

Deaths: Injuries, 2001

by Robert N. Anderson, Ph.D., and Arialdi M. Miniño, M.P.H., Division of Vital Statistics; Lois A. Fingerhut, M.A., Margaret Warner, Ph.D., and Melissa A. Heinen, R.N., M.P.H., Office of Analysis and Epidemiology

Abstract

Objectives—This report presents injury mortality data for 2001 using the external cause of injury mortality matrix for the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10), a detailed and comprehensive framework for tabulating and presenting injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death. Data are presented by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and State. This report also presents data on injury deaths classified according to the nature of the injury sustained. Deaths resulting from the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, are presented and the impact of these deaths on the trends in injury mortality is discussed. This report supplements the annual report of final mortality statistics.

Methods—Data in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia in 2001. Causes of death and nature of injury are processed and coded in accordance with the ICD–10.

Results—In 2001, 157,078 resident deaths occurred as the result of injuries. Of these injury deaths, 64.6 percent were classified as unintentional, 19.5 percent were suicides, 12.9 percent were homicides, 2.7 percent were of undetermined intent, and 0.3 percent involved legal intervention or operations of war. The five leading mechanisms of injury death were motor vehicle traffic, firearm, poisoning, falls, and suffocation, accounting for 78 percent of all injury deaths. A head injury was mentioned in 32 percent of injury deaths and was the most commonly mentioned injury condition resulting in death. Poisoning and toxic effects were the second most common, mentioned in 16 percent of injury deaths and were the underlying cause of 14 percent of injury deaths. In 2001, 36,753 deaths (1.6 percent of deaths) had a natural underlying cause of death but included one or more mentions of an external cause on the death certificate.

Conclusions—Injury mortality data presented in this report using the external cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD–10 provide detail on the mechanism of death needed for research and other activities related to injury prevention. This report also highlights the importance of multiple causes of death when analyzing injury mortality data. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is involved in several ongoing projects related to the study of injury and injury mortality.

Keywords: deaths • mortality • cause of death • external cause • injury • nature of injury • poisoning • vital statistics • ICD–10

Highlights

Injury mortality in 2001

- 157,078 resident deaths occurred in the United States as the result of injuries.
- Unintentional injuries were the fifth leading cause of death overall and the leading cause for those under 35 years of age. Suicide and homicide were the 11th and 13th leading causes, respectively.
- 65 percent of injury deaths were classified as unintentional, 20 percent were suicides, 13 percent were homicides.
- An estimated total of 2,988 deaths resulted from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.
- Persons aged 75 years and over have the highest injury death rates.
- The five leading mechanisms of injury death accounted for 78 percent of all injury deaths and were (in rank order):

Motor vehicle traffic (27 percent)

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics under the general direction of James A. Weed, Acting Chief, Mortality Statistics Branch (MSB), Charles J. Rothwell, Director, Division of Vital Statistics, and Diane M. Makuc, Acting Associate Director, Office of Analysis and Epidemiology. Sherry L. Murphy, MSB contributed to the "Technical Notes." Kenneth D. Kochanek of MSB and J. Lee Annett of the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control provided peer review. Thomas D. Dunn of the Systems, Programming, and Statistical Resources Branch provided content review. Registration Methods staff and staff of the Data Acquisition and Evaluation Branch provided consultation to State vital statistics offices regarding collection of the death certificate data on which this report is based. This report was edited by Demarius V. Miller, typeset by Jacqueline M. Davis, and the graphics produced by Jarmila Ogburn of the Office of Information Services, Information Design and Publishing Staff.

Firearm (19 percent)
 Poisoning (14 percent)
 Fall (10 percent)
 Suffocation (8 percent)

- Firearm suicide accounted for 57 percent of all firearm-related deaths.
- Age-adjusted death rates due to injury were highest in New Mexico, Alaska, and Mississippi and were lowest in California and Massachusetts.
- A head injury was mentioned in 32 percent of injury deaths and was the most commonly mentioned injury condition resulting in death. Poisoning and toxic effects were the second most common injury condition, mentioned in 16 percent of injury deaths.
- 63 percent of poisoning deaths were classified as unintentional, 23 percent as suicides, 13 percent as undetermined intent, and the remainder as homicides.
- 93 percent of unintentional poisonings were drug related. Of suicides involving poisoning, 69 percent were drug related and 28 percent were due to exposure to gases and vapors.
- Narcotics were involved in about half of all unintentional poisonings. Cocaine was more commonly mentioned than other narcotic drugs.

Trends

- The age-adjusted death rate for all injuries increased by 4.4 percent from 2000 to 2001. Increases were noted for all categories of intent.
- The age-adjusted death rate for unintentional injuries increased 2 percent from 2000 to 2001.
- The age-adjusted suicide rate increased by nearly 3 percent from 2000 to 2001.
- The age-adjusted homicide rate increased by 20 percent from 2000 to 2001. This increase was largely due to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
- The age-adjusted death rates for motor vehicle traffic injuries, firearms, and suffocations were essentially unchanged from 2000 to 2001.
- The age-adjusted death rate for poisonings increased by 8 percent.
- The age-adjusted death rate for falls increased by nearly 10 percent.

Introduction

Injury deaths are those caused by acute exposure to physical agents, e.g., mechanical force or energy, heat, electricity, chemicals, and ionizing radiation, in amounts or at rates that exceed the threshold of human tolerance (1–4). An injury death may also be the result of a sudden lack of an essential substance (e.g., oxygen in the case of drowning) (1,4,5). Causes of death involving injuries are prominent among the leading causes of death in the United States (table A). In 2001 more than 100,000 persons died as the result of an unintentional injury, making this category the fifth leading cause of death overall. Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for those under age 35 years, accounting for 28 percent of all deaths in this age category (6). Suicide and homicide were also among the

15 leading causes of death in the United States, ranking 11th and 13th, respectively, and combining for approximately 50,000 deaths in 2001 (table A). Among those aged 15–24 years, homicide was the second leading cause of death and suicide ranked third; among those aged 25–34 years, suicide was second and homicide third (6). In these two age groups, suicide and homicide accounted for approximately one-fourth of all deaths.

Statistics for injury deaths are routinely presented in reports published annually by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (6–8) and are included in standard mortality tabulation lists developed by NCHS (9). Table B shows the external cause of injury categories included in the List of 113 selected causes of death that is used to rank causes of death. The standard mortality tabulation lists contain useful, but very basic cause-of-death data. For external causes, particularly for suicides and homicides, the categories lack detail on the mechanism of death, i.e., the vector that transfers the energy to the body (e.g., fall, motor vehicle traffic crash, and poisoning). Important information on the nature and body region affected by the injury and poisoning that can be gleaned from multiple-cause mortality data is also absent from the tabulation lists.

Causes of death involving injuries are classified according to intent or manner of death (e.g., unintentional or accident; or intentional, which can be suicide, homicide or legal intervention, or undetermined intent) in the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) (10). Within each category of intent or manner are more detailed categories describing the mechanisms of death. Thus, all injury codes in the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) are two dimensional, indicating both the intent and the mechanism.

This report presents data on external causes of injury death according to the mortality matrix for ICD–10, a detailed and comprehensive framework for tabulating and presenting injury deaths. Using this matrix, final 2001 data on injury deaths in the United States are presented by mechanism and intent and stratified by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and State. The report also presents data on injury deaths classified according to the nature of the injury. Deaths resulting from the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, are included in the injury tables and the impact of these deaths on the trends in injury mortality is discussed. This report accompanies the release of final national mortality statistics for 2001, the findings from which are presented in a separate report (7).

Data and Methods

Data

Data in this report are based on information from death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia in 2001. When a death involves injury (e.g., accident, suicide, or homicide) or unusual or suspicious circumstances, the cause of death is typically investigated, certified, and reported by a medical examiner or coroner (11,12). A funeral director generally provides demographic information on the decedent.

Population data used to calculate death rates were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Reflecting the new standards for the classification of race and ethnicity issued in 1997 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB),

Table A. Deaths, percent of total deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2001: United States

[Death rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population: age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes"]

Rank ¹	Cause of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Number	Percent of total deaths	Crude death rate	Age-adjusted death rate
...	All causes	2,416,425	100.0	848.5	854.5
1	Diseases of heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	700,142	29.0	245.8	247.8
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	553,768	22.9	194.4	196.0
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	163,538	6.8	57.4	57.9
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	123,013	5.1	43.2	43.7
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	101,537	4.2	35.7	35.7
6	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	71,372	3.0	25.1	25.3
7	Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	62,034	2.6	21.8	22.0
8	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	53,852	2.2	18.9	19.1
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	39,480	1.6	13.9	14.0
10	Septicemia (A40-A41)	32,238	1.3	11.3	11.4
11	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0)	30,622	1.3	10.8	10.7
12	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	27,035	1.1	9.5	9.5
13	Assault (homicide) (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1)	20,308	0.8	7.1	7.1
14	Essential . . . (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	19,250	0.8	6.8	6.8
15	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,301	0.7	6.1	6.1

... Category not applicable.

¹Rank based on number of deaths; see "Technical Notes."**Table B. Injury-related causes from the list of 113 selected causes of death**

[For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see "Technical Notes"]

	Cause of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)
#	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)
	Transport accidents (V01-V99,Y85)
	Motor vehicle accidents (V02-V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12-V14,V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6,V20-V79,V80.3-V80.5,V81.0-V81.1,V82.0-V82.1,V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8,V88.0-V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)
	Other land transport accidents (V01,V05-V06,V09.1,V09.3-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)
	Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90-V99,Y85)
	Nontransport accidents (W00-X59,Y86)
	Falls (W00-W19)
	Accidental discharge of firearms (W32-W34)
	Accidental drowning and submersion (W65-W74)
	Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00-X09)
	Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40-X49)
	Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20-W31,W35-W64,W75-W99, X10-X39,X50-X59,Y86)
#	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0)
	Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72-X74)
	Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60-X71,X75-X84,Y87.0)
#	Assault (homicide) (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1)
	Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93-X95)
	Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0-*U01.3,*U01.5-*U01.9,*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1)
#	Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)
	Events of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)
	Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent (Y22-Y24)
	Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10-Y21,Y25-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)
#	Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)

NOTE: The causes designated by # are ranked to determine leading causes of death.

census 2000 included an option for individuals to report more than one race, as appropriate, for themselves and household members (13). In addition, the standards specified five minimum race categories to be used for tabulation (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White). This is a modification of the previous 1977 OMB standards in which only four race categories were specified (Asian and Pacific Islander persons were treated as a single group) and respondents were classified as only one of the four (14). Death certificates currently collect only one race for the decedent according to the 1977 OMB guidelines and are thus incompatible with population data based on the 2000 census for calculating death rates.

In order to produce 2000 populations with race categories comparable to those used on the death certificate, the enumerated population data with multiple race categories was "bridged" back to single race categories. In addition, the 2000 census counts were modified to be consistent with the old OMB racial categories, i.e., data for Asian persons and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category, Asian or Pacific Islanders. The procedures used to produce the "bridged" populations are described in separate publications (15,16). It is anticipated that "bridged" population data will be used over the next few years for computing population-based rates. Beginning with deaths occurring in 2003, a few States will collect multiple race data on the death certificate. Once all States begin collecting data on race according to the new OMB standards, it is expected that the use of "bridged" populations will be discontinued.

It is important to emphasize that the population data used to calculate the race-specific mortality statistics presented in this report are based on special estimation procedures and are not true counts. The estimation procedures used to develop these populations are subject to error. Smaller populations, e.g., American Indians, are likely to be affected much more than larger populations (15). While the nature and magnitude of these errors is unknown, the potential for error should be kept in mind when evaluating trends and differentials. Over the next

several years, additional information will be incorporated in the estimation procedures, resulting in more robust race-specific population estimates.

External cause of injury mortality matrix

The external cause of injury mortality matrix presents injury data by both mechanism and intent of the death and is shown in [table C](#). The matrix, originally developed using ICD-9 classification schemes, was jointly developed by the Injury Control and Emergency Health Services (ICEHS) section of the American Public Health Association and the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics (17). The mission of the Injury ICE is to improve the quality and international comparability of injury data (18,19). The matrix was recently modified to be consistent with ICD-10 (20). Differences between ICD-9 and ICD-10 in the classification of injury deaths and terminology are discussed in the “Technical Notes.”

The matrix was developed as a standard framework specifically to facilitate national and international comparability in the presentation of injury mortality statistics. The two essential dimensions of the ICD external cause codes for injuries form the basis for this framework: the mechanism of the injury and the manner or intent of the injury. The mechanism describes the vector that transfers the energy to the body (e.g., fall, motor vehicle traffic accident, and poisoning). The intent of the injury describes whether the injury was inflicted purposefully or not (in some cases, intent cannot be determined) and, when purposefully, whether the injury was self-inflicted (suicide and/or self harm) or inflicted upon another person (homicide and/or assault).

Classification of injury deaths

The external cause of injury mortality matrix is based on the underlying cause of death, defined as “(a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury” (10). Most mortality statistics are presented based on the underlying cause as it is generally considered to be the most useful single cause from a public health and prevention standpoint. That is, knowing what precipitated the death is the information researchers need to form the basis for prevention programs. For example, the underlying cause for a death resulting from a skull fracture sustained in a motor vehicle traffic crash would be classified to the motor vehicle traffic crash rather than to the skull fracture. The decision to choose the external cause rather than the nature of injury (i.e., injury diagnosis) as the underlying cause was made so that public health efforts could be directed primarily toward preventing the incident that led to the death (e.g., motor vehicle traffic crash) rather than toward the injury diagnosis (e.g., skull fracture) that could result from a variety of external causes.

However, information beyond the underlying cause of death is typically reported on the death certificate. Those responsible for certifying the cause of death are asked to provide in Part I of the death certificate a chain of events leading to death beginning with the condition most proximate to death (i.e., the immediate cause) and working backward to the underlying cause. In addition, the certifier is asked to report in Part II other conditions that may have contributed to death, but were not in the causal chain. When more than one cause or condition is included, the underlying cause is determined by 1) the

sequence of conditions on the certificate, 2) provisions of the ICD, and 3) associated ICD classification rules (10,21).

Although the underlying cause is the most commonly used in the analysis of cause of death, all cause-of-death related data (up to 20 conditions) reported on the death certificate are coded and available for analysis and are referred to as multiple causes of death (21). The underlying cause is one of these 20 causes. Multiple cause of death tabulations in this report are based on record-axis multiple cause data. The record axis codes are the edited version of the multiple cause data. One of the most common edits is the deleting of duplicate codes. For example, if two identically coded leg fractures are recorded on the death certificate, only one will be included in the record axis data. For more information regarding the characteristics, coding, and use of multiple cause-of-death data, including information on the record axis codes, see the “Technical Notes.”

In the case of an injury-related death, the underlying cause of death provides information about the mechanism and intent of the injury, but not about the nature of the injuries sustained. Multiple causes of death, on the other hand, include information about the injury diagnosis if reported on the death certificate. Some examples include a fracture of the leg or laceration of the arm, a burn covering multiple body sites, or the substance ingested in the case of a poisoning (21). Thus, a single nature of injury code is a two-dimensional cross-classification identifying the type of injury sustained and describing the body region that was injured. Examples of Statistical Analysis System (SAS) (a commonly used statistical tabulation and analysis package) statements that can be used for the tabulation of nature of injury codes in the multiple cause data are included in the “Technical Notes.”

Injury deaths are defined in this report as those classified with an underlying cause of death coded to one of the following ICD-10 codes: *U01-*U03, V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, or Y89. This code set does not include deaths with an underlying cause due to adverse effects or complications of medical and surgical care. The ICD-10 nature of injury codes set included in this report are from the Injury and Poisoning chapter of ICD-10 and include S00-T78, T90-T98. This set of codes excludes adverse effects and complications. The nature of injury codes are used exclusively for multiple cause classification and are never used as underlying cause codes (10,22).

The nature of injury codes are grouped in this report by body region using a categorization very similar to the blocks of codes designated within the Injury and Poisoning chapter of ICD-10. It is also desirable to have the body region cross-classified by nature of injury. The Barell Injury Diagnosis Matrix does this for the Clinical Modification of ICD-9 (ICD-9-CM) (23) but the translation has not yet been finalized for ICD-10 (see “Future developments in the study of injury mortality” under “Discussion”).

An important consideration in the analysis of nature of injury codes in the multiple cause data is whether the data should be analyzed according to *any* mention or *total* mentions of a particular diagnosis. In this report, nature of injury data is tabulated both by the number of deaths with any mention of a particular condition (“any mention”) and by the total number of times a condition was mentioned (“total mentions”). Any mention of a diagnosis is appropriate when describing the types of injuries sustained by a specific cause. For example, any mention should be used to describe the proportion of firearm deaths involving trauma to the head or the proportion of deaths involving poisoning by narcotics. In these cases, it is relevant to know that at least one head trauma was sustained or at least one type of narcotic

Table C. External cause of injury mortality matrix

Mechanism of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)					
	All injury	Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Legal intervention/war
All injury	*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89	V01–X59, Y85–Y86	*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0	*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1	Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9	Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1]
# Cut/pierce	W25–W29, W45, X78, X99, Y28, Y35.4	W25–W29, W45	X78	X99	Y28	Y35.4
# Drowning	W65–W74, X71, X92, Y21	W65–W74	X71	X92	Y21	...
# Fall	W00–W19, X80, Y01, Y30	W00–W19	X80	Y01	Y30	...
# Fire/hot object or substance	*U01.3, X00–X19, X76–X77, X97–X98, Y26–Y27, Y36.3	X00–X19	X76–X77	*U01.3, X97–X98	Y26–Y27	Y36.3
Fire/flame	X00–X09, X76, X97, Y26	X00–X09	X76	X97	Y26	...
Hot object/substance	X10–X19, X77, X98, Y27	X10–X19	X77	X98	Y27	...
# Firearm	*U01.4, W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, Y35.0	W32–W34	X72–X74	*U01.4, X93–X95	Y22–Y24	Y35.0
# Machinery	W24, W30–W31	W24, W30–W31	...	...	...	...
All transport	*U01.1, V01–V99, X82, Y03, Y32, Y36.1	V01–V99	X82	*U01.1, Y03	Y32	Y36.1
# 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	...	...	...	...
Occupant	V30–V79[.4–.9], V83–V86[.0–.3]	V30–V79[.4–.9], V83–V86[.0–.3]	...	...	...	...
Motorcyclist	V20–V28[.3–.9], V29[.4–.9]	V20–V28[.3–.9], V29[.4–.9]	...	...	...	...
Pedal cyclist	V12–V14[.3–.9], V19[.4–.6]	V12–V14[.3–.9], V19[.4–.6]	...	...	...	...
Pedestrian	V02–V04[.1,.9], V09.2	V02–V04[.1,.9], V09.2	...	...	...	...
Other	V80[.3–.5], V81.1, V82.1	V80[.3–.5], V81.1, V82.1	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	V87[.0–.8], V89.2	V87[.0–.8], V89.2	...	...	...	...
# Pedal cyclist, other	V10–V11, V12–V14[.0–.2], V15–V18, V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]	V10–V11, V12–V14[.0–.2], V15–V18, V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]	...	...	...	...
# Pedestrian, other	V01, V02–V04[.0], V05, V06, V09[.0.1,.3,.9]	V01, V02–V04[.0], V05, V06, V09[.0.1,.3,.9]	...	...	...	...
Other land transport	V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82[.0.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88[.0–.9], V89[.0.1,.3,.9], X82, Y03, Y32	V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82[.0.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88[.0–.9], V89[.0.1,.3,.9]	X82	Y03	Y32	...
Other transport	*U01.1, V90–V99, Y36.1	V90–V99	...	*U01.1	...	Y36.1
# Natural/environmental	W42–W43, W53–W64, W92–W99, X20–X39, X51–X57	W42–W43, W53–W64, W92–W99, X20–X39, X51–X57	...	...	...	...
# Overexertion	X50	X50	...	...	...	...
# Poisoning	*U01[.6–.7], X40–X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, Y35.2	X40–X49	X60–X69	*U01[.6–.7], X85–X90	Y10–Y19	Y35.2
# Struck by or against	W20–W22, W50–W52, X79, Y00, Y04, Y29, Y35.3	W20–W22, W50–W52	X79	Y00, Y04	Y29	Y35.3
# Suffocation	W75–W84, X70, X91, Y20	W75–W84	X70	X91	Y20	...
Other specified, classifiable	*U01[.0.2,.5], *U03.0, W23, W35–W41, W44, W49, W85–W91, X75, X81, X96, Y02, Y05–Y07, Y25, Y31, Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0.2,.4–.8], Y85	W23, W35–W41, W44, W49, W85–W91, Y85	*U03.0, X75, X81	*U01[.0.2,.5], X96, Y02, Y05–Y07	Y25, Y31	Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0.2,.4–.8]
Other specified, not elsewhere classified	*U01.8, *U02, X58, X83, X08, Y33, Y35.6, Y86–Y87, Y89[.0–.1]	X58, Y86	X83, Y87.0	*U01.8, *U02, Y08, Y87.1	Y33, Y87.2	Y35.6, Y89[.0,.1]
Unspecified	*U01.9, *U03.9, X59, X84, Y09, Y34, Y35.7, Y36.9, Y89.9	X59	*U03.9, X84	*U01.9, Y09	Y34, Y89.9	Y35.7, Y36.9

... Category not applicable.

NOTE: The causes designated by # are ranked to determine leading mechanisms of injury.

was involved. The total number of mentions is appropriate when counting the number of injuries sustained, particularly when looking at groups of codes rather than individual codes. More than one code in a range of codes may be appropriate to describe the injuries sustained by a particular decedent. For example, a decedent with a skull fracture and an intracranial injury to the brain has two head injuries, both of which should be counted when calculating the average number of head injuries sustained for a particular cause or mechanism of death.

No standard methodology currently exists for selecting a main or primary injury, or for selecting the most severe injury when more than one injury condition is listed on the death certificate. Selection guidelines are currently being developed, under the auspices of the ICE on Injury Statistics and the Mortality Reference Group, an international committee that makes decisions on the application and interpretation of the ICD as it relates to mortality (24).

Classification of terrorism-related deaths

Deaths that occurred as the result of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, are classified using a new set of codes and guidelines developed by NCHS within the framework of ICD-10 (25,26). The codes developed include *U01–*U02 for terrorism involving an assault (homicide) and *U03 for terrorism involving intentional self-harm (suicide). More detail regarding the structure of the codes and inclusion terms is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/appendix1.htm>. The asterisk (*) preceding these codes indicates that the code was introduced by the United States, but is not officially part of the ICD. The codes were placed in the “U” chapter of ICD-10 as this chapter was reserved specifically for “future additions and changes and for possible interim classifications to solve difficulties arising at the national and international levels between revisions (10).” To maintain international comparability in reporting homicide and suicide rates, terrorist assaults and/or homicides (*U01–*U02) are included in general tabulations with other homicides (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1) and terrorist intentional self-harm and/or suicides (*U03) are included with suicides (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0). See the “Technical Notes” for more information.

Results

In 2001, 157,078 resident deaths occurred as the result of injuries (tables D and 1), a rate of 55.2 deaths per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted death rate for all injuries in 2001 was

55.1 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, an increase of 4.4 percent from the age-adjusted rate (52.8) in 2000 (table D).

Age and sex

Injury mortality in 2001 showed three different age-specific patterns (figure 1 and tables 10 and 11). The first is for the population under 18 years of age. The distribution is “U” shaped with rates nearly as high for infants (34.5 deaths per 100,000 population) as for those 16 years of age (40.2 per 100,000). Within this group, the injury death rates ranged from lows of 6.4 per 100,000 for children 10 years old to 52.7 per 100,000 for teenagers 17 years of age. Among infants and children under 12 years, injury death rates for males were less than twice the rates for females. From ages 10–17 years, the death rates for males increased 8-fold and the rates for females increased 5.5-fold; the mortality sex ratio, which is the ratio of the rate for males to the rate for females, increased from 1.8 to 2.6:1.

The second age group, persons 18–74 years of age, had rates ranging from a high of 76.9 per 100,000 at 21 years of age to a low of 44.5 per 100,000 at age 64 years (figure 1). The mortality sex ratios were larger for persons aged 18–31 years than for all other ages, with rates for males 3.5 to 4.6 times the rates for females.

The third age group, persons 75 years of age and over, had the highest injury death rates. The rates within this group increased steadily with age (figure 1). The death rate for persons aged 75 years was 84.2 deaths per 100,000 population. The death rate for persons aged 85 years and over was the highest of any age at 297.3. Rates for males aged 75 years and over were 1.7 to 2.3 times the rates for females in that age group.

Race, ethnicity, and sex

The age-adjusted injury death rates were higher for the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) (70.6 per 100,000) and for the non-Hispanic black populations (67.6 per 100,000) than for the non-Hispanic white (54.4 per 100,000), Hispanic (45.6 per 100,000), and Asian and Pacific Islander (API) (27.6 per 100,000) populations (tables 8 and 9). Age-adjusted injury death rates for non-Hispanic black males and Hispanic males were about three times the rates for females in these groups. The age-adjusted rates for non-Hispanic white males, API males, and AIAN males were twice the rates for females in these groups.

Table D. Injury deaths, percent of total injury deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 2001 and percent change in age-adjusted death rates from 2000 to 2001

Cause of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Number	Percent	Death rate	Age-adjusted death rate		
				2001	2000	Percent change 2000–2001
All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89)	157,078	100.0	55.2	55.1	52.8	4.4
Unintentional (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	101,537	64.6	35.7	35.7	34.9	2.3
Suicide (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0)	30,622	19.5	10.8	10.7	10.4	2.9
Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	20,308	12.9	7.1	7.1	5.9	20.3
Undetermined (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	4,198	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	15.4
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])	413	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0

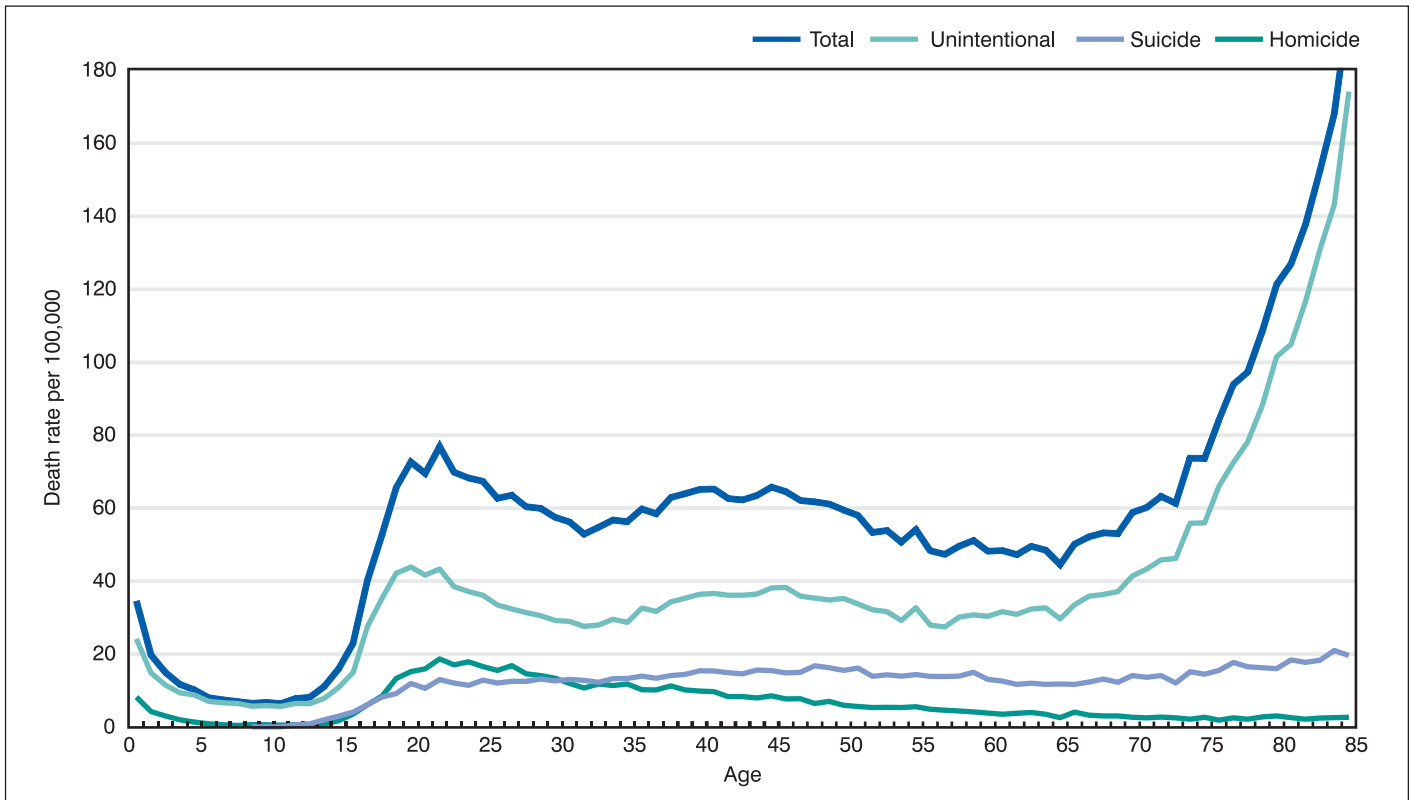


Figure 1. Death rates by single years of age and intent of death: United States, 2001

The external cause matrix

In 2001 the intent of injury axis of the external cause of injury matrix indicated that 64.6 percent (101,537) of deaths were classified as unintentional, 19.5 percent (30,622) as suicides, 12.9 percent (20,308) as homicides, 2.7 percent (4,198) as of undetermined intent, and 0.3 percent (413) to legal intervention (table E). By the mechanism of injury axis, the five leading mechanisms of injury were: 1) motor vehicle traffic, accounting for 27.0 percent (42,443) of all injury

deaths; 2) firearms, accounting for 18.8 percent (29,573); 3) poisoning, accounting for 14.2 percent (22,242); 4) falls, accounting for 10.0 percent (15,764); and 5) suffocation, accounting for 8.0 percent (12,574). Procedures for ranking leading mechanisms are discussed in the “Technical Notes.” All other mechanisms accounted for 22 percent of injury deaths. The cross-classification of intent by mechanism shows, for example, that 9.0 percent (14,078) of all injury deaths resulted from unintentional poisoning, 7.2 percent (11,348) of

Table E. Leading mechanisms of injury by intent, 2001

Mechanism of injury	Intent of injury											
	All injury		Unintentional (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)		Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)		Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)		Undetermined (Y10–Y34, Y87.2,Y89.9)		Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36, Y85–Y87,Y89)	157,078	100.0	101,537	64.6	30,622	19.5	20,308	12.9	4,198	2.7	413	0.3
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)	42,443	27.0	42,443	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74, X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	18.8	802	0.5	16,869	10.7	11,348	7.2	231	0.1	323	0.2
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69, X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	22,242	14.2	14,078	9.0	5,191	3.3	64	0.0	2,909	1.9	–	0.0
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	10.0	15,019	9.6	651	0.4	17	0.0	77	0.0	...	...
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	8.0	5,555	3.5	6,198	3.9	690	0.4	131	0.1	...	...
All other (residual)	34,482	22.0	23,640	15.0	1,713	1.1	8,189	5.2	850	0.5	90	0.1

... Category not applicable.
 – Quantity zero.

all injury deaths were firearm homicides, and 3.9 percent (6,198) were suicides by suffocation (table E). To illustrate the flexibility of the matrix, the following sections of this report are written by intent of injury, by mechanism of injury, and by the grouping of one by the other (intent by mechanism as well as mechanism by intent).

Terrorism-related deaths

An estimated total of 2,988 deaths resulted from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (table F). This figure differs from that published in Deaths: Final data for 2001 (7). In October 2003, the estimated total number of terrorism deaths for New York City was lowered by 40. To date, a total of 2,957 U.S. death certificates have been issued for those who died during the attacks; 2,927 of these were issued for U.S. residents. Four death certificates were issued for terrorists and are classified as suicides. One certificate was issued for a death that occurred in New Jersey in 2002 as a consequence of the attacks. Tables presented in this report (with the exception of table F) include only deaths occurring in 2001 to U.S. residents for whom death certificates were filed; see the "Technical Notes." Table G shows the number of deaths by State of residence.

Table H shows U.S. resident deaths classified as homicides due to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, by race, Hispanic origin, sex, and age. Table H can be used to examine the impact of the terrorist attacks on the 20.3 percent increase in the homicide rate from 2000 to 2001. Excluding the 2,922 terrorist-related homicide deaths from all homicides results in an age-adjusted death rate of 6.1 per 100,000 U.S. standard population, an increase of 3.4 percent from 2000 to 2001 (figure 2). Thus, even though the terrorist attacks were responsible for most of the total increase in the relative risk of homicide, the risk of non-terrorist-related homicide also increased, ending the downward trend that began in 1991.

Intent of injury death

The age-adjusted death rate increased from 2000 to 2001 for each of the intent categories (table D). Of particular note, the age-adjusted death rate for homicide increased by 20.3 percent between 2000 and 2001. This substantial increase in the homicide rate is primarily the result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks that added 2,922 certified resident deaths to the homicide category

Table G. Deaths from terrorism on September 11, 2001, by State of residence

State of residence	Total deaths (*U01–*U03)	Homicide (*U01–*U02)	Suicide (*U03)
United States	2,926	2,922	4
Alabama	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–
Arizona	2	2	–
Arkansas	–	–	–
California	45	45	–
Colorado	3	3	–
Connecticut	63	63	–
Delaware	1	1	–
District of Columbia	15	15	–
Florida	3	3	–
Georgia	4	4	–
Hawaii	2	2	–
Idaho	–	–	–
Illinois	10	10	–
Indiana	1	1	–
Iowa	–	–	–
Kansas	–	–	–
Kentucky	1	1	–
Louisiana	2	2	–
Maine	3	3	–
Maryland	50	50	–
Massachusetts	91	91	–
Michigan	3	3	–
Minnesota	–	–	–
Mississippi	–	–	–
Missouri	2	2	–
Montana	–	–	–
Nebraska	–	–	–
Nevada	2	2	–
New Hampshire	9	9	–
New Jersey	692	692	–
New Mexico	1	1	–
New York	1,774	1,774	–
North Carolina	1	1	–
North Dakota	–	–	–
Ohio	1	1	–
Oklahoma	–	–	–
Oregon	–	–	–
Pennsylvania	32	28	4
Rhode Island	5	5	–
South Carolina	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–
Tennessee	1	1	–
Texas	2	2	–
Utah	1	1	–
Vermont	–	–	–
Virginia	104	104	–
Washington	–	–	–
West	–	–	–
Virginia	–	–	–
Wisconsin	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	–	–

– Quantity zero.

for 2001. The age-adjusted suicide rate increased 2.9 percent between 2000 and 2001. The age-adjusted death rate for unintentional injuries increased 2.3 percent during the same period.

Age and sex by intent—Across all ages, age-specific unintentional injury death rates are higher than suicide or homicide rates (figure 1 and tables 3 and 11). Ranking of homicide and suicide rates, on the other hand, fluctuates for ages under 30 years. For children under age 11 years, suicide rates are either not reported or are not statistically reliable; at ages 12–15 years rates for suicide exceed rates for homi-

Table F. Deaths from terrorism on September 11, 2001

State of occurrence	Estimated total deaths	Death certificates issued (as of October 24, 2002)	
		Total	U.S. residents
All States	2,988	2,957	2,927
New York City	2,752 ¹	2,732	2,705
Virginia	189	178	177
Pennsylvania	44	44	42
Massachusetts	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1
New Jersey ²	1	1	1

¹Figure differs from that published in "Deaths: Final data for 2001." In October 2003 the estimated total number of deaths for New York City was lowered by 40.

²Death occurred in 2002.

