

Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators: Injury and Violence

Overview

A multitude of unintentional injuries as well as those caused by intentional acts of violence, including motor vehicle crashes, homicide, domestic and school violence, child abuse and neglect, suicide, and unintentional drug overdoses, are critical public health concerns in the United States. In addition to their immediate health impact, the effects of injuries and violence extend well beyond the injured person or victim of violence, affecting family members, friends, coworkers, employers, and communities.

Progress in Numbers*



Target met¹



Improving²



Little or no detectable change³



Getting worse⁴

Status	Leading Health Topic and Indicator: Injury and Violence	Baseline (Year)	Most Recent (Year)	Target	Progress Toward Target ⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ⁶
	IVP-1.1 Injury deaths (age adjusted, per 100,000 population)	59.7 (2007)	57.1 (2010)	53.7	43.3%	—
	IVP-29 Homicides (age adjusted, per 100,000 population)	6.1 (2007)	5.3 (2010)	5.5	133.3%	—

Progress in Words

IVP-1.1: Injury deaths

- From 2007 to 2010, the injury death rate decreased about 4 percent, from 59.7 deaths per 100,000 population (age adjusted) to 57.1, moving toward the Healthy People 2020 target of 53.7 deaths per 100,000 population.
- This objective has achieved more than two-fifths of the targeted change.

IVP-29: Homicides

- From 2007 to 2010, the homicide rate declined about 13 percent, from 6.1 deaths per 100,000 population (age adjusted) to 5.3, exceeding the Healthy People 2020 target of 5.5.

* Discrepancies between healthypeople.gov and data in this report may exist due to the timing of data uploads. Data for the measures shown in this report are current as of May 2014.



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Progress in Pictures

Both unintentional injuries and those caused by acts of violence are among the top 15 killers of Americans of all ages. Injuries are the leading cause of death for Americans ages 1 to 44. Over the past decade, the death rate from all injuries increased by 8 percent.

Injury Death Rate by Sex, 2010

The rate for men was almost 2½ times the rate for women (age adjusted).

Women

34.1

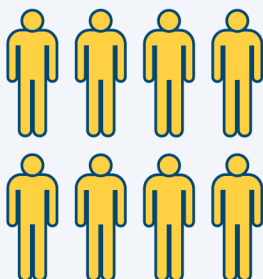
deaths per 100,000
(age adjusted)



Men

81.8

deaths per 100,000
(age adjusted)

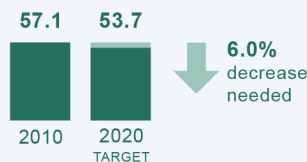


Data source: National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC/NCHS; Population Estimates, Census.

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 TARGETS

Injury Deaths

In 2010, there were 57.1 injury deaths (regardless of intent) per 100,000 population (age adjusted).



Homicides

In 2010, there were 5.3 homicides per 100,000 population (age adjusted).



Data source: National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC/NCHS; Population Estimates, Census.

NOTES (from page 1)

- ¹ Target met or exceeded
- ² Movement is *toward* the target and is:
 - Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
 - 10% or more of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable**
- ³ Objective demonstrates little or no detectable change, because either:
 - Movement toward/away from the target is not statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
 - Movement is toward the target but the objective has achieved less than 10% of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
 - Movement is away from the target but the objective has moved less than 10% relative to its baseline when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
 - No change between baseline and most recent data point
- ⁴ Movement is *away from* the target and is:
 - Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
 - 10% or more relative to the baseline when measures of variability are unavailable**
- ⁵ For objectives moving toward their targets, progress is measured as the percent of targeted change achieved, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Percent of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

- ⁶ For objectives moving away from their baselines (and, therefore, their targets), progress is measured as the magnitude of the percent change from baseline, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Magnitude of percent change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

- ^{**} When measures of variability are available, statistical significance of the percent of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percent change from baseline is assessed at the 0.05 level using a one-sided test. When measures of variability are unavailable, the percent of targeted change achieved and the percent change from baseline are assessed only for their magnitude (e.g., <10% or ≥10%).

DATA SOURCES

- IVP-1.1 National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC/NCHS
IVP-29 National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC/NCHS



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion