291	81 (77-84)
District 6	713	29 (27-31)	37%	1,233	49 (46-52)	1,946	78 (74-81)
District 7	593	21 (19-23)	30%	1,417	52 (49-54)	2,010	73 (69-76)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>23 (22-23)</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>44 (43-44)</b>	<b>15,546</b>	<b>66 (65-67)</b>

Rates are per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted mortality rates are given by sex, race, ethnicity, Public Health District. Age-specific mortality rates are given by age group. Percent indicates the percent of injury deaths that were violent. The remainder were non-violent (not shown).

**Table 2.** Number of injury deaths and age-adjusted injury mortality rate by sex and year: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Year	Female		Male		Total		M:F Rate Ratio
	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	
2000	227	<sup>a</sup> 34.7	496	<sup>b</sup> 83.0	723	<sup>c</sup> 57.8	2.4
2001	258	38.3	587	94.5	845	65.4	2.5
2002	266	39.2	603	95.2	869	66.4	2.4
2003	295	41.7	588	90.4	883	65.7	2.2
2004	266	37.1	622	93.2	888	64.7	2.5
2005	266	36.0	630	92.3	896	63.8	2.6
2006	297	39.8	649	92.0	946	65.6	2.3
2007	293	38.0	618	84.5	911	61.2	2.2
2008	299	38.0	660	90.2	959	63.5	2.4
2009	346	44.1	686	93.1	1,032	68.3	2.1
2010	339	41.9	656	87.8	995	64.3	2.1
2011	356	42.6	693	91.6	1,049	66.7	2.2
2012	397	47.3	682	88.6	1,079	68.1	1.9
2013	406	48.3	748	95.3	1,154	71.3	2.0
2014	406	47.4	736	94.3	1,142	70.3	2.0
2015	378	<sup>a</sup> 44.4	797	<sup>b</sup> 98.6	1,175	<sup>c</sup> 71.4	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<sup>d</sup> <b>41.4</b>	<b>10,451</b>	<sup>d</sup> <b>91.7</b>	<b>15,546</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Rates are per 100,000 population.

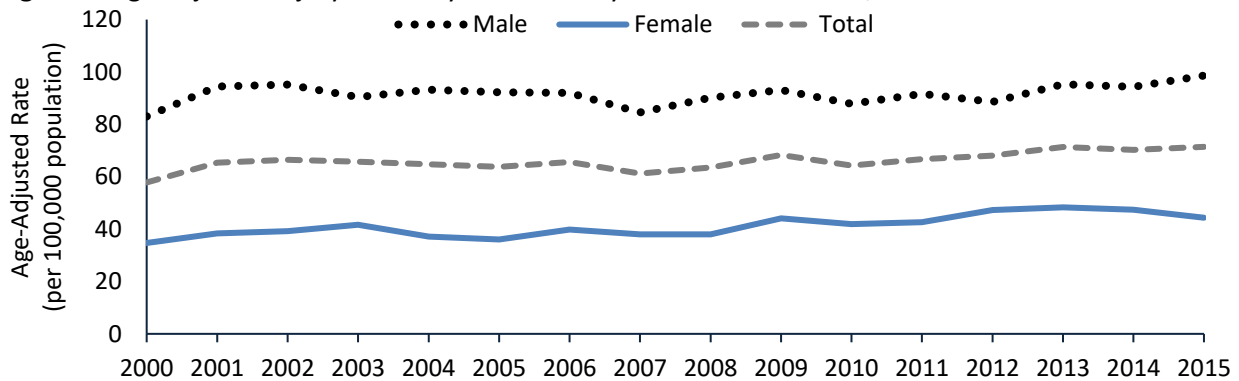
<sup>a</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted injury mortality rate for females in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p=0.006); the rate increased 28% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>b</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted injury mortality rate for males in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p=0.004); rate increased 19% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>c</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted injury mortality rate in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p<0.001); rate increased 23% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>d</sup>Significant difference in the rate for males compared with females during 2000-2015 (p<0.001); the rate of injury mortality for males was 2.2 times the rate for females.

**Figure 2.** Age-adjusted injury mortality rate trend by sex: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.



**Table 3.** Number of accidental (unintentional) injury deaths and age-adjusted accidental injury mortality rate by sex and year: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Year	Female		Male		Total		M:F Rate Ratio
	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	
2000	185	<sup>a</sup> 28.1	331	<sup>b</sup> 55.9	516	<sup>c</sup> 41.3	2.0
2001	180	26.1	384	62.6	564	43.6	2.4
2002	216	31.4	386	61.6	602	46.1	2.0
2003	232	32.2	367	57.0	599	44.5	1.8
2004	201	27.7	386	58.3	587	42.6	2.1
2005	205	27.3	391	57.6	596	42.5	2.1
2006	230	30.2	431	61.2	661	45.6	2.0
2007	237	30.2	377	52.3	614	41.3	1.7
2008	228	28.4	417	57.4	645	42.7	2.0
2009	253	31.5	412	56.3	665	43.7	1.8
2010	260	31.4	387	52.5	647	41.7	1.7
2011	265	30.9	428	56.9	693	43.6	1.8
2012	296	34.1	400	52.3	696	43.5	1.5
2013	313	36.7	464	59.4	777	47.7	1.6
2014	300	34.1	448	57.6	748	45.5	1.7
2015	273	<sup>a</sup> 30.9	471	<sup>b</sup> 58.5	744	<sup>c</sup> 44.6	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<sup>d</sup> <b>30.8</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<sup>d</sup> <b>57.4</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Rates are per 100,000 population.

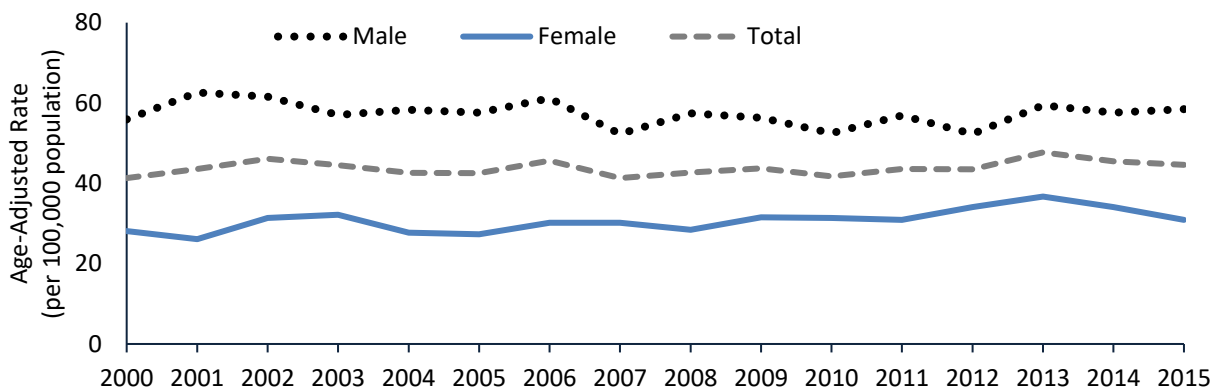
<sup>a</sup>No significant difference in the age-adjusted accidental injury mortality rate for females in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p=0.333).

<sup>b</sup>No significant difference in the age-adjusted accidental injury mortality rate for males in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p=0.536).

<sup>c</sup>No significant difference in the age-adjusted accidental injury mortality rate in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p=0.189).

<sup>d</sup>Significant difference in the total rate for males compared with females during 2000-2015 (p<0.001); the rate of accidental injury mortality for males was 1.9 times the rate for females.

**Figure 3.** Age-adjusted accidental (unintentional) injury mortality rate trend by sex: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.



**Table 4.** Number of suicide injury deaths and age-adjusted suicide injury mortality rate by sex and year: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Year	Female		Male		Total		M:F Rate Ratio
	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	n	Age-Adjusted Rate	
2000	27	<sup>a</sup> 4.3	139	<sup>b</sup> 22.9	166	<sup>c</sup> 13.2	5.3
2001	53	8.2	160	25.4	213	16.5	3.1
2002	26	4.0	177	27.8	203	15.5	7.0
2003	32	4.9	186	28.2	218	16.3	5.8
2004	47	6.9	192	28.7	239	17.6	4.2
2005	35	4.9	190	28.0	225	16.0	5.7
2006	41	5.9	177	25.1	218	15.3	4.3
2007	34	4.7	186	25.2	220	14.9	5.4
2008	48	6.5	203	27.4	251	16.7	4.2
2009	72	9.9	235	31.6	307	20.6	3.2
2010	53	7.1	237	31.2	290	18.8	4.4
2011	62	7.9	222	29.1	284	18.4	3.7
2012	64	8.2	235	30.2	299	19.1	3.7
2013	64	8.0	244	30.7	308	19.2	3.8
2014	80	10.1	240	30.4	320	20.0	3.0
2015	78	<sup>a</sup> 9.9	284	<sup>b</sup> 35.0	362	<sup>c</sup> 22.3	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<sup>d</sup> <b>6.5</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<sup>d</sup> <b>27.7</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Rates are per 100,000 population.

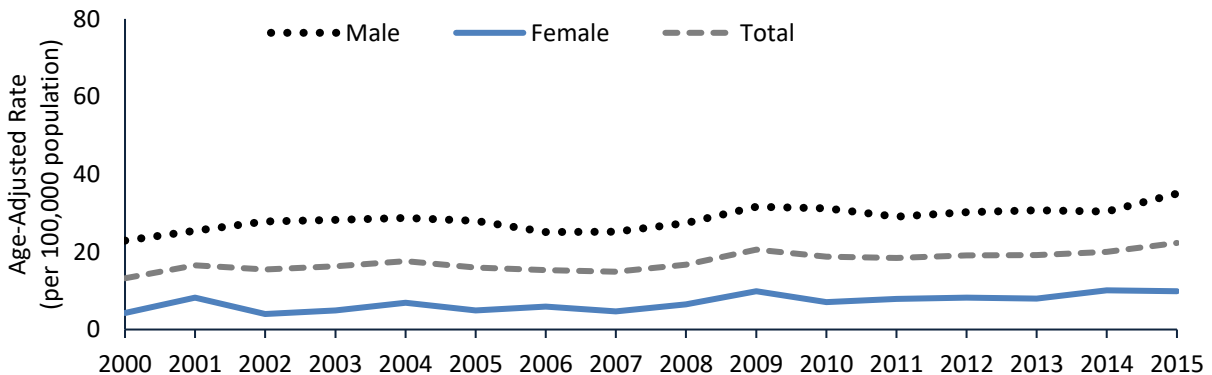
<sup>a</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted suicide injury mortality rate for females in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 ( $p < 0.001$ ); the rate increased 130% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>b</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted suicide injury mortality rate for males in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 ( $p < 0.001$ ); rate increased 53% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>c</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted suicide injury mortality rate in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 ( $p < 0.001$ ); rate increased 69% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>d</sup>Significant difference in the total rate for males compared with females during 2000-2015 ( $p < 0.001$ ); the rate of suicide injury mortality for males was 4.3 times the rate for females.

**Figure 4.** Age-adjusted suicide injury mortality rate trend by sex: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.