Table H. U.S. resident homicide deaths from terrorism on September 11, 2001, by race, Hispanic origin, sex, and age

[Figures do not include 4 terrorist deaths classified as suicides, see "Technical Notes"]

Race, Hispanic origin, and sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Total	2,922	-	3	1	3	2	114	822	1,048	629	249	51	42	8	1
Male	2,220	-	1	-	2	2	75	619	839	473	175	34	30	3	1
Female	702	-	2	1	1	-	39	203	209	156	74	17	12	5	-
Non-Hispanic	2,562	-	3	1	3	2	90	702	935	557	221	48	39	8	1
Male	1,968	-	1	-	2	2	58	545	749	422	158	31	27	3	1
Female	594	-	2	1	1	-	32	157	186	135	63	17	12	5	-
Hispanic	265	-	-	-	-	-	19	86	86	53	18	3	3	-	-
Male	181	-	-	-	-	-	13	51	67	35	12	3	3	-	-
Female	84	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	19	18	6	-	-	-	-
White	2,461	-	2	1	-	1	92	683	886	536	214	46	38	7	1
Male	1,927	-	1	-	-	1	63	528	740	409	153	32	29	2	1
Female	534	-	1	1	-	-	29	155	146	127	61	14	9	5	-
Non-Hispanic white	2,117	-	2	1	-	1	70	568	778	466	188	43	35	7	1
Male	1,685	-	1	-	-	1	47	458	652	360	137	29	26	2	1
Female	432	-	1	1	-	-	23	110	126	106	51	14	9	5	-
Black	279	-	-	-	3	-	10	69	106	64	22	5	4	1	-
Male	165	-	-	-	2	-	5	46	60	38	12	2	1	1	-
Female	114	-	-	-	1	-	5	23	46	26	10	3	3	-	-
Non-Hispanic black	264	-	-	-	3	-	8	65	101	62	20	5	4	1	-
Male	156	-	-	-	2	-	4	43	58	36	11	2	1	1	-
Female	108	-	-	-	1	-	4	22	43	26	9	3	3	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	181	-	1	-	-	1	12	69	56	29	13	-	-	-	-
Male	128	-	-	-	-	1	7	45	39	26	10	-	-	-	-
Female	53	-	1	-	-	-	5	24	17	3	3	-	-	-	-

- Quantity zero.

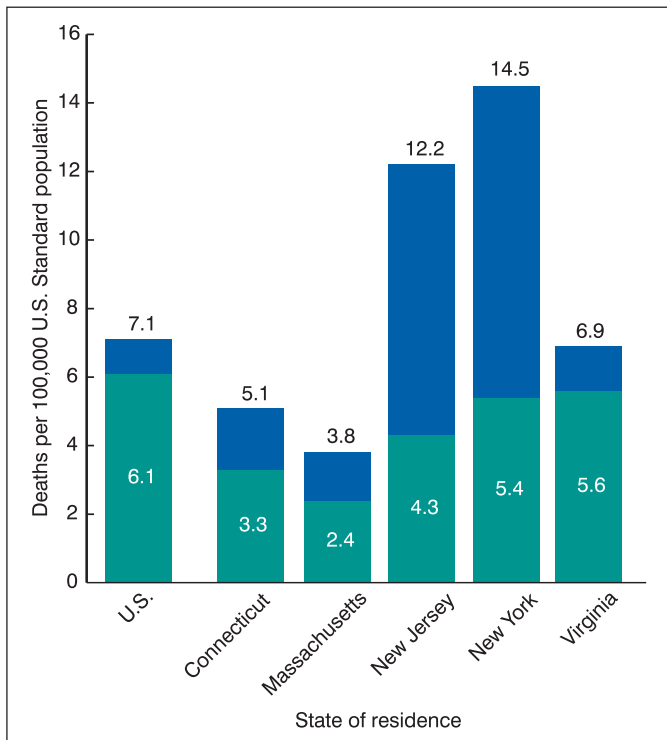


Figure 2. Age-adjusted death rates for homicide including and excluding September 11, 2001, deaths due to terrorism: United States and selected States, 2001

cide; at ages 16-29 years homicide rates are higher than suicide rates with the largest differences at ages 20-23 years; and from age 30 years onward, suicide rates exceed homicide rates and the magnitude of the difference increases with age.

Unintentional injury death rates were distributed by age in a pattern similar to the overall injury death rates (figure 1 and table 11). The distribution for those under 18 years of age was "U" shaped with rates nearly as high for infants (24.2 deaths per 100,000 population) as for those 16 years of age (27.6 per 100,000); death rates were lowest for children aged 6-12 years with rates ranging between 5.7 to 6.7 per 100,000. Those 18-70 years of age had rates ranging from a low of 27.5 per 100,000 at 56 years to 43.9 per 100,000 at 19 years of age. Those aged 71 years and over had the highest unintentional injury death rates ranging from 45.9 per 100,000 at age 71 years to 276.4 per 100,000 for those 85 years and over. The unintentional injury death rates for males aged 18-64 years were 2.0 to 3.9 times the rates for females.

Suicide rates by age increased rapidly from 0.6 per 100,000 population at age 11 years to 12.0 per 100,000 at age 19 years and with relatively small changes from ages 20 to 75 years (10.6-16.8 per 100,000) (figure 1 and table 11). For those aged 76 years and over, the suicide rate ranged from 17.5 to 21.0 per 100,000 population. The largest difference in suicide rates between sexes was for those aged 74 years and over, with rates for males 6 to 15 times the rates for females.

Homicides were distributed by age in a pattern similar to the overall injuries for the younger ages (figure 1 and table 11). The rates for ages under 18 years were "U" shaped with rates nearly as high for infants

(8.2 per 100,000) as for 17 year olds (8.5 per 100,000). Homicide rates were highest among persons 18–29 years of age, with a peak at age 21 years (18.7 per 100,000). The rates for those aged 30 years and over decreased with age, from 12 per 100,000 for those aged 30 years to rates of 2 to 3 per 100,000 for persons aged 75 years and over. Male homicide rates were higher than rates for females until the age of 66 years when there are relatively few homicides overall and the rates become unstable. The largest difference in homicide rates between the sexes was for those 18–21 years of age with rates for males six to seven times the rate for females.

Race and ethnicity by intent—For the non-Hispanic white and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) populations, unintentional injury deaths accounted for 67.2 and 69.9 percent of all injury deaths, respectively; for the Asian or Pacific Islander (API) and Hispanic populations, 58.5 and 63.3 percent of injury deaths were unintentional (tables 4 and 5). For the non-Hispanic black population, unintentional injuries accounted for 53.4 percent of injury deaths. In 2001 the AIAN population had the highest age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate at 51.3 followed by the non-Hispanic black (38.3), non-Hispanic white (36.2), Hispanic (30.7), and API (17.4) populations (tables 8 and 9).

Suicides accounted for 22.8 and 21.2 percent of all injury deaths for the non-Hispanic white and API populations, respectively (tables 4 and 5). For the AIAN and Hispanic populations, suicides were 16.5 and 12.3 percent of all injury deaths. For the non-Hispanic black population, suicides accounted for only 8.3 percent of all injury deaths. The age-adjusted suicide rates for the non-Hispanic black, Hispanics, and API populations (5.4 to 5.7) were similar and were about one-half of the rate for the non-Hispanic white population (12.5). The AIAN population had the second highest rate of suicide (10.5).

For the non-Hispanic black population, homicides accounted for 35.2 percent of all injury deaths (table 4). For the Hispanic and API populations, the percent was 22.1 and 18.1 percent, respectively (tables 4 and 5). For the AIAN and non-Hispanic white populations, homicides were only 10.8 and 7.0 percent of all injury deaths. The highest age-adjusted homicide rate was for the non-Hispanic black population (21.7), more than 5 times the rates for the non-Hispanic white and API populations, respectively, and about 3 times that for the AIAN and Hispanic populations.

Mechanism of injury death

Leading mechanisms—In 2001 the five leading mechanisms of injury death were motor vehicle traffic, firearms, poisonings, falls, and suffocations, accounting for 78 percent of all injury deaths (table J). Motor vehicle traffic-related injuries resulted in 42,443 deaths in 2001, accounting for 27.0 percent of all injury deaths. The age-adjusted death rate for motor vehicle traffic-related injuries remained unchanged from 2000 to 2001 at 14.9 per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

In 2001, 29,573 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States, accounting for 18.8 percent of all injury deaths in 2001. Firearm suicide and firearm homicide accounted for 57 and 38.4 percent, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 2001. Between 2000 and 2001, the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries increased slightly from 10.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 10.3, although the increase was not statistically significant.

In 2001, 22,242 deaths occurred as the result of poisonings, 14.2 percent of all injury deaths in 2001. The majority of poisoning

deaths were either unintentional (63.3 percent) or suicides (23.3 percent). However, poisonings of undetermined intent comprised a substantial proportion (13.1 percent) of all poisoning deaths. From 2000 to 2001, the age-adjusted death rate due to poisoning increased by 8.3 percent from 7.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 7.8.

In 2001, 15,764 persons died as the result of falls, 10.0 percent of all injury deaths. The overwhelming majority (95.3 percent) of fall-related deaths were unintentional. From 2000 to 2001, the age-adjusted death rate for falls increased by 9.8 percent from 5.1 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 5.6.

Suffocation accounted for 12,574 deaths in 2001, 8.0 percent of total injury deaths. More than 90 percent of all deaths involving suffocation were either suicides (49.3 percent) or unintentional (44.2 percent). For suffocation, a slight, but not statistically significant increase in the age-adjusted death rate from 2000 to 2001 was noted.

Leading mechanisms by intent and age—The leading mechanisms of unintentional injury for all ages were motor vehicle traffic related injuries (41.8 percent), falls (14.8 percent), and poisoning (13.9 percent). The leading mechanisms varied by age group (tables 2 and 3):

- Suffocation was the leading mechanism of unintentional injury death among infants.
- Motor vehicle traffic related injuries were the leading mechanism of unintentional injury deaths among those in age groups 1–4 years to 65–74 years of age. Motor vehicle traffic related injuries were the second and third leading mechanisms of unintentional injury deaths among those aged 75–84 and 85 years and over, respectively.
- Drowning was the second leading mechanism of unintentional injury deaths among 1–4 year olds.
- Poisoning was the second leading mechanism of unintentional injury deaths among age groups 15–24 years to 45–54 years of age.
- Falls were the leading mechanism of unintentional injury deaths among those aged 75–84 years and 85 years and over. Falls were the second leading mechanism of unintentional injury deaths among those aged 65–74 years.

The leading mechanisms of suicide for all ages were firearms (55 percent), suffocation (20 percent), and poisoning (17 percent) and they varied by age group (table 2):

- Firearms were the leading mechanism of suicide among persons aged 15 years and over. Firearms accounted for the majority of the suicides for adults and for over 70 percent of the suicides among persons aged 65 years and over. They were the second leading mechanism among those aged 10–14 years.
- Suffocation was the leading mechanism of suicide among those aged 10–14 years and was the second leading mechanism among those aged 15–19 years to 25–34 years.
- Poisoning and suffocation were the second and third leading mechanisms of suicide among those aged 35–44, 45–54, and 55–64 years.

In 2001 the leading mechanisms of homicide for all ages were firearms (55 percent) and cut and/or pierce (10 percent). In addition, a substantial number of homicides were classified to the “other transport” category (14 percent). All of the “other transport” deaths

Table J. Deaths, percent of total deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for 2001 and percent change in age-adjusted death rates from 2000 to 2001 for the five leading mechanisms of injury death: United States, 2001

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Rank ¹	Mechanism of injury death (Based on the <i>Tenth Revision</i> , <i>International Classification of Diseases</i> , 1992)	Number	Percent	Death rate	Age-adjusted death rate		
					2001	2000	Percent change 2000–2001
...	All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89)	157,078	100.0	55.2	55.1	52.8	4.4
1	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)	42,443	27.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0
2	Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	18.8	10.4	10.3	10.2	1.0
3	Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69,X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	22,242	14.2	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.3
4	Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	10.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	9.8
5	Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	8.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.3

¹ Rank based on number of deaths; see "Technical Notes."

were related to terrorism. The leading mechanisms of homicide varied by age group:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism of homicide among those aged 5–9 years to 75–84 years.
- Suffocation was the leading mechanism among infants and accounted for 12 percent of the homicides.
- The mechanism of the homicide was not specified on the death certificate in about one-third of the deaths among infants and those aged 1–4 years and in nearly a quarter of the homicides among persons aged 75 years and over.
- Three-quarters of the terrorist-related "other transport" homicides were among males and 85 percent were among persons aged 25–54 years.

Leading mechanisms by race, ethnicity, and sex—Race and ethnic differences in injury mortality vary by sex, mechanism, and intent of injury. Tables 4–9 and figure 3 show injury deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates by race, Hispanic origin, and sex for the United States in 2001.

Figure 3 shows the percent distribution of the leading mechanisms of injury death by race and/or ethnicity and sex for 2001 (see also tables 4 and 5). Motor vehicle traffic injury was the leading mechanism of injury death for non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, AIAN, and API males and females as well as for non-Hispanic black females. For non-Hispanic black males, motor vehicle traffic injury was the second leading mechanism. The age-adjusted death rate for motor vehicle traffic injury was highest for the AIAN population (25.0 per 100,000 U.S. standard population) and lowest for the API population (8.0 per 100,000) (table 8). Age-adjusted death rates for motor vehicle traffic injury for the Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black populations were similar, ranging from 14.7 (Hispanic) to 15.5 (non-Hispanic black) (table 9). Age-adjusted motor vehicle traffic death rates for AIAN males were about 1.5 times higher than the rates for non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white males. AIAN motor vehicle traffic death rates for females were about twice the rates for non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white females. Rates for AIAN males and females were 3.3 and 2.8 times the respective rates for API males and females.

Firearm injury was the leading mechanism of injury death for non-Hispanic black males, accounting for 36.8 percent of injury deaths among this group. It was the second leading mechanism for Hispanic,

non-Hispanic white, AIAN, and API males, the third leading mechanism for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black females, the fourth leading mechanism for AIAN and API females, and the fifth leading mechanism for non-Hispanic white females (figure 3). The age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries was highest for the non-Hispanic black population (18.9 per 100,000 U.S. standard population) and lowest for the API population (3.0 per 100,000) (tables 8 and 9). Age-adjusted firearm death rates for non-Hispanic black males were between two and three times the rates for non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, and AIAN males. Rates for non-Hispanic black females were between 1.4 and 2.3 times the rates for non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, and AIAN females. Compared with API males and females, rates for non-Hispanic black males and females were seven and four times higher, respectively. For the non-Hispanic white and AIAN populations, the majority of firearm deaths were suicides; for the non-Hispanic black and Hispanic populations, most firearm deaths were homicides; for the API population, the proportions of firearm deaths classified as homicides and suicides were similar.

Poisoning was the second leading mechanism of injury death for Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and AIAN females, the third leading mechanism for Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black males and non-Hispanic white females, the fourth leading mechanism for AIAN males and the fifth leading mechanism for API males and females (figure 3). The age-adjusted death rate for poisoning was highest for the non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black populations (8.6 and 8.3 per 100,000 U.S. standard population, respectively) (tables 8 and 9). For females, poisoning death rates were higher for the AIAN and non-Hispanic white populations; for males death rates were higher for the non-Hispanic black and white populations. For both sexes, death rates were lowest for the API population. The majority of poisoning deaths were classified as unintentional for each group, except the API population where proportions classified as unintentional and suicides were similar.

Falls were the second leading mechanism of injury death for non-Hispanic white females; the third leading mechanism for API females; the fourth leading mechanism for non-Hispanic white and API males; the fifth leading mechanism for Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and AIAN males and Hispanic and AIAN females; and the sixth leading mechanism for non-Hispanic black females (figure 3). The age-adjusted death rate for falls was highest for the non-Hispanic white and AIAN populations (5.8 and 5.6 per 100,000 U.S. standard population,

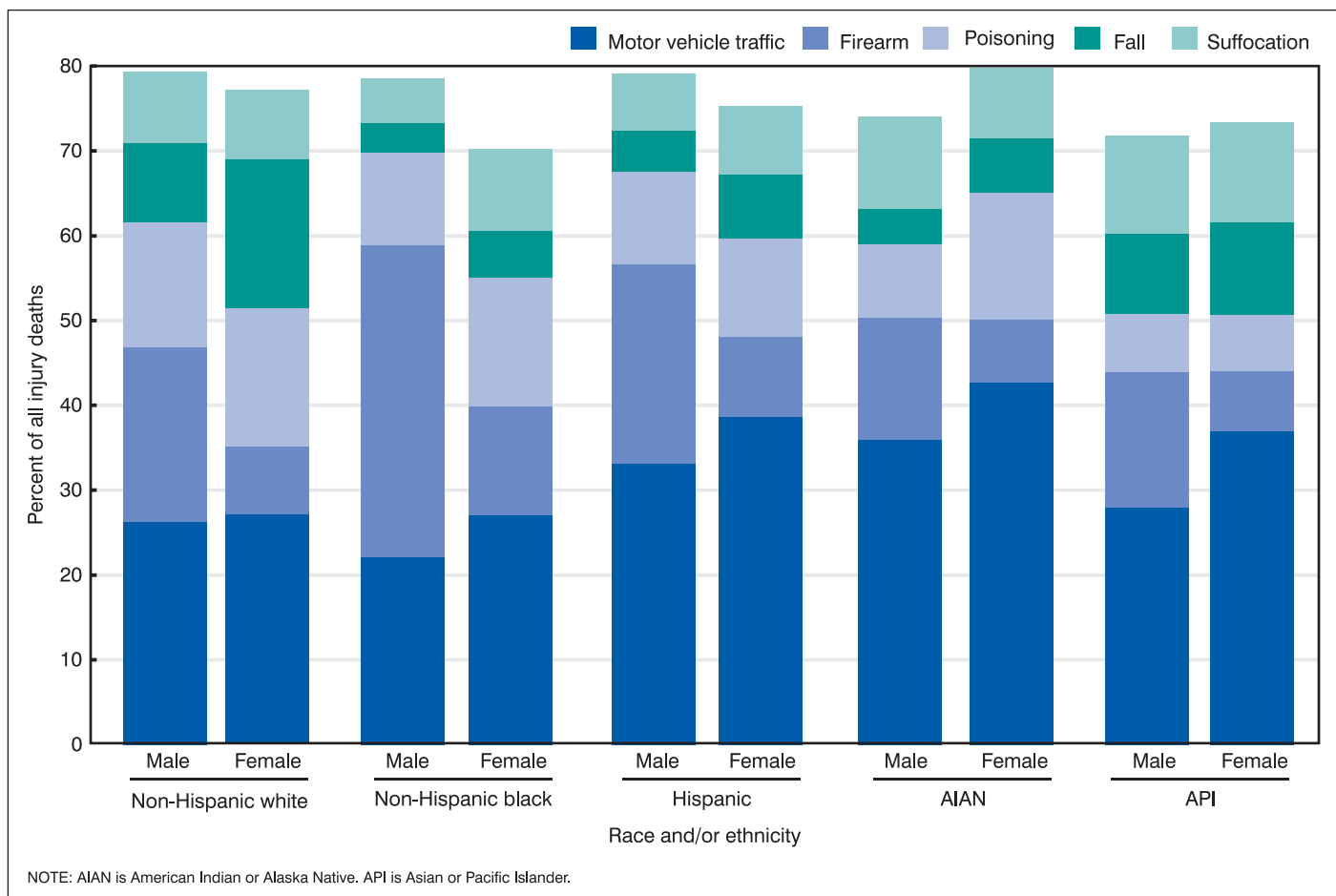


Figure 3. Percent of deaths for leading mechanisms of injury death by race and/or ethnicity and sex: United States, 2001

respectively) than for other groups (tables 8 and 9). For males the non-Hispanic white rate was highest. For females the AIAN rate was highest. Nearly all fall deaths were classified as unintentional across all race and/or ethnic groups.

Suffocation was the second leading mechanism for API females; the third leading mechanism for AIAN and API males and AIAN females; the fourth leading mechanism for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black males and Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black females; and the fifth leading mechanism for non-Hispanic white males (figure 3). The age-adjusted death rate for suffocation was higher for the AIAN population (7.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population) than for other groups (tables 8 and 9). For both males and females, the AIAN rate was highest. In each race and/or ethnic group except for the non-Hispanic black population, the majority of suffocation deaths were suicides. For the non-Hispanic black population, unintentional suffocation deaths accounted for the larger share.

State-specific differences

Tables 12–14 show the number of injury deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, respectively, by State. Also shown are intent of death and leading mechanisms within each intent category. In 2001 age-adjusted death rates due to injury were highest in New Mexico, Alaska, and Mississippi (85.9, 83.7, and 80.6 deaths per 100,000 standard population, respectively) and were lowest in

California (39.6) and Massachusetts (41.4) (table 14). For unintentional injuries, age-adjusted death rates were highest in Alaska (60.4 deaths per 100,000 standard population), New Mexico (57.6), Mississippi (55.6), and Wyoming (55.4) and were lowest in California (24.4) and Massachusetts (22.0) (table 14).

Within each State, motor vehicle traffic injury was the leading mechanism of unintentional injury death. In several States in the northeast (New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey) and in Alaska and New Mexico, unintentional poisoning death rates were high relative to the other States. Falls were an important mechanism of unintentional injury death with high death rates in Wisconsin, Montana, and South Dakota.

Age-adjusted suicide rates were highest in New Mexico, Montana, and Nevada (20.2, 19.1, and 18.8 deaths per 100,000 standard population) and lowest in New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts (ranging from 6.5 to 6.8 per 100,000) (table 14). In most States, firearms were the leading mechanism of suicide. In Hawaii, however, suffocation was the leading mechanism of suicide. Suicide rates by suffocation were also relatively high in New Mexico and South Dakota. Suicide rates by poisoning were high in Nevada, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In 2001 age-adjusted homicide rates were higher in New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, and Mississippi than in other States (14.5, 12.2, 11.9, and 11.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population,

respectively) (table 14). However, homicide rates for New York and New Jersey, in particular, were substantially affected by the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Excluding the terrorism deaths, the age-adjusted homicide rates for both New York and New Jersey would be somewhat less than the national average (figure 2 and tables F and G). Other States whose age-adjusted homicide rates were substantially affected by the September 11 attacks include Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia. Within each State, firearms were the leading mechanism of homicide.

Nature of injury

Tables 15 and 16 show selected nature of injury categories tabulated by underlying cause of death. Table 15 shows the number of deaths by mechanism and intent with any mention of the selected nature of injury categories. Table 16 shows the total number of times the selected nature of injury category was mentioned by mechanism and intent. Any mention of an injury diagnosis is most appropriate when describing the types of injuries sustained by the cause of death. The total number of mentions is most appropriate when counting the total number of injuries sustained. See "Classification of injury deaths" under "Data and Methods."

A trauma to the head was mentioned in 32 percent of injury deaths and was the most commonly mentioned injury condition resulting in death (table 15 and figure 4). A poisoning or other toxic effect was mentioned in 16 percent of the deaths and was the second most commonly mentioned injury condition. These were followed by traumas involving multiple sites, trauma where the site was unspecified, and trauma to the thorax, each of which was mentioned in between 12 and 14 percent of injury deaths. Lower extremity and neck trauma, asphyxiation, and trauma to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine, and pelvis (lower torso) were each mentioned in approximately 5 to 6 percent of

injury deaths. Drowning and foreign body entering through natural orifice each accounted for about 3 percent of injury deaths.

Figure 5 shows the percent of injury deaths with any mention of the specified nature of injury by intent. In 2001 for each of the selected injury types shown in figure 5, with the exception of asphyxiation, more than half of all deaths were classified as unintentional. For deaths involving the lower extremities and foreign bodies, 96 to 98 percent were classified as unintentional. In contrast, about 60 percent of the deaths involving asphyxiation and between 20 to 30 percent of poisonings and head injuries were classified as suicides.

Injuries to the thorax and lower torso were more likely to be classified as homicides (27 and 22 percent, respectively) than were other injury types. Deaths involving the non-specific injury descriptions of unspecified site and multiple sites were classified as homicides in 27 and 18 percent of the injury deaths, respectively.

Deaths involving cutting and piercing tended to involve injuries to the neck, thorax, and multiple and unspecified sites (table 15). Most deaths due to falls involved head injuries and injuries to the lower extremities. Firearm deaths were more likely to be the result of injuries to the head and thorax. Deaths due to motor vehicle traffic, pedal cyclist (non-traffic), and pedestrian (non-traffic) injuries were associated most often with head injuries and injuries involving multiple sites. Deaths that were the result of being struck by or against someone or something were most likely to involve injuries to the head and thorax. Poisoning deaths were nearly always the result of poisoning and toxic effects. Deaths due to fires and flames were due not only to burns and corruptions but were also commonly the result of poisoning and toxic effects.

In 2001 for the 157,078 deaths with an underlying cause of injury, there were 237,086 total injury conditions mentioned (table 16). The majority (66 percent) of the deaths had only one condition listed. About 21 percent had two listed, 7 percent had three, 4 percent had between

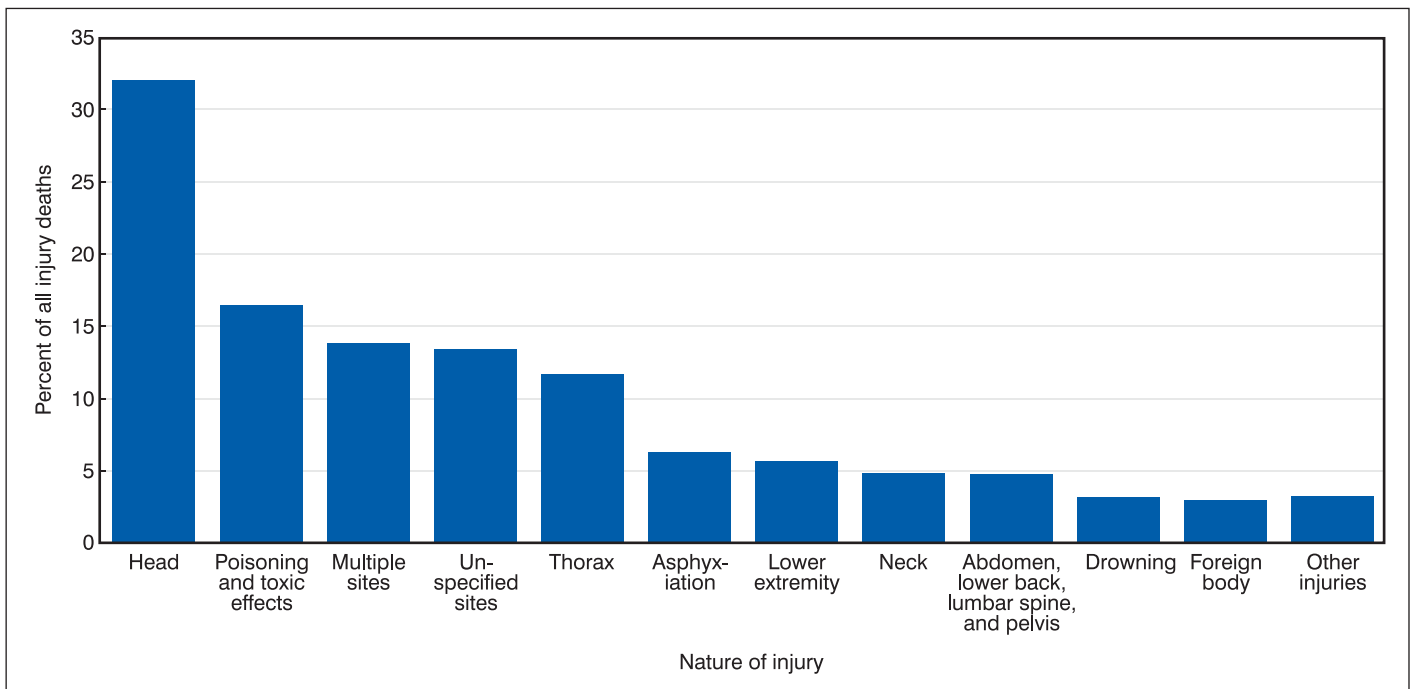


Figure 4. Percent of injury deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury: United States, 2001

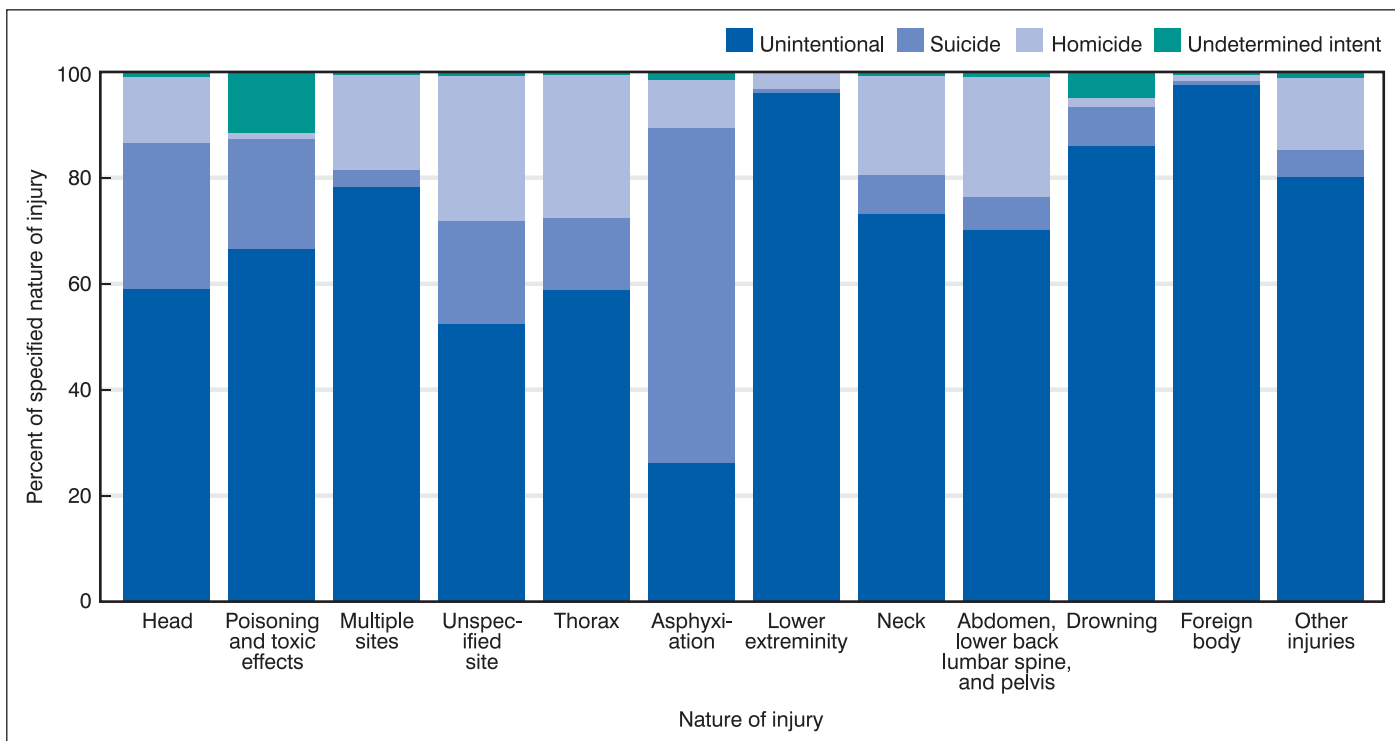


Figure 5. Percent of injury deaths by intent for specified nature of injury: United States, 2001

4 to 15 injury conditions listed, and less than 1 percent had no injury conditions listed (figure 6). This is an average of 1.5 injuries listed per death (table 16). Homicides resulted in more injury conditions with 1.6 injuries listed per death, and suicides resulted in 1.4 injuries listed per death.

The average number of injuries reported per injury death by mechanism of injury death varied by mechanism of injury (figure 7 and table 16). Deaths from cutting and piercing instruments had the largest average number of injuries listed with nearly 80 percent of the deaths having more than one unique injury listed. In contrast, a single injury was listed for 80 percent of the deaths from drowning and suffocation. For most other mechanisms of injury death, a single condition was listed in the majority of deaths.

Poisoning

Poisoning was the underlying cause of 22,242 deaths (table K). As defined in this report, poisonings include overdoses of substances and wrong substances given or taken in error. Deaths due to poisoning can be identified in three different ways using ICD-10: (1) as the underlying external cause of injury death; (2) as the nature of injury; and (3) as the underlying natural cause of death classified to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use. It is important to take into account deaths classified by each of these methods when tabulating and analyzing deaths due to poisoning because it gives a more complete picture of the role of poisoning in deaths. In particular, deaths related to drug and alcohol abuse can be missed if only the underlying cause is considered.

Poisoning was the underlying cause of 14 percent of all injury deaths and was the third leading mechanism of injury death (table 1). Sixty-three percent of poisoning deaths were classified as unintentional, 23 percent as suicides, 13 percent as undetermined intent, and

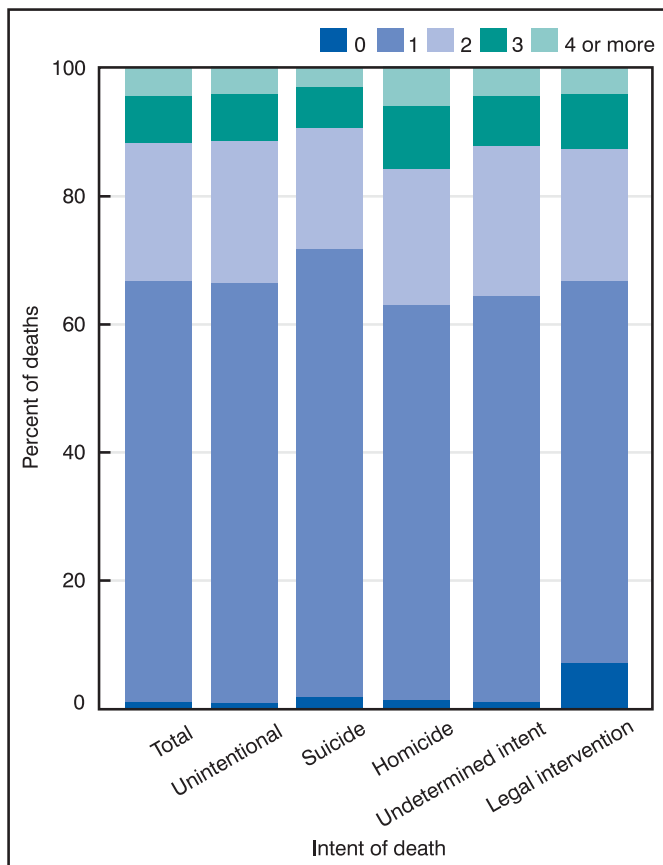


Figure 6. Percent of injury deaths by number of injury diagnoses and intent: United States, 2001

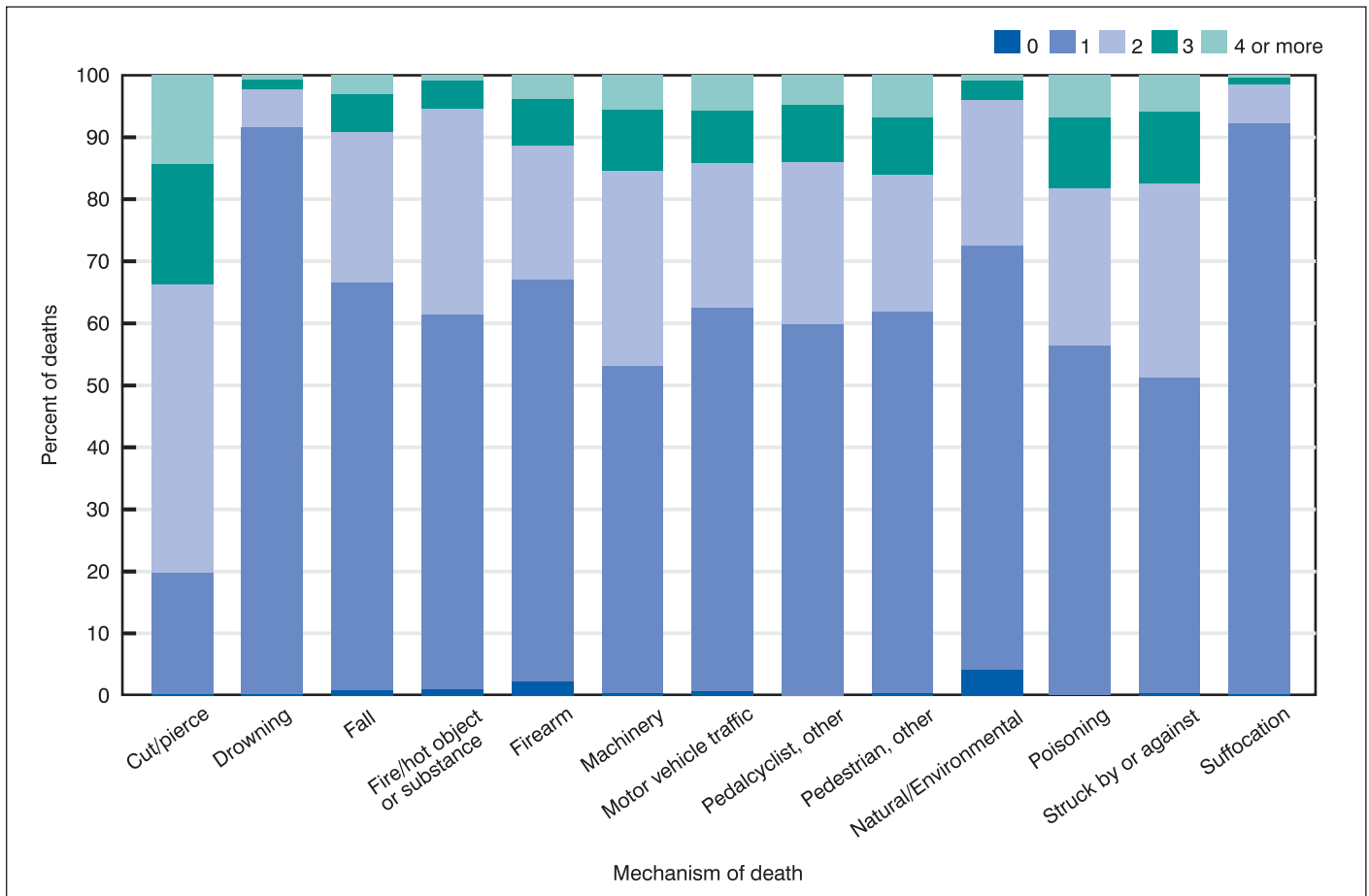


Figure 7. Percent of injury deaths by number of injury diagnoses and mechanism: United States, 2001

Table K. Number of deaths where poisoning was the external underlying cause of death by intent and selected substances: United States, 2001

Intent of death	All substances	Drugs (X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14)	Alcohol (X45, X65, Y15)	Gases and vapors (*U01.7, X47, X67, X88, Y17, Y35.2)	Other substances ¹
All poisoning (*U01[.6-.7],X40-X49,X60-X69, X85-X90,Y10-Y19, Y35.2)	22,242	19,394	357	2,130	361
Unintentional (X40-X49)	14,078	13,024	303	593	158
Suicide (X60-X69)	5,191	3,559	26	1,442	164
Homicide (*U01[.6-.7],X85-X90)	64	42	-	16	6
Undetermined (Y10-Y19)	2,909	2,769	28	79	33

- Quantity zero.

