



WISQARS<sup>™</sup> can help you:

 Show the size of the public health and economic impact

of the injury problem Describe, compare,

and monitor trends in

related injuries

injury problems

injury

decisions

unintentional and violence-

Identify new or developing

Identify persons at risk of

Provide reliable surveillance

data for program and policy

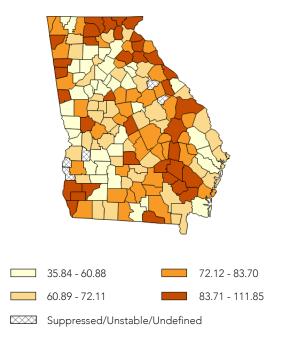
CDC's WISQARS<sup>™</sup> (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System) is an interactive database that provides U.S. injury data including fatal and nonfatal injury, violent death, and cost of injury data. Anyone can use WISQARS<sup>™</sup> to learn more about the public health and economic impact of injury in the United States.

You can search, sort, and view the data, and create reports, charts, maps and graphics based on the following:

- Intent of injury (unintentional injury, homicide/assault, legal intervention, suicide/self-harm.)
- Cause of injury (e.g., fall, fire, firearm, motor vehicle crash, poisoning, suffocation)
- Body region of injury (e.g., traumatic brain injury, spinal cord, torso, upper and lower extremities)
- Type of injury (e.g., fracture, dislocation, internal injury, open wound, amputation, and burn)
- Geographic location (where the injury occurred national, regional, state)
- Sex, race/ethnicity, and age of the injured person

# 2004-2010, GEORGIA DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

All Injury, All Intents, All Races, All Ethnicities, Both Sexes, All Ages Annualized Crude Rate for Georgia: 60.30



Reports for All Ages include those of unknown age

\* Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unstable. These rates are suppressed for counties (see legend above); such rates in the title have an asterisk.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

## FATAL INJURY DATA\*

WISQARS<sup>™</sup> **fatal injury** reports include:

- **Fatal injury reports** showing the total number of injury deaths and death rates by intent and cause of injury, geographic location, race/ethnicity, sex, and age
- Leading cause of death reports showing the impact of injury-related deaths in the United States compared to other leading causes of death
- Years of potential life lost (YPLL) reports showing the impact of premature death from injury compared to other causes of death.
- Color-coded fatal injury maps showing patterns of countylevel injury death rates across geographic areas to help identify populations at high risk of injury by intent and cause of injury
- \* Data are from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), CDC's National Center for Health Statistics.



For more information or to access WISQARS<sup>™</sup> visit: www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars

Division of Analysis, Research and Practice Integration

### **VIOLENT DEATH DATA\*\*\***

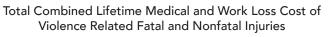
#### WISQARS<sup>™</sup> violent death data reports include:

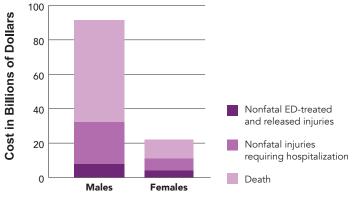
- Number of violence-related deaths and death rates by:
  - Intent of injury (unintentional, homicide, legal intervention, suicide, undetermined intent, and homicide followed by suicide)
  - Cause of injury (e.g., firearm, cut/pierce/stab, hanging/suffocation, poisoning)
- Details about victims and offenders, including demographics, victim-offender relationship, veteran status, and facts about the injury incident found at:

www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/nvdrs.html

 Details about suicide victims suspected of a recent homicide

\*\*\* Data are from the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) operated by CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIP).





\*Violence-related includes homicide/assault. suicide/self-harm.

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# COST OF INJURY DATA\*\*\*\*

WISQARS<sup>™</sup> provides cost estimates for injury deaths (including violent deaths) and nonfatal injuries where the patient was treated and released from a hospital or ED. Cost of injury reports include:

- Medical costs (e.g., treatment and rehabilitation)
- Work loss costs (e.g., lost wages, benefits, and self-reported household services)
- Combined costs (medical plus work loss)
- The opportunity to generate cost estimates by using national data or by entering your own case counts for geographic areas (e.g., counties) or groups of interest (e.g., hospitalized patients with traumatic brain injuries) and applying average costs from national data

# NONFATAL INJURY DATA\*\*

WISQARS™ **nonfatal injury data** reports include:

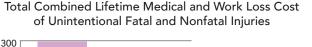
- Nonfatal injury reports providing national estimates of injuries treated in U.S. emergency departments (ED) by intent and cause of injury, race/ ethnicity, sex, and disposition when released from the ED (hospitalized, moved for specialized care, treated and released).
- Leading cause of nonfatal injury reports ranking leading causes of nonfatal injuries treated in EDs by age and sex of the injured patient, intent of injury, and disposition when released.

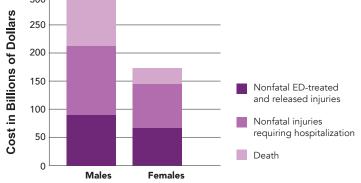
\*\* Data are from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP) operated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission with CDC's NCIPC.

#### National Estimates of the 10 Leading Causes of Nonfatal Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments, United States - 2013



Data Source: NEISS All Injury Program operated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (Cl Produced by: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC using WISQARS™.





 $^{*}$  Unintentional includes motor vehicle fail, cut/pierce, fire/burn, struck by/against, drowning and other mechanisms

\*\*\*\* Cost of injury data are based on medical and work loss costs in 2010. Cost estimates for more recent years will be available in the future. Fatal data are from NVSS. Nonfatal data are from NEISS-AIP. Estimated unit lifetime medical and lifetime work loss costs were developed by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE).

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