**Table 5.** Number of assault/legal intervention injury deaths and age-adjusted assault/legal intervention injury mortality rate by year: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

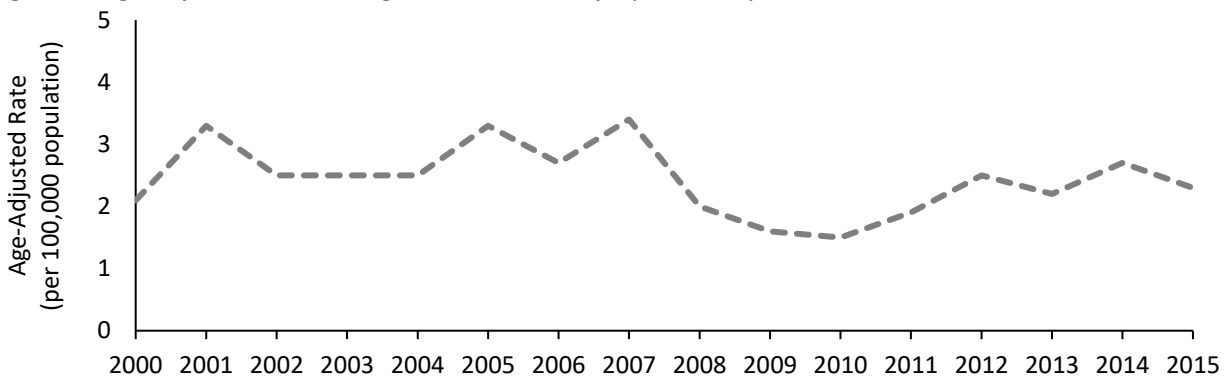
Year	n	Age-Adjusted Rate
2000	26	<sup>a</sup> 2.1
2001	44	3.3
2002	35	2.5
2003	35	2.5
2004	35	2.5
2005	47	3.3
2006	39	2.7
2007	52	3.4
2008	31	2.0
2009	25	1.6
2010	23	1.5
2011	29	1.9
2012	39	2.5
2013	34	2.2
2014	41	2.7
2015	38	<sup>a</sup> 2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>573</b>	<sup>b</sup> <b>2.4</b>

Rates are per 100,000 population.

<sup>a</sup>No significant difference in the age-adjusted assault/legal intervention injury mortality rate in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 ( $p=0.690$ ).

<sup>b</sup>Significant difference in the total age-adjusted assault/legal intervention injury mortality rate for males ( $n=397$ , rate=3.3 per 100,000 males) compared with females ( $n=176$ , rate=1.5 per 100,000 females) during 2000-2015 ( $p<0.001$ , data not shown); the rate of mortality for males was 2.2 times the rate for females.

**Figure 5.** Age-adjusted assault/legal intervention injury mortality rate trend: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.



## Violent Injury Mortality

**Table 6.** Number of violent injury and non-violent injury deaths and age-adjusted violent and non-violent injury mortality rates by sex and year: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Year	Violent Injury							Non-Violent Injury						
	Female		Male		Total		M:F Ratio	Female		Male		Total		M:F Ratio
	n	AAR	n	AAR	n	AAR		n	AAR	n	AAR	n	AAR	
2000	43	<sup>a</sup> 7	168	<sup>b</sup> 28	211	<sup>c</sup> 17	4.1	184	28	328	56	512	41	2.0
2001	79	12	210	33	289	22	2.7	179	26	377	62	556	43	2.4
2002	50	8	224	35	274	21	4.4	216	31	379	61	595	46	1.9
2003	63	10	223	34	286	21	3.5	232	32	365	57	597	44	1.8
2004	65	10	242	36	307	23	3.8	201	28	380	57	581	42	2.1
2005	62	9	243	35	305	22	4.0	204	27	387	57	591	42	2.1
2006	68	10	223	32	291	20	3.2	229	30	426	61	655	45	2.0
2007	56	8	249	33	305	21	4.3	237	30	369	51	606	41	1.7
2008	71	10	248	33	319	21	3.5	228	28	412	57	640	42	2.0
2009	94	13	278	37	372	25	2.9	252	31	408	56	660	43	1.8
2010	80	11	271	36	351	23	3.3	259	31	385	52	644	42	1.7
2011	92	12	268	35	360	23	3.0	264	31	425	57	689	43	1.8
2012	102	13	288	37	390	25	2.8	295	34	394	52	689	43	1.5
2013	94	12	292	37	386	24	3.1	312	37	456	58	768	47	1.6
2014	107	14	290	37	397	25	2.7	299	34	446	57	745	45	1.7
2015	106	<sup>a</sup> 14	330	<sup>b</sup> 41	436	<sup>c</sup> 27	3.0	272	31	467	58	739	44	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b><sup>d</sup>11</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b><sup>d</sup>35</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1.8</b>

AAR=Age-adjusted mortality rate. Rates are per 100,000 population. M:F Ratio= ratio of age-adjusted mortality rates.