¹ICD-10 codes for other substances include *U01.6, X46, X48-X49, X66, X68-X69, X86-X87, X89-X90, Y16, Y18-Y19.

the remainder as homicides. In addition to intent, external cause codes for poisonings describe the type of substance involved, e.g., drugs, alcohol, or gases and vapors. Of the external cause poisoning deaths that were classified as unintentional or of undetermined intent, 93 percent and 95 percent, respectively, were drug related; of the suicides, 69 percent were drug related and 28 percent were due to exposure to gases and vapors (table K).

Poisoning deaths may also be identified using the nature of injury codes for poisoning and toxic effects (T36-T65), which specify the type of drug or toxic substances involved in the poisonings. Table 17 shows the number of deaths with any mention of the substance involved and

the total number of times the substance was mentioned by intent of death. The number of deaths with any mention of the poison or toxic substance is most appropriately used when describing the number of deaths involving a specific category of poison/toxic substance, e.g., the number of deaths in which a narcotic or psychodysleptic was a contributing factor (11,673). The total number of mentions is most appropriate when counting the total number of poisons or toxic substances mentioned, e.g., the total number of times narcotics and psychodysleptics are mentioned (14,668). More than one substance within a particular category may be mentioned on the same death record, e.g., heroin and methadone are commonly mentioned together. The average

number of mentions of a specific category of substances per death can be calculated by dividing total mentions by any mention, e.g., the average number of times narcotics and psychodysleptics are mentioned per death (14,668/11,673=1.3). See also "Classification of injury deaths" under "Data and Methods."

The substances described by the nature of injury codes shown in table 17 provide additional information regarding the drug or toxic substances involved regardless of the underlying cause of death. Poisoning nature of injury codes are sometimes included as contributing factors in the multiple cause of death listing for decedents where poisoning was not the underlying cause of death. Poisoning was the underlying cause of death in 86 percent (22,212 / 25,807) of deaths in which a poisoning or toxic effect was mentioned (table 15). For all underlying cause poisoning deaths, an average of 1.7 total substances were listed per death (37,434 / 22,242) (table 16). Deaths with an underlying cause related to fires and flames often mention a poisoning or toxic effect because substances are inhaled in the incident. Deaths with an underlying cause of either poisoning or fires and flames accounted for 96 percent of the injury deaths that mentioned specific poisoning and toxic effect substances in the death record.

In 2001 there were nearly 20,000 deaths in which poisoning by a drug, medicament, or biological substance was mentioned (table 17). The type of drug mentioned as contributing to the death varied with intent of the death. For example, narcotics and psychodysleptics were mentioned in 50 percent of the unintentional and 64 percent of the undetermined intent deaths involving all poisonings and toxic effects. Narcotics and psychodysleptics accounted for only 20 percent of suicides involving poisoning and toxic effects. Cocaine was more commonly listed than other narcotic drugs. In contrast, antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, and antiparkinsonism drugs and antidepressants were more likely than other drugs to be associated with suicides.

In 2001 more than 7,500 deaths involved the toxic effect of a substance which was chiefly nonmedicinal (table 17). The toxic effects of alcohol and of carbon monoxide were more likely to be listed on death certificates than other toxic, nonmedicinal substances. About one-fourth of suicides involving poisoning and toxic effects had mention of carbon monoxide poisoning, and 9 percent of unintentional deaths involving poisoning and toxic effects included mention of alcohol as a toxic effect.

For some deaths more than one poison or toxic substance was listed on the death record. Poisoning deaths involving drugs and other

biological substances had an average of 1.7 specific substances mentioned per death (table 17). Toxic effects of nonmedicinal substances, on the other hand, had an average of only 1.1 substances mentioned per death.

In addition to using external cause codes and the nature of injury codes to identify deaths from poisoning, drug- and alcohol-related deaths can be identified using underlying cause codes from the Mental and Behavioral Disorders chapter of ICD-10 (F10-F16, F18-F19). Because these causes of death are not in the Injury and Poisoning chapter of ICD-10, they have not traditionally been included in counts of injury deaths nor tabulated with other poisoning deaths. However, substance abuse-related deaths may be underrepresented in fatal poisoning statistics if they are based solely on external cause codes.

The precise wording on the death certificate determines whether a drug- or alcohol-related death is assigned an underlying cause of poisoning or mental or behavioral disorder (18). The classification system is attempting to distinguish between deaths that are due to a one-time event (i.e., an injury) and deaths due to a chronic problem (i.e., a disorder). This is difficult based on the very few words on the death certificate and often the medical examiner and coroner are unaware of the importance of the exact wording. For example, if "cocaine abuse" was written as the underlying cause of death on the death certificate, the death would be coded as a mental and behavioral disorder (F14.1). In contrast, if "cocaine overdose" was written the death would be assumed accidental and would be coded as a poisoning (X42) with nature of injury specifying the substance involved (T40.5).

In 2001 in the United States, there were 1,931 deaths classified to mental and behavioral disorders involving drugs and 6,627 deaths involving alcohol (table L). Nearly one-third of the drug-related deaths were classified as involving cocaine and opioids. Over one-half (53 percent) of the alcohol-related deaths were attributed to dependence syndrome, another quarter to harmful use, and 10 percent to acute alcohol intoxication. Adding deaths classified to alcohol-related substance abuse (alcohol F-codes) to those classified using the external cause codes would increase the number of deaths where alcohol was identified as the underlying cause by nearly 20 times, from 357 deaths identified by external cause codes to 6,984 identified using both external and alcohol F-codes. In contrast, adding the deaths classified to drug-related F-codes would not substantially increase the number of external cause drug poisonings.

Table L. Number of deaths due to mental and behavioral disorders due to drugs and alcohol: United States, 2001

Cause of death	Total	Acute intoxication (.0)	Harmful use (.1)	Dependence syndrome (.2)	Withdrawal state (.3-.4)	Other (.5-.8)	Unspecified (.9)
Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of:							
Alcohol (F10)	6,627	633	1,718	3,529	164	190	393
Drugs (F11-F16, F18-F19) ¹	1,931	16	1,313	323	10	4	265
Opioids (F11)	211	2	120	48	2	—	39
Cannabinoids (F12)	3	—	—	2	—	—	1
Sedatives/hypnotics (F13)	5	—	1	2	—	—	2
Cocaine (F14)	401	11	241	35	1	2	111
Other stimulants (F15)	35	1	14	6	—	—	14
Hallucinogen (F16)	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Volatile solvents (F18)	9	1	5	3	—	—	—
Multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances (F19)	1,265	1	931	227	6	2	98

— Quantity zero.

¹Mental and behavioral disorders due to use of tobacco (F17) is not included as a drug. In 2001, F17 was the underlying cause for 529 deaths.

Natural underlying cause of death with mention of external cause of death

In 2001 there were 36,753 deaths (1.6 percent of deaths) classified with a natural underlying cause of death (ICD-10 codes A01-R99) that included one or more mentions of an external cause in the multiple-cause fields (table 18). A natural cause may be selected as the underlying cause even though an external cause is mentioned on the death certificate, if the external cause did not “initiate” the chain of events leading to death. For example, a fatal stroke might precipitate a fall and subsequent leg fracture. Because the stroke initiated the chain of events, it is reasonable to select the stroke as the underlying cause of death. Some of these deaths, however, are likely to be the result of certification errors, i.e., mistakes in the certifier’s description of the sequence of events or conditions leading to death. For example, if the certifier wrongly listed the external cause in Part II of the death certificate, it would likely be coded as a contributing factor and not the underlying cause of death. In contrast, if the external cause had been properly listed at the end of the sequence in Part I, it would have been selected as the underlying cause of death (12).

Major cardiovascular diseases (e.g., heart disease and stroke) accounted for 43 percent of the natural underlying cause deaths in which an external cause was mentioned at least once (table 18). However, only 3.1 percent of all stroke deaths and 1.4 percent of all heart disease deaths had any mention of an external cause. In contrast, 15.9 percent of all deaths from pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69) had any mention of an external cause. Other natural causes that were likely to have any mention of an external cause include hernia (5.8 percent), Parkinson’s disease (5.4 percent), Alzheimer’s disease (3.9 percent), and nutritional deficiencies (3.7 percent).

Unintentional suffocations and unintentional exposures to unspecified factors were the external causes mentioned in multiple cause fields in three-quarters (45.3 and 29.8 percent, respectively) of deaths with a natural underlying cause that had any mention of an external cause. Of the suffocations, 91.8 percent were coded to inhalation and ingestion of other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract (W80). Three-quarters of the deaths with mention of exposure to unspecified factor involved a fracture in which the circumstances of the injury were not specified (X59).

A large percentage of the suffocations were mentioned with stroke (22.3 percent) and pneumonitis (14.9 percent). Pneumonitis was the natural underlying cause most likely to have a mention of suffocation (14.3 percent). Other natural causes that were likely to have a mention of suffocation included Parkinson’s disease (4.4 percent), Alzheimer’s disease (2.4 percent), and stroke (2.3 percent). Each of these natural causes is associated with an increased risk of aspiration of food, vomit, or other objects.

A substantial proportion of deaths in which an external cause was not fully specified (exposure to unspecified factor) had an underlying cause classified to heart disease (37.4 percent), cancer (10.0 percent), stroke (8.0 percent), and chronic lower respiratory disease (8.0 percent). Overall, these natural causes were not very likely to include a mention of exposure to unspecified factor (less than 1 percent). However, because of the large number of deaths associated with these causes, they account for a substantial number of mentions. Other natural causes that were likely to have any mention of exposure to unspecified factor were nutritional deficiencies (1.5 percent),

pneumonitis (1.4 percent), and Alzheimer’s disease (1.1 percent). These natural causes are likely to be associated with an increased risk of injury due to falling or striking an object, or a pathology involving a weakening of bone structure.

Discussion

This report presents data describing mortality due to injuries in the United States for 2001. The data are presented using the external cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD-10 that provides detail on the mechanism of death that is needed for research and other activities related to injury prevention. This report also highlights the importance of multiple causes of death when analyzing injury mortality data. Statistics are presented on the nature of the injury sustained by the decedent and the poison or toxic substance to which the decedent was exposed. Without the multiple cause-of-death data, useful information that is reported on the death certificate is lost. In the case of injury deaths, the underlying cause of death will always be an external cause (e.g., firearm, motor vehicle) and the nature of injury (penetrating injury to the thorax, fracture to the skull) is always in the multiple cause data. Therefore, an analysis solely based on the underlying cause of death will not yield a complete picture of injury deaths in the United States.

Role of medical examiner and coroner systems for data quality

Statistical data derived from death certificates are only as accurate as the information provided by the certifier. When a death involves injury or unusual or suspicious circumstances, the cause of death is typically investigated, certified, and reported by a medical examiner or coroner (11,12). Thus, it is incumbent on the medical examiner or coroner to report the cause of death accurately according to the medical and forensic evidence available. Instructional materials on how to correctly certify injury deaths are provided by NCHS (12) and the National Association of Medical Examiners (www.thename.org).

Currently little is known at the national level in the United States regarding the accuracy of reported circumstances and causes of injury mortality. For injuries, the cause of death tends to be more straightforward and immediate in its fatal action and thus, in general, one would expect the accuracy of the reported cause to be high (18,27). However, lack of specificity with regard to the circumstances of the injury (27,28) and inconsistencies in the definition and specification of the manner or intent of death (29) may contribute to bias for some injury deaths.

Lack of specificity is also relevant in the analysis of nature of injury. Figure 4 shows that the third and fourth most commonly reported injuries are those involving multiple and unspecified sites. Within the multiple sites category, more than half are coded to unspecified multiple injuries. Of the injuries with unspecified site, more than half also are missing specification of the type of injury. Specification of the site (i.e., body region) and nature of all injuries sustained is vital. While it useful to know that multiple injuries were sustained, it is even more important to know specific detail about these injuries.

It is important that the cause of death is reported in a timely fashion. Sometimes circumstances are such that the cause of death is not determined in the time frame required for reporting to State authorities and NCHS. Under these circumstances, the cause of death

is typically submitted with unknown cause pending further investigation. Once the investigation is complete and a cause of death determined, a supplementary report is filed to amend the death certificate. Amendments are also filed when the reported cause of death is later found upon review of the evidence or the discovery of new evidence to be incorrect. Timing of amendments has important implications for the quality of injury data. The national mortality data file is typically closed to changes within 10 to 12 months after the end of the data year, although every effort is made to incorporate amendments when they are received, even if receipt is past the closing date. Amendments not submitted to NCHS are not included in the national mortality file.

On average 8,000 to 10,000 death records each year are still pending investigation when the national mortality file is finalized. Since 1999 between 40 and 80 percent of records pending investigation in the final data for any given year have been submitted with unknown or unspecified cause of death and are thus classified to ICD-10 code R99 (Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality) at the time the file is closed. Not all of these would have been coded to external causes had the updates for these records been received, but it is probable that a significant proportion would fall into this category. Deaths due to natural causes are less likely than those due to external causes to be submitted pending investigation. About 10 to 25 percent of the records that are submitted pending investigation are coded to external causes of injury after the file is closed. Although most pending records include no cause of death information, some do report tentative findings including presumed intent. These records are coded assuming that the tentative information provided was correct.

The difficulty in determining intent is one of the reasons that the external cause of injury matrix that focuses on the mechanism of death is so critical. For instance, if poisonings of undetermined intent are not considered, 13 percent of the deaths by poisoning are missed. In the absence of witnesses, the intent of the poisoning may never be known even with extensive investigation. Nevertheless, it is important to consider the fact that the numbers of unintentional and/or intentional poisoning deaths as reported are likely to be significantly understated.

On March 24–25, 2003, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) convened a workshop focused on medical examiner and coroner death investigations and their potential to improve the criminal justice, public health, and health care systems, and their ability to respond to terrorist threats (30). It was concluded that the public has a powerful and broad interest in learning from mortality data to facilitate prevention, design interventions, and to contain incipient bioterrorism. To do this, accurate data are needed regarding the circumstances and causes of death. The IOM workshop highlighted the importance of promoting adequate resources, training, technical infrastructure, quality measures, and quality control mechanisms and research in improving the quality of mortality data.

Future developments in the study of injury mortality

NCHS is involved in several ongoing projects related to the study of injury and injury mortality. Many of these projects are being done in conjunction with the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics, a research activity involving researchers from more than a dozen countries and organizations intended to improve the international comparability and quality of injury data (18,24). The ICE on Injury Statistics is sponsored by NCHS, with funding from the National Institute on Child Health and Development, National Institutes of Health. Current research activities of the ICE on Injury

include work on reporting frameworks, injury indicators, and classification schemes. Proceedings and projects of the ICE on Injury Statistics are detailed on NCHS' Web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/advice.htm>.

A current project of the ICE on Injury Statistics involves adaptation of the Barell Injury Diagnosis Matrix for use with ICD-10 multiple-cause nature of injury mortality data (23). The Barell matrix, originally produced for the analysis of nonfatal injuries using the ICD-9-CM, is a two-dimensional classification designed to categorize body region by nature of injury. Once work on the ICD-10 version of the Barell matrix is complete, it will be incorporated into future editions of this report.

The ICE on Injury, with the Mortality Reference Group, is also working on developing selection criteria for main injury (24). No standard methodology currently exists for selecting a main or primary injury, or for selecting the most severe injury when more than one injury condition is listed on the death certificate. Selecting a single most severe injury from among those listed on the death certificate will allow for the calculation of death rates to measure the risk of dying as the result of a particular injury. Once selection criteria are developed and agreed upon, the goal is to include the main injury as a standard part of the national mortality data file and in future editions of this report.

The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) is a cooperative program between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and State health departments designed to gather detailed information on the circumstances surrounding violent deaths in the United States. The program is being directed by CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. For the purposes of the NVDRS, violent deaths include suicides, homicides, legal interventions, and unintentional firearm deaths and deaths of undetermined intent. Sources of information for the NVDRS include the death certificate, medical examiner and/or coroner records, police records, and crime lab reports. Currently, cooperative agreements are in place with 13 States to collect and transmit violent death-related information to CDC; six States (Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, and Virginia) are reporting deaths since January 2003 and the remaining seven States (Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) are reporting deaths beginning in January 2004. The ultimate goal is to include all States in order to provide a comprehensive national picture of violent death in the United States. From a vital statistics perspective, it is hoped that the NVDRS will help to evaluate the quality of the information collected in the national mortality data file.

Where to find injury mortality data on the Web

More injury mortality data can be found at the following Web sites:

- Reports and tabulated data from CDC/NCHS (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>). Injury mortality tables containing more detail than the tables presented in this report can be found under "Detailed Statistical Tables" in the "Data Warehouse" section of the NCHS Web site.
- Reports and tabulated data from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC (<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>).
- WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System) (<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>) is an interactive database system developed by the National Center for Injury Pre-

vention and Control that provides customized reports of injury-related data (fatal and nonfatal).

- CDC WONDER (<http://wonder.cdc.gov>) also has an interactive system designed to produce customized reports based on mortality data.
- Reports and tabulated data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (<http://www.bls.gov/>).
- Reports and tabulated data on fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS) (<http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/>).

References

1. Fingerhut LA, Warner M. Injury chartbook. Health, United States, 1996–97. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1997.
2. Gibson JJ. The contribution of experimental psychology to the formulation of the problem of safety—a brief for basic research. In behavioral approaches to accident research. New York: Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, 77–89. 1961.
3. Haddon W. A note concerning accident theory and research with special reference to motor vehicle accidents. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science* 107:635–6. 1963.
4. Consumer Safety Institute. International Glossary on Injury Research. 2004. <http://www.ecosa.org/csi/glossary.nsf>.
5. Baker SP, O'Neil B, Ginsburg MJ, Li G. The injury fact book. Second ed. New York: Oxford University Press. 1992.
6. Anderson RN, Smith BL. Deaths: leading causes for 2001. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 52 no 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
7. Arias E, Anderson RN, Kung HC, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD. Deaths: final data for 2001. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 52 no 9. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
8. Arias E, Smith BL. Deaths: preliminary data for 2001. *National vital statistics reports*; vol 51 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
9. National Center for Health Statistics. ICD–10 Cause-of-death lists for tabulating mortality statistics, updated October 2002. NCHS instruction manual, part 9. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
10. World Health Organization. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1992.
11. National Center for Health Statistics. Model state vital statistics act and regulations: 1992 revision. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1995.
12. National Center for Health Statistics. Medical examiners' and coroners' handbook on death registration and fetal death reporting. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
13. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity. *Federal Register* 62FR58782–58790. October 30, 1997. Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html>.
14. Office of Management and Budget. Race and ethnic standards for Federal statistics and administrative reporting. *Statistical Policy Directive* 15. 1977.
15. Ingram DD, Weed JA, Parker JD, Hamilton BE, et al. U.S. census 2000 population with bridged race categories. *Vital Health Stat* 2(135). 2003.
16. Schenker N, Parker JD. From single-race reporting to multiple-race reporting: Using imputation methods to bridge the transition. *Statistics in Medicine*. 22:1571–87. 2003.
17. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommended framework for presenting injury mortality data. *MMWR* 46(RR14): 1–30. 1997. <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00049162.htm>.
18. National Center for Health Statistics. Proceedings of the international collaborative effort on injury statistics: volume I. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1995.
19. Fingerhut LA, Cox CS, Warner M, et al. International comparative analysis of injury mortality: Findings from the ICE on injury statistics. *Advance data from vital and health statistics*; no 303. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.
20. National Center for Health Statistics. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/ice/matrix10.htm>. 2002.
21. National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple causes of death in the United States. Monthly vital statistics report; vol 32 no 10 supp 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1984.
22. National Center for Health Statistics. Computer edits for mortality data, effective 1999. NCHS instruction manual, part 11. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.
23. Barell V, Aharonson-Daniel L, Fingerhut LA, Mackenzie EJ, et al. An introduction to the Barell body region by nature of injury diagnosis matrix. *Inj Prev* 8:91–96. 2002.
24. National Center for Health Statistics. Proceedings of the International Collaborative Effort on Injury Statistics, Volume IV. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
25. National Center for Health Statistics. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/terrorism_code.htm. 2002.
26. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. New classification for deaths and injuries involving terrorism. *MMWR* 51(Special Issue): 18–9. 2002.
27. Moyer LA, Boyle CA, Pollock DA. Validity of death certificates for injury related causes of death 130:1024–32. 1989.
28. Romano PS, McLoughlin E. Unspecified injuries on death certificates: a source of bias in injury research. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 136:863–72. 1992.
29. Barber C, Hemenway D, Hochstadt J, Azrael D. Underestimates of unintentional firearm fatalities: comparing supplementary homicide report data with the National Vital Statistics System. *Injury Prevention* 8:252–6. 2002.
30. Institute of Medicine. *Medicolegal death investigation system: workshop summary*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press. 2003.
31. Tolson GC, Barnes JM, Gay GA, Kowaleski JL. The 1989 revision of the U.S. standard certificates and reports. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 4(28). 1991.
32. National Center for Health Statistics. Technical appendix. *Vital statistics of the United States, 1989, vol II, mortality, part A*. Washington: Public Health Service. 1993.
33. National Center for Health Statistics. Comparability of mortality statistics for the Sixth and Seventh Revisions, United States, 1958. *Vital Statistics—Special reports*; vol 51 no 4. Washington, DC: Public Health Service. 1965.
34. Klebba AJ, Dolman AB. Comparability of mortality statistics for the Seventh and Eighth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases, United States. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 2(66). 1975.
35. Klebba AJ, Scott JH. Estimates of selected comparability ratios based on dual coding of 1976 death certificates by the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases. *Monthly vital statistics report*; vol 28 no 11 supp. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. 1980.

36. Anderson RN, Miniño AM, Hoyert DL, Rosenberg HM. Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates. National vital statistics reports; vol 49 no 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
37. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics, instructions for classifying the underlying cause of death. NCHS instruction manual; part 2a. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
38. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics, instructions for classifying multiple causes of death. NCHS instruction manual; part 2b. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
39. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics, ICD-10 ACME decision tables for classifying underlying causes of death. NCHS instruction manual; part 2c. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
40. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics, data entry instructions for the mortality medical indexing, classification, and retrieval system (MICAR). NCHS instruction manual; part 2g. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
41. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital statistics, dictionary of valid terms for the mortality medical indexing, classification, and retrieval system (MICAR). NCHS instruction manual; part 2h. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
42. Chamblee RF, Evans MC. TRANSAX, the NCHS system for producing multiple cause-of-death statistics, 1968-78. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(20). 1986.
43. National Center for Health Statistics. ICD-10 TRANSAX disease reference tables for classifying multiple cause of death. NCHS instruction manual; part 2f. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service. Published annually.
44. World Health Organization. Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, Ninth Revision. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1977.
45. Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999.
46. Sorlie PD, Rogot E, Johnson NJ. Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate. Epidemiology 3(2):181-4. 1992.
47. Poe GS, Powell-Griner E, McLaughlin JK, et al. Comparability of the death certificate and the 1986 national mortality followback survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(118). 1993.
48. Hogan H. The 1990 post-enumeration survey: Operations and results. J Am Stat Assoc 48(423):1047-60. 1993.
49. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2001, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>. 2003.
50. U.S. Census Bureau. Unpublished census file. State-Age-Sex 2000-2001_v2002.xls. Estimates of the United States population by age, sex, and State: 2000 and 2001. Washington: U.S. Census Bureau. 2003.
51. Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age standardization of death rates: Implementation of the year 2000 standard. National vital statistics reports; vol 47 no 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.
52. Chiang CL. Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. New York: Wiley. 1968.
53. Brillinger DR. The natural variability of vital rates and associated statistics. Biometrics 42:693-734. 1986.
54. National Center for Health Statistics. Technical appendix. Vital statistics of the United States. Washington: Public Health Service. Published annually. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dataawh/statab/pubd/ta.htm>.
55. Fay MP, Feuer EJ. Confidence intervals for directly standardized rates: a method based on the gamma distribution. Stat Med 16:791-801. 1997.
56. Schenker N, Gentleman JF. On judging the significance of differences by examining the overlap between confidence intervals. The American Statistician 55:182-6. 2001.
57. Arnold SF. Mathematical Statistics. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 1990.

List of Detailed Tables

1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001	21
2. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001	23
3. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001	26
4. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001	29
5. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001	32
6. Crude death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001	36
7. Crude death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001.	39
8. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001	42
9. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001	45
10. Deaths due to injury for single years of age by intent of death and sex: United States, 2001	48
11. Death rates due to injury for single years of age by intent of death and sex: United States, 2001	50
12. Deaths due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001	52
13. Crude death rates due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001	54
14. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001.	56
15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001	58
16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001	64
17. Number of deaths with any mention and total mentions of specified poisoning or toxic effects by intent of death: United States, 2001	70
18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001	71

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate ¹
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ²	157,078	55.2	55.1
Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	101,537	35.7	35.7
Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0) ²	30,622	10.8	10.7
Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ²	20,308	7.1	7.1
Undetermined (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,198	1.5	1.5
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	413	0.1	0.2
Cut/pierce (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,532	0.9	0.9
Unintentional (W25–W29,W45)	85	0.0	0.0
Suicide (X78)	458	0.2	0.2
Homicide (X99)	1,971	0.7	0.7
Undetermined (Y28)	18	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	–	*	*
Drowning (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	3,923	1.4	1.4
Unintentional (W65–W74)	3,281	1.2	1.1
Suicide (X71)	339	0.1	0.1
Homicide (X92)	68	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y21)	235	0.1	0.1
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	5.5	5.6
Unintentional (W00–W19)	15,019	5.3	5.3
Suicide (X80)	651	0.2	0.2
Homicide (Y01)	17	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	77	0.0	0.0
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00–X19,X76–X77,X97–X98,Y26–Y27,Y36.3) ³	3,796	1.3	1.3
Unintentional (X00–X19)	3,423	1.2	1.2
Suicide (X76–X77)	148	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.3,X97–X98)	148	0.1	0.0
Undetermined (Y26–Y27)	77	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	–	*	*
Fire/flame (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,673	1.3	1.3
Unintentional (X00–X09)	3,309	1.2	1.2
Suicide (X76)	147	0.1	0.1
Homicide (X97)	141	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y26)	76	0.0	0.0
Hot object/substance (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	123	0.0	0.0
Unintentional (X10–X19)	114	0.0	0.0
Suicide (X77)	1	*	*
Homicide (X98)	7	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	1	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	10.4	10.3
Unintentional (W32–W34)	802	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X72–X74)	16,869	5.9	5.9
Homicide (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,348	4.0	3.9
Undetermined (Y22–Y24)	231	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	323	0.1	0.1
Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ⁴	648	0.2	0.2
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ²	49,827	17.5	17.4
Unintentional (V01–V99)	46,706	16.4	16.3
Suicide (X82)	91	0.0	0.0
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ²	3,008	1.1	1.0
Undetermined (Y32)	22	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
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) ⁴	42,443	14.9	14.9
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ⁴	19,270	6.8	6.8
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁴	2,976	1.0	1.0
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁴	585	0.2	0.2
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ⁴	4,822	1.7	1.7
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ⁴	15	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ⁴	14,775	5.2	5.2
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ⁴	207	0.1	0.1
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06,V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁴	1,249	0.4	0.4
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	1,493	0.5	0.5
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,294	0.5	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate ¹
Suicide (X82)	91	0.0	0.0
Homicide (Y03)	86	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y32)	22	0.0	0.0
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1) ²	4,435	1.6	1.5
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,513	0.5	0.5
Homicide (*U01.1) ²	2,922	1.0	1.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64,W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57) ⁴	1,427	0.5	0.5
Overexertion (X50) ⁴	8	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69,X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	22,242	7.8	7.8
Unintentional (X40–X49)	14,078	4.9	4.9
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,191	1.8	1.8
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	64	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	2,909	1.0	1.0
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	–	*	*
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,244	0.4	0.4
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	898	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X79)	2	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	341	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y29)	3	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	–	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	4.4	4.4
Unintentional (W75–W84)	5,555	2.0	2.0
Suicide (X70)	6,198	2.2	2.2
Homicide (X91)	690	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y20)	131	0.0	0.0
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91, X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85) ²	2,061	0.7	0.7
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,Y85)	1,355	0.5	0.5
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ²	283	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	316	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	42	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	65	0.0	0.0
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8,*U02,X58,X83,X08,Y33,Y35.6, Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	2,299	0.8	0.8
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	1,034	0.4	0.4
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	246	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	831	0.3	0.3
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	163	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	25	0.0	0.0
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	9,160	3.2	3.2
Unintentional (X59)	7,218	2.5	2.5
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	146	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,506	0.5	0.5
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	290	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	–	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

– Quantity zero.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

²Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

³Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

⁴Death is unintentional.

Table 2. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All injury (*U01-*U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89) ²	157,078	1,391	2,173	1,444	2,048	10,314	13,866	22,948	28,360	22,796	12,242	39,311	10,908	15,312	13,091
Unintentional (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	101,537	976	1,714	1,283	1,553	6,646	7,765	11,839	15,945	13,344	7,658	32,694	7,835	12,688	12,171
Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ²	30,622	...	...	7	272	1,611	2,360	5,070	6,635	5,942	3,317	5,393	2,432	2,192	769
Homicide (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ²	20,308	332	415	137	189	1,899	3,398	5,204	4,268	2,467	1,018	949	532	312	105
Undetermined (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,198	83	44	17	34	132	280	728	1,396	990	225	251	99	108	44
Legal intervention/war (Y35-Y36,Y89[0..1])	413	-	-	-	-	26	63	107	116	53	24	24	10	12	2
Cut/pierce (W25-W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,532	2	14	8	18	168	344	537	587	401	183	267	128	105	34
Unintentional (W25-W29,W45)	85	-	4	-	2	1	3	7	10	16	10	32	9	17	6
Suicide (X78)	458	...	...	-	-	2	22	52	116	115	60	91	39	36	16
Homicide (X99)	1,971	2	10	8	16	165	316	472	458	266	112	143	79	52	12
Undetermined (Y28)	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	4	1	1	1	-	-
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (W65-W74,X71,X92,Y21)	3,923	90	481	176	171	347	325	463	592	486	264	485	200	195	90
Unintentional (W65-W74)	3,281	68	458	168	165	322	274	374	462	359	206	391	159	157	75
Suicide (X71)	339	...	...	-	1	13	29	48	69	71	39	69	32	24	13
Homicide (X92)	68	16	14	5	2	4	5	6	8	5	-	2	2	-	-
Undetermined (Y21)	235	6	9	3	3	8	17	35	53	51	19	23	7	14	2
Fall (W00-W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	29	33	34	37	131	222	466	809	1,170	1,082	11,746	1,887	4,493	5,366
Unintentional (W00-W19)	15,019	23	32	33	33	88	168	340	647	1,024	1,004	11,623	1,833	4,440	5,350
Suicide (X80)	651	...	...	-	4	37	47	109	139	129	73	112	50	47	15
Homicide (Y01)	17	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	-
Undetermined (Y30)	77	6	1	-	-	5	6	15	19	12	4	9	3	5	1
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00-X19, X76-X77,X97-X98,Y26-Y27,Y36.3) ³	3,796	53	262	175	97	85	152	310	531	511	430	1,184	443	461	280
Unintentional (X00-X19)	3,423	50	230	164	88	76	138	250	448	434	395	1,147	427	447	273
Suicide (X76-X77)	148	...	...	-	1	3	5	33	39	40	13	14	7	6	1
Homicide (*U01.3,X97-X98)	148	-	24	8	7	6	8	16	30	20	15	13	8	3	2
Undetermined (Y26-Y27)	77	3	8	3	1	-	1	11	14	17	7	10	1	5	4
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire/flare (X00-X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,673	53	255	175	97	85	145	307	523	495	413	1,119	426	437	256
Unintentional (X00-X09)	3,309	50	225	164	88	76	133	247	441	419	378	1,085	411	423	251
Suicide (X76)	147	...	...	-	1	3	5	33	39	40	13	13	7	6	-
Homicide (X97)	141	-	22	8	7	6	16	29	20	15	11	7	3	1	1
Undetermined (Y26)	76	3	8	3	1	-	1	11	14	16	7	10	1	5	4
Hot object/substance (X10-X19,X77,X98,Y27)	123	-	7	-	-	-	7	3	8	16	17	65	17	24	24
Unintentional (X10-X19)	114	-	5	-	-	-	5	3	7	15	17	62	16	24	22
Suicide (X77)	1	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Homicide (X98)	7	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1
Undetermined (Y27)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Firearm (*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74, X93-X95,Y22-Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	11	70	79	254	2,523	4,164	6,137	5,288	4,120	2,544	4,364	1,998	1,803	563
Unintentional (W32-W34)	802	-	15	18	39	110	96	122	146	103	69	82	33	41	8
Suicide (X72-X74)	16,869	...	...	-	90	838	1,292	2,564	3,030	3,023	2,083	3,943	1,758	1,648	537
Homicide (*U01.4,X93-X95)	11,348	11	55	59	121	1,525	2,675	3,308	1,978	934	364	307	192	99	16
Undetermined (Y22-Y24)	231	-	-	2	4	24	40	48	50	29	12	22	10	11	1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	323	-	-	-	-	26	61	95	84	31	16	10	5	4	1
Machinery (W24,W30-W31) ⁴	648	-	9	5	10	14	36	83	111	114	109	157	85	58	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All transport . . . (*U01.1,V01-V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ²	49,827	151	678	769	1,055	5,401	5,857	8,233	8,779	6,787	4,058	8,016	3,285	3,468	1,263
Unintentional (V01-V99)	46,706	151	673	765	1,050	5,372	5,723	7,373	7,690	6,124	3,796	7,946	3,235	3,453	1,258
Suicide (X82)	91	...	...	-	1	10	7	16	25	16	11	5	1	2	2
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ²	3,008	-	5	3	4	15	124	842	1,061	644	250	60	46	11	3
Undetermined (Y32)	22	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	3	3	1	5	3	2	-
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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) ⁴	42,443	139	558	660	884	5,106	5,407	6,759	6,891	5,422	3,328	7,256	2,888	3,179	1,189
Occupant (V30-V79[.4-.9],V83-V86[.0-.3]) ⁴	19,270	82	218	261	391	2,660	2,656	3,053	2,924	2,264	1,456	3,300	1,350	1,400	550
Motorcyclist (V20-V28[.3-.9],V29[.4-.9]) ⁴	2,976	-	1	7	26	165	442	789	739	540	183	84	60	19	5
Pedal cyclist (V12-V14[.3-.9],V19[.4-.6]) ⁴	585	-	1	42	61	58	30	65	111	100	53	61	36	19	6
Pedestrian (V02-V04[.1-.9],V09.2) ⁴	4,822	7	169	152	193	255	318	545	879	763	477	1,042	392	474	176
Other (V80[.3-.5],V81.1,V82.1) ⁴	15	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	-	3	-	3	-
Unspecified (V87[.0-.8],V89.2) ⁴	14,775	50	169	198	212	1,966	1,959	2,305	2,236	1,752	1,159	2,766	1,050	1,264	452
Pedal cyclist, other (V10-V11,V12-V14[.0-.2], V15-V18,V19[.0-.3,.8,.9]) ⁴	207	1	2	9	18	6	15	23	35	47	26	25	19	5	1
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02-V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁴	1,249	3	81	26	38	66	73	160	238	192	117	245	94	113	38
Other land transport (V20-V28[.0-.2], V29-V79[.0-.3],V80[.0-.2,.6-.9],V81-V82[.0,.2-.9], V83-V86[.4-.9],V87.9,V88[.0-.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9], X82,Y03,Y32)	1,493	4	15	51	85	152	145	210	245	184	140	262	114	120	28
Unintentional (V20-V28[.0-.2], V29-V79[.0-.3],V80[.0-.2,.6-.9],V81-V82 [.0,.2-.9],V83-V86[.4-.9],V87.9,V88[.0-.9], V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,294	4	13	48	83	125	125	172	204	150	127	243	106	113	24
Suicide (X82)	91	...	...	-	1	10	7	16	25	16	11	5	1	2	2
Homicide (Y03)	86	-	2	2	1	13	10	20	13	15	1	9	4	3	2
Undetermined (Y32)	22	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	3	3	1	5	3	2	-
Other transport (*U01.1,V90-V99,Y36.1) ²	4,435	4	22	23	30	71	217	1,081	1,370	942	447	228	170	51	7
Unintentional (V90-V99)	1,513	4	19	22	27	69	103	259	322	313	198	177	128	43	6
Homicide (*U01.1) ²	2,922	-	3	1	3	2	114	822	1,048	629	249	51	42	8	1
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural/environmental (W42-W43,W53-W64, W92-W99,X20-X39,X51-X57) ⁴	1,427	21	42	12	19	20	34	83	174	219	163	621	180	233	208
Overexertion (X50) ⁴	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	1
Poisoning (*U01[.6-.7],X40-X49,X60-X69, X85-X90,Y10-Y19,Y35.2)	22,242	32	41	23	54	598	1,346	3,813	7,712	5,756	1,518	1,333	602	486	245
Unintentional (X40-X49)	14,078	15	31	18	32	406	956	2,507	5,036	3,547	798	722	291	279	152
Suicide (X60-X69)	5,191	...	...	-	10	117	220	753	1,541	1,439	578	530	271	180	79
Homicide (*U01[.6-.7],X85-X90)	64	10	3	4	3	2	2	4	14	9	5	8	5	-	3
Undetermined (Y10-Y19)	2,909	7	7	1	9	73	168	549	1,121	761	137	73	35	27	11
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by or against (W20-W22,W50-W52, X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,244	18	42	25	11	48	76	167	260	269	134	193	92	66	35
Unintentional (W20-W22,W50-W52)	898	8	31	25	11	32	51	116	173	193	106	152	71	53	28

