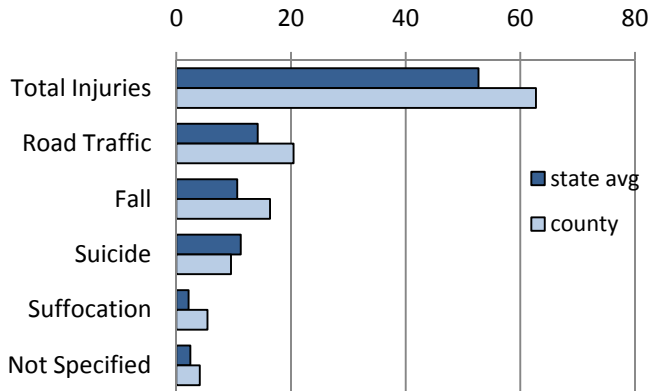
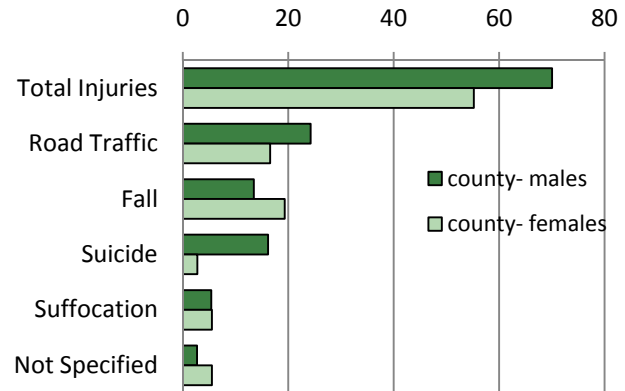


Allamakee County (2006 population = 14,796)

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



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



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

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

Youth (5-14 years)

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

Young Adults (15-24 years)

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

Injury Prevention Facts

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

Bicycles and pedestrians

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

Motor vehicle traffic

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

Homicide and assault

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



Allamakee County (2006 population = 14,796)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

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

Suicide and self harm

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

Older Adults (45-64 years)

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

Poisoning

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

Seniors (65+ years)

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

Falls in seniors

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

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

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

Technical notes

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