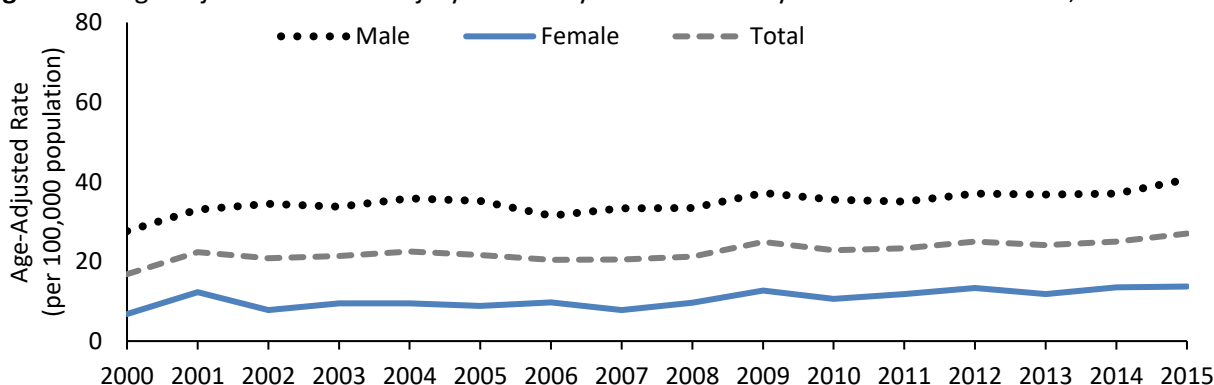
<sup>a</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted violent injury mortality rate for females in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p<0.001) the rate increased 101% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>b</sup>Significant difference in the age-adjusted violent injury mortality rate for males in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p<0.001); rate increased 47% from 2000 to 2015.

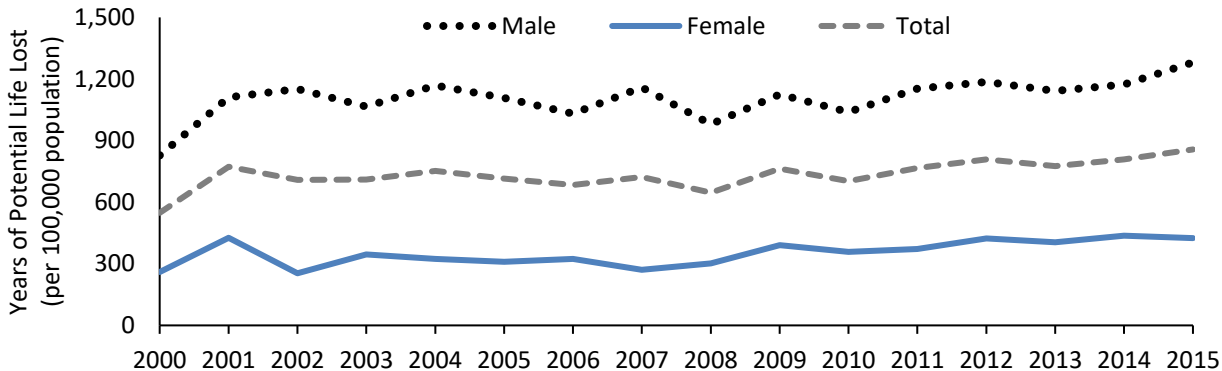
<sup>c</sup>Significant difference in the total age-adjusted violent injury mortality rate in 2000 compared with the rate in 2015 (p<0.001); rate increased 61% from 2000 to 2015.