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Suicide (X79)	2	...	...	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (Y00, Y04)	341	10	11	–	–	16	24	49	85	76	28	41	21	13	7
Undetermined (Y29)	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation (W75–W84, X70, X91, Y20)	12,574	701	163	64	252	661	850	1,673	2,039	1,510	819	3,838	883	1,490	1,465
Unintentional (W75–W84)	5,555	614	138	44	68	65	80	156	344	461	381	3,204	595	1,248	1,361
Suicide (X70)	6,198	...	...	6	163	551	684	1,373	1,534	952	392	543	238	212	93
Homicide (X91)	690	40	18	10	6	39	76	132	145	88	45	87	47	29	11
Undetermined (Y20)	131	47	7	4	15	6	10	12	16	9	1	4	3	1	–
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5], *U03.0, W23, W35–W41, W44, W49, W85–W91, X75, X81, X96, Y02, Y05–Y07, Y25, Y31, Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8], Y85) ²	2,061	122	103	26	19	91	135	321	432	350	173	283	121	122	40
Unintentional (W23, W35–W41, W44, W49, W85–W91, Y85)	1,355	5	23	14	15	52	86	224	320	249	136	231	96	104	31
Suicide (*U03.0, X75, X81) ²	283	...	...	–	–	21	33	65	55	64	20	20	11	7	2
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5], X96, Y02, Y05–Y07)	316	117	80	12	4	15	9	13	21	15	6	24	11	6	7
Undetermined (Y25, Y31)	42	–	–	–	–	3	7	8	7	6	3	7	3	4	–
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	29	16	8	1	–	1	–
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8, *U02, X58, X83, Y08, Y33, Y35.6, Y86–Y87, Y89[.0–.1])	2,299	21	61	18	18	75	95	263	365	397	213	773	212	307	254
Unintentional (X58, Y86)	1,034	–	7	6	6	15	18	57	110	139	98	578	133	235	210
Suicide (X83, Y87.0)	246	...	...	1	1	11	11	33	52	67	28	42	18	16	8
Homicide (*U01.8, *U02, Y08, Y87.1)	831	19	49	8	9	46	59	156	166	155	75	89	41	29	19
Undetermined (Y33, Y87.2)	163	2	5	3	2	3	5	16	34	30	12	51	15	20	16
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6, Y89[.0,.1])	25	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	–	13	5	7	1
Unspecified (*U01.9, *U03.9, X59, X84, Y09, Y34, Y35.7, Y36.9, Y89.9)	9,160	140	174	30	33	152	229	398	681	704	550	6,049	792	2,024	3,233
Unintentional (X59)	7,218	21	21	11	15	73	101	146	274	360	385	5,806	688	1,922	3,196
Suicide (*U03.9, X84)	146	...	...	–	1	8	10	23	34	26	20	24	7	14	3
Homicide (*U01.9, Y09)	1,506	107	146	19	17	65	99	204	298	250	117	173	79	69	25
Undetermined (Y34, Y89.9)	290	12	7	–	–	6	19	25	75	68	28	46	18	19	9
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7, Y36.9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

¹Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups.

²Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

³Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

⁴Death is unintentional.

Table 3. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001

[Crude rates per 100,000 population. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All injury (*U01-U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89) ²	55.2	34.5	14.2	7.2	9.8	50.9	70.5	57.9	63.0	58.2	48.4	111.4	59.6	121.8	297.3
Unintentional (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	35.7	24.2	11.2	6.4	7.4	32.8	39.5	29.9	35.4	34.1	30.3	92.6	42.8	100.9	276.4
Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ²	10.8	...	...	*	1.3	7.9	12.0	12.8	14.7	15.2	13.1	15.3	13.3	17.4	17.5
Homicide (*U01-U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ²	7.1	8.2	2.7	0.7	0.9	9.4	17.3	13.1	9.5	6.3	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4
Undetermined (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	2.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	3.1	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0
Legal intervention/war (Y35-Y36,Y89[0..1])	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Cut/pierce (W25-W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	0.9	*	*	*	*	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Unintentional (W25-W29,W45)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Suicide (X78)	0.2	...	...	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	*
Homicide (X99)	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	*
Undetermined (Y28)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drowning (W65-W74,X71,X92,Y21)	1.4	2.2	3.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.0
Unintentional (W65-W74)	1.2	1.7	3.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.7
Suicide (X71)	0.1	...	...	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*
Homicide (X92)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y21)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*
Fall (W00-W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	5.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	3.0	4.3	33.3	10.3	35.7	121.9
Unintentional (W00-W19)	5.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.6	4.0	32.9	10.0	35.3	121.5
Suicide (X80)	0.2	...	...	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	*
Homicide (Y01)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00-X19, X76-X77,X97-X98,Y26-Y27,Y36.3) ³	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.4	3.7	6.4
Unintentional (X00-X19)	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.3	3.6	6.2
Suicide (X76-X77)	0.1	...	...	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.3,X97-X98)	0.1	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y26-Y27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/flame (X00-X09,X76,X97,Y26)	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	3.2	2.3	3.5	5.8
Unintentional (X00-X09)	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.2	3.4	5.7
Suicide (X76)	0.1	...	...	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X97)	0.0	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y26)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hot object/substance (X10-X19,X77,X98,Y27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.5
Unintentional (X10-X19)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.5
Suicide (X77)	*	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X98)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74,X93-X95, Y22-Y24,Y35.0)	10.4	*	0.5	0.4	1.2	12.4	21.2	15.5	11.7	10.5	10.1	12.4	10.9	14.3	12.8
Unintentional (W32-W34)	0.3	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Suicide (X72-X74)	5.9	...	...	*	0.4	4.1	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.7	8.2	11.2	9.6	13.1	12.2
Homicide (*U01.4,X93-X95)	4.0	*	0.4	0.3	0.6	7.5	13.6	8.4	4.4	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	*
Undetermined (Y22-Y24)	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Machinery (W24,W30-W31) ⁴	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	*
All transport (*U01.1,V01-V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ²	17.5	3.7	4.4	3.8	5.1	26.6	29.8	20.8	19.5	17.3	16.0	22.7	17.9	27.6	28.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Unintentional (V01–V99)	16.4	3.7	4.4	3.8	5.0	26.5	29.1	18.6	17.1	15.6	15.0	22.5	17.7	27.5	28.6
Suicide (X82)	0.0	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ²	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	*	*
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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) ⁴	14.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	4.2	25.2	27.5	17.1	15.3	13.8	13.1	20.6	15.8	25.3	27.0
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[0–.3]) ⁴	6.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.9	13.1	13.5	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.8	9.4	7.4	11.1	12.5
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁴	1.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	*	*
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁴	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ⁴	1.7	*	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.8	4.0
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (V87[0–.8],V89.2) ⁴	5.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	9.7	10.0	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.6	7.8	5.7	10.1	10.3
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11, V12–V14[0–.2],V15–V18,V19[0–.3,.8,.9]) ⁴	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[0],V05,V06, V09[0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁴	0.4	*	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9
Other land transport (V20–V28[0–.2], V29–V79[0–.3],V80[0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[0–.9],V89[0,.1,.3,.9], X82,Y03,Y32)	0.5	*	*	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6
Unintentional (V20–V28[0–.2],V29–V79[0–.3], V80[0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[0,.2–.9],V83–V86 [.4–.9],V87.9,V88[0–.9],V89[0,.1,.3,.9])	0.5	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5
Suicide (X82)	0.0	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y03)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1) ²	1.6	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	*
Unintentional (V90–V99)	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	*
Homicide (*U01.1) ²	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64, W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57) ⁴	0.5	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.9	4.7
Overexertion (X50) ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69, X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	7.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.0	6.8	9.6	17.1	14.7	6.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.6
Unintentional (X40–X49)	4.9	*	0.2	*	0.2	2.0	4.9	6.3	11.2	9.1	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	3.5
Suicide (X60–X69)	1.8	...	...	*	*	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.4	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52, X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	0.4	*	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	0.3	*	0.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Suicide (X79)	*	...	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by age: United States, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All ages ¹	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Undetermined (Y29)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	4.4	17.4	1.1	0.3	1.2	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.2	10.9	4.8	11.8	33.3
Unintentional (W75–W84)	2.0	15.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	9.1	3.2	9.9	30.9
Suicide (X70)	2.2	...	...	*	0.8	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.1
Homicide (X91)	0.2	1.0	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	*
Undetermined (Y20)	0.0	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5], *U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85) ²	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.1	*	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,Y85)	0.5	*	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ²	0.1	...	...	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	0.1	2.9	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8, *U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	0.8	0.5	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.4	5.8
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.9	4.8
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	0.1	...	...	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	0.3	*	0.3	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	*
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.2	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	3.2	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.2	17.1	4.3	16.1	73.4
Unintentional (X59)	2.5	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	16.5	3.8	15.3	72.6
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	0.1	...	...	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	0.5	2.7	1.0	*	*	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

... Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups.

²Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

³Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

⁴Death is unintentional.

Table 4. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All injury (*U01-*U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89) ¹	157,078	109,516	47,562	128,763	88,656	40,107	23,376	17,504	5,872	1,947	1,354	593	2,992	2,002	990
Unintentional (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	101,537	66,060	35,477	85,964	55,493	30,471	12,462	8,537	3,925	1,361	908	453	1,750	1,122	628
Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ¹	30,622	24,672	5,950	27,710	22,328	5,382	1,957	1,627	330	321	259	62	634	458	176
Homicide (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ¹	20,308	15,555	4,753	11,328	8,254	3,074	8,226	6,780	1,446	211	146	65	543	375	168
Undetermined (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,198	2,833	1,365	3,453	2,283	1,170	646	480	166	43	32	11	56	38	18
Legal intervention/war (Y35-Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	413	396	17	308	298	10	85	80	5	11	9	2	9	9	-
Cut/pierce (W25-W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,532	1,839	693	1,605	1,183	422	798	573	225	45	33	12	84	50	34
Unintentional (W25-W29,W45)	85	75	10	72	62	10	11	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Suicide (X78)	458	379	79	413	345	68	27	22	5	3	3	-	15	9	6
Homicide (X99)	1,971	1,375	596	1,104	767	337	759	539	220	41	29	12	67	40	27
Undetermined (Y28)	18	10	8	16	9	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning (W65-W74,X71,X92,Y21)	3,923	2,980	943	3,005	2,249	756	693	564	129	57	49	8	168	118	50
Unintentional (W65-W74)	3,281	2,560	721	2,515	1,936	579	579	478	101	52	46	6	135	100	35
Suicide (X71)	339	211	128	269	163	106	49	37	12	2	2	-	19	9	10
Homicide (X92)	68	44	24	41	28	13	22	15	7	2	-	2	3	1	2
Undetermined (Y21)	235	165	70	180	122	58	43	34	9	1	1	-	11	8	3
Fall (W00-W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	8,598	7,166	14,437	7,747	6,690	939	608	331	93	55	38	295	188	107
Unintentional (W00-W19)	15,019	8,089	6,930	13,827	7,331	6,496	854	547	307	86	51	35	252	160	92
Suicide (X80)	651	443	208	542	366	176	69	52	17	2	1	1	38	24	14
Homicide (Y01)	17	12	5	11	9	2	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undetermined (Y30)	77	54	23	57	41	16	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	4	1
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00-X19, X76-X77,X97-X98,Y26-Y27,Y36.3) ²	3,796	2,289	1,507	2,722	1,635	1,087	983	592	391	50	34	16	41	28	13
Unintentional (X00-X19)	3,423	2,056	1,367	2,474	1,477	997	871	526	345	46	31	15	32	22	10
Suicide (X76-X77)	148	102	46	121	84	37	22	13	9	-	-	-	5	5	-
Homicide (*U01.3,X97-X98)	148	89	59	76	43	33	68	44	24	3	2	1	1	-	1
Undetermined (Y26-Y27)	77	42	35	51	31	20	22	9	13	1	1	-	3	1	2
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire/flame (X00-X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,673	2,227	1,446	2,633	1,593	1,040	951	574	377	49	33	16	40	27	13
Unintentional (X00-X09)	3,309	1,998	1,311	2,387	1,436	951	846	511	335	45	30	15	31	21	10
Suicide (X76)	147	101	46	120	83	37	22	13	9	-	-	-	5	5	-
Homicide (X97)	141	86	55	75	43	32	62	41	21	3	2	1	1	-	1
Undetermined (Y26)	76	42	34	51	31	20	21	9	12	1	1	-	3	1	2
Hot object/substance (X10-X19,X77,X98,Y27)	123	62	61	89	42	47	32	18	14	1	1	-	1	1	-
Unintentional (X10-X19)	114	58	56	87	41	46	25	15	10	1	1	-	1	1	-
Suicide (X77)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide (X98)	7	3	4	1	-	1	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undetermined (Y27)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearm (*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74,X93-X95, Y22-Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	25,480	4,093	21,760	18,527	3,233	7,184	6,438	746	240	196	44	389	319	70
Unintentional (W32-W34)	802	690	112	675	580	95	112	99	13	9	6	3	6	5	1
Suicide (X72-X74)	16,869	14,758	2,111	15,467	13,521	1,946	1,091	971	120	132	115	17	179	151	28
Homicide (*U01.4,X93-X95)	11,348	9,532	1,816	5,188	4,042	1,146	5,885	5,279	606	87	64	23	188	147	41
Undetermined (Y22-Y24)	231	190	41	188	150	38	32	29	3	4	4	-	7	7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	323	310	13	242	234	8	64	60	4	8	7	1	9	9	—
Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ³	648	618	30	594	565	29	35	34	1	9	9	—	10	10	—
All transport . . (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ¹	49,827	34,710	15,117	41,690	29,089	12,601	6,122	4,323	1,799	835	558	277	1,180	740	440
Unintentional (V01–V99)	46,706	32,354	14,352	39,071	27,053	12,018	5,817	4,141	1,676	826	553	273	992	607	385
Suicide (X82)	91	64	27	81	58	23	5	4	1	1	—	1	4	2	2
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ¹	3,008	2,276	732	2,519	1,965	554	298	176	122	8	5	3	183	130	53
Undetermined (Y32)	22	16	6	19	13	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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) ³	42,443	28,961	13,482	35,347	24,073	11,274	5,431	3,842	1,589	739	486	253	926	560	366
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ³	19,270	12,705	6,565	16,183	10,636	5,547	2,356	1,618	738	348	214	134	383	237	146
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ³	2,976	2,696	280	2,593	2,333	260	315	303	12	19	17	2	49	43	6
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ³	585	541	44	463	426	37	105	100	5	3	3	—	14	12	2
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ³	4,822	3,368	1,454	3,665	2,561	1,104	886	636	250	114	91	23	157	80	77
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ³	15	14	1	14	13	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ³	14,775	9,637	5,138	12,429	8,104	4,325	1,768	1,184	584	255	161	94	323	188	135
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2], V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ³	207	177	30	183	156	27	18	16	2	2	2	—	4	3	1
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ³	1,249	919	330	962	708	254	215	159	56	36	30	6	36	22	14
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9], X82,Y03,Y32)	1,493	1,210	283	1,347	1,106	241	94	68	26	34	23	11	18	13	5
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86 [.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,294	1,074	220	1,189	997	192	68	51	17	26	18	8	11	8	3
Suicide (X82)	91	64	27	81	58	23	5	4	1	1	—	1	4	2	2
Homicide (Y03)	86	56	30	58	38	20	19	11	8	7	5	2	2	2	—
Undetermined (Y32)	22	16	6	19	13	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1) ¹	4,435	3,443	992	3,851	3,046	805	364	238	126	24	17	7	196	142	54
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,513	1,223	290	1,390	1,119	271	85	73	12	23	17	6	15	14	1
Homicide (*U01.1) ¹	2,922	2,220	702	2,461	1,927	534	279	165	114	1	—	1	181	128	53
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64, W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57) ³	1,427	938	489	1,135	751	384	234	145	89	48	36	12	10	6	4
Overexertion (X50) ³	8	7	1	7	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69, X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	22,242	14,799	7,443	19,020	12,616	6,404	2,811	1,927	884	207	118	89	204	138	66
Unintentional (X40–X49)	14,078	9,885	4,193	11,662	8,232	3,430	2,169	1,490	679	149	90	59	98	73	25
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,191	2,972	2,219	4,851	2,784	2,067	214	119	95	42	18	24	84	51	33
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	64	37	27	43	23	20	18	11	7	—	—	—	3	3	—
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	2,909	1,905	1,004	2,464	1,577	887	410	307	103	16	10	6	19	11	8
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Struck by or against . . . (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79, Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,244	1,043	201	1,021	861	160	186	157	29	12	11	1	25	14	11
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	898	803	95	788	702	86	91	87	4	6	6	–	13	8	5
Suicide (X79)	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	341	237	104	229	156	73	94	70	24	6	5	1	12	6	6
Undetermined (Y29)	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	8,584	3,990	10,543	7,280	3,263	1,486	925	561	196	147	49	349	232	117
Unintentional (W75–W84)	5,555	3,042	2,513	4,609	2,501	2,108	825	471	354	56	29	27	65	41	24
Suicide (X70)	6,198	5,210	988	5,387	4,551	836	414	361	53	131	114	17	266	184	82
Homicide (X91)	690	244	446	454	165	289	212	70	142	7	3	4	17	6	11
Undetermined (Y20)	131	88	43	93	63	30	35	23	12	2	1	1	1	1	–
Other specified, classifiable . . (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0, W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,X75,X81, X96,Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85) ³	2,061	1,636	425	1,654	1,324	330	325	249	76	34	26	8	48	37	11
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,Y85)	1,355	1,125	230	1,142	945	197	165	140	25	18	16	2	30	24	6
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ¹	283	229	54	237	191	46	35	28	7	4	3	1	7	7	–
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	316	183	133	198	116	82	101	58	43	8	4	4	9	5	4
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	42	37	5	32	28	4	7	7	–	1	1	–	2	1	1
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36 [.0,.2,.4–.8])	65	62	3	45	44	1	17	16	1	3	2	1	–	–	–
Other specified, not elsewhere classified . . (*U01.8, *U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	2,299	1,599	700	1,720	1,171	549	486	358	128	42	31	11	51	39	12
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	1,034	689	345	883	586	297	109	74	35	19	15	4	23	14	9
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	246	197	49	210	168	42	23	17	6	3	2	1	10	10	–
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	831	576	255	473	306	167	324	245	79	17	11	6	17	14	3
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	163	113	50	133	91	42	26	18	8	3	3	–	1	1	–
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	25	24	1	21	20	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34, Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	9,160	4,396	4,764	7,850	3,652	4,198	1,093	610	483	79	51	28	138	83	55
Unintentional (X59)	7,218	3,129	4,089	6,510	2,766	3,744	589	293	296	36	19	17	83	51	32
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	146	105	41	130	95	35	8	3	5	1	1	–	7	6	1
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,506	950	556	992	634	358	439	270	169	32	23	9	43	23	20
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	290	212	78	218	157	61	57	44	13	10	8	2	5	3	2
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

²Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

³Death is unintentional.

Table 5. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36, Y85–Y87,Y89) ³	157,078	109,516	47,562	15,054	11,772	3,282	141,116	97,033	44,083	113,402	76,631	36,771	22,932	17,162	5,770
Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	101,537	66,060	35,477	9,523	7,157	2,366	91,522	58,528	32,994	76,262	48,180	28,082	12,239	8,381	3,858
Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0) ³	30,622	24,672	5,950	1,850	1,576	274	28,647	22,983	5,664	25,813	20,710	5,103	1,904	1,578	326
Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ³	20,308	15,555	4,753	3,331	2,756	575	16,726	12,608	4,118	7,928	5,453	2,475	8,077	6,658	1,419
Undetermined (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,198	2,833	1,365	283	216	67	3,876	2,586	1,290	3,155	2,054	1,101	629	467	162
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	413	396	17	67	67	–	345	328	17	244	234	10	83	78	5
Cut/pierce (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,532	1,839	693	452	363	89	2,066	1,466	600	1,164	826	338	780	561	219
Unintentional (W25–W29,W45)	85	75	10	7	7	–	78	68	10	66	56	10	10	10	–
Suicide (X78)	458	379	79	40	37	3	413	338	75	370	306	64	25	20	5
Homicide (X99)	1,971	1,375	596	403	319	84	1,559	1,050	509	714	455	259	744	530	214
Undetermined (Y28)	18	10	8	2	–	2	16	10	6	14	9	5	1	1	–
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	3,923	2,980	943	458	374	84	3,425	2,570	855	2,529	1,858	671	678	551	127
Unintentional (W65–W74)	3,281	2,560	721	421	348	73	2,832	2,188	644	2,082	1,577	505	570	471	99
Suicide (X71)	339	211	128	18	10	8	318	198	120	249	151	98	48	36	12
Homicide (X92)	68	44	24	7	7	–	61	37	24	35	22	13	21	14	7
Undetermined (Y21)	235	165	70	12	9	3	214	147	67	163	108	55	39	30	9
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	8,598	7,166	824	577	247	14,879	7,982	6,897	13,579	7,149	6,430	921	597	324
Unintentional (W00–W19)	15,019	8,089	6,930	757	525	232	14,204	7,527	6,677	13,037	6,785	6,252	837	537	300
Suicide (X80)	651	443	208	62	48	14	586	393	193	479	318	161	68	51	17
Homicide (Y01)	17	12	5	1	–	1	16	12	4	10	9	1	6	3	3
Undetermined (Y30)	77	54	23	4	4	–	73	50	23	53	37	16	10	6	4
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00–X19, X76–X77,X97–X98,Y26–Y27,Y36.3) ⁴	3,796	2,289	1,507	213	131	82	3,552	2,139	1,413	2,501	1,499	1,002	964	580	384
Unintentional (X00–X19)	3,423	2,056	1,367	186	114	72	3,210	1,926	1,284	2,281	1,358	923	854	516	338
Suicide (X76–X77)	148	102	46	15	9	6	133	93	40	107	76	31	21	12	9
Homicide (*U01.3,X97–X98)	148	89	59	8	7	1	139	81	58	68	36	32	67	43	24
Undetermined (Y26–Y27)	77	42	35	4	1	3	70	39	31	45	29	16	22	9	13
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/flame (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,673	2,227	1,446	202	125	77	3,440	2,083	1,357	2,423	1,463	960	932	562	370
Unintentional (X00–X09)	3,309	1,998	1,311	176	109	67	3,106	1,873	1,233	2,204	1,322	882	829	501	328
Suicide (X76)	147	101	46	14	8	6	133	93	40	107	76	31	21	12	9
Homicide (X97)	141	86	55	8	7	1	132	78	54	67	36	31	61	40	21
Undetermined (Y26)	76	42	34	4	1	3	69	39	30	45	29	16	21	9	12
Hot object/substance (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	123	62	61	11	6	5	112	56	56	78	36	42	32	18	14
Unintentional (X10–X19)	114	58	56	10	5	5	104	53	51	77	36	41	25	15	10
Suicide (X77)	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (X98)	7	3	4	–	–	–	7	3	4	1	–	1	6	3	3
Undetermined (Y27)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	25,480	4,093	3,087	2,774	313	26,341	22,573	3,768	18,676	15,760	2,916	7,063	6,323	740

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Unintentional (W32–W34)	802	690	112	86	76	10	715	613	102	591	506	85	110	97	13
Suicide (X72–X74)	16,869	14,758	2,111	798	731	67	16,020	13,978	2,042	14,648	12,771	1,877	1,069	949	120
Homicide (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,348	9,532	1,816	2,123	1,892	231	9,134	7,559	1,575	3,085	2,172	913	5,790	5,190	600
Undetermined (Y22–Y24)	231	190	41	21	16	5	208	172	36	166	133	33	31	28	3
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	323	310	13	59	59	–	264	251	13	186	178	8	63	59	4
Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ⁵	648	618	30	83	81	2	563	535	28	510	483	27	34	33	1
All transport . . (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ³	49,827	34,710	15,117	6,013	4,491	1,522	43,546	30,016	13,530	35,583	24,512	11,071	6,004	4,243	1,761
Unintentional (V01–V99)	46,706	32,354	14,352	5,729	4,294	1,435	40,805	27,929	12,876	33,327	22,734	10,593	5,715	4,071	1,644
Suicide (X82)	91	64	27	7	5	2	83	58	25	74	53	21	4	3	1
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ³	3,008	2,276	732	277	192	85	2,636	2,013	623	2,163	1,712	451	283	167	116
Undetermined (Y32)	22	16	6	–	–	–	22	16	6	19	13	6	2	2	–
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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) ⁵	42,443	28,961	13,482	5,164	3,896	1,268	37,127	24,952	12,175	30,162	20,153	10,009	5,349	3,785	1,564
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ⁵	19,270	12,705	6,565	2,550	1,883	667	16,671	10,788	5,883	13,636	8,755	4,881	2,324	1,592	732
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁵	2,976	2,696	280	210	200	10	2,758	2,489	269	2,381	2,132	249	313	301	12
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁵	585	541	44	87	83	4	493	453	40	373	340	33	103	98	5
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ⁵	4,822	3,368	1,454	887	679	208	3,887	2,650	1,237	2,752	1,854	898	868	627	241
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ⁵	15	14	1	3	3	–	11	10	1	11	10	1	–	–	–
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ⁵	14,775	9,637	5,138	1,427	1,048	379	13,307	8,562	4,745	11,009	7,062	3,947	1,741	1,167	574
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2], V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ⁵	207	177	30	34	31	3	169	142	27	146	122	24	17	15	2
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁵	1,249	919	330	184	158	26	1,049	747	302	775	547	228	205	150	55
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9] X82,Y03,Y32)	1,493	1,210	283	109	91	18	1,383	1,118	265	1,240	1,017	223	93	67	26
Unintentional . . (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86 [.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,294	1,074	220	90	75	15	1,204	999	205	1,101	924	177	68	51	17
Suicide (X82)	91	64	27	7	5	2	83	58	25	74	53	21	4	3	1
Homicide (Y03)	86	56	30	12	11	1	74	45	29	46	27	19	19	11	8
Undetermined (Y32)	22	16	6	–	–	–	22	16	6	19	13	6	2	2	–
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1)	4,435	3,443	992	522	315	207	3,818	3,057	761	3,260	2,673	587	340	226	114
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,513	1,223	290	257	134	123	1,256	1,089	167	1,143	988	155	76	70	6
Homicide (*U01.1)	2,922	2,220	702	265	181	84	2,562	1,968	594	2,117	1,685	432	264	156	108
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64, W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57) ⁴	1,427	938	489	86	66	20	1,318	854	464	1,032	672	360	229	141	88
Overexertion (X50) ⁴	8	7	1	1	1	–	7	6	1	6	5	1	1	1	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Poisoning (*U01[.6-.7],X40-X49,X60-X69, X85-X90,Y10-Y19,Y35.2)	22,242	14,799	7,443	1,655	1,278	377	20,434	13,396	7,038	17,286	11,269	6,017	2,749	1,879	870
Unintentional. (X40-X49)	14,078	9,885	4,193	1,324	1,061	263	12,631	8,720	3,911	10,269	7,111	3,158	2,122	1,452	670
Suicide (X60-X69)	5,191	2,972	2,219	177	103	74	4,993	2,852	2,141	4,665	2,671	1,994	206	114	92
Homicide (*U01[.6-.7],X85-X90)	64	37	27	3	1	2	61	36	25	40	22	18	18	11	7
Undetermined (Y10-Y19)	2,909	1,905	1,004	151	113	38	2,749	1,788	961	2,312	1,465	847	403	302	101
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by or against (W20-W22,W50-W52, X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,244	1,043	201	155	135	20	1,085	905	180	863	724	139	185	156	29
Unintentional. (W20-W22,W50-W52)	898	803	95	112	104	8	785	698	87	675	597	78	91	87	4
Suicide (X79)	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	341	237	104	43	31	12	295	204	91	184	124	60	93	69	24
Undetermined (Y29)	3	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation. (W75-W84,X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	8,584	3,990	1,056	793	263	11,449	7,740	3,709	9,463	6,467	2,996	1,461	908	553
Unintentional. (W75-W84)	5,555	3,042	2,513	276	167	109	5,252	2,855	2,397	4,320	2,322	1,998	815	465	350
Suicide (X70)	6,198	5,210	988	674	583	91	5,492	4,599	893	4,705	3,962	743	402	350	52
Homicide (X91)	690	244	446	94	34	60	586	207	379	355	128	227	209	70	139
Undetermined (Y20)	131	88	43	12	9	3	119	79	40	83	55	28	35	23	12
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5], *U03.0,W23,W35-W41,W44,W49,W85-W91, X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05-Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4-.8],Y85) ³	2,061	1,636	425	240	201	39	1,800	1,416	384	1,407	1,115	292	314	240	74
Unintentional. (W23,W35-W41,W44,W49, W85-W91,Y85)	1,355	1,125	230	144	131	13	1,203	987	216	996	812	184	161	137	24
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ³	283	229	54	35	29	6	240	192	48	198	158	40	31	24	7
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05-Y07)	316	183	133	56	36	20	258	146	112	143	80	63	99	57	42
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	42	37	5	2	2	-	38	33	5	28	24	4	7	7	-
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4-.8])	65	62	3	3	3	-	61	58	3	42	41	1	16	15	1
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8, *U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86-Y87,Y89[.0-.1])	2,299	1,599	700	202	157	45	2,084	1,432	652	1,515	1,012	503	477	351	126
Unintentional. (X58,Y86)	1,034	689	345	56	40	16	975	647	328	826	545	281	107	73	34
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	246	197	49	17	14	3	228	182	46	193	154	39	22	16	6
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	831	576	255	105	84	21	718	486	232	367	222	145	318	240	78
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	163	113	50	19	14	5	143	98	45	113	76	37	26	18	8
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	25	24	1	5	5	-	20	19	1	16	15	1	4	4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Deaths due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y0 9, Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	9,160	4,396	4,764	529	350	179	8,567	4,003	4,564	7,288	3,280	4,008	1,072	598	474
Unintentional. (X59)	7,218	3,129	4,089	255	142	113	6,944	2,975	3,969	6,244	2,617	3,627	583	290	293
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	146	105	41	7	7	—	139	98	41	123	88	35	8	3	5
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,506	950	556	211	153	58	1,263	777	486	764	471	293	429	264	165
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	290	212	78	56	48	8	221	153	68	157	104	53	52	41	11
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Figures for origin not stated are included in All origins but are not distributed among specified origins.

²Includes races other than white and black.

³Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

⁴Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

⁵Death is unintentional.

Table 6. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white or black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	All injury (*U01-U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89)1	55.2	78.3	32.8	55.4	77.3	34.1	62.8	98.8	30.1	63.7	88.8	38.8	24.5	33.8	15.8
Unintentional. (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	35.7	47.2	24.5	37.0	48.4	25.9	33.5	48.2	20.1	44.6	59.6	29.6	14.4	19.0	10.0
Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0)1	10.8	17.6	4.1	11.9	19.5	4.6	5.3	9.2	1.7	10.5	17.0	4.1	5.2	7.7	2.8
Homicide (*U01-U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1)1	7.1	11.1	3.3	4.9	7.2	2.6	22.1	38.3	7.4	6.9	9.6	4.2	4.5	6.3	2.7
Undetermined (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.1	*	0.5	0.6	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35-Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cut/pierce (W25-W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	*	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unintentional. (W25-W29,W45)	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X78)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X99)	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	*	0.5	0.7	0.4
Undetermined (Y28)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drowning. (W65-W74,X71,X92,Y21)	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.9	3.2	*	1.4	2.0	0.8
Unintentional. (W65-W74)	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.7	0.5	1.7	3.0	*	1.1	1.7	0.6
Suicide (X71)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X92)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y21)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fall (W00-W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	5.5	6.1	4.9	6.2	6.8	5.7	2.5	3.4	1.7	3.0	3.6	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.7
Unintentional. (W00-W19)	5.3	5.8	4.8	6.0	6.4	5.5	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.7	1.5
Suicide (X80)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.4	*
Homicide (Y01)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00-X19, X76-X77,X97-X98,Y26-Y27,Y36.3) ²	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.6	3.3	2.0	1.6	2.2	*	0.3	0.5	*
Unintentional. (X00-X19)	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	*	0.3	0.4	*
Suicide (X76-X77)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.3,X97-X98)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y26-Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/flare (X00-X09,X76,X97,Y26)	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	*	0.3	0.5	*
Unintentional. (X00-X09)	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	*	0.3	0.4	*
Suicide (X76)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X97)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y26)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hot object/substance (X10-X19,X77,X98,Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unintentional. (X10-X19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X77)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X98)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm. (*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74,X93-X95, Y22-Y24,Y35.0)	10.4	18.2	2.8	9.4	16.2	2.7	19.3	36.4	3.8	7.9	12.9	2.9	3.2	5.4	1.1
Unintentional. (W32-W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X72-X74)	5.9	10.6	1.5	6.7	11.8	1.7	2.9	5.5	0.6	4.3	7.5	*	1.5	2.6	0.4
Homicide (*U01.4,X93-X95)	4.0	6.8	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.0	15.8	29.8	3.1	2.8	4.2	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.7
Undetermined (Y22-Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white or black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ³	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ¹	17.5	24.8	10.4	17.9	25.4	10.7	16.5	24.4	9.2	27.3	36.6	18.1	9.7	12.5	7.0
Unintentional (V01–V99)	16.4	23.1	9.9	16.8	23.6	10.2	15.6	23.4	8.6	27.0	36.3	17.8	8.1	10.3	6.1
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ¹	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	*	*	*	1.5	2.2	0.8
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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) ³	14.9	20.7	9.3	15.2	21.0	9.6	14.6	21.7	8.2	24.2	31.9	16.5	7.6	9.5	5.8
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ³	6.8	9.1	4.5	7.0	9.3	4.7	6.3	9.1	3.8	11.4	14.0	8.8	3.1	4.0	2.3
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ³	1.0	1.9	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.8	1.7	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.7	*
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ³	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ³	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.4	3.6	1.3	3.7	6.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ³	5.2	6.9	3.5	5.3	7.1	3.7	4.8	6.7	3.0	8.3	10.6	6.1	2.6	3.2	2.2
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11, V12–V14[.0–.2],V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ³	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05, V06,V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ³	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.2	2.0	*	0.3	0.4	*
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9], X82,Y03,Y32)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.5	*	*	*	*
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86 [.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y03)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1) ¹	1.6	2.5	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	*	*	1.6	2.4	0.9
Unintentional (V90–V99)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.8	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1) ¹	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	*	*	*	1.5	2.2	0.8
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64, W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57) ³	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.4	*	*	*	*
Overexertion (X50) ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X6 9,X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	7.8	10.6	5.1	8.2	11.0	5.4	7.6	10.9	4.5	6.8	7.7	5.8	1.7	2.3	1.1
Unintentional (X40–X49)	4.9	7.1	2.9	5.0	7.2	2.9	5.8	8.4	3.5	4.9	5.9	3.9	0.8	1.2	0.4
Suicide (X60–X69)	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	*	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white or black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Struck by or against . . . (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79, Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X79)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y29)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.5	6.3	2.8	4.0	5.2	2.9	6.4	9.6	3.2	2.9	3.9	1.9
Unintentional (W75–W84)	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.4
Suicide (X70)	2.2	3.7	0.7	2.3	4.0	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.3	4.3	7.5	*	2.2	3.1	1.3
Homicide (X91)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y20)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified, classifiable . . (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0, W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,X75,X81, X96, Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85) ¹	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	*	0.4	0.6	*
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,Y85)	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	*
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ¹	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified, not elsewhere classified . . (*U01.8, *U02, X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	*	0.4	0.7	*
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34, Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.9
Unintentional (X59)	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	*	*	0.7	0.9	0.5
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.5	*	0.4	0.4	0.3
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

²Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

³Death is unintentional.

Table 7. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ³	55.2	78.3	32.8	40.7	61.9	18.3	56.9	80.3	34.7	57.3	79.0	36.4	64.4	101.3	30.9
Unintentional. (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	35.7	47.2	24.5	25.8	37.6	13.2	36.9	48.5	26.0	38.5	49.7	27.8	34.4	49.5	20.6
Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0) ³	10.8	17.6	4.1	5.0	8.3	1.5	11.6	19.0	4.5	13.0	21.4	5.0	5.3	9.3	1.7
Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ³	7.1	11.1	3.3	9.0	14.5	3.2	6.7	10.4	3.2	4.0	5.6	2.4	22.7	39.3	7.6
Undetermined (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.8	0.9
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	*
Cut/pierce (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.2	3.3	1.2
Unintentional. (W25–W29,W45)	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X78)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Homicide (X99)	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.1	3.1	1.1
Undetermined (Y28)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drowning (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.9	3.3	0.7
Unintentional. (W65–W74)	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.6	2.8	0.5
Suicide (X71)	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Homicide (X92)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	*	*
Undetermined (Y21)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	5.5	6.1	4.9	2.2	3.0	1.4	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.9	7.4	6.4	2.6	3.5	1.7
Unintentional. (W00–W19)	5.3	5.8	4.8	2.0	2.8	1.3	5.7	6.2	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.2	2.3	3.2	1.6
Suicide (X80)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Homicide (Y01)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00–X19, X76–X77,X97–X98,Y26–Y27,Y36.3) ⁴	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.7	3.4	2.1
Unintentional. (X00–X19)	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.4	3.0	1.8
Suicide (X76–X77)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Homicide (*U01.3,X97–X98)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Undetermined (Y26–Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/flare (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.6	3.3	2.0
Unintentional. (X00–X09)	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.3	3.0	1.8
Suicide (X76)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Homicide (X97)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Undetermined (Y26)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	*	*
Hot object/substance (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
Unintentional. (X10–X19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
Suicide (X77)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X98)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95, Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	10.4	18.2	2.8	8.3	14.6	1.7	10.6	18.7	3.0	9.4	16.3	2.9	19.8	37.3	4.0
Unintentional. (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Suicide (X72–X74)	5.9	10.6	1.5	2.2	3.8	0.4	6.5	11.6	1.6	7.4	13.2	1.9	3.0	5.6	0.6
Homicide (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.0	6.8	1.3	5.7	9.9	1.3	3.7	6.3	1.2	1.6	2.2	0.9	16.3	30.6	3.2
Undetermined (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	*
Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ⁵	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ³	17.5	24.8	10.4	16.3	23.6	8.5	17.6	24.8	10.7	18.0	25.3	11.0	16.9	25.0	9.4
Unintentional (V01–V99)	16.4	23.1	9.9	15.5	22.6	8.0	16.5	23.1	10.1	16.8	23.4	10.5	16.0	24.0	8.8
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ³	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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) ⁵	14.9	20.7	9.3	14.0	20.5	7.1	15.0	20.7	9.6	15.2	20.8	9.9	15.0	22.3	8.4
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ⁵	6.8	9.1	4.5	6.9	9.9	3.7	6.7	8.9	4.6	6.9	9.0	4.8	6.5	9.4	3.9
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁵	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	*	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	*
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁵	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	*
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ⁵	1.7	2.4	1.0	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.9	2.4	3.7	1.3
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ⁵	5.2	6.9	3.5	3.9	5.5	2.1	5.4	7.1	3.7	5.6	7.3	3.9	4.9	6.9	3.1
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2], V15– V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ⁵	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁵	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9,V88[.0–.9], V89[.0,.1,.3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	*	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9], V83–V86 [.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Homicide (Y03)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1)	1.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.6	2.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6
Unintentional (V90–V99)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	*
Homicide (*U01.1)	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64, W92–W99,X20– X39,X51–X57) ⁴	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5
Overexertion (X50) ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69, X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	7.8	10.6	5.1	4.5	6.7	2.1	8.2	11.1	5.5	8.7	11.6	6.0	7.7	11.1	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Unintentional. (X40–X49)	4.9	7.1	2.9	3.6	5.6	1.5	5.1	7.2	3.1	5.2	7.3	3.1	6.0	8.6	3.6
Suicide (X60–X69)	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.5
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79, Y00, Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2
Unintentional. (W20–W22,W50–W52)	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	*
Suicide (X79)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Undetermined (Y29)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation. (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	4.4	6.1	2.8	2.9	4.2	1.5	4.6	6.4	2.9	4.8	6.7	3.0	4.1	5.4	3.0
Unintentional. (W75–W84)	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.9
Suicide (X70)	2.2	3.7	0.7	1.8	3.1	0.5	2.2	3.8	0.7	2.4	4.1	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.3
Homicide (X91)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Undetermined (Y20)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5], *U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,X75, X81,X96,Y02,Y05– Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85) ³	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.4
Unintentional. (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,Y85)	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	*	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ³	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8, *U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.7
Unintentional. (X58,Y86)	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	*	*
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.4
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34, Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.4	1.8	1.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.5
Unintentional. (X59)	2.5	2.2	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.9
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes." 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05. ¹Figures for origin not stated are included in All origins but are not distributed among specified origins.
²Includes races other than white and black. ³Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."
⁴Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total. ⁵Death is unintentional.

Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white or black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All injury (*U01-*U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89) ¹	55.1	81.5	30.8	54.2	79.3	30.9	66.2	106.2	32.0	70.6	98.4	43.8	27.6	38.9	17.8
Unintentional (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	35.7	50.2	22.5	36.0	50.3	22.8	37.6	56.9	22.0	51.3	68.9	34.7	17.4	23.8	12.1
Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ¹	10.7	18.2	4.0	11.7	19.6	4.5	5.5	9.8	1.8	10.5	17.4	4.0	5.4	8.4	2.9
Homicide (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ¹	7.1	10.8	3.3	4.9	7.1	2.6	21.2	36.2	7.4	6.8	9.3	4.2	4.2	6.0	2.5
Undetermined (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.9	0.9	1.5	2.3	*	0.5	0.6	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35-Y36,Y89[0,.1])	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cut/pierce (W25-W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.5	2.1	*	0.6	0.8	0.5
Unintentional (W25-W29,W45)	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X78)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X99)	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	*	0.5	0.6	0.4
Undetermined (Y28)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drowning (W65-W74,X71,X92,Y21)	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.8	3.0	0.6	1.8	3.0	*	1.4	1.9	0.8
Unintentional (W65-W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.5	1.6	2.8	*	1.1	1.6	0.6
Suicide (X71)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X92)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fall (W00-W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	5.6	7.6	4.1	5.8	7.8	4.3	3.5	5.5	2.1	5.6	6.3	4.6	4.0	5.9	2.7
Unintentional (W00-W19)	5.3	7.2	3.9	5.6	7.5	4.1	3.3	5.1	2.0	5.3	6.0	4.4	3.7	5.4	2.5
Suicide (X80)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.5	*
Homicide (Y01)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00-X19,X76-X77, X97-X98,Y26-Y27,Y36.3) ²	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.1	4.3	2.2	2.0	3.0	*	0.4	0.6	*
Unintentional (X00-X19)	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.8	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.9	*	0.3	0.5	*
Suicide (X76-X77)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.3,X97-X98)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y26-Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/flame (X00-X09,X76,X97,Y26)	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	3.0	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.8	*	0.4	0.6	*
Unintentional (X00-X09)	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.7	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.6	*	0.3	0.5	*
Suicide (X76)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X97)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y26)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hot object/substance (X10-X19,X77,X98,Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unintentional (X10-X19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X77)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X98)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74,X93-X95, Y22-Y24,Y35.0)	10.3	18.5	2.8	9.2	16.3	2.7	18.4	34.5	3.8	7.8	13.0	2.8	3.0	5.2	1.0
Unintentional (W32-W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X72-X74)	5.9	11.0	1.4	6.5	12.0	1.6	3.1	6.0	0.6	4.5	8.0	*	1.5	2.6	0.4
Homicide (*U01.4,X93-X95)	3.9	6.6	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.0	14.8	27.4	3.0	2.7	4.0	1.4	1.4	2.3	0.6
Undetermined (Y22-Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white or black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ³	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ¹	17.4	25.1	10.2	17.8	25.4	10.4	17.1	26.1	9.5	28.5	38.6	18.8	10.0	13.2	7.2
Unintentional (V01–V99)	16.3	23.4	9.7	16.6	23.7	9.9	16.2	25.0	8.8	28.2	38.3	18.6	8.6	11.1	6.5
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ¹	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	*	*	*	1.4	2.1	0.7
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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) ³	14.9	21.0	9.1	15.1	21.1	9.3	15.1	23.1	8.4	25.0	32.9	17.2	8.0	10.1	6.1
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ³	6.8	9.2	4.4	6.9	9.3	4.6	6.5	9.7	3.9	11.7	14.5	9.0	3.1	4.0	2.3
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ³	1.0	1.9	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.8	1.6	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.6	*
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ³	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ³	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.5	4.0	1.3	3.9	6.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.5
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ³	5.2	7.0	3.5	5.3	7.1	3.6	5.0	7.2	3.1	8.7	10.7	6.6	2.6	3.1	2.2
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15– V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ³	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ³	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.4	2.6	*	0.4	0.6	*
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9], X82,Y03,Y32)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.6	*	*	*	*
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y03)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1) ¹	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	*	*	1.4	2.2	0.7
Unintentional (V90–V99)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1) ¹	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	*	*	*	1.3	2.0	0.7
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64, W92–W99, X20–X39,X51–X57) ³	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	2.9	*	*	*	*
Overexertion (X50) ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69, X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	7.8	10.5	5.1	8.1	10.9	5.4	8.2	12.1	4.8	7.2	8.4	6.1	1.7	2.4	1.1
Unintentional (X40–X49)	4.9	7.0	2.9	5.0	7.1	2.9	6.3	9.5	3.7	5.1	6.4	4.0	0.8	1.2	0.4
Suicide (X60–X69)	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	*	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by race and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white or black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79,Y00, Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X79)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y29)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	4.4	6.5	2.5	4.4	6.6	2.4	4.6	6.4	3.1	7.2	10.4	3.9	3.4	4.8	2.2
Unintentional (W75–W84)	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.5	2.8	3.9	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
Suicide (X70)	2.2	3.7	0.7	2.3	3.9	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.3	4.1	7.3	*	2.4	3.5	1.4
Homicide (X91)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y20)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23, W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,X75,X81,X96,Y02, Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85) ¹	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.7	*	0.4	0.7	*
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,Y85)	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	*	*	*	0.3	0.5	*
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ¹	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8,*U02, X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.7	2.5	*	0.6	0.9	*
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	0.3	*	*
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34,Y35.7, Y36.9,Y89.9)	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.6	4.6	2.9	3.6	4.9	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.2
Unintentional (X59)	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.3	*	*	1.1	1.5	0.8
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	*	0.4	0.4	0.4
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

²Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

³Death is unintentional.

Table 9. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ³	55.1	81.5	30.8	45.6	69.3	22.0	55.7	82.3	31.6	54.4	79.2	31.7	67.6	108.4	32.6
Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	35.7	50.2	22.5	30.7	44.7	16.8	35.9	50.4	23.0	36.2	50.4	23.3	38.3	57.9	22.4
Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0) ³	10.7	18.2	4.0	5.7	10.1	1.6	11.3	19.2	4.3	12.5	21.0	4.9	5.5	9.9	1.8
Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ³	7.1	10.8	3.3	8.3	12.9	3.1	6.8	10.3	3.3	4.0	5.6	2.5	21.7	37.2	7.5
Undetermined (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.9	0.9
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	*
Cut/pierce (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.2	3.4	1.2
Unintentional (W25–W29,W45)	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*
Suicide (X78)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Homicide (X99)	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.1	3.2	1.2
Undetermined (Y28)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drowning (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.8	3.1	0.7
Unintentional (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.7	0.5
Suicide (X71)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Homicide (X92)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	*	*
Undetermined (Y21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	5.6	7.6	4.1	4.3	5.7	2.9	5.6	7.6	4.1	5.8	7.9	4.3	3.5	5.6	2.1
Unintentional (W00–W19)	5.3	7.2	3.9	4.1	5.4	2.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	5.6	7.5	4.2	3.3	5.2	2.0
Suicide (X80)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	*
Homicide (Y01)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00–X19,X76–X77, X97–X98,Y26–Y27,Y36.3) ⁴	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.2	4.3	2.3
Unintentional (X00–X19)	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.8	3.9	2.0
Suicide (X76–X77)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Homicide (*U01.3,X97–X98)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Undetermined (Y26–Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fire/flame (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.0	4.2	2.2
Unintentional (X00–X09)	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.7	3.8	1.9
Suicide (X76)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Homicide (X97)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y26)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Hot object/substance (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
Unintentional (X10–X19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
Suicide (X77)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X98)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95, Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	10.3	18.5	2.8	7.8	13.7	1.7	10.5	18.8	3.0	9.1	16.0	2.8	18.9	35.4	3.9
Unintentional (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Suicide (X72–X74)	5.9	11.0	1.4	2.5	4.8	0.4	6.3	11.7	1.6	7.0	12.9	1.8	3.1	6.1	0.7
Homicide (*U01.4,X93–X95)	3.9	6.6	1.3	4.9	8.2	1.2	3.7	6.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	15.2	28.2	3.1
Undetermined (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.3	*
Machinery (W24,W30–W31) ⁵	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	*	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ³	17.4	25.1	10.2	17.4	25.4	9.4	17.4	25.0	10.3	17.7	25.2	10.5	17.4	26.7	9.6
Unintentional (V01–V99)	16.3	23.4	9.7	16.6	24.2	8.9	16.3	23.3	9.8	16.5	23.4	10.0	16.6	25.6	9.0
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03) ³	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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) ⁵	14.9	21.0	9.1	14.7	21.7	7.7	14.8	20.8	9.3	15.0	20.8	9.5	15.5	23.7	8.6
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ⁵	6.8	9.2	4.4	7.0	10.1	3.9	6.7	9.0	4.5	6.8	9.1	4.6	6.7	10.0	4.0
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁵	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.9	*	1.1	2.0	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.8	1.7	*
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁵	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	*	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	*
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2) ⁵	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.1	4.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.8	2.6	4.1	1.3
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1) ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2) ⁵	5.2	7.0	3.5	3.8	5.4	2.2	5.3	7.2	3.6	5.5	7.3	3.7	5.1	7.4	3.2
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ⁵	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06,V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁵	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	*	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	*	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Suicide (X82)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Homicide (Y03)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y32)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1)	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.6	2.7	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.6
Unintentional (V90–V99)	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	*
Homicide (*U01.1)	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64,W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57) ⁴	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.6
Overexertion (X50) ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to mechanism and intent of death by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	All origins ¹			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic ²			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Poisoning (*U01[.6-.7],X40-X49,X60-X69,X85-X90, Y10-Y19,Y35.2)	7.8	10.5	5.1	4.9	7.4	2.3	8.1	10.9	5.4	8.6	11.4	5.8	8.3	12.3	4.9
Unintentional. (X40-X49)	4.9	7.0	2.9	3.9	6.1	1.6	5.0	7.1	3.0	5.1	7.2	3.1	6.4	9.6	3.8
Suicide (X60-X69)	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
Homicide (*U01[.6-.7],X85-X90)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Undetermined (Y10-Y19)	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.5
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Struck by or against (W20-W22,W50-W52,X79, Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2
Unintentional. (W20-W22,W50-W52)	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	*	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	*
Suicide (X79)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Undetermined (Y29)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation. (W75-W84,X70,X91,Y20)	4.4	6.5	2.5	3.4	5.3	1.7	4.5	6.7	2.6	4.5	6.8	2.5	4.7	6.6	3.2
Unintentional. (W75-W84)	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.5	2.9	4.0	2.1
Suicide (X70)	2.2	3.7	0.7	2.0	3.6	0.5	2.2	3.8	0.7	2.4	4.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.3
Homicide (X91)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
Undetermined (Y20)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23, W35-W41,W44,W49,W85-W91,X75,X81,X96,Y02, Y05-Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4-.8],Y85) ³	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.4
Unintentional. (W23,W35-W41,W44,W49,W85-W91,Y85)	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	*	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81) ³	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05-Y07)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4-.8])	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8, *U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6,Y86-Y87,Y89[.0-.1])	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	2.4	0.7
Unintentional. (X58,Y86)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	*	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.4
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34, Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	3.2	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.6	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.7	4.7	2.9
Unintentional. (X59)	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.9
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.9
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes." 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05. ¹Figures for origin not stated are included in All origins but are not distributed among specified origins. ²Includes races other than white and black. ³Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes." ⁴Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total. ⁵Death is unintentional.

Table 10. Deaths due to injury for single years of age by intent of death and sex: United States, 2001

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Age	Intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>) and sex											
	All injury (*U01-*U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89) ¹			Unintentional (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)			Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ¹			Homicide (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	157,078	109,516	47,562	101,537	66,060	35,477	30,622	24,672	5,950	20,308	15,555	4,753
Under 1 year	1,391	787	604	976	541	435	...	...	...	332	197	135
1	764	427	337	575	313	262	...	...	...	165	101	64
2	570	350	220	442	284	158	...	...	...	118	64	54
3	448	281	167	361	235	126	...	...	...	79	43	36
4	391	244	147	336	213	123	...	...	...	53	30	23
5	315	197	118	277	170	107	-	-	-	35	24	11
6	294	184	110	264	173	91	-	-	-	26	10	16
7	282	163	119	261	154	107	-	-	-	19	8	11
8	268	163	105	235	145	90	3	3	-	29	14	15
9	285	171	114	246	144	102	4	4	-	28	19	9
10	272	178	94	242	159	83	3	3	-	23	12	11
11	335	224	111	278	186	92	24	20	4	28	15	13
12	341	225	116	269	175	94	39	33	6	30	16	14
13	453	307	146	323	211	112	84	63	21	36	25	11
14	647	436	211	441	286	155	122	88	34	72	50	22
15	932	659	273	606	416	190	168	119	49	145	115	30
16	1,627	1,128	499	1,116	711	405	248	194	54	250	212	38
17	2,116	1,547	569	1,417	954	463	332	281	51	341	293	48
18	2,667	2,109	558	1,712	1,272	440	373	329	44	540	472	68
19	2,972	2,383	589	1,795	1,369	426	490	422	68	623	540	83
20	2,869	2,325	544	1,720	1,324	396	436	383	53	660	570	90
21	3,150	2,583	567	1,774	1,378	396	534	469	65	765	676	89
22	2,736	2,271	465	1,508	1,215	293	473	419	54	670	570	100
23	2,606	2,134	472	1,418	1,121	297	438	388	50	684	576	108
24	2,505	2,044	461	1,345	1,072	273	479	405	74	619	517	102
25	2,320	1,854	466	1,239	965	274	447	374	73	576	470	106
26	2,379	1,934	445	1,211	948	263	469	400	69	631	531	100
27	2,241	1,812	429	1,165	929	236	467	395	72	541	440	101
28	2,261	1,810	451	1,152	886	266	499	424	75	533	437	96
29	2,298	1,795	503	1,168	877	291	507	422	85	536	430	106
30	2,359	1,866	493	1,215	937	278	548	460	88	502	399	103
31	2,287	1,811	476	1,192	928	264	555	460	95	463	360	103
32	2,248	1,712	536	1,151	872	279	505	396	109	486	374	112
33	2,286	1,750	536	1,190	884	306	535	437	98	458	354	104
34	2,269	1,723	546	1,156	866	290	538	431	107	478	362	116
35	2,498	1,891	607	1,364	992	372	584	485	99	428	322	106
36	2,601	1,912	689	1,411	1,036	375	596	463	133	454	332	122
37	2,851	2,128	723	1,557	1,129	428	639	504	135	514	388	126
38	2,886	2,130	756	1,593	1,160	433	652	519	133	460	331	129
39	2,975	2,159	816	1,664	1,185	479	705	547	158	450	325	125
40	2,992	2,182	810	1,680	1,201	479	704	549	155	447	324	123
41	2,946	2,186	760	1,699	1,245	454	701	545	156	394	289	105
42	2,814	2,097	717	1,634	1,193	441	658	525	133	379	282	97

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Deaths due to injury for single years of age by intent of death and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Age	Intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>) and sex											
	All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ¹			Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)			Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0) ¹			Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
43	2,879	2,119	760	1,653	1,223	430	709	523	186	361	263	98
44	2,918	2,150	768	1,690	1,248	442	687	520	167	381	266	115
45	2,799	2,051	748	1,662	1,215	447	644	477	167	335	236	99
46	2,685	1,978	707	1,551	1,126	425	651	498	153	336	252	84
47	2,564	1,924	640	1,469	1,107	362	698	530	168	270	204	66
48	2,458	1,851	607	1,402	1,041	361	655	503	152	285	223	62
49	2,339	1,751	588	1,385	1,030	355	612	476	136	237	170	67
50	2,183	1,607	576	1,269	931	338	608	461	147	212	155	57
51	2,022	1,465	557	1,219	875	344	528	391	137	202	155	47
52	1,962	1,424	538	1,151	822	329	521	399	122	198	142	56
53	1,874	1,360	514	1,080	783	297	518	385	133	197	143	54
54	1,910	1,383	527	1,156	813	343	507	384	123	195	152	43
55	1,497	1,056	441	867	585	282	431	326	105	152	110	42
56	1,336	980	356	775	543	232	392	314	78	131	94	37
57	1,402	998	404	852	582	270	396	294	102	126	103	23
58	1,425	1,073	352	857	631	226	419	334	85	116	83	33
59	1,279	880	399	808	531	277	347	266	81	103	71	32
60	1,155	808	347	755	514	241	302	230	72	84	56	28
61	1,092	763	329	715	470	245	270	218	52	87	65	22
62	1,097	747	350	717	464	253	266	214	52	89	54	35
63	1,047	743	304	705	493	212	252	187	65	76	53	23
64	912	634	278	607	415	192	242	180	62	54	34	20
65	1,008	684	324	674	433	241	235	184	51	83	56	27
66	1,033	731	302	711	462	249	245	213	32	65	49	16
67	995	656	339	679	411	268	247	196	51	57	39	18
68	974	652	322	682	420	262	226	192	34	56	32	24
69	1,080	726	354	760	474	286	259	216	43	49	28	21
70	1,095	740	355	788	502	286	248	198	50	46	30	16
71	1,147	735	412	832	488	344	256	213	43	50	30	20
72	1,070	687	383	806	472	334	211	184	27	44	26	18
73	1,274	820	454	966	570	396	262	226	36	37	17	20
74	1,232	766	466	937	519	418	243	218	25	45	25	20
75	1,355	839	516	1,063	599	464	250	216	34	31	17	14
76	1,483	904	579	1,146	638	508	280	230	50	40	22	18
77	1,460	882	578	1,172	651	521	248	211	37	32	17	15
78	1,509	874	635	1,227	658	569	226	189	37	39	19	20
79	1,630	979	651	1,364	764	600	215	187	28	41	23	18
80	1,613	927	686	1,333	701	632	234	207	27	33	12	21
81	1,529	831	698	1,294	641	653	197	172	25	24	8	16
82	1,585	859	726	1,360	665	695	190	170	20	26	20	6
83	1,538	832	706	1,309	648	661	192	165	27	24	12	12
84	1,610	833	777	1,420	687	733	160	138	22	22	5	17
85 years and over	13,091	5,385	7,706	12,171	4,657	7,514	769	664	105	105	42	63
Age not stated	185	157	28	120	104	16	15	14	1	32	23	9

... Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

Table 11. Death rates due to injury for single years of age by intent of death and sex: United States, 2001

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Age	Intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>) and sex											
	All injury (*U01-*U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89) ¹			Unintentional (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)			Suicide (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0) ¹			Homicide (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1) ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages ²	55.2	78.3	32.8	35.7	47.2	24.5	10.8	17.6	4.1	7.1	11.1	3.3
Under 1 year ³	34.5	38.1	30.7	24.2	26.2	22.1	...	...	...	8.2	9.5	6.9
1	19.8	21.6	17.8	14.9	15.8	13.9	...	...	...	4.3	5.1	3.4
2	14.9	17.9	11.8	11.6	14.6	8.5	...	...	...	3.1	3.3	2.9
3	11.7	14.3	8.9	9.4	12.0	6.7	...	...	...	2.1	2.2	1.9
4	10.2	12.5	7.9	8.8	10.9	6.6	...	...	...	1.4	1.5	1.2
5	8.0	9.8	6.2	7.1	8.5	5.6	*	*	*	0.9	1.2	*
6	7.4	9.1	5.7	6.7	8.5	4.7	*	*	*	0.7	*	*
7	7.0	7.9	6.1	6.5	7.5	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	6.5	7.8	5.3	5.7	6.9	4.5	*	*	*	0.7	*	*
9	6.8	8.0	5.6	5.9	6.7	5.0	*	*	*	0.7	*	*
10	6.4	8.2	4.5	5.7	7.3	4.0	*	*	*	0.5	*	*
11	7.8	10.2	5.3	6.5	8.5	4.4	0.6	0.9	*	0.7	*	*
12	8.1	10.5	5.7	6.4	8.2	4.6	0.9	1.5	*	0.7	*	*
13	11.1	14.7	7.3	7.9	10.1	5.6	2.1	3.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	*
14	15.9	20.9	10.6	10.9	13.7	7.8	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.1
15	23.0	31.7	13.8	15.0	20.0	9.6	4.1	5.7	2.5	3.6	5.5	1.5
16	40.2	54.3	25.3	27.6	34.2	20.6	6.1	9.3	2.7	6.2	10.2	1.9
17	52.7	74.8	29.2	35.3	46.1	23.8	8.3	13.6	2.6	8.5	14.2	2.5
18	65.7	100.6	28.5	42.2	60.7	22.4	9.2	15.7	2.2	13.3	22.5	3.5
19	72.6	113.3	29.6	43.9	65.1	21.4	12.0	20.1	3.4	15.2	25.7	4.2
20	69.5	110.3	26.9	41.7	62.8	19.6	10.6	18.2	2.6	16.0	27.0	4.5
21	76.9	123.4	28.3	43.3	65.9	19.8	13.0	22.4	3.2	18.7	32.3	4.4
22	69.8	112.9	24.4	38.5	60.4	15.4	12.1	20.8	2.8	17.1	28.3	5.2
23	68.3	109.4	25.3	37.1	57.4	15.9	11.5	19.9	2.7	17.9	29.5	5.8
24	67.3	107.7	25.3	36.1	56.5	15.0	12.9	21.3	4.1	16.6	27.2	5.6
25	62.7	98.5	25.6	33.5	51.3	15.1	12.1	19.9	4.0	15.6	25.0	5.8
26	63.6	101.4	24.2	32.4	49.7	14.3	12.5	21.0	3.8	16.9	27.8	5.4
27	60.3	96.5	23.3	31.4	49.5	12.8	12.6	21.0	3.9	14.6	23.4	5.5
28	60.0	94.8	24.2	30.6	46.4	14.3	13.2	22.2	4.0	14.1	22.9	5.2
29	57.5	89.0	25.4	29.2	43.5	14.7	12.7	20.9	4.3	13.4	21.3	5.3
30	56.2	88.1	23.7	29.0	44.3	13.4	13.1	21.7	4.2	12.0	18.8	5.0
31	52.9	82.8	22.3	27.6	42.4	12.4	12.8	21.0	4.4	10.7	16.5	4.8
32	54.7	82.7	26.3	28.0	42.1	13.7	12.3	19.1	5.3	11.8	18.1	5.5
33	56.8	86.4	26.8	29.5	43.6	15.3	13.3	21.6	4.9	11.4	17.5	5.2
34	56.3	85.3	27.2	28.7	42.9	14.4	13.4	21.3	5.3	11.9	17.9	5.8
35	59.8	90.4	29.1	32.6	47.4	17.8	14.0	23.2	4.7	10.2	15.4	5.1
36	58.4	85.6	31.1	31.7	46.4	16.9	13.4	20.7	6.0	10.2	14.9	5.5
37	62.9	94.0	31.9	34.3	49.9	18.9	14.1	22.3	5.9	11.3	17.1	5.6
38	63.9	94.9	33.3	35.3	51.7	19.1	14.4	23.1	5.9	10.2	14.8	5.7
39	65.1	95.0	35.6	36.4	52.2	20.9	15.4	24.1	6.9	9.9	14.3	5.4
40	65.3	95.8	35.1	36.6	52.7	20.8	15.4	24.1	6.7	9.7	14.2	5.3
41	62.7	93.4	32.2	36.1	53.2	19.2	14.9	23.3	6.6	8.4	12.3	4.4
42	62.3	93.7	31.4	36.2	53.3	19.3	14.6	23.4	5.8	8.4	12.6	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates due to injury for single years of age by intent of death and sex: United States, 2001—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Age	Intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>) and sex											
	All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ¹			Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)			Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0) ¹			Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
43	63.5	94.3	33.2	36.5	54.4	18.8	15.6	23.3	8.1	8.0	11.7	4.3
44	65.8	98.0	34.2	38.1	56.9	19.7	15.5	23.7	7.4	8.6	12.1	5.1
45	64.5	95.9	34.0	38.3	56.8	20.3	14.8	22.3	7.6	7.7	11.0	4.5
46	62.1	92.6	32.3	35.9	52.7	19.4	15.1	23.3	7.0	7.8	11.8	3.8
47	61.7	94.1	30.3	35.4	54.1	17.2	16.8	25.9	8.0	6.5	10.0	3.1
48	61.1	93.7	29.7	34.9	52.7	17.6	16.3	25.5	7.4	7.1	11.3	3.0
49	59.5	90.7	29.4	35.2	53.4	17.7	15.6	24.7	6.8	6.0	8.8	3.3
50	58.0	87.2	30.0	33.7	50.5	17.6	16.2	25.0	7.7	5.6	8.4	3.0
51	53.3	78.8	28.8	32.2	47.1	17.8	13.9	21.0	7.1	5.3	8.3	2.4
52	53.9	80.0	28.9	31.6	46.2	17.7	14.3	22.4	6.6	5.4	8.0	3.0
53	50.7	75.2	27.2	29.2	43.3	15.7	14.0	21.3	7.0	5.3	7.9	2.9
54	54.1	80.3	29.2	32.8	47.2	19.0	14.4	22.3	6.8	5.5	8.8	2.4
55	48.3	70.0	27.8	28.0	38.8	17.7	13.9	21.6	6.6	4.9	7.3	2.6
56	47.3	71.6	24.5	27.5	39.7	16.0	13.9	22.9	5.4	4.6	6.9	2.5
57	49.6	72.9	27.6	30.1	42.5	18.5	14.0	21.5	7.0	4.5	7.5	1.6
58	51.1	79.8	24.4	30.8	46.9	15.7	15.0	24.9	5.9	4.2	6.2	2.3
59	48.2	69.0	28.9	30.4	41.6	20.1	13.1	20.8	5.9	3.9	5.6	2.3
60	48.4	70.7	27.9	31.6	45.0	19.4	12.7	20.1	5.8	3.5	4.9	2.2
61	47.3	69.3	27.2	31.0	42.7	20.3	11.7	19.8	4.3	3.8	5.9	1.8
62	49.5	70.9	30.1	32.4	44.0	21.8	12.0	20.3	4.5	4.0	5.1	3.0
63	48.5	72.5	26.8	32.7	48.1	18.7	11.7	18.2	5.7	3.5	5.2	2.0
64	44.5	65.6	25.7	29.6	43.0	17.7	11.8	18.6	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.8
65	50.2	72.7	30.3	33.5	46.0	22.5	11.7	19.6	4.8	4.1	6.0	2.5
66	52.2	79.2	28.6	35.9	50.1	23.6	12.4	23.1	3.0	3.3	5.3	*
67	53.2	75.9	33.7	36.3	47.6	26.7	13.2	22.7	5.1	3.0	4.5	*
68	53.0	77.2	32.4	37.1	49.7	26.4	12.3	22.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.4
69	58.8	86.6	35.4	41.4	56.6	28.6	14.1	25.8	4.3	2.7	3.3	2.1
70	60.2	90.0	35.6	43.3	61.1	28.7	13.6	24.1	5.0	2.5	3.6	*
71	63.2	90.5	41.1	45.9	60.1	34.3	14.1	26.2	4.3	2.8	3.7	2.0
72	61.4	88.9	39.4	46.2	61.1	34.4	12.1	23.8	2.8	2.5	3.4	*
73	73.7	108.2	46.7	55.9	75.2	40.8	15.1	29.8	3.7	2.1	*	2.1
74	73.6	105.9	49.0	56.0	71.8	44.0	14.5	30.1	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.1
75	84.2	122.9	55.7	66.0	87.7	50.1	15.5	31.6	3.7	1.9	*	*
76	93.9	137.2	62.9	72.5	96.8	55.1	17.7	34.9	5.4	2.5	3.3	*
77	97.3	143.0	65.4	78.1	105.5	59.0	16.5	34.2	4.2	2.1	*	*
78	108.5	155.1	76.8	88.2	116.8	68.8	16.2	33.5	4.5	2.8	*	2.4
79	121.3	182.9	80.5	101.5	142.7	74.2	16.0	34.9	3.5	3.0	4.3	*
80	127.0	186.7	88.7	104.9	141.2	81.7	18.4	41.7	3.5	2.6	*	2.7
81	137.7	196.5	101.6	116.5	151.6	95.0	17.7	40.7	3.6	2.2	*	*
82	152.6	221.1	111.6	130.9	171.2	106.9	18.3	43.8	3.1	2.5	5.1	*
83	168.2	249.4	121.6	143.2	194.3	113.8	21.0	49.5	4.6	2.6	*	*
84	197.4	289.5	147.2	174.1	238.8	138.9	19.6	48.0	4.2	2.7	*	*
85 years and over	297.3	414.5	248.2	276.4	358.5	242.0	17.5	51.1	3.4	2.4	3.2	2.0

... Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

²Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups.

³Death rates for Under 1 year (based on population estimates differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births).