<sup>d</sup>Significant difference in the total rate for males compared with females (p<0.001); the rate of violent injury deaths for males was 3.3 times the rate for females.

**Figure 6.** Age-adjusted violent injury mortality rate trend by sex: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

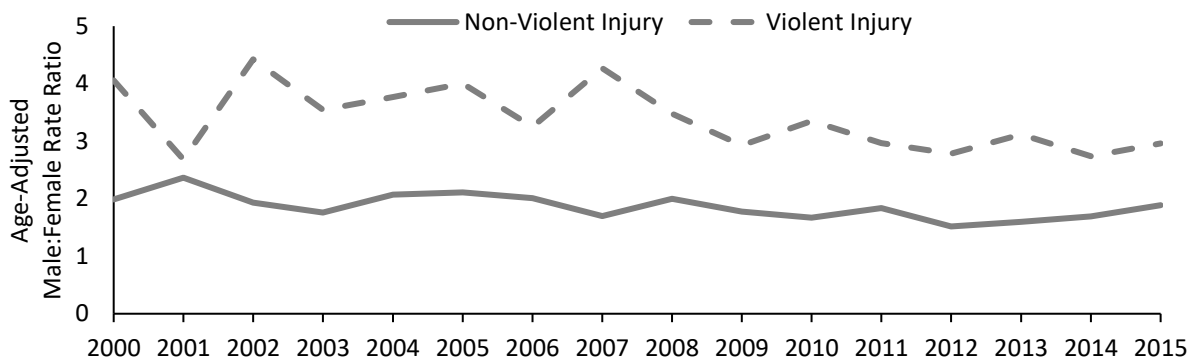


**Figure 7.** Years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 due to violent injury trend by sex: Idaho residents, 2000-2015. All data pertain to decedents <age 75.



During 2000-2015, the average YPLL was 33.1 years per female and 34.2 years per male (data not shown).  
 Years of Potential Life Lost Rate: calculated by the total number of years of potential life lost per 100,000 population aged less than 75 years.

**Figure 8.** Male:female age-adjusted violent and non-violent injury mortality rate ratios trends: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.



**Table 7.** Number and percent of injury deaths by manner and mechanism of death: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Mechanism	Manner								Total	
	Accident		Suicide		Assault/legal intervention		Undetermined intent			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Motor vehicle traffic	3,729	24.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-	3,729	24.0%
Firearm	87	0.6%	2,574	16.6%	342	2.2%	25	0.2%	3,028	19.5%
Poisoning	1,658	10.7%	678	4.4%	10	0.1%	382	2.5%	2,728	17.5%
Fall	2,374	15.3%	51	0.3%	0	-	11	0.1%	2,436	15.7%
Suffocation	541	3.5%	683	4.4%	26	0.2%	16	0.1%	1,266	8.1%
All other mechanisms	1,965	12.6%	137	0.9%	195	1.3%	62	0.4%	2,728	17.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>15,546</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Non-violent injury deaths are highlighted in blue. All other deaths are violent injury deaths.

**Table 8.** Number and percent of deaths by place of injury by sex and type of injury: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Place of Injury	Sex				Type of Injury				Total	
	Female		Male		Violent		Non-Violent			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Home, residential institution, nursing home	2,984	23.4%	5,018	39.4%	3,790	29.7%	4,212	33.0%	8,002	62.8%
Street, highway	1,262	9.9%	2,776	21.8%	308	2.4%	3,730	29.3%	4,038	31.7%
Trade and service area	70	0.5%	221	1.7%	141	1.1%	150	1.2%	291	2.3%
Farm, ranch	23	0.2%	149	1.2%	36	0.3%	136	1.1%	172	1.3%
School, hospital, public institution	48	0.4%	72	0.6%	23	0.2%	97	0.8%	120	0.9%
Industrial, construction area	6	0.0%	98	0.8%	13	0.1%	91	0.7%	104	0.8%
Sports and athletics area	2	0.0%	23	0.2%	5	0.0%	20	0.2%	25	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>8,357</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Place of injury was not provided for 2,794 decedents not included in the table.