Table 12. Deaths due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

State	Intent and mechanism (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)														
	Unintentional					Suicide				Homicide				Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])
	All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–X56, Y85–Y87, Y89) ¹	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Motor vehicle traffic ²	Fall (W00–W19)	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Total (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0) ¹	Firearm (X72–X74)	Poisoning (X60–X69)	Suffocation (X70)	Total (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1) ¹	Firearm (*U01.4, X93–X95)	Cut/pierce (X99)	Suffocation (X91)		
United States	157,078	101,537	42,443	15,019	14,078	30,622	16,869	5,191	6,198	20,308	11,348	1,971	690	4,198	413
Alabama	3,178	2,211	1,012	131	201	512	387	50	53	425	302	50	15	30	–
Alaska	496	345	86	21	79	106	65	15	19	38	25	4	1	11	–
Arizona	3,839	2,475	996	459	457	767	468	113	149	494	332	68	17	89	14
Arkansas	1,919	1,277	641	141	52	382	274	42	53	183	110	26	6	70	7
California	13,353	8,132	3,797	1,192	1,037	2,831	1,450	288	755	2,223	1,589	259	62	103	64
Colorado	2,727	1,720	744	279	267	722	390	179	125	169	98	26	11	108	8
Connecticut	1,555	1,056	313	184	239	283	115	66	72	172	72	12	4	44	–
Delaware	447	290	122	35	41	108	53	21	22	33	19	7	2	12	4
District of Columbia	473	223	54	43	88	40	21	3	6	197	141	26	2	9	4
Florida	10,399	6,969	3,031	1,069	1,347	2,314	1,197	499	424	969	573	116	47	134	13
Georgia	5,121	3,396	1,594	436	437	935	626	120	149	681	454	47	22	94	15
Hawaii	580	372	122	75	44	136	31	24	56	34	9	6	2	35	3
Idaho	844	568	246	111	64	210	136	38	29	41	25	4	6	21	4
Illinois	6,438	4,077	1,551	530	767	1,139	505	214	307	1,087	747	88	58	126	9
Indiana	3,454	2,185	929	268	169	715	411	128	138	437	290	30	30	112	5
Iowa	1,446	1,051	432	235	56	304	157	65	64	61	24	8	5	27	3
Kansas	1,613	1,156	527	194	111	293	160	53	60	143	91	15	4	19	2
Kentucky	2,748	1,990	820	177	300	495	331	66	71	221	138	27	6	38	4
Louisiana	3,109	2,029	958	157	217	493	352	54	53	541	400	38	19	44	2
Maine	677	490	190	89	63	161	86	30	32	21	7	2	1	4	1
Maryland	2,947	1,339	689	210	62	454	220	79	101	555	363	41	10	590	9
Massachusetts	2,784	1,506	540	240	62	426	107	99	150	246	80	42	4	606	–
Michigan	5,265	3,291	1,370	515	346	1,051	542	204	249	689	499	66	20	220	14
Minnesota	2,461	1,797	588	490	133	480	242	101	98	127	68	20	6	53	4
Mississippi	2,277	1,571	791	172	119	328	239	36	42	326	224	39	13	45	7
Missouri	3,716	2,455	1,082	443	246	725	427	126	132	437	275	42	19	91	8
Montana	700	468	210	110	34	175	133	24	15	32	20	5	3	24	1
Nebraska	903	633	254	133	39	187	107	31	42	44	21	10	2	36	3
Nevada	1,376	739	319	73	170	387	219	85	64	175	109	22	8	62	13
New Hampshire	583	374	133	73	41	167	79	39	36	28	9	2	1	14	–
New Jersey	4,123	2,405	738	266	577	588	167	158	180	1,051	185	68	19	74	5
New Mexico	1,530	1,020	414	165	223	362	188	69	85	130	67	19	6	8	10
New York	9,224	4,982	1,620	955	939	1,253	453	213	333	2,818	583	183	45	159	12
North Carolina	5,071	3,438	1,612	423	450	997	632	188	124	599	418	74	19	26	11
North Dakota	330	238	112	57	8	79	41	16	16	9	5	1	1	3	1
Ohio	5,695	3,857	1,424	596	599	1,219	671	216	255	524	316	48	17	87	8
Oklahoma	2,482	1,700	708	193	221	515	332	86	78	210	126	23	11	26	31
Oregon	2,000	1,313	479	200	151	505	280	88	98	100	47	21	11	70	12
Pennsylvania	6,609	4,552	1,503	699	817	1,276	684	185	297	671	444	23	17	100	10
Rhode Island	510	293	96	72	16	88	25	17	34	37	20	7	–	92	–
South Carolina	2,806	1,960	975	188	213	467	311	56	68	350	228	21	17	24	5
South Dakota	515	382	172	98	9	105	43	24	34	18	7	4	1	10	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Deaths due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

State	Intent and mechanism (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)														
	All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89) ¹	Unintentional				Suicide				Homicide				Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])
		Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Motor vehicle traffic ²	Fall (W00–W19)	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Total (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0) ¹	Firearm (X72–X74)	Poisoning (X60–X69)	Suffocation (X70)	Total (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1) ¹	Firearm (*U01.4, X93–X95)	Cut/pierce (X99)	Suffocation (X91)		
Tennessee	3,951	2,709	1,275	318	334	711	480	100	99	454	307	62	20	74	3
Texas	11,759	7,920	3,872	791	1,090	2,225	1,377	346	400	1,415	873	168	55	150	49
Utah	1,183	643	288	92	43	321	182	68	57	77	40	12	2	139	3
Vermont	326	230	85	26	30	72	42	12	12	14	7	–	4	8	2
Virginia	3,789	2,432	935	329	343	797	467	158	120	509	275	41	16	40	11
Washington	3,098	2,072	722	473	379	712	391	124	136	195	106	21	11	110	9
West Virginia	1,266	834	346	106	130	286	195	43	31	68	38	5	2	74	4
Wisconsin	3,006	2,100	790	666	195	639	317	122	164	214	134	21	10	48	5
Wyoming	377	272	136	21	23	83	61	10	11	16	8	1	–	5	1

– Quantity zero.

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

²ICD-10 codes for Motor vehicle traffic accidents are 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.

Table 13. Death rates due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in each area. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

State	Intent and mechanism (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)														
	Unintentional					Suicide				Homicide				Undetermined intent	Legal intervention/war
	All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89) ¹	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Motor vehicle traffic ²	Fall (W00–W19)	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Total (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0) ¹	Firearm (X72–X74)	Poisoning (X60–X69)	Suffocation (X70)	Total (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1) ¹	Firearm (*U01.4, X93–X95)	Cut/pierce (X99)	Suffocation (X91)	(Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	(Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])
United States	55.2	35.7	14.9	5.3	4.9	10.8	5.9	1.8	2.2	7.1	4.0	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.1
Alabama	71.1	49.5	22.6	2.9	4.5	11.5	8.7	1.1	1.2	9.5	6.8	1.1	*	0.7	*
Alaska	78.3	54.4	13.6	3.3	12.5	16.1	10.3	*	*	6.0	3.9	*	*	*	*
Arizona	72.3	46.6	18.8	8.6	8.6	14.5	8.8	2.1	2.8	9.3	6.3	1.3	*	1.7	*
Arkansas	71.2	47.4	23.8	5.2	1.9	14.2	10.2	1.6	2.0	6.8	4.1	1.0	*	2.6	*
California	38.6	23.5	11.0	3.4	3.0	8.2	4.2	0.8	2.2	6.4	4.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Colorado	61.5	38.8	16.8	6.3	6.0	16.3	8.8	4.0	2.8	3.8	2.2	0.6	*	2.4	*
Connecticut	45.3	30.7	9.1	5.4	7.0	8.2	3.3	1.9	2.1	5.0	2.1	*	*	1.3	*
Delaware	56.1	36.4	15.3	4.4	5.1	13.6	6.7	2.6	2.8	4.1	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia	82.4	38.9	9.4	7.5	15.3	7.0	3.7	*	*	34.3	24.6	4.5	*	*	*
Florida	63.5	42.6	18.5	6.5	8.2	14.1	7.3	3.0	2.6	5.9	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	*
Georgia	60.9	40.4	19.0	5.2	5.2	11.1	7.4	1.4	1.8	8.1	5.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	*
Hawaii	47.3	30.3	9.9	6.1	3.6	11.1	2.5	2.0	4.6	2.8	*	*	*	2.9	*
Idaho	63.9	43.0	18.6	8.4	4.8	15.9	10.3	2.9	2.2	3.1	1.9	*	*	1.6	*
Illinois	51.4	32.6	12.4	4.2	6.1	9.1	4.0	1.7	2.5	8.7	6.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	*
Indiana	56.4	35.7	15.2	4.4	2.8	11.7	6.7	2.1	2.3	7.1	4.7	0.5	0.5	1.8	*
Iowa	49.3	35.8	14.7	8.0	1.9	10.4	5.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.8	*	*	0.9	*
Kansas	59.7	42.8	19.5	7.2	4.1	10.8	5.9	2.0	2.2	5.3	3.4	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	67.5	48.9	20.2	4.4	7.4	12.2	8.1	1.6	1.7	5.4	3.4	0.7	*	0.9	*
Louisiana	69.5	45.4	21.4	3.5	4.9	11.0	7.9	1.2	1.2	12.1	8.9	0.9	*	1.0	*
Maine	52.7	38.1	14.8	6.9	4.9	12.5	6.7	2.3	2.5	1.6	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	54.7	24.9	12.8	3.9	1.2	8.4	4.1	1.5	1.9	10.3	6.7	0.8	*	11.0	*
Massachusetts	43.5	23.5	8.4	3.7	1.0	6.7	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.8	1.2	0.7	*	9.5	*
Michigan	52.6	32.9	13.7	5.1	3.5	10.5	5.4	2.0	2.5	6.9	5.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	*
Minnesota	49.4	36.1	11.8	9.8	2.7	9.6	4.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.4	0.4	*	1.1	*
Mississippi	79.6	54.9	27.7	6.0	4.2	11.5	8.4	1.3	1.5	11.4	7.8	1.4	*	1.6	*
Missouri	65.9	43.5	19.2	7.9	4.4	12.9	7.6	2.2	2.3	7.8	4.9	0.7	*	1.6	*
Montana	77.3	51.7	23.2	12.1	3.8	19.3	14.7	2.7	*	3.5	2.2	*	*	2.7	*
Nebraska	52.5	36.8	14.8	7.7	2.3	10.9	6.2	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.2	*	*	2.1	*
Nevada	65.6	35.2	15.2	3.5	8.1	18.4	10.4	4.1	3.1	8.3	5.2	1.0	*	3.0	*
New Hampshire	46.3	29.7	10.6	5.8	3.3	13.3	6.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	48.4	28.3	8.7	3.1	6.8	6.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	12.3	2.2	0.8	*	0.9	*
New Mexico	83.6	55.7	22.6	9.0	12.2	19.8	10.3	3.8	4.6	7.1	3.7	*	*	*	*
New York	48.3	26.1	8.5	5.0	4.9	6.6	2.4	1.1	1.7	14.8	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	*
North Carolina	61.8	41.9	19.6	5.2	5.5	12.1	7.7	2.3	1.5	7.3	5.1	0.9	*	0.3	*
North Dakota	51.8	37.4	17.6	9.0	*	12.4	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	50.0	33.9	12.5	5.2	5.3	10.7	5.9	1.9	2.2	4.6	2.8	0.4	*	0.8	*
Oklahoma	71.5	49.0	20.4	5.6	6.4	14.8	9.6	2.5	2.2	6.1	3.6	0.7	*	0.7	0.9
Oregon	57.6	37.8	13.8	5.8	4.3	14.5	8.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.4	0.6	*	2.0	*
Pennsylvania	53.7	37.0	12.2	5.7	6.6	10.4	5.6	1.5	2.4	5.5	3.6	0.2	*	0.8	*
Rhode Island	48.1	27.7	9.1	6.8	*	8.3	2.4	*	3.2	3.5	1.9	*	*	8.7	*
South Carolina	69.1	48.3	24.0	4.6	5.2	11.5	7.7	1.4	1.7	8.6	5.6	0.5	*	0.6	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Death rates due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001—Con.

[Crude rates per 100,000 population in each area. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

State	Intent and mechanism (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)														
	All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89) ¹	Unintentional				Suicide				Homicide				Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])
		Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Motor vehicle traffic ²	Fall (W00–W19)	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Total (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0) ¹	Firearm (X72–X74)	Poisoning (X60–X69)	Suffocation (X70)	Total (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1) ¹	Firearm (*U01.4, X93–X95)	Cut/pierce (X99)	Suffocation (X91)		
South Dakota	67.9	50.4	22.7	12.9	*	13.8	5.7	3.2	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	68.7	47.1	22.2	5.5	5.8	12.4	8.3	1.7	1.7	7.9	5.3	1.1	0.3	1.3	*
Texas	55.0	37.1	18.1	3.7	5.1	10.4	6.4	1.6	1.9	6.6	4.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
Utah	51.9	28.2	12.6	4.0	1.9	14.1	8.0	3.0	2.5	3.4	1.8	*	*	6.1	*
Vermont	53.2	37.5	13.9	4.2	4.9	11.7	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	52.6	33.8	13.0	4.6	4.8	11.1	6.5	2.2	1.7	7.1	3.8	0.6	*	0.6	*
Washington	51.7	34.6	12.0	7.9	6.3	11.9	6.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	1.8	0.4	*	1.8	*
West															
Virginia	70.3	46.3	19.2	5.9	7.2	15.9	10.8	2.4	1.7	3.8	2.1	*	*	4.1	*
Wisconsin	55.6	38.8	14.6	12.3	3.6	11.8	5.9	2.3	3.0	4.0	2.5	0.4	*	0.9	*
Wyoming	76.4	55.1	27.5	4.3	4.7	16.8	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

¹Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

²ICD-10 codes for Motor vehicle traffic accidents are 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.

Table 14. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population in each area. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

State	Intent and mechanism (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)														
	Unintentional					Suicide				Homicide				Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	Legal intervention/war (Y35-Y36, Y89[.0,.1])
	All injury (*U01-*U03, V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89) ¹	Total (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	Motor vehicle traffic ²	Fall (W00-W19)	Poisoning (X40-X49)	Total (*U03, X60-X84, Y87.0) ¹	Firearm (X72-X74)	Poisoning (X60-X69)	Suffocation (X70)	Total (*U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1) ¹	Firearm (*U01.4, X93-X95)	Cut/pierce (X99)	Suffocation (X91)		
United States	55.1	35.7	14.9	5.3	4.9	10.7	5.9	1.8	2.2	7.1	3.9	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.2
Alabama	70.8	49.2	22.5	2.9	4.5	11.3	8.6	1.1	1.2	9.5	6.8	1.1	*	0.7	*
Alaska	83.7	60.4	14.9	4.4	12.0	15.9	10.3	*	*	5.7	3.8	*	*	*	*
Arizona	73.3	47.3	18.9	9.0	9.0	14.8	9.0	2.2	2.8	9.3	6.2	1.3	*	1.6	*
Arkansas	70.5	46.4	23.7	4.8	2.0	14.2	10.1	1.6	2.0	6.9	4.2	1.0	*	2.7	*
California	39.6	24.4	11.1	4.0	3.0	8.5	4.4	0.9	2.2	6.2	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Colorado	64.2	41.5	16.9	7.9	5.8	16.5	9.1	4.0	2.7	3.7	2.1	0.6	*	2.4	*
Connecticut	44.0	29.5	9.3	4.7	6.9	8.2	3.3	1.9	2.1	5.1	2.2	*	*	1.3	*
Delaware	55.7	36.3	15.2	4.4	5.1	13.3	6.5	2.6	2.7	4.1	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia	78.3	38.3	9.2	7.3	15.3	6.5	3.4	*	*	31.3	21.9	4.2	*	*	*
Florida	61.0	40.5	18.2	5.1	8.6	13.5	6.8	3.0	2.6	6.1	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	*
Georgia	64.1	43.6	19.3	6.6	5.2	11.4	7.8	1.4	1.7	7.8	5.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	*
Hawaii	46.4	29.7	9.8	5.9	3.5	10.9	2.5	1.9	4.6	2.8	*	*	*	2.8	*
Idaho	65.3	44.0	18.6	9.0	5.0	16.3	10.6	3.0	2.2	3.1	1.9	*	*	1.7	*
Illinois	51.5	32.7	12.4	4.3	6.1	9.1	4.1	1.7	2.5	8.6	5.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	*
Indiana	56.5	35.7	15.1	4.4	2.8	11.7	6.7	2.1	2.3	7.1	4.7	0.5	0.5	1.8	*
Iowa	45.6	32.3	14.3	6.2	1.9	10.1	5.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.8	*	*	0.9	*
Kansas	58.2	41.3	19.1	6.4	4.2	10.9	5.9	2.0	2.2	5.3	3.4	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	67.0	48.7	19.9	4.4	7.3	11.9	8.0	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.3	0.7	*	0.9	*
Louisiana	70.7	46.4	21.5	3.8	4.9	11.2	8.0	1.2	1.2	11.9	8.8	0.9	*	1.0	*
Maine	50.0	36.0	14.4	6.0	4.8	12.0	6.2	2.3	2.5	1.6	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	55.1	25.7	13.0	4.2	1.1	8.4	4.1	1.4	1.8	10.4	6.8	0.8	*	10.6	*
Massachusetts	41.4	22.0	8.3	3.4	0.9	6.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	3.8	1.3	0.6	*	9.1	*
Michigan	52.8	33.1	13.7	5.2	3.4	10.5	5.4	2.0	2.5	6.9	5.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	*
Minnesota	48.5	35.2	11.7	9.4	2.6	9.6	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.4	*	1.1	*
Mississippi	80.6	55.6	27.7	6.2	4.3	11.7	8.5	1.3	1.4	11.4	7.7	1.4	*	1.6	*
Missouri	64.6	42.4	19.0	7.2	4.4	12.7	7.5	2.2	2.4	7.8	4.9	0.7	*	1.6	*
Montana	75.5	49.9	23.0	11.1	3.9	19.1	14.6	2.5	*	3.6	2.2	*	*	2.7	*
Nebraska	50.4	34.7	14.6	6.7	2.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.2	*	*	2.1	*
Nevada	68.0	37.2	15.6	4.2	8.1	18.8	10.7	4.1	3.1	8.4	5.2	1.1	*	2.9	*
New Hampshire	46.3	29.9	10.6	6.0	3.2	13.1	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	*	*	*	*	*
New Jersey	47.6	27.7	8.8	3.0	6.7	6.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	12.2	2.3	0.8	*	0.8	*
New Mexico	85.9	57.6	22.9	9.9	12.5	20.2	10.6	3.8	4.8	7.1	3.7	*	*	*	*
New York	47.4	25.6	8.4	4.8	4.8	6.5	2.3	1.1	1.7	14.5	3.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	*
North Carolina	62.3	42.6	19.6	5.5	5.5	12.1	7.7	2.3	1.5	7.1	5.0	0.9	*	0.3	*
North Dakota	48.6	33.8	17.1	6.9	*	12.7	6.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	49.4	33.3	12.4	5.0	5.3	10.6	5.8	1.9	2.2	4.7	2.8	0.4	*	0.8	*
Oklahoma	70.8	48.3	20.2	5.3	6.6	14.9	9.5	2.5	2.3	6.0	3.6	0.7	*	0.8	0.9
Oregon	56.3	36.8	13.7	5.4	4.3	14.4	7.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.6	*	2.0	*
Pennsylvania	51.1	34.4	12.0	4.7	6.7	10.1	5.4	1.5	2.4	5.7	3.7	0.2	*	0.8	*
Rhode Island	45.1	25.1	8.7	5.7	*	8.0	2.3	*	3.2	3.5	1.9	*	*	8.5	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted death rates due to injury according to selected mechanisms and intent of death: United States, each State, and the District of Columbia, 2001—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population in each area. Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

State	Intent and mechanism (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)														
	Unintentional					Suicide				Homicide				Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])
	All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89) ¹	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Motor vehicle traffic ²	Fall (W00–W19)	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Total (*U03, X60–X84, Y87.0) ¹	Firearm (X72–X74)	Poisoning (X60–X69)	Suffocation (X70)	Total (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1) ¹	Firearm (*U01.4, X93–X95)	Cut/pierce (X99)	Suffocation (X91)		
South Carolina	69.3	48.7	23.7	5.0	5.2	11.3	7.6	1.4	1.7	8.5	5.5	0.5	*	0.6	*
South Dakota	64.6	47.0	22.4	10.5	*	13.9	5.6	3.1	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	68.5	47.1	22.0	5.7	5.8	12.2	8.2	1.7	1.7	7.8	5.3	1.1	0.3	1.3	*
Texas	57.8	39.5	18.4	4.6	5.2	10.9	6.8	1.7	1.8	6.4	3.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.2
Utah	58.1	32.3	13.2	5.7	2.2	15.4	8.9	3.3	2.5	3.4	1.7	*	*	6.8	*
Vermont	51.7	36.4	13.7	4.0	4.8	11.3	6.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	53.7	35.1	13.1	5.1	4.6	11.0	6.5	2.1	1.6	6.9	3.7	0.6	*	0.5	*
Washington	52.0	35.1	12.1	8.4	6.1	11.8	6.6	2.0	2.2	3.2	1.8	0.3	*	1.8	*
West Virginia	67.7	44.6	19.1	5.1	7.3	15.0	10.1	2.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	*	*	4.1	*
Wisconsin	53.9	37.3	14.5	11.2	3.6	11.7	5.8	2.2	3.0	3.9	2.5	0.4	*	0.9	*
Wyoming	76.3	55.4	27.1	4.5	4.7	16.4	12.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes."

¹ Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

² ICD-10 codes for Motor vehicle traffic accidents are 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.

Table 15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma											Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyxiation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)
	Total number of deaths	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Unspecified site (T14)								
All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ⁵	157,078	50,283	7,615	18,386	7,433	1,897	8,908	21,748	5,057	21,083	4,655	2,785	25,807	9,898	4,967	2,098	2,254	
Unintentional. (V01– X59,Y85–Y86)	101,537	29,621	5,559	10,743	5,175	916	8,562	16,969	3,426	11,029	4,541	2,432	17,138	2,584	4,271	1,783	1,880	
Suicide (*U03, X60–X84,Y87.0) ⁵	30,622	13,849	564	2,487	471	301	50	688	279	4,099	36	148	5,401	6,258	372	53	90	
Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09,Y87.1) ⁵	20,308	6,271	1,427	4,931	1,666	647	276	3,896	1,277	5,781	55	151	241	906	78	207	206	
Undetermined (Y10– Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,198	473	48	101	70	15	14	105	46	140	23	54	2,989	148	245	53	57	
Legal intervention/ war (Y35–Y36, Y89[.0,.1])	413	69	17	124	51	18	6	90	29	34	–	–	38	2	1	2	21	
Cut/pierce (W25–W29, W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,532	184	509	1,110	280	269	57	578	157	1,705	8	12	16	43	4	3	1	
Unintentional. (W25– W29,W45)	85	9	8	13	7	13	6	5	2	28	3	5	2	9	2	–	–	
Suicide (X78)	458	7	106	114	44	170	19	42	6	234	1	1	12	1	2	1	–	
Homicide (X99)	1,971	168	392	976	226	81	31	531	148	1,435	4	6	2	33	–	2	1	
Undetermined (Y28)	18	–	3	7	3	5	1	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Drowning. (W65–W74, X71,X92,Y21)	3,923	94	34	12	9	7	4	13	17	38	5	5	91	33	3,860	57	11	
Unintentional. (W65– W74)	3,281	68	26	3	–	–	2	3	9	15	5	3	61	22	3,242	40	10	
Suicide (X71)	339	7	6	7	5	6	2	7	4	21	–	–	19	4	322	10	1	
Homicide (X92)	68	10	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	5	63	1	–	
Undetermined (Y21)	235	9	2	1	4	–	–	2	4	1	–	1	11	2	233	6	–	
Fall (W00–W19, X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	7,968	933	943	803	347	4,205	923	510	1,482	80	7	45	100	71	81	127	
Unintentional. (W00– W19)	15,019	7,754	898	850	718	342	4,197	542	391	1,303	79	7	40	94	38	78	124	
Suicide (X80)	651	175	26	84	76	5	7	353	111	168	–	–	–	4	29	1	2	
Homicide (Y01)	17	10	3	2	–	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	
Undetermined (Y30)	77	29	6	7	9	–	1	23	7	10	1	–	5	1	4	2	–	
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3, X00– X19,X76–X77,X97– X98, Y26–Y27,Y36.3) ⁶	3,796	25	4	9	3	2	6	6	6	79	1	1,838	2,624	19	2	10	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

		Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																
		Trauma										Other						
Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total number of deaths	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Unspecified site (T14)	Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyxiation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)	
Unintentional . . . (X00–X19)	3,423	15	3	5	3	2	6	4	4	70	1	1,609	2,415	15	2	8	2	
Suicide (X76–X77)	148	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	114	59	1	–	–	–	
Homicide (*U01.3, X97–X98)	148	8	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	6	–	72	99	3	–	–	–	
Undetermined . . . (Y26–Y27)	77	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	51	–	–	2	–	
Legal intervention/ war (Y36.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fire/flame (X00–X09, X76, X97, Y26)	3,673	24	3	9	2	2	5	5	5	77	1	1,723	2,620	19	1	7	2	
Unintentional (X00–X09)	3,309	14	2	5	2	2	5	4	4	69	1	1,502	2,411	15	1	5	2	
Suicide (X76)	147	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	113	59	1	–	–	–	
Homicide (X97)	141	8	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	66	99	3	–	–	–	
Undetermined . . . (Y26)	76	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	51	–	–	2	–	
Hot object/ substance . . . (X10–X19, X77, X98, Y27)	123	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	115	4	–	1	3	–	
Unintentional (X10–X19)	114	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	107	4	–	1	3	–	
Suicide (X77)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Homicide (X98)	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	
Undetermined . . . (Y27)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Firearm . . (*U01.4, W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, Y35.0)	29,573	18,148	1,035	6,206	1,688	603	259	2,824	973	4,706	22	18	40	28	4	7	14	
Unintentional . . . (W32–W34)	802	442	41	172	77	10	25	15	15	113	–	1	1	4	–	2	1	
Suicide (X72–X74)	16,869	13,470	290	2,218	302	32	9	39	113	3,449	10	4	27	14	2	3	5	
Homicide (*U01.4, X93–X95)	11,348	4,005	683	3,648	1,246	538	219	2,676	814	1,073	12	13	9	10	1	1	4	
Undetermined . . . (Y22–Y24)	231	163	4	45	12	5	–	4	3	42	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.0)	323	68	17	123	51	18	6	90	28	29	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	
Machinery (W24, W30–W31) ⁶	648	183	55	192	69	11	17	101	26	154	3	7	4	114	6	8	2	
All transport . . (*U01.1, V01–V99, X82, Y03, Y32, Y36.1) ⁵	49,827	18,625	4,146	8,754	3,474	325	848	16,172	2,863	11,090	76	640	435	617	909	86	102	
Unintentional . . . (V01–V99)	46,706	18,333	4,131	8,705	3,460	324	845	15,855	2,646	8,469	71	602	388	607	904	84	102	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Total number of deaths	Trauma										Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyxiation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)
		Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Unspecified site (T14)								
Suicide (X82)	91	26	5	20	6	–	–	36	4	16	–	2	4	–	5	–	–	
Homicide (*U01.1, Y03) ⁵	3,008	257	10	25	7	1	3	272	213	2,601	5	36	40	10	–	1	–	
Undetermined . . . (Y32)	22	9	–	4	1	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	
Legal intervention/ war (Y36.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
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) ⁷	42,443	16,894	3,863	8,161	3,210	302	773	14,562	2,351	7,608	65	524	342	497	397	35	95	
Occupant . . . (V30–V79 [.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ⁷	19,270	7,716	1,882	4,024	1,435	140	320	6,125	1,041	3,524	31	302	176	301	256	17	31	
Motorcyclist . . (V20–V28 [.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁷	2,976	1,305	257	507	214	31	64	1,064	184	513	2	1	2	9	2	1	7	
Pedal cyclist . . . (V12– V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁷	585	293	47	51	28	8	15	231	20	92	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	
Pedestrian . . . (V02–V04 [.1,.9],V09.2) ⁷	4,822	1,820	333	588	389	28	139	2,176	349	965	3	1	6	23	–	1	10	
Other (V80[.3–.5], V81.1,V82.1) ⁷	15	9	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Unspecified (V87 [.0–.8],V89.2) ⁷	14,775	5,751	1,343	2,990	1,143	95	235	4,964	757	2,511	27	220	157	163	139	16	45	
Pedal cyclist, other . . (V10– V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15– V18,V19[.0–.3,8,.9]) ⁷	207	136	20	19	11	1	6	34	10	32	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	
Pedestrian, other . . . (V01, V02–V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,1,.3,.9]) ⁷	1,249	459	69	157	97	9	35	541	114	256	1	1	2	25	3	3	3	
Other land transport . . (V20– V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0,.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9],V81–V82 [.0,2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1, .3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	1,493	611	144	297	99	10	25	326	60	237	1	20	28	79	62	11	4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																
	Trauma										Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyxiation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴ (T90–T98)	
	Total number of deaths	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Unspecified site (T14)							
Unintentional . . . (V20– V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82 [.0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88[.0–.9], V89 [.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,294	540	132	253	85	9	24	253	47	199	1	17	20	77	57	9	4
Suicide (X82)	91	26	5	20	6	–	–	36	4	16	–	2	4	–	5	–	–
Homicide (Y03)	86	36	7	20	7	1	1	28	9	18	–	1	1	2	–	1	–
Undetermined . . . (Y32)	22	9	–	4	1	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Other transport . . . (*U01.1, V90–V99, Y36.1) ⁵	4,435	525	50	120	57	3	9	709	328	2,957	7	95	61	15	447	37	–
Unintentional . . . (V90– V99)	1,513	304	47	115	57	3	7	465	124	374	2	60	22	7	447	37	–
Homicide . . . (*U01.1) ⁵	2,922	221	3	5	–	–	2	244	204	2,583	5	35	39	8	–	–	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y36.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural/environmental . . . (W42– W43, W53–W64, W92–W99, X20–X39, X51–X57) ⁷	1,427	67	25	34	23	5	22	38	10	57	2	5	73	24	47	1,079	6
Overexertion (X50) ⁷	8	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Poisoning . . . (*U01[.6–.7], X40– X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, Y35.2)	22,242	102	10	13	27	31	9	11	12	46	143	96	22,212	101	30	53	34
Unintentional (X40– X49)	14,078	86	4	10	17	5	7	4	7	21	112	69	14,058	55	17	29	20
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,191	6	3	1	3	26	2	5	2	18	15	20	5,187	35	8	14	7
Homicide . . . (*U01[.6–.7], X85–X90)	64	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	62	2	–	–	1
Undetermined . . . (Y10– Y19)	2,909	9	3	1	7	–	–	2	3	6	15	4	2,905	9	5	10	6
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Struck by or against . . . (W20– W22, W50–W52, X79, Y00, Y04, Y29, Y35.3)	1,244	662	82	234	88	10	36	125	59	258	–	1	2	180	4	3	5
Unintentional (W20– W22, W50–W52)	898	399	53	205	70	9	34	100	45	188	–	1	1	154	2	3	3
Suicide (X79)	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (Y00, Y04)	341	259	29	28	18	1	2	25	14	68	–	–	1	26	2	–	2
Undetermined (Y29)	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma											Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyxiation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)
	Total number of deaths	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Unspecified site (T14)								
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation. . . . (W75–W84, X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	169	169	99	165	21	44	25	21	119	4,183	3	151	8,402	9	5	30	
Unintentional. . . (W75– W84)	5,555	81	48	67	153	9	42	9	16	45	4,159	–	57	1,409	6	2	26	
Suicide (X70)	6,198	10	74	3	1	11	1	3	2	33	7	1	76	6,187	1	1	4	
Homicide (X91)	690	76	46	28	11	1	1	12	2	37	14	2	12	679	2	2	–	
Undetermined . . . (Y20)	131	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	–	6	127	–	–	–	
Other specified, classifiable . . (*U01[0,.2,.5], *U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44, W49,W85–W91,X75,X81, X96,Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31, Y35[.1,.5], Y36[0,.2,.4– .8],Y85) ⁵	2,061	299	47	100	88	20	29	275	57	222	41	125	59	68	6	561	548	
Unintentional. . . (W23, W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,Y85)	1,355	73	17	65	42	16	22	54	22	86	39	116	22	48	4	402	542	
Suicide (*U03.0, X75,X81) ⁵	283	78	20	15	21	1	3	149	22	68	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	
Homicide . . . (*U01[0,.2, .5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	316	140	7	16	22	2	3	54	11	53	1	5	–	18	1	156	5	
Undetermined . . . (Y25, Y31)	42	8	3	4	3	1	1	18	2	13	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	
Legal intervention/ war (Y35[.1,.5], Y36[0,.2,.4–.8])	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	34	–	–	2	1	
Other specified, not elsewhere classified . . (*U01. 8,*U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33, Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[0.–.1])	2,299	497	137	140	65	52	35	152	57	258	47	9	26	40	11	73	1,286	
Unintentional . . (X58,Y86)	1,034	37	5	6	4	2	16	11	10	12	35	–	8	5	–	7	971	
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	246	32	23	17	12	37	5	27	10	54	2	1	8	3	2	21	71	
Homicide (*U01.8, *U02,Y08,Y87.1)	831	366	102	109	43	10	6	105	32	182	9	5	5	25	6	21	191	
Undetermined. . . (Y33, Y87.2)	163	61	7	7	6	3	8	9	4	7	1	3	3	5	2	24	36	
Legal intervention/ war . . (Y35.6,Y89[0.,1])	25	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	2	1	–	17	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and number of deaths with any mention of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																
	Total number of deaths	Trauma								Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyxiation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)	
		Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)								Unspecified site (T14)
Unspecified (*U01.9, *U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34, Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	9,160	3,260	429	539	649	193	3,337	505	288	868	44	19	29	129	4	69	86
Unintentional (X59)	7,218	2,074	245	415	530	167	3,321	228	222	467	32	7	8	24	1	38	71
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	146	34	11	7	1	13	2	27	5	34	1	2	8	7	–	1	–
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,506	971	154	95	93	12	11	213	40	323	9	8	11	94	3	23	1
Undetermined (Y34, Y89.9)	290	181	19	22	25	1	3	37	21	44	2	2	2	4	–	7	14
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity zero.

¹ICD–10 codes for Upper extremities include S40–S69,T00.2,T01.2,T02.2,T02.4,T03.2,T04.2,T05.0–T05.2,T10–T11.

²ICD–10 codes for Lower extremities include S70–S99,T00.3,T01.3,T02.3,T02.5,T03.3,T04.3,T05.3–T05.5,T12–T13.

³ICD–10 codes for Multiple sites include T00.8–T00.9,T01.9,T02.1,T02.8–T02.9,T03.1,T03.8–T03.9,T04.1,T04.8–T04.9,T05.8–T05.9,T06–T07.

⁴ICD–10 codes for Other effects of external causes include T33–T35,T66–T70,T72–T74,T75.0,T75.2–T75.8.

⁵Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24,2002; see "Technical Notes."

⁶Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

⁷Death is unintentional.

Table 16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma										Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyx- iation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴ (T90–T98)		
	Total number of deaths	Total mentions of injury	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)							Un- specified site (T14)	
All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89) ⁵	157,078	237,086	65,517	8,538	23,221	9,216	2,197	9,399	21,881	5,244	22,148	4,710	3,149	41,803	9,898	4,967	2,472	2,726
Unintentional. (V01– X59,Y85–Y86)	101,537	154,017	39,090	6,128	13,406	6,332	1,036	9,000	17,073	3,563	11,690	4,595	2,742	28,161	2,584	4,271	2,125	2,221
Suicide (*U03, X60–X84,Y87.0) ⁵	30,622	43,092	17,432	656	2,997	571	434	63	695	290	4,245	37	170	8,707	6,258	372	57	108
Homicide (*U01– *U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1) ⁵	20,308	32,903	8,241	1,682	6,537	2,158	690	315	3,918	1,312	6,026	55	172	294	906	78	229	290
Undetermined (Y10– Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,198	6,471	680	53	125	92	19	15	105	49	150	23	65	4,568	148	245	59	75
Legal intervention/ war (Y35–Y36, Y89(.0,.1))	413	603	74	19	156	63	18	6	90	30	37	–	–	73	2	1	2	32
Cut/pierce (W25–W29, W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,532	6,034	232	694	1,576	342	386	78	588	157	1,887	8	13	22	43	4	3	1
Unintentional. (W25– W29,W45)	85	136	14	12	15	12	17	8	5	2	30	3	5	2	9	2	–	–
Suicide (X78)	458	1,011	8	150	154	52	268	27	42	6	279	1	2	18	1	2	1	–
Homicide (X99)	1,971	4,850	210	528	1,398	273	93	41	541	148	1,570	4	6	2	33	–	2	1
Undetermined (Y28)	18	37	–	4	9	5	8	2	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowning. (W65–W74, X71,X92,Y21)	3,923	4,366	110	37	14	13	9	5	13	18	40	5	6	130	33	3,860	62	11
Unintentional. (W65– W74)	3,281	3,546	79	29	3	–	–	2	3	10	15	5	3	78	22	3,242	45	10
Suicide (X71)	339	445	8	6	8	8	8	3	7	4	23	–	–	33	4	322	10	1
Homicide (X92)	68	86	11	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	5	63	1	–
Undetermined (Y21)	235	289	12	2	2	5	–	–	2	4	1	–	1	19	2	233	6	–
Fall (W00–W19, X80,Y01,Y30)	15,764	23,115	11,492	1,048	1,258	952	390	4,395	931	542	1,559	81	10	55	100	71	100	131
Unintentional. (W00– W19)	15,019	21,745	11,165	1,011	1,130	855	383	4,386	547	417	1,356	80	10	49	94	38	96	128
Suicide (X80)	651	1,209	264	27	118	86	7	8	356	117	190	–	–	–	4	29	1	2
Homicide (Y01)	17	33	18	4	2	–	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Undetermined (Y30)	77	128	45	6	8	11	–	1	23	7	12	1	–	6	1	4	3	–
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3, X00–X19,X76–X77,X97– X98,Y26–Y27,Y36.3) ⁶	3,796	5,459	30	4	11	4	3	6	6	6	80	1	2,125	3,149	19	2	11	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma										Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyx- iation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴ (T90–T98)		
	Total number of deaths	Total mentions of injury	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)							Un- specified site (T14)	
Unintentional. . . . (X00–X19)	3,423	4,900	18	3	5	4	3	6	4	4	70	1	1,857	2,897	15	2	9	2
Suicide (X76–X77)	148	206	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	131	68	1	–	–	–
Homicide (*U01.3, X97–X98)	148	237	10	1	4	–	–	–	2	2	7	–	84	124	3	–	–	–
Undetermined . . . (Y26– Y27)	77	116	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	60	–	–	2	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y36.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire/flame (X00–X09, X76,X97,Y26)	3,673	5,299	29	3	11	3	3	5	5	5	77	1	1,984	3,144	19	1	7	2
Unintentional. . . . (X00– X09)	3,309	4,756	17	2	5	3	3	5	4	4	69	1	1,728	2,892	15	1	5	2
Suicide (X76)	147	205	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	130	68	1	–	–	–
Homicide (X97)	141	225	10	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	76	124	3	–	–	–
Undetermined . . . (Y26)	76	113	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	60	–	–	2	–
Hot object/ substance . . . (X10–X19, X77,X98,Y27)	123	160	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	3	–	141	5	–	1	4	–
Unintentional. . . . (X10– X19)	114	144	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	129	5	–	1	4	–
Suicide (X77)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (X98)	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Undetermined . . . (Y27)	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Firearm. . . (*U01.4,W32–W34, X72–X74,X93–X95, Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	29,573	43,747	22,869	1,152	7,807	2,160	635	292	2,831	1,007	4,846	22	18	51	28	4	7	18
Unintentional. . . (W32– W34)	802	1,102	557	45	205	93	11	33	15	17	117	–	1	1	4	–	2	1
Suicide (X72–X74)	16,869	24,019	16,910	322	2,631	377	34	9	40	114	3,508	10	4	36	14	2	3	5
Homicide (*U01.4, X93–X95)	11,348	17,784	5,118	760	4,760	1,613	567	244	2,682	844	1,146	12	13	9	10	1	1	4
Undetermined . . . (Y22– Y24)	231	347	211	6	56	14	5	–	4	3	43	–	–	2	–	1	1	1
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.0)	323	495	73	19	155	63	18	6	90	29	32	–	–	3	–	–	–	7
Machinery (W24, W30–W31) ⁶	648	1,115	246	66	228	89	15	22	101	26	171	3	10	4	114	6	12	2
All transport . . . (*U01.1,V01– V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1) ⁵	49,827	78,925	23,887	4,555	10,914	4,356	379	1,010	16,268	2,958	11,626	76	676	491	617	909	96	107

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma											Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyx- iation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)
	Total number of deaths	Total mentions of injury	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Un- specified site (T14)							
Unintentional . . . (V01–V99)	46,706	75,228	23,568	4,538	10,844	4,339	378	1,007	15,951	2,741	9,004	71	632	444	607	904	93	107
Suicide (X82)	91	145	29	7	35	6	–	–	36	4	16	–	3	4	–	5	–	–
Homicide (*U01.1, Y03) ⁵	3,008	3,518	278	10	31	10	1	3	272	213	2,602	5	41	40	10	–	2	–
Undetermined . . . (Y32)	22	34	12	–	4	1	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y36.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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) ⁷	42,443	68,596	21,683	4,238	10,154	4,037	355	920	14,653	2,436	8,085	65	546	390	497	397	41	99
Occupant . . . (V30–V79 [.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3]) ⁷	19,270	31,483	9,841	2,054	5,079	1,802	164	377	6,171	1,080	3,750	31	317	204	301	256	23	33
Motorcyclist . . (V20–V28 [.3–.9],V29[.4–.9]) ⁷	2,976	4,865	1,710	296	641	256	37	77	1,070	194	559	2	1	3	9	2	1	7
Pedal cyclist . . (V12–V14 [.3–.9],V19[.4–.6]) ⁷	585	953	420	52	62	37	11	17	231	21	96	2	–	1	1	–	–	2
Pedestrian . . (V02–V04 [.1,.9],V09.2) ⁷	4,822	7,873	2,468	381	702	488	30	169	2,189	364	1,036	3	1	8	23	–	1	10
Other (V80[.3–.5], V81.1,V82.1) ⁷	15	20	11	1	1	2	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified (V87 [.0–.8],V89.2) ⁷	14,775	23,402	7,233	1,454	3,669	1,452	113	280	4,990	777	2,641	27	227	174	163	139	16	47
Pedal cyclist, other . . . (V10–V11,V12– V14[.0–.2],V15– V18, V19[.0–.3,.8,.9]) ⁷	207	340	185	20	26	16	1	7	34	10	36	2	–	2	1	–	–	–
Pedestrian, other . . (V01, V02–V04[.0],V05,V06, V09[.0,.1,.3,.9]) ⁷	1,249	2,075	655	77	186	119	9	44	543	121	281	1	1	3	25	3	3	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma										Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyx- iation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴ (T90–T98)		
	Total number of deaths	Total mentions of injury	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)							Un- specified site (T14)	
Other land transport (V20–V28 [.0–.2], V29–V79[.0,.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82 [.0,.2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88[.0–.9], V89 [.0,.1,.3,.9], X82, Y03, Y32)	1,493	2,314	770	160	380	119	10	26	328	62	246	1	23	32	79	62	12	4
Unintentional (V20– V28[.0–.2], V29–V79 [.0–.3], V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82[.0,.2–.9], V83– V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88 [.0–.9], V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,294	1,974	675	146	315	102	9	25	255	49	207	1	19	24	77	57	9	4
Suicide (X82)	91	145	29	7	35	6	–	–	36	4	16	–	3	4	–	5	–	–
Homicide (Y03)	86	161	54	7	26	10	1	1	28	9	19	–	1	1	2	–	2	–
Undetermined (Y32)	22	34	12	–	4	1	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Other transport (*U01.1, V90–V99, Y36.1) ⁵	4,435	5,600	594	60	168	65	4	13	710	329	2,978	7	106	64	15	447	40	–
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,513	2,243	370	57	163	65	4	11	466	125	395	2	66	25	7	447	40	–
Homicide (*U01.1) ⁵	2,922	3,357	224	3	5	–	–	2	244	204	2,583	5	40	39	8	–	–	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y36.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural/environmental (W42– W43, W53–W64, W92–W99, X20–X39, X51–X57) ⁷	1,427	1,837	76	27	43	29	5	23	38	10	62	2	6	76	24	47	1,363	6
Overexertion (X50) ⁷	8	11	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7], X40–X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, Y35.2)	22,242	38,201	116	13	14	29	34	10	11	12	47	145	106	37,434	101	30	63	36
Unintentional (X40– X49)	14,078	24,970	99	7	10	19	5	8	4	7	22	114	75	24,473	55	17	34	21
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,191	8,583	6	3	1	3	29	2	5	2	18	15	23	8,408	35	8	17	8
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7], X85–X90)	64	102	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	90	2	–	–	1
Undetermined (Y10– Y19)	2,909	4,546	9	3	1	7	–	–	2	3	6	15	5	4,463	9	5	12	6
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																	
	Trauma										Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyx- iation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)	
	Total number of deaths	Total mentions of injury	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³	Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)								Un- specified site (T14)
Struck by or against . . . (W20– W22,W50–W52,X79,Y00, Y04, Y29,Y35.3)	1,244	2,183	962	89	303	114	12	40	127	62	279	–	1	2	180	4	3	5
Unintentional . . . (W20– W22,W50–W52)	898	1,537	558	59	264	89	11	37	102	47	206	–	1	1	154	2	3	3
Suicide (X79)	2	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	341	633	395	30	37	25	1	3	25	15	71	–	–	1	26	2	–	2
Undetermined . . . (Y29)	3	8	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation (W75–W84, X70,X91,Y20)	12,574	13,789	194	182	116	171	22	45	25	23	122	4,232	3	208	8,402	9	5	30
Unintentional (W75– W84)	5,555	6,238	90	50	82	157	9	43	9	17	45	4,208	–	85	1,409	6	2	26
Suicide (X70)	6,198	6,449	10	79	3	1	12	1	3	2	33	7	1	104	6,187	1	1	4
Homicide (X91)	690	955	92	52	30	13	1	1	12	3	40	14	2	12	679	2	2	–
Undetermined . . . (Y20)	131	147	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	–	7	127	–	–	–
Other specified, classifiable (*U01 [.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23,W35– W41,W44,W49,W85– W91, X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05–Y07, Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5], Y36[.0,.2,.4–8],Y85) ⁵	2,061	3,001	428	49	118	118	25	36	278	64	231	42	145	104	68	6	581	708
Unintentional (W23, W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91, Y85)	1,355	1,825	97	18	75	57	21	27	54	24	90	40	134	33	48	4	404	699
Suicide (*U03.0, X75,X81) ⁵	283	433	105	21	18	25	1	5	152	25	73	–	3	1	2	1	1	–
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2, .5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	316	608	216	7	21	33	2	3	54	12	53	1	7	–	18	1	174	6
Undetermined . . . (Y25, Y31)	42	60	10	3	4	3	1	1	18	3	13	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Legal intervention/ war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36 [.0,.2,.4–8])	65	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	68	–	–	2	3
Other specified, not elsewhere classified . . (*U01.8, *U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33,Y35.6, Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–1])	2,299	3,526	703	161	175	84	73	39	155	59	279	49	9	33	40	11	79	1,577

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Total number of injury deaths by mechanism and intent of death and total mentions of specified nature of injury according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Nature of injury (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)																		
	Trauma										Other injuries to spine and trunk (T08–T09)	Un- specified site (T14)	Foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15–T19)	Burns and corrosions (T20–T32)	Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65)	Asphyx- iation (T71)	Drowning (T75.1)	Other effects of external causes ⁴	Sequelae (T90–T98)
	Total number of deaths	Total mentions of injury	Head (S00–S09)	Neck (S10–S19)	Thorax (S20–S29)	Abdomen, lower back, lumbar, spine and pelvis (S30–S39)	Upper extremity ¹	Lower extremity ²	Multiple sites ³										
Unintentional. (X58,Y86)	1,034	1,315	46	5	7	4	2	16	11	10	13	36	–	10	5	–	7	1,143	
Suicide . . . (X83,Y87.0)	246	395	44	27	20	12	57	6	27	11	59	3	1	13	3	2	22	88	
Homicide (*U01.8, *U02,Y08,Y87.1)	831	1,545	525	122	137	61	10	9	108	33	192	9	5	5	25	6	24	274	
Undetermined . . . (Y33, Y87.2)	163	238	87	7	10	7	4	8	9	4	12	1	3	3	5	2	26	50	
Legal intervention/ war (Y35.6,Y89 [.0,.1])	25	33	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	2	1	–	22	
Unspecified (*U01.9, *U03.9,X59,X84,Y09, Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	9,160	11,777	4,172	461	643	752	208	3,398	509	299	918	44	21	44	129	4	83	92	
Unintentional. . . . (X59)	7,218	8,512	2,477	258	494	582	175	3,382	229	230	488	32	8	8	24	1	51	73	
Suicide . . . (*U03.9,X84)	146	192	42	14	8	1	18	2	27	5	42	1	2	22	7	–	1	–	
Homicide . . . (*U01.9,Y09)	1,506	2,552	1,366	168	114	130	14	11	216	41	342	9	9	11	94	3	23	1	
Undetermined . . . (Y34, Y89.9)	290	521	287	21	27	39	1	3	37	23	46	2	2	3	4	–	8	18	
Legal intervention/ war . . . (Y35.7,Y36.9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

– Quantity zero.

¹ICD–10 codes for Upper extremities include S40–S69,T00.2,T01.2,T02.2,T02.4,T03.2,T04.2,T05.0–T05.2,T10–T11.

²ICD–10 codes for Lower extremities include S70–S99,T00.3,T01.3,T02.3,T02.5,T03.3,T04.3,T05.3–T05.5,T12–T13.

³ICD–10 codes for Multiple sites include T00.8–T00.9,T01.9,T02.1,T02.8–T02.9,T03.1,T03.8–T03.9,T04.1,T04.8–T04.9,T05.8–T05.9,T06–T07.

⁴ICD–10 codes for Other effects of external causes include T33–T35,T66–T70,T72–T74,T75.0,T75.2–T75.8.

⁵Figures include September 11, 2001, related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes."

⁶Codes *U01.3 and Y36.3 cannot be divided separately into the subcategories shown below; therefore, subcategories may not add to the total.

⁷Death is unintentional.

Table 17. Number of deaths with any mention and total mentions of specified poisoning or toxic effects by intent of death: United States, 2001

Cause of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Intent of death							
	Any mention				Total mentions			
	All intents ¹	Unintentional	Suicide	Undetermined intent	All intents ¹	Unintentional	Suicide	Undetermined intent
All poisonings and toxic effects (T36–T65)	25,807	17,138	5,401	2,989	41,803	28,161	8,707	4,568
Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (T36–T50)	19,988	13,318	3,747	2,806	33,396	22,371	6,630	4,223
Antibiotics, anti-infectives and antiparasitics (T36–37)	42	30	10	2	42	30	10	2
Hormones and their synthetic substitutes and antagonists, not elsewhere classified (T38)	105	31	65	6	105	31	65	6
Non-opioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (T39)	913	380	424	107	943	390	444	107
Salicylates (aspirin) (T39.0)	166	47	101	18	166	47	101	184
Aminophenol derivatives (acetaminophen/paracetamol) (T39.1)	577	244	265	66	577	244	265	66
Other non-opioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (T39.2–T39.9)	200	99	78	23	200	99	78	23
Narcotics and psychodysleptics (T40)	11,673	8,651	1,069	1,907	14,668	11,082	1,201	2,333
Heroin (T40.1)	1,793	1,651	34	106	1,793	1,651	34	106
Other specified opioids (T40.0,T40.2)	3,526	2,549	533	436	3,527	2,550	533	436
Methadone (T40.3)	1,472	1,169	113	188	1,472	1,169	113	188
Cocaine (T40.5)	3,934	3,254	129	522	3,934	3,254	129	522
Other and unspecified narcotics and psychodysleptics (T40.4,T40.6–T40.9)	3,900	2,423	386	1,080	3,942	2,458	392	1,081
Anesthetics and therapeutic gases (T41)	126	87	14	13	127	87	15	13
Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (T42)	2,216	1,257	719	232	2,445	1,372	815	248
Barbiturates (T42.3)	276	107	137	28	276	107	137	28
Benzodiazepines (T42.4)	1,646	1,045	434	165	1,646	1,045	434	165
Other antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs (T42.0–T42.2,T42.5–T42.8)	507	217	233	53	523	220	244	55
Psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified (T43)	2,952	1,612	978	353	3,360	1,830	1,119	402
Antidepressants (T43.0–T43.2)	2,063	950	856	255	2,225	1,031	917	275
Other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified (T43.3–T43.9)	1,106	778	194	127	1,135	799	202	127
Other specified and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances (T44–T50)	11,143	7,337	2,681	1,065	11,706	7,549	2,961	1,112
Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source (T51–T65)	7,581	5,128	1,967	317	8,407	5,790	2,077	345
Alcohol (T51)	1,952	1,550	252	142	2,050	1,630	262	150
Ethanol (T51.0)	1,273	1,042	154	76	1,273	1,042	154	76
Other and unspecified alcohol (T51.1–T51.9)	775	588	108	72	777	588	108	74
Organic solvents (T52)	134	55	70	9	139	58	71	10
Soaps and detergents (T55)	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Metals (T56)	38	32	4	2	38	32	4	2
Lead (T56.0)	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Mercury (T56.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and unspecified metals (T56.2–T56.9)	36	30	4	2	36	30	4	2
Carbon monoxide (T58)	2,702	1,148	1,431	80	2,702	1,148	1,431	80
Other gases, fumes and vapors (T59)	3,059	2,690	157	70	3,097	2,724	159	72
Pesticides (T60)	26	8	17	1	27	8	18	1
Insecticides (T60.0–T60.2)	13	4	9	–	13	4	9	–
Herbicides and fungicides (T60.3)	5	2	3	–	5	2	3	–
Other and unspecified pesticides (T60.4–T60.9)	9	2	6	1	9	2	6	1
Noxious substances eaten as seafood and other foods (T61–T62)	5	3	2	–	5	3	2	–
Contact with venomous animals (T63)	60	60	–	–	62	62	–	–
Other specified and unspecified substances (T53–T54,T57,T64–T65)	274	121	123	28	286	125	129	30

– Quantity zero.

¹Includes intent categories homicide and legal intervention.

Table 18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Natural causes of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total deaths	Unintentional										Other unintentional injuries			
		All injury (*U01-*U03, V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89)	Total (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	Drowning (W65-W74)	Fall (W00-W19)	Fire/hot object or substance (X00-X09)	Firearms (W32-W34)	Motor vehicle traffic ¹	Poisoning (X40-X49)	Suffocation (W75-W84)	Exposure to unspecified factor (X59)	Other and unspecified unintentional injuries	Suicide (*U03, X60- X84, Y87.0)	Homicide (*U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1)	Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)
All natural causes	2,256,326	36,753	36,108	82	4,241	143	49	702	2,067	16,639	10,964	1,546	188	149	275
Salmonella infections (A01-A02)	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07-A09)	1,537	62	62	-	5	-	-	2	2	26	26	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	764	11	10	-	2	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	1	-
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	600	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-
Other tuberculosis (A17-A19)	164	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection (A39)	199	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Septicemia (A40-A41)	32,238	384	374	-	42	-	-	14	19	104	166	31	3	3	4
Syphilis (A50-A53)	36	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83-A84,A85.2)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (B05)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viral hepatitis (B15-B19)	5,585	60	58	-	7	-	-	1	14	17	15	4	-	-	-
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20-B24)	14,175	62	59	-	3	-	-	1	17	21	9	8	1	1	1
Malaria (B50-B54)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20-A36,A42-A44,A48-A49, A54- A79,A81-A82,A85.0- A85.1,A85.8,A86-B04, B06- B09,B25- B49,B55-B99)	5,715	85	84	-	6	2	-	1	7	42	26	2	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	553,768	2,567	2,530	2	216	8	7	17	81	998	1,100	107	17	7	7
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00-C14)	7,702	115	115	-	4	-	-	1	-	90	18	2	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	12,530	124	123	-	4	-	-	-	1	106	11	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Natural causes of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total deaths	Unintentional										Other unintentional injuries				
		All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89)	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Drowning (W65–W74)	Fall (W00–W19)	Fire/hot object or substance (X00–X09)	Firearms (W32–W34)	Motor vehicle traffic ¹	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Suffocation (W75–W84)	Exposure to unspecified factor (X59)	Other and unspecified unintentional injuries	Suicide (*U03, X60– X84, Y87.0)	Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	12,319	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	3	37	13	–	–	–		
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	56,887	231	228	–	18	–	1	1	3	99	100	7	3	–		
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	13,351	40	40	–	8	1	–	2	2	13	15	–	–	–		
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	29,803	92	91	–	10	–	–	1	2	40	32	6	1	–		
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,797	62	62	–	1	–	–	–	1	50	9	1	–	–		
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	156,058	591	578	1	72	2	2	4	29	163	285	21	6	2		
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,542	18	18	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	10	2	–	–		
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,809	154	151	–	17	–	–	2	5	24	97	6	2	1		
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	4,092	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	3	–	–		
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified . (C54–C55)	6,784	30	29	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	13	1	1	–		
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,414	39	39	–	4	–	–	1	1	19	13	1	–	–		
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	30,719	177	171	1	15	2	1	–	5	31	106	10	2	2		
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,078	39	39	–	4	–	–	–	–	11	24	1	–	–		
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	12,225	68	67	–	7	–	–	1	1	18	34	6	1	–		
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	12,609	59	58	–	5	–	–	–	1	38	10	4	1	–		
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . (C81–C96)	56,341	322	319	–	28	1	1	2	15	90	175	9	–	1		
Hodgkin's disease . . (C81)	1,323	9	9	–	1	–	–	–	3	5	–	1	–	–		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Natural causes of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total deaths	Unintentional										Other unintentional injuries			
		All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89)	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Drowning (W65–W74)	Fall (W00–W19)	Fire/hot object or substance (X00–X09)	Firearms (W32–W34)	Motor vehicle traffic ¹	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Suffocation (W75–W84)	Exposure to unspecified factor (X59)	Other and unspecified unintentional injuries	Suicide (*U03, X60– X84, Y87.0)	Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma . . . (C82–C85)	22,305	108	106	–	12	1	–	1	5	41	47	–	–	1	
Leukemia . . . (C91–C95)	21,451	102	101	–	7	–	–	1	7	26	56	4	–	–	
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms . . . (C88,C90)	11,172	102	102	–	8	–	1	–	–	17	72	4	–	–	
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . (C96)	90	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms . . (C17, C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52, C57–C60,C62–C63,C66, C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	62,708	341	337	–	16	1	1	2	11	150	130	26	–	1	3
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,676	136	128	–	9	–	–	1	3	55	56	5	5	1	1
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,627	68	67	–	10	–	1	2	2	23	25	4	–	–	1
Diabetes mellitus . . . (E10–E14)	71,372	800	785	1	81	5	2	15	41	268	324	51	6	2	5
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,704	136	133	–	12	–	1	3	1	59	54	5	1	1	–
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	3,454	126	124	–	12	–	1	3	1	53	52	4	–	1	–
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	250	10	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	1	1	–	–
Meningitis (G00,G03)	727	6	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Parkinson's disease . . (G20–G21)	16,544	894	893	–	34	–	–	–	2	731	118	13	–	–	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	53,852	2,082	2,076	–	122	–	–	2	4	1,293	613	62	4	1	1
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	922,334	15,757	15,510	46	2,678	85	21	455	981	5,260	5,309	763	50	71	114
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13, I20–I51)	700,142	9,971	9,772	45	2,335	76	16	391	833	1,390	4,102	625	27	56	107
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,489	66	66	2	9	–	–	–	2	17	32	4	–	–	–
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	24,689	546	532	5	148	8	–	22	113	26	171	41	1	2	10
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	2,826	52	49	–	10	–	–	1	8	4	24	2	–	–	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Natural causes of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total deaths	Unintentional										Other unintentional injuries				
		All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89)	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Drowning (W65–W74)	Fall (W00–W19)	Fire/hot object or substance (X00–X09)	Firearms (W32–W34)	Motor vehicle traffic ¹	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Suffocation (W75–W84)	Exposure to unspecified factor (X59)	Other and unspecified unintentional injuries	Suicide (*U03, X60– X84, Y87.0)	Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)	
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	502,189	7,057	6,923	32	1,833	58	11	283	496	876	2,893	464	21	41	64	
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	184,757	1,801	1,768	5	296	15	7	96	87	250	925	94	10	6	13	
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,351	42	40	–	8	–	–	1	5	2	21	3	1	1	–	
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	314,081	5,214	5,115	27	1,529	43	4	186	404	624	1,947	367	10	34	51	
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	68,103	1,773	1,727	14	771	23	1	69	161	142	361	189	3	16	25	
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	245,978	3,441	3,388	13	758	20	3	117	243	482	1,586	178	7	18	26	
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	166,949	2,250	2,202	6	335	10	5	85	214	467	982	114	5	13	30	
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,178	14	14	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	
Diseases of pericardium and acute myo- carditis (I30–I31,I40)	839	9	6	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	2	
Heart failure (I50)	56,934	642	639	–	85	1	1	8	17	169	341	19	1	2	–	
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28,I34– I38,I42– I49,I51)	107,998	1,585	1,543	6	248	8	4	77	191	295	633	95	4	10	28	
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	19,250	269	263	–	40	1	1	2	13	57	143	8	4	1	1	
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	163,538	5,100	5,061	1	259	4	3	46	103	3,703	878	108	18	13	5	
Atherosclerosis (I70)	14,086	208	208	–	21	3	1	5	3	42	123	11	–	–	–	
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	25,318	209	206	–	23	1	–	11	29	68	63	11	1	1	1	
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	15,234	102	101	–	9	–	–	8	26	27	25	6	1	–	–	
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	10,084	107	105	–	14	1	–	3	3	41	38	5	–	1	1	
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,665	89	84	1	23	1	1	5	5	16	26	6	1	2	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Natural causes of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total deaths	Unintentional									Other unintentional injuries				
		All injury (*U01–*U03, V01–Y36, Y85–Y87, Y89)	Total (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	Drowning (W65–W74)	Fall (W00–W19)	Fire/hot object or substance (X00–X09)	Firearms (W32–W34)	Motor vehicle traffic ¹	Poisoning (X40–X49)	Suffocation (W75–W84)	Exposure to unspecified factor (X59)	Other and unspecified unintentional injuries	Suicide (*U03, X60– X84, Y87.0)	Homicide (*U01–*U02, X85–Y09, Y87.1)	Undetermined intent (Y10–Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	62,034	329	326	–	49	–	–	10	12	151	98	8	1	2	–
Influenza (J10–J11)	257	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	61,777	326	323	–	48	–	–	10	12	150	97	8	1	2	
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	347	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	–	–	
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	263	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	84	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	123,013	2,080	2,049	–	271	16	3	30	119	629	873	125	6	7	
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	959	30	29	–	2	–	–	–	3	18	3	3	–	–	
Emphysema (J43)	16,242	176	173	–	26	–	–	4	9	57	75	5	1	1	
Asthma (J45–J46)	4,269	120	117	–	1	1	–	3	50	41	15	6	–	1	
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44, J47)	101,543	1,754	1,730	–	242	15	3	23	57	513	780	111	5	5	
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66, J68)	1,136	30	29	–	1	3	–	1	3	9	10	2	1	–	
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,301	2,748	2,740	–	54	1	–	8	10	2,480	250	24	3	2	
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06, J30–J39, J67, J70–J98)	26,178	482	469	1	55	4	1	18	59	195	119	22	8	–	
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	4,491	121	120	–	19	–	–	1	6	57	38	3	–	1	
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	428	7	7	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,522	89	87	–	3	–	–	–	1	73	8	3	–	2	
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73–K74)	27,035	284	274	–	27	1	1	16	25	77	107	20	2	1	
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,207	132	128	–	17	1	–	5	14	42	38	11	1	1	
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,828	152	146	–	10	–	1	11	11	35	69	9	1	–	
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	2,965	43	43	–	3	1	–	1	–	20	15	3	–	–	
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07, N17–N19, N25–N27)	39,480	395	388	–	47	4	–	12	23	107	185	11	4	1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Deaths due to natural underlying causes with any mention of external cause of injury, 2001—Con.

[Figure(s) in brackets [] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Natural causes of death (Based on the <i>International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992</i>)	Total deaths	Unintentional										Other unintentional injuries			
		All injury (*U01-*U03, V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89)	Total (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	Drowning (W65-W74)	Fall (W00-W19)	Fire/hot object or substance (X00-X09)	Firearms (W32-W34)	Motor vehicle traffic ¹	Poisoning (X40-X49)	Suffocation (W75-W84)	Exposure to unspecified factor (X59)	Other and unspecified unintentional injuries	Suicide (*U03, X60- X84, Y87.0)	Homicide (*U01-*U02, X85-Y09, Y87.1)	Undetermined intent (Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9)
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome . . . (N00-N01,N04)	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified . . . (N02-N03, N05-N07,N26)	511	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	
Renal failure . . . (N17-N19)	38,784	390	383	-	47	4	-	12	22	106	182	11	4	1	
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	29	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Infections of kidney (N10-N12,N13.6,N15.1)	748	14	13	-	2	-	-	-	3	6	2	-	-	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate . . (N40)	439	11	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70-N76)	127	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00-O07)	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10-O99)	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	13,887	52	37	3	2	-	-	4	1	19	6	2	-	11	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	10,442	165	162	-	6	-	-	3	11	112	26	5	-	2	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	32,326	40	18	-	6	-	-	2	-	5	3	2	-	1	
All other diseases (Residual)	186,406	6,652	6,465	28	442	12	11	76	613	3,763	1,346	252	75	30	

- Quantity zero.

¹ICD-10 codes for Motor vehicle traffic accidents are 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.

Technical Notes

Nature and sources of data

Data in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Death—which is used as a model by the States—was last revised in 1989; for additional details see the 1989 revision of the U.S. standard certificates and reports (31) and Technical Appendix of Vital Statistics of the United States, 1989, Volume II, Mortality, part A (32).

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the States and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program and from copies of the original certificates received by NCHS from the State registration offices. In 2001 all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 2001 in electronic data files to NCHS.

Data for the entire United States refer to events occurring within the United States. Data shown for geographic areas are by place of residence. Beginning with 1970, mortality statistics for the United States exclude deaths of nonresidents of the United States. All data exclude fetal deaths.

Terrorism-related deaths

Terrorism-related deaths referred to in this report do not represent a final count of deaths resulting from the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, as this figure has not yet been determined. To date, an estimated 2,988 deaths resulted from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks that occurred in New York City, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (7). Of these, an estimated 2,752 deaths occurred in New York City, 189 in Virginia, and 44 in Pennsylvania. Three deaths occurred in other States, one each in Massachusetts, Missouri, and New Jersey, to persons who were injured on September 11 but died as the result of their injuries at a later date. The New Jersey death occurred in 2002.

As of October 24, 2002, death certificates were issued for 2,957 of the estimated 2,988 individuals believed to have died as a result of the September 11 attacks (7). Of these, four were issued for terrorists and are classified as suicides. The criteria for issuing a death certificate for those believed to have died in the attacks differed by State, reflecting differences in State laws regarding death certification. Pennsylvania issued a death certificate for every individual, including the terrorists. Death certificates were not issued for any of the terrorists in Virginia or New York City. Virginia issued a death certificate only for those victims whose remains were identified. New York City issued a death certificate for those whose remains were identified or, if remains were not recovered, for those whose families applied for a death certificate. For more detailed information regarding New York City's processing of these deaths, see *Deaths in World Trade Center Terrorist Attacks—New York City, 2001* at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm51SPa6.htm>.

Data in this report include deaths to residents of the United States. Tables in this report include only the September 11 related deaths that occurred to residents of the United States in 2001 for which a certificate was issued as of October 24, 2002. Of these deaths, 2,922 are classified as homicides and four as suicides.

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify and code causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). The ICD provides the basic guidance used in virtually all countries to classify and code causes of death. Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, (ICD-10) of this classification (10). For earlier years, causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use—1979–98, Ninth Revision; 1968–78, Eighth Revision, adapted for use in the United States; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision.

Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons across revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios describing the differences among the Sixth and Seventh Revisions, the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, and the Ninth and Tenth Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (33–36). Ninth to Tenth Revision comparability ratios based on the external cause of death matrix are provided in [Table I](#).

The ICD not only details disease classification but also provides definitions, tabulation lists, the format of the death certificate, and the rules for coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (37,38). It includes rules for selecting the underlying cause of death for tabulation purposes, definitions, tabulation lists, and regulations on the use of the ICD.

In this report most of the tabulations showing cause-of-death statistics are based on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by the ICD as “the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury” (10). It is selected from the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. Generally, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death. The set of causes or conditions listed on the death certificate are referred to as multiple causes of death. Coding of the underlying cause of death requires first coding multiple causes of death. The underlying cause is then selected from among the multiple causes according to the sequence of the multiple-cause coded conditions as listed on the certificate, provisions of the ICD, and associated selection and modification rules.

Prior to the 1968 data year, mortality medical data were based on manual coding of an underlying cause of death for each certificate in accordance with the ICD rules. Effective with data year 1968, NCHS converted to computerized coding of the underlying cause and manual coding of all causes (multiple causes) on the death certificate. In this system, called “Automated Classification of Medical Entities” or ACME (39), multiple cause codes serve as inputs to the computer software that employs the ICD rules to select the underlying cause. The ACME system is used to select the underlying cause of death for all death certificates in the United States.

Beginning with 1990 data, the Mortality Medical Indexing, Classification, and Retrieval system (MICAR) (40,41) was introduced to

Table I. ICD-10 and ICD-9 comparability ratios for underlying cause of death according to mechanism of injury and intent of death

[Figures in brackets [] apply to the code or range of codes preceding them. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death	ICD-10 codes	ICD-9 codes ¹	Comparability ratio
All injury	*U01-*U03,V01-Y36,Y85-Y87,Y89	E800-E869,E880-E929,E950-E999	1.0159
Unintentional	V01-X59,Y85-Y86	E800-E869,E880-E929	1.0251
Suicide	*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0	E950-E959	1.0022
Homicide	*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1	E960-E969	1.0020
Undetermined	Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9	E980-E989	0.9867
Legal intervention/war	Y35-Y36,Y89[0..1]	E970-E978,E990-E999	0.9235
Cut/pierce	W25-W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4	E920,E956,E966,E974,E986	0.9428
Unintentional	W25-W29,W45	E920	0.8049
Suicide	X78	E956	0.8708
Homicide	X99	E966	0.9587
Undetermined	Y28	E986	*
Legal intervention/war	Y35.4	E974	*
Drowning	W65-W74,X71,X92,Y21	E910,E954,E964,E984	1.0269
Unintentional	W65-W74	E910	1.0297
Suicide	X71	E954	1.0149
Homicide	X92	E964	1.0159
Undetermined	Y21	E984	1.0047
Fall	W00-W19,X80,Y01,Y30	E880-E886,E888,E957,E968.1,E987	1.0015
Unintentional	W00-W19	E880-E886,E888	0.9991
Suicide	X80	E957	1.0409
Homicide	Y01	E968.1	1.0833
Undetermined	Y30	E987	0.9857
Fire/hot object or substance	*U01.3,X00-X19,X76-X77,X97-X98,Y26-Y27,Y36.3	E890-E899,E924,E958[.1,.2,.7],E961,E968[0..3], E988[.1,.2,.7],E990	0.9969
Unintentional	X00-X19	E890-E899,E924	0.9987
Suicide	X76-X77	E958[.1,.2,.7]	0.9675
Homicide	*U01.3,X97-X98	E961,E968[0..3]	1.0048
Undetermined	Y26-Y27	E988[.1,.2,.7]	0.9420
Legal intervention/war	Y36.3	E990	*
Fire/flame	X00-X09,X76,X97,Y26	E890-E899,E958.1,E968.0,E988.1	0.9975
Unintentional	X00-X09	E890-E899	0.9995
Suicide	X76	E958.1	0.9675
Homicide	X97	E968.0	0.9951
Undetermined	Y26	E988.1	0.9692
Hot object/substance	X10-X19,X77,X98,Y27	E924,E958[.2,.7],E961,E968.3,E988[.2,.7]	0.9720
Unintentional	X10-X19	E924	0.9694
Suicide	X77	E958[.2,.7]	*
Homicide	X98	E961,E968.3	*
Undetermined	Y27	E988[.2,.7]	*
Firearm	*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74,X93-X95,Y22-Y24,Y35.0	E922,E955[0-.4],E965[0-.4],E985[0-.4],E970	1.0012
Unintentional	W32-W34	E922	1.0165
Suicide	X72-X74	E955[0-.4]	1.0012
Homicide	*U01.4,X93-X95	E965[0-.4]	1.0019
Undetermined	Y22-Y24	E985[0-.4]	1.0000
Legal intervention/war	Y35.0	E970	0.9196
Machinery ²	W24,W30-W31	E919	0.8813
All transport	*U01.1,V01-V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1	E800-E848,E958.5,E988.5,E994	0.9930
Unintentional	V01-V99	E800-E848	0.9929
Suicide	X82	E958.5	0.9437
Homicide	*U01.1,Y03	...	*
Undetermined	Y32	E988.5	*
Legal intervention/war	Y36.1	E994	*
Motor vehicle traffic 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	E810-E819	0.9545
Occupant ²	V30-V79[.4-.9],V83-V86[0-.3]	E810-E819[0..1]	0.6191
Motorcyclist ²	V20-V28[.3-.9],V29[.4-.9]	E810-E819[.2,.3]	1.1520
Pedal cyclist ²	V12-V14[.3-.9],V19[.4-.6]	E810-E819[.6]	0.8038
Pedestrian ²	V02-V04[.1,.9],V09.2	E810-E819[.7]	0.9535
Other, specified ²	V80[.3-.5],V81.1,V82.1	E810-E819[.4,.5,.8]	*
Unspecified ²	V87[0-.8],V89.2	E810-E819[.9]	1.8753
Pedal cyclist, other ²	V10-V11,V12-V14[0-.2],V15-V18,V19[0-.3,.8,.9]	E800-E807[.3],E820-E825[.6],E826[1,.9]	1.7477
Pedestrian, other ²	V01,V02-V04[0],V05,V06,V09[0..1,.3,.9]	E800-E807[.2],E820-E825[.7],E826-E829[0]	1.2057

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. ICD-10 and ICD-9 comparability ratios for underlying cause of death according to mechanism of injury and intent of death—Con.