**Table 9.** Number and percent of deaths by whether injury occurred at work by sex and type of injury: Idaho residents, 2000-2015.

Injury Occurred at Work	Sex				Type of Injury				Total	
	Female		Male		Violent		Non-Violent			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	4,709	32.0%	9,454	64.2%	5,004	34.0%	9,159	62.2%	14,163	96.2%
Yes	31	0.2%	533	3.6%	35	0.2%	529	3.6%	564	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>9,688</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>14,727</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Work injury data were not provided for 819 decedents not included in the table.

## Technical Notes

From 2000-2015, the Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics received death certificates for 176,836 Idaho residents. Nearly 9% of deaths indicated the underlying cause of death was an injury. These deaths comprised the data for this report.

There were 496 (229 female, 267 male) injury deaths where the intent could not be determined. These deaths were included in injury and violent injury deaths. However, separate trend data and annual mortality rates for undetermined intent deaths are not provided in this report. These data are available upon request.

Injury deaths and violent injury deaths were defined to include the following ICD-10 codes for underlying cause of death:

**Supplemental Table 1.** External cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD-10 by manner and mechanism of death.<sup>1,2</sup>

Mechanism	Manner					Undetermined Intent
	All	Accidental (unintentional)	Suicide	Assault (homicide)	Legal Intervention	
Injury	U01-U03, V01-Y35, Y85-Y87, Y89.0, Y89.9	V01-X59, Y85-Y86	U03, X60-X84, Y87.0	X85-Y09, Y87.1, U01-U02	Y35.0–Y35.4, Y35.6, Y35.7, Y89.0	Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9
Violent Injury	U01-U03, W32-W34, X60-Y34, Y35.0–Y35.4, Y35.6–Y35.7, Y86 (due to firearm), Y87.0- Y87.2, Y89.0, Y89.9	W32–W34, Y86 (due to firearm)	X60–X84, Y87.0, U03	X85-Y09, Y87.1, U01-U02	Y35.0–Y35.4, Y35.6–Y35.7, Y89.0	Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9
Firearm	W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y35.0, Y22-Y24, Y86 (due to firearm)	W32–W34, Y86 (due to firearm)	X72-X74	X93-X95, U01.4	Y35.0	Y22-Y24
Motor Vehicle Traffic	V02–V04[.1,.9], V09.2, V12–V14[.3–.9], V19[.4–.6], V20–V28[.3–.9], V29–V79[.4–.9], V80[.3–.5], V81.1, V82.1, V83–V86[.0–.3], V87[.0–.8], V89.2	V02–V04[.1,.9], V09.2, V12-V14[.3-.9], V19[.4-.6], V20-V28[.3-.9], V29-V79[.4-.9], V80[.3-.5], V81.1, V82.1, V83–V86[.0-.3], V87[.0-.8], V89.2				
Poisoning	U01.6-U01.7, X40-X49, X60-X69, X85-X90, Y10-Y19, Y35.2	X40–X49	X60–X69	U01.6-U.01.7, X85–X90	Y35.2	Y10–Y19
Fall	W00-W19, X80, Y01, Y30	W00–W19	X80	Y01		Y30
Suffocation	W75-W84, X70, X91, Y20	W75–W84	X70	X91		Y20

Data exclude executions (Y35.5) and injuries stemming from war and combat (Y36 and Y89.1). From 2000-2015, there were no deaths due to terrorism (U01-U03) for Idaho residents.

### References:

<sup>1</sup> Nation S. Parks, L. Johnson, D. McDaniel, M. Gladden. Surveillance for violent deaths—National Violent Death Reporting System, 16 states, 2010. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 63 (SS01) (2014), pp. 1–33.

<sup>2</sup> Anderson RN, Miniño AM, Fingerhut LA, Warner M, Heinen MA. Deaths: Injuries, 2001. *National vital statistics reports*, 52 (21) (2004).

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Counties comprising Idaho Public Health Districts.