[Figures in brackets [] apply to the code or range of codes preceding them. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death	ICD-10 codes	ICD-9 codes ¹	Comparability ratio
Other land transport	V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3], V80[.0–.2, .6–.9], V81–V82[.0, .2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88[.0–.9], V89[.0, .1, .3, .9], X82, Y03, Y32	E800–E807[.0, .1, .8, .9], E820–E825[.0–.5, .8, .9], E826[.2–.8], E827–E829[.2–.9], E846, E958.5, E988.5	2.6292
Unintentional	V20–V28[.0–.2], V29–V79[.0–.3], V80.0–.2, .6–.9, V81–V82[.0, .2–.9], V83–V86[.4–.9], V87.9, V88[.0–.9], V89[.0, .1, .3, .9]	E800–E807[.0, .1, .8, .9], E820–E825[.0–.5, .8, .9], E826[.2–.8], E827–E829[.2–.9], E846	2.7630
Suicide	X82	E958.5	0.9437
Homicide	Y03	...	*
Undetermined	Y32	E988.5	*
Other transport	*U01.1, V90–V99, Y36.1	E830–E845, E847–E848, E994	0.9098
Unintentional	V90–V99	E830–E845, E847–E848	0.9098
Homicide	*U01.1	...	*
Legal intervention/war	Y36.1	E994	*
Natural/environmental ²	W42–W43, W53–W64, W92–W99, X20–X39, X51–X57	E900–E909, E928[.0–.2]	1.0390
Overexertion ²	X50	E927	*
Poisoning	*U01[.6–.7], X40–X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, Y35.2	E850–E869, E950–E952, E962, E972, E980–E982	1.0192
Unintentional	X40–X49	E850–E869	1.0365
Suicide	X60–X69	E950–E952	1.0013
Homicide	*U01[.6–.7], X85–X90	E962	1.0417
Undetermined	Y10–Y19	E980–E982	0.9870
Legal intervention/war	Y35.2	E972	*
Struck by or against	W20–W22, W50–W52, X79, Y00, Y04, Y29, Y35.3	E916–E917, E960.0, E968.2, E973, E975	1.0852
Unintentional	W20–W22, W50–W52	E916–E917	1.0549
Suicide	X79	...	*
Homicide	Y00, Y04	E960.0, E968.2	1.1765
Undetermined	Y29	...	*
Legal intervention/war	Y35.3	E973, E975	*
Suffocation	W75–W84, X70, X91, Y20	E911–E913, E953, E963, E983	1.0974
Unintentional	W75–W84	E911–E913	1.2320
Suicide	X70	E953	1.0025
Homicide	X91	E963	1.0840
Undetermined	Y20	E983	0.9016
Other specified, classifiable	*U01[.0, .2, .5], *U03.0, W23, W35–W41, W44, W49, W85–W91, X75, X81, X96, Y02, Y05–Y07, Y25, Y31, Y35[.1, .5], Y36[.0, .2, .4–.8], Y85	E914–E915, E918, E921, E923, E925–E926, E929[.0–.5], E955[.5, .9], E958[.0, .3, .4], E960.1, E965[.5–.9], E967, E968.4, E971, E978, E985.5, E988[.0, .3, .4], E991–E993, E996, E997[.0–.2]	0.8956
Unintentional	W23, W35–W41, W44, W49, W85–W91, Y85	E914–E915, E918, E921, E923, E925–E926, E929[.0–.5]	0.8789
Suicide	*U03.0, X75, X81	E955[.5, .9], E958[.0, .3, .4]	0.9010
Homicide	*U01[.0, .2, .5], X96, Y02, Y05–Y07	E960.1, E965[.5–.9], E967, E968.4	0.9730
Undetermined	Y25, Y31	E985.5, E988[.0, .3, .4]	*
Legal intervention/war	Y35[.1, .5], Y36[.0, .2, .4–.8]	E971, E978, E991–E993, E996, E997[.0–.2]	1.2000
Other specified, not elsewhere classified	*U01.8, *U02, X58, X83, Y08, Y33, Y35.6, Y86–Y87, Y89[.0–.1]	E928.8, E929.8, E958[.6, .8], E959, E968.8, E969, E977, E988[.6, .8], E989, E995, E997.8, E998, E999	1.5667
Unintentional	X58, Y86	E928.8, E929.8	9.0920
Suicide	X83, Y87.0	E958[.6, .8], E959	1.1878
Homicide	*U01.8, *U02, Y08, Y87.1	E968.8, E969	0.9605
Undetermined	Y33, Y87.2	E988[.6, .8], E989	1.0800
Legal intervention/war	Y35.6, Y89[.0, .1]	E977, E995, E997.8, E998, E999	*
Unspecified	*U01.9, *U03.9, X59, X84, Y09, Y34, Y35.7, Y36.9, Y89.9	E887, E928.9, E929.9, E958.9, E968.9, E976, E988.9, E997.9	1.1124
Unintentional	X59	E887, E928.9, E929.9	1.1293
Suicide	*U03.9, X84	E958.9	1.7368
Homicide	*U01.9, Y09	E968.9	1.0177
Undetermined	Y34, Y89.9	E988.9	0.9960
Legal intervention/war	Y35.7, Y36.9	E976, E997.9	*

... Category not applicable.

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

¹ICD-9 categories in this table are not all consistent with the ICD-9 external cause of injury death matrix. The following ICD-9 codes have been allocated to different categories of the injury matrix so that the ICD-9 definition conforms more closely to that dictated by the ICD-10 version of this instrument.

ICD-9 codes

E990
E800–E807[.0, .1, .8, .9], E820–E825[.0–.5, .8, .9], E826[.2–.8], E827–E829[.2–.9], E846
E958.5
E988.5
E830, E832, E847–E848
E994
E958[.3]
E958[.6]
E988[.3]
E988[.6]

²Intent of death is unintentional.

were placed under:

Fire/hot object or substance, legal intervention
Other land transport, unintentional
Other land transport, suicide
Other land transport, undetermined
Other transport, unintentional
Other transport, legal intervention
Other specified classifiable, suicide
Other specified, not elsewhere classified, suicide
Other specified classifiable, undetermined
Other specified, not elsewhere classified, undetermined

automate coding multiple causes of death that are used as inputs to ACME. In addition, MICAR provides more detailed information on the conditions reported on death certificates than is available through the ICD code structure. Beginning with data year 1993, SuperMICAR, an enhancement of the MICAR system, was introduced. SuperMICAR allows for literal entry of the multiple cause-of-death text as reported by the certifier. This information is then automatically processed by the MICAR and ACME computer systems. Records that cannot be automatically processed by MICAR or SuperMICAR are manually multiple-cause coded and then further processed through ACME.

For 2001 approximately 61 percent of the Nation's death records were multiple-cause coded using SuperMICAR and 39 percent, using MICAR only. This represents data from 37 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia that were coded by SuperMICAR, and data from 13 States that were coded by MICAR.

Recognizing the value of and need for data that draws upon the complete medical certification, NCHS developed a system for classifying multiple causes of death on a condition-by-condition basis (42–43). The codes produced by MICAR (used as inputs to ACME) are referred to as entity-axis codes and are coded within the framework of the intent of the certifier. That is, they contain information on both the cause or condition as reported by the certifier and the position or line on which the certifier reported the cause or condition. While entity-axis codes form the foundation for a multiple cause-of-death data set, they are limited in their utility. Entity-axis codes are useful in etiological studies and in evaluating the reporting of cause of death, but they typically lack consistency with underlying cause data, standardization, and compatibility of codes within the certification required for statistical tabulations and analysis. To provide this consistency, NCHS developed an automated system called TRANSAX designed to translate the entity-axis codes, employing linkage and other provisions in the ICD, into a form amenable to the tabulation and analysis of multiple cause-of-death statistics (43). The translated entity-axis codes are referred to as record-axis codes. Multiple cause-of-death statistics presented in this report are based on record-axis data. Multiple cause data allow up to 20 different ICD codes (including the underlying cause) on both the entity- and record-axis. Most death certificates for which injury is the underlying cause of death have no more than two injury diagnoses (24).

Changing injury mortality classifications from ICD–9 to ICD–10

Fundamental changes in the classification of injury occurred with the introduction of ICD–10, implemented beginning with 1999 mortality data. In ICD–9, codes were numeric with external causes of injury classified to a supplementary chapter in which codes were given the prefix “E,” hence the use of the term “E-codes” to denote those used for external causes (44). Nature of injury codes were often referred to as “N-codes.” In ICD–10, the terms “E-code” and “N-code” are no longer appropriate to describe injury mortality because all ICD–10 codes are alphanumeric, each beginning with a letter of the alphabet followed by numbers (“E-codes” in ICD–10 would include endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases found in Chapter IV of the ICD; “N-codes” would refer to diseases of the genitourinary system found in Chapter XIV). External cause-of-death codes in ICD–10 begin with letters “V,” “W,” “X,” or “Y.” (In the U.S., some external causes of death are denoted by an initial letter “U.”) Nature of injury and poisoning codes begin with letters “S” or “T” (10).

Another important difference in the classification of injury mortality introduced with ICD–10 involves changes in the way the codes are organized. In ICD–10, transport accidents are grouped by the characteristics of the injured person, e.g., pedestrian (V01–V09), pedal cyclist (V10–V19), car occupant (V40–V49). In ICD–9, transport accidents were grouped by the type of vehicle involved in the accident, e.g., railway accidents (E800–E807), motor vehicle traffic (E810–E819), and water transport accidents (E830–E838). Nature of injury codes are also organized differently in ICD–10 and are grouped according to the site of the injury, e.g., head (S00–S09), neck (S10–S19), and ankle and foot (S90–S99). In ICD–9, nature of injury codes were grouped according to the type of injury, e.g., fractures (800–829), intracranial injury (850–854), and open wound (870–897).

Although ICD–10 is generally more detailed, some external cause categories have less specificity in ICD–10. ICD–10 codes for unintentional poisonings (X40–X49) are substantially less detailed than in ICD–9 (E850–E869). For example, ICD–10 code X41 (accidental poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism, and psychotropic drugs) would be roughly comparable to ICD–9 codes E851 (barbiturates), E852.0–E852.9 (various other sedatives and hypnotics), E853.0–E853.9 (various tranquilizers), E854.0 (antidepressants), E854.2 (psychostimulants), E854.3 (central nervous system stimulants), and E855.0 (anticonvulsant and anti-Parkinsonism drugs). In ICD–10, carbon monoxide cannot be uniquely identified using the assigned external cause code X47 (accidental poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapors). In ICD–9, codes E868.0–E868.9 involve categories of carbon monoxide poisoning. Fortunately, much of the poisoning detail lost in the external cause codes in ICD–10 can be regained by using multiple-cause poisoning codes (in Injury and Poisoning chapter) in combination with the external cause codes. For example, an underlying cause coded to X47 with T58 in the multiple cause data would indicate poisoning by carbon monoxide. Unintentional firearm categories (W32–W34) are also somewhat less detailed in ICD–10 than in ICD–9 (E922.0–E922.9).

In some cases comparable ICD–10 codes do not exist for categories in ICD–9. For example, E887 (fracture, cause unspecified) is assigned in ICD–9 when a fracture is specified on the death certificate without specificity regarding the external cause of the fracture. This category was often grouped in ICD–9 with unintentional falls, assuming that the unspecified external cause would be, in most instances, a fall. In ICD–10, no such category exists and these deaths would be classified to X59 (exposure to unspecified factor), a much less specific category and one not amenable to grouping with unintentional falls.

More detailed analysis of changes in injury mortality coding between ICD–9 and ICD–10 is possible using the comparability data file that will be published by NCHS later this year. This data file contains individual 1996 mortality records coded by both ICD–9 and ICD–10.

Ranking leading mechanisms of injury death

Leading mechanisms of injury death are ranked according to the number of deaths assigned to rankable mechanisms in the external cause of injury mortality matrix (see [table C](#) — rankable mechanisms are indicated by the symbol #) using a procedure consistent with that used to rank leading causes of death (6). Vaguely defined categories were summarily excluded from selection as rankable mechanisms. These included all categories beginning with the words “other” or “unspecified.” Among the remaining mechanism categories, decisions

were made to select as rankable the mechanisms of injury death considered most useful from a public health perspective, with the following condition: the rankable mechanisms must be mutually exclusive. If a category representing a subtotal (such as Fire/hot object or substance or Motor vehicle traffic) is selected as a rankable mechanism, its component parts are not selected as rankable.

Race and Hispanic origin

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Therefore, data shown by race include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin, and data for Hispanic origin include persons of any race. In this report, unless otherwise specified, deaths of Hispanic origin are included in the totals for each race group—white, black, American Indian, and Asian or Pacific Islander (API)—according to the decedent's race as reported on the death certificate. Data shown for Hispanic persons include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

Mortality data for the Hispanic-origin population are based on deaths to residents of all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data year 1997 was the first year that mortality data for the Hispanic population were available for the entire United States.

Quality of race and Hispanic origin data—Death rates for Hispanic, American Indian, and API persons should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race on the death certificate as compared with race on census, surveys, and birth certificates. Studies have shown underreporting on death certificates of American Indian, API, and Hispanic decedents; and undercounts of these groups in the census (45,46).

A number of studies have been conducted on the reliability of race reported on the death certificate by comparing race on the death certificate with that reported on another data collection instrument, such as the census or a survey. Differences may arise because of differences in who provides race information on the compared records. Race information on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant or in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. In contrast, race on the census or on the Current Population Survey (CPS) is obtained while the individual is alive and is self-reported or reported by another member of the household familiar with the individual and, therefore, may be considered more valid. A high level of agreement between the death certificate and the census or survey report is essential to assure unbiased death rates by race.

Studies (46,47) show that a person self-reported as American Indian or Asian on census or survey records was sometimes reported as white on the death certificate. The net effect of misclassification is an underestimation of deaths and death rates for races other than white and black. In addition, undercoverage of minority groups in the census and resultant population estimates, introduces biases into death rates by race (45,48). Estimates of the approximate effect of the combined bias due to race misclassification on death certificates and underenumeration on the 1990 census are as follows: white, -1.0 percent; black, -5.0; American Indian, +20.6; and API, +10.7 (45).

The National Longitudinal Mortality Study (NLMS) examined the reliability of Hispanic origin reported on 43,520 death certificates with that reported on a total of 12 CPS conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the years 1979–85 (45). In this study agreement—on a record-by-record basis—was 89.7 percent for any report of Hispanic

origin. The ratio of deaths for CPS divided by deaths for death certificate was 1.07 indicating net underreporting of Hispanic origin on death certificates by 7 percent as compared with self-reports on the surveys. Death rates for the Hispanic-origin population are also affected by undercoverage of this population group in the census and resultant population estimates; the estimated net correction, taking into account both sources of bias, is 1.6 percent (45,48).

Other races and race not stated—Beginning in 1992 all records coded as “Other races” (0.03 percent of the total deaths in 2001) were assigned to the specified race of the previous record. Records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable (0.08 percent) were assigned the racial designation of the previous record.

Population bases for computing rates

Population estimates represent the population at risk of dying in a specified group. The populations used for computing death rates in this report are estimates for July 1, 2001, and were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau (49). See “Data and Methods” for further discussion regarding population figures. Population estimates by race, sex, and the age categories presented in this report are shown in [table II](#). Population estimates by Hispanic origin, race for the non-Hispanic population, sex, and age are shown in [table III](#).

Population estimates for each State, shown in [table IV](#), were estimated from State-level postcensal population estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2001, (50). State population estimates, produced in 2002 (2002 “vintage” series), incorporate information not included in the national population estimates, produced in 2001 (2002 “vintage” series). As a result, State population estimates are not consistent with national population estimates used in this report.

Computing rates

Death rates in this report are on an annual basis per 100,000 estimated population residing in the specified area or in a specified group. Comparisons made in the text among rates, unless otherwise specified, are statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance.

Age-adjusted rates (R') are used to compare relative mortality risks among groups and over time. However, they should be viewed as relative indexes rather than as actual measures of mortality risk. They were computed by the direct method, that is, by applying age-specific death rates (R_i) to the U.S. standard population (w_i) ([table V](#)).

$$R' = \sum_i w_i R_i$$

Beginning with the 1999 data year, a new population standard was adopted by NCHS for use in age-adjusting death rates. Based on the projected year 2000 population of the United States, the new standard replaces the 1940 standard population that had been used for over 50 years. The new population standard affects levels of mortality and to some extent trends and group comparisons. Of particular note are the effects on race comparison of mortality. For detailed discussion see *Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard* (51).

All age-adjusted rates shown in this report are based on the year 2000 standard population. The year 2000 standard population and corresponding weights used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors are shown in [table V](#).

Table II. Estimated population by age, race, and sex: United States, July 1, 2001

Age	All races			White			Black			American Indian			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	284,796,887	139,813,108	144,983,779	232,351,696	114,659,071	117,692,625	37,196,779	17,710,410	19,486,369	3,054,311	1,524,362	1,529,949	12,194,101	5,919,265	6,274,836
Less than 1 year	4,033,748	2,064,258	1,969,490	3,145,068	1,609,133	1,535,935	651,438	333,991	317,447	57,350	29,296	28,054	179,892	91,838	88,054
1-4 years	15,335,593	7,841,024	7,494,569	11,950,518	6,124,281	5,826,237	2,484,818	1,263,494	1,221,324	214,450	109,200	105,250	685,807	344,049	341,758
5-9 years	20,184,052	10,336,616	9,847,436	15,672,696	8,043,297	7,629,399	3,376,928	1,715,921	1,661,007	283,566	143,588	139,978	850,862	433,810	417,052
10-14 years	20,881,442	10,696,244	10,185,198	16,279,358	8,354,582	7,924,776	3,440,783	1,746,075	1,694,708	304,032	154,209	149,823	857,269	441,378	415,891
15-19 years	20,267,154	10,423,173	9,843,981	15,951,898	8,227,850	7,724,048	3,139,156	1,594,670	1,544,486	289,027	147,933	141,094	887,073	452,720	434,353
20-24 years	19,681,213	10,061,983	9,619,230	15,521,549	8,007,393	7,514,156	2,933,423	1,438,129	1,495,294	254,247	131,897	122,350	971,994	484,564	487,430
25-34 years	39,607,306	20,013,572	19,593,734	31,488,419	16,103,480	15,384,939	5,419,872	2,574,303	2,845,569	451,660	231,669	219,991	2,247,355	1,104,120	1,143,235
35-44 years	45,018,667	22,402,911	22,615,756	36,706,446	18,461,147	18,245,299	5,803,100	2,726,854	3,076,246	469,401	231,866	237,535	2,039,720	983,044	1,056,676
45-54 years	39,188,192	19,236,085	19,952,107	32,733,212	16,239,906	16,493,306	4,471,969	2,067,469	2,404,500	360,227	175,091	185,136	1,622,784	753,619	869,165
55-64 years	25,308,578	12,153,966	13,154,612	21,659,030	10,496,726	11,162,304	2,535,326	1,130,936	1,404,390	197,267	95,312	101,955	916,955	430,992	485,963
65 years and over	35,290,942	14,583,276	20,707,666	31,243,502	12,991,276	18,252,226	2,939,966	1,118,568	1,821,398	173,084	74,301	98,783	934,390	399,131	535,259
65-74 years	18,313,223	8,297,451	10,015,772	15,969,452	7,310,856	8,658,596	1,669,319	690,614	978,705	106,452	48,674	57,778	568,000	247,307	320,693
75-84 years	12,573,960	4,986,717	7,587,243	11,288,680	4,504,313	6,784,367	944,981	339,821	605,160	50,874	20,585	30,289	289,425	121,998	167,427
85 years and over	4,403,759	1,299,108	3,104,651	3,985,370	1,176,107	2,809,263	325,666	88,133	237,533	15,758	5,042	10,716	76,965	29,826	47,139

NOTE: These population estimates are based on the 2000 census; see "Technical Notes."

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table III. Estimated population by age, Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, July 1, 2001

Age	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic			Non-Hispanic White			Non-Hispanic Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	284,796,887	139,813,108	144,983,779	36,972,219	19,017,589	17,954,630	247,824,668	120,795,519	127,029,149	198,036,588	96,966,112	101,070,476	35,629,549	16,943,654	18,685,895
Less than 1 year	4,033,748	2,064,258	1,969,490	817,215	416,585	400,630	3,216,533	1,647,673	1,568,860	2,396,540	1,227,594	1,168,946	611,122	313,374	297,748
1-4 years	15,335,593	7,841,024	7,494,569	3,000,104	1,533,065	1,467,039	12,335,489	6,307,959	6,027,530	9,201,163	4,718,902	4,482,261	2,336,672	1,188,043	1,148,629
5-9 years	20,184,052	10,336,616	9,847,436	3,690,686	1,886,455	1,804,231	16,493,366	8,450,161	8,043,205	12,281,168	6,309,016	5,972,152	3,199,791	1,625,739	1,574,052
10-14 years	20,881,442	10,696,244	10,185,198	3,364,592	1,719,080	1,645,512	17,516,850	8,977,164	8,539,686	13,186,600	6,773,330	6,413,270	3,282,939	1,665,889	1,617,050
15-19 years	20,267,154	10,423,173	9,843,981	3,167,484	1,663,616	1,503,868	17,099,670	8,759,557	8,340,113	13,024,941	6,687,549	6,337,392	3,002,372	1,524,697	1,477,675
20-24 years	19,681,213	10,061,983	9,619,230	3,522,890	1,941,934	1,580,956	16,158,323	8,120,049	8,038,274	12,253,690	6,197,671	6,056,019	2,784,379	1,363,202	1,421,177
25-34 years	39,607,306	20,013,572	19,593,734	6,862,668	3,699,181	3,163,487	32,744,638	16,314,391	16,430,247	25,082,833	12,633,772	12,449,061	5,149,498	2,444,266	2,705,232
35-44 years	45,018,667	22,402,911	22,615,756	5,451,764	2,827,718	2,624,046	39,566,903	19,575,193	19,991,710	31,625,980	15,815,934	15,810,046	5,586,131	2,623,301	2,962,830
45-54 years	39,188,192	19,236,085	19,952,107	3,397,829	1,684,305	1,713,524	35,790,363	17,551,780	18,238,583	29,568,680	14,668,602	14,900,078	4,333,058	2,001,518	2,331,540
55-64 years	25,308,578	12,153,966	13,154,612	1,846,715	868,713	978,002	23,461,863	11,285,253	12,176,610	19,924,172	9,680,047	10,244,125	2,466,330	1,099,536	1,366,794
65 years and over	35,290,942	14,583,276	20,707,666	1,850,272	776,937	1,073,335	33,440,670	13,806,339	19,634,331	29,490,821	12,253,695	17,237,126	2,877,257	1,094,089	1,783,168
65-74 years	18,313,223	8,297,451	10,015,772	1,135,814	500,793	635,021	17,177,409	7,796,658	9,380,751	14,895,212	6,836,226	8,058,986	1,630,041	674,249	955,792
75-84 years	12,573,960	4,986,717	7,587,243	554,524	223,639	330,885	12,019,436	4,763,078	7,256,358	10,762,020	4,291,228	6,470,792	926,851	333,258	593,593
85 years and over	4,403,759	1,299,108	3,104,651	159,934	52,505	107,429	4,243,825	1,246,603	2,997,222	3,833,589	1,126,241	2,707,348	320,365	86,582	233,783

NOTE: These population estimates are based on the 2000 census; see "Technical Notes."

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table IV. Estimated population for the United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2001

[Populations for the United States are postcensal estimates produced in 2001 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2001. Populations for each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas are postcensal estimates produced in 2002 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2001. State populations do not add to United States total]

Area	Total	Area	Total
United States	284,796,887	Nebraska	1,720,039
Alabama	4,468,912	Nevada	2,097,722
Alaska	633,630	New Hampshire	1,259,359
Arizona	5,306,966	New Jersey	8,511,116
Arkansas	2,694,698	New Mexico	1,830,935
California	34,600,463	New York	19,084,350
Colorado	4,430,989	North Carolina	8,206,105
Connecticut	3,434,602	North Dakota	636,550
Delaware	796,599	Ohio	11,389,785
District of Columbia	573,822	Oklahoma	3,469,577
Florida	16,373,330	Oregon	3,473,441
Georgia	8,405,677	Pennsylvania	12,303,104
Hawaii	1,227,024	Rhode Island	1,059,659
Idaho	1,320,585	South Carolina	4,062,125
Illinois	12,520,227	South Dakota	758,324
Indiana	6,126,743	Tennessee	5,749,398
Iowa	2,931,967	Texas	21,370,983
Kansas	2,702,125	Utah	2,278,712
Kentucky	4,068,816	Vermont	612,978
Louisiana	4,470,368	Virginia	7,196,750
Maine	1,284,470	Washington	5,993,390
Maryland	5,386,079	West Virginia	1,800,975
Massachusetts	6,401,164	Wisconsin	5,405,947
Michigan	10,006,266	Wyoming	493,754
Minnesota	4,984,535	Puerto Rico	3,838,361
Mississippi	2,859,733	Virgin Islands	108,749
Missouri	5,637,309	Guam	158,330
Montana	905,382	American Samoa	57,529
Nebraska	1,720,039	Northern Marianas	71,868

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

Random variation

The mortality data presented in this report are not subject to sampling error. Mortality data, even based on complete counts, may be affected by random variation. That is, the number of deaths that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances (52,53). When the number of deaths is small (perhaps less than 100), random variation tends to be relatively large. Therefore, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths.

Table V. United States standard population: Numbers and proportions (weights)

Age	Number	Weights (w_i)
All ages	1,000,000	1.000000
Under 1 year	13,818	0.013818
1-4 years	55,317	0.055317
5-14 years	145,565	0.145565
15-24 years	138,646	0.138646
25-34 years	135,573	0.135573
35-44 years	162,613	0.162613
45-54 years	134,834	0.134834
55-64 years	87,247	0.087247
65-74 years	66,037	0.066037
75-84 years	44,842	0.044842
85 years and over	15,508	0.015508

Measuring random variability—To quantify the random variation associated with mortality statistics, one must make an assumption regarding the appropriate underlying distribution. Deaths, as infrequent events, can be viewed as deriving from a Poisson probability distribution. The Poisson distribution is simple conceptually and computationally, and provides reasonable, conservative variance estimates for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is relatively low (53).

Using the properties of the Poisson distribution, the standard error (SE) associated with the number of deaths (D) is

$$1. \quad SE(D) = \sqrt{\text{var}(D)} = \sqrt{D}$$

where $\text{var}(D)$ denotes the variance of D .

The standard error associated with crude and age-specific death rates (R) assumes that the population denominator (P) is a constant and is

$$2. \quad SE(R) = \sqrt{\text{var}\left(\frac{D}{P}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{P^2} \text{var}(D)} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{P^2}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{D}}$$

The coefficient of variation or relative standard error (RSE) is a useful measure of relative variation. The RSE is calculated by dividing the statistic (e.g., number of deaths, death rate) into its standard error and multiplying by 100. For the number of deaths

$$RSE(D) = 100 \frac{SE(D)}{D} = 100 \frac{\sqrt{D}}{D} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$$

For crude and age-specific death rates

$$RSE(R) = 100 \frac{SE(R)}{R} = 100 \frac{R/\sqrt{D}}{R} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$$

Thus,

$$3. \quad RSE(D) = RSE(R) = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1}{D}}$$

The standard error of the age-adjusted death rate (R') is

$$4. \quad SE(R') = \sqrt{\sum_i w_i^2 \text{var}(R_i)} = \sqrt{\sum_i \left\{ w_i^2 \left(\frac{R_i^2}{D_i} \right) \right\}}$$

where

R_i = age-specific rate for the i th age group

w_i = age-specific standard weight for the i th age group from the U.S. standard population such that $\sum w_i = 1.0$ (see [table V](#) and age-adjusted death rate under "Definition of terms")

D_i = number of deaths for the i th age group

The RSE for the age-adjusted rate, $RSE(R')$, can easily be calculated by dividing $SE(R')$ from formula 4 by the age-adjusted death rate, R' , and multiplying by 100.

$$RSE(R') = 100 \frac{SE(R')}{R'}$$

Suppression of unreliable rates—Beginning with 1989 data, an asterisk (*) is shown in place of a crude or age-specific death rate based on fewer than 20 deaths, the equivalent of an RSE of 23 percent or more. The limit of 20 deaths is a convenient, if somewhat arbitrary, benchmark, below which rates are considered to be too statistically unreliable for presentation. For age-adjusted death rates the suppression criterion is based on the sum of the age-specific deaths; i.e., if the sum of the age-specific deaths is less than 20, an asterisk (*) is presented in place of the rate.

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on 100 deaths or more—When the number of deaths is large, a normal approximation may be used in the calculation of confidence intervals and statistical tests. How large is to some extent a subjective judgment. In general, for crude and age-specific death rates, the normal approximation performs quite well when the number of deaths is 100 or greater. For age-adjusted rates, the criterion for use of the normal approximation is somewhat more complicated (51,54,55). Formula 5 is used to calculate 95 percent confidence limits for the death rate when the normal approximation is appropriate.

$$5 \quad L(R) = R - 1.96(SE(R)) \quad \text{and} \quad U(R) = R + 1.96(SE(R))$$

where $L(R)$ and $U(R)$ are the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, respectively. The resulting 95 percent confidence interval can be interpreted to mean that the chances are 95 in 100 that the "true" death rate falls between $L(R)$ and $U(R)$. For example, suppose that the crude death rate for all injuries is 55.2 per 100,000 population based on 157,078 deaths. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits using formula 9 are calculated as

$$L(55.2) = 55.2 - 1.96(.14) = 54.9 \quad \text{and}$$

$$U(55.2) = 55.2 + 1.96(.14) = 55.5$$

Thus, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true death rate for all injuries is between 54.9 and 55.5. Formula 5 can also be used to calculate 95 percent confidence intervals for the number of deaths, age-adjusted death rates, and other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate by replacing R with D , R' , etc.

When testing the difference between two rates, R_1 and R_2 (each based on 100 or more deaths), the normal approximation may be used to calculate a test statistic, z , such that

$$6 \quad z = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{\sqrt{SE(R_1)^2 + SE(R_2)^2}}$$

If $|z| \geq 1.96$ then the difference between the rates is statistically significant at the 0.05-level. If $|z| < 1.96$ then the difference is not statistically significant. Formula 6 can also be used to perform tests for other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate (when both statistics being compared meet the normal criteria) by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2 , R'_1 and R'_2 , etc. Suppose that the age-adjusted death rate for firearm is 10.3 per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2001 (R_1) and 10.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2000 (R_2). The standard error for each of these figures, $SE(R_1)$ and $SE(R_2)$, is calculated using formula 4. Using formula 6, one can test if the decrease in the age-adjusted rate is statistically significant.

$$z = \frac{10.3 - 10.2}{\sqrt{(0.06)^2 + (0.06)^2}} = 1.18$$

Because $z = 1.18 < 1.96$, the increase from 2000 to 2001 in the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries is not statistically significant.

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on less than 100 deaths—When the number of deaths is not large (less than 100), the Poisson distribution cannot be approximated by the normal distribution. The normal distribution is a symmetric distribution with a range from -4 to $+4$. As a result, confidence intervals based on the normal distribution also have this range. The number of deaths or the death rate, however, cannot be less than zero. When the number of deaths is very small, approximating confidence intervals for deaths and death rates using the normal distribution will sometimes produce lower confidence limits that are negative. The Poisson distribution, in contrast, is an asymmetric distribution with zero as a lower bound. Thus, confidence limits based on this distribution will never be less than zero. A simple method based on the more general family of gamma distributions, of which the Poisson is a member, can be used to approximate confidence intervals for deaths and death rates when the number of deaths is small (51,54–55). For more information regarding how the gamma method is derived, see *Derivation of the gamma method* at the end of this section.

Calculations using the gamma method can be made using commonly available spreadsheet programs or statistical software (e.g., Excel, SAS) that include an inverse gamma function. In Excel, the function "gammainv(probability, alpha, beta)" returns values associated with the inverse gamma function for a given probability between 0 and 1. For 95 percent confidence limits, the probability associated with the lower limit is $.05/2 = .025$ and the probability associated with the upper limit is $1 - (.05/2) = .975$. Alpha and beta are parameters associated with

the gamma distribution. For the number of deaths and crude and age-specific death rates, $\alpha = D$ (the number of deaths) and $\beta = 1$. In Excel, the following formulas can be used to calculate lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits for the number of deaths and crude and age-specific death rates.

$$L(D) = \text{GAMMAINV}(.025, D, 1) \text{ and } U(D) = \text{GAMMAINV}(.975, D + 1, 1)$$

Confidence limits for the death rate are then calculated by dividing $L(D)$ and $U(D)$ by the population (P) at risk of dying (see formula 13).

Alternatively, 95 percent confidence limits can be estimated using the lower and upper confidence limit factors shown in table VI. For the number of deaths, D , and the death rate, R ,

$$7. L(D) = L \times D \text{ and } U(D) = U \times D$$

$$8. L(R) = L \times R \text{ and } U(R) = U \times R$$

where L and U in formulas 7 and 8 are the lower and upper confidence limit factors that correspond to the appropriate number of deaths, D , in table VI. For example, suppose that the suicide rate for males aged 14 is 4.2 per 100,000 and based on 88 deaths. Applying formula 8, values for L and U from table VI for 88 deaths are multiplied by the death rate, 4.2, such that

$$L(R) = L(4.2) = 0.802029 \times 4.2 = 3.4 \text{ and } U(R) = U(4.2) = 1.232028 \times 4.2 = 5.2$$

Table VI. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limit factors for the number of deaths and death rate when the number of deaths is less than 100

Number of deaths (D)	Lower confidence limit (L)	Upper confidence limit (U)	Number of deaths (D)	Lower confidence limit (L)	Upper confidence limit (U)
1	0.025318	5.571643	51	0.744566	1.314815
2	0.121105	3.612344	52	0.746848	1.311367
3	0.206224	2.922424	53	0.749069	1.308025
4	0.272466	2.560397	54	0.751231	1.304783
5	0.324697	2.333666	55	0.753337	1.301637
6	0.366982	2.176579	56	0.755389	1.298583
7	0.402052	2.060382	57	0.757390	1.295616
8	0.431729	1.970399	58	0.759342	1.292732
9	0.457264	1.898311	59	0.761246	1.289927
10	0.479539	1.839036	60	0.763105	1.287198
11	0.499196	1.789276	61	0.764921	1.284542
12	0.516715	1.746799	62	0.766694	1.281955
13	0.532458	1.710030	63	0.768427	1.279434
14	0.546709	1.677830	64	0.770122	1.276978
15	0.559692	1.649348	65	0.771779	1.274582
16	0.571586	1.623937	66	0.773400	1.272245
17	0.582537	1.601097	67	0.774986	1.269965
18	0.592663	1.580431	68	0.776539	1.267738
19	0.602065	1.561624	69	0.778060	1.265564
20	0.610826	1.544419	70	0.779549	1.263440
21	0.619016	1.528606	71	0.781008	1.261364
22	0.626695	1.514012	72	0.782438	1.259335
23	0.633914	1.500491	73	0.783840	1.257350
24	0.640719	1.487921	74	0.785215	1.255408
25	0.647147	1.476197	75	0.786563	1.253509
26	0.653233	1.465232	76	0.787886	1.251649
27	0.659006	1.454947	77	0.789184	1.249828
28	0.664493	1.445278	78	0.790459	1.248045
29	0.669716	1.436167	79	0.791709	1.246298
30	0.674696	1.427562	80	0.792938	1.244587
31	0.679451	1.419420	81	0.794144	1.242909
32	0.683999	1.411702	82	0.795330	1.241264
33	0.688354	1.404372	83	0.796494	1.239650
34	0.692529	1.397400	84	0.797639	1.238068
35	0.696537	1.390758	85	0.798764	1.236515
36	0.700388	1.384422	86	0.799871	1.234992
37	0.704092	1.378368	87	0.800959	1.233496
38	0.707660	1.372578	88	0.802029	1.232028
39	0.711098	1.367033	89	0.803082	1.230586
40	0.714415	1.361716	90	0.804118	1.229170
41	0.717617	1.356613	91	0.805138	1.227778
42	0.720712	1.351709	92	0.806141	1.226411
43	0.723705	1.346993	93	0.807129	1.225068
44	0.726602	1.342453	94	0.808102	1.223747
45	0.729407	1.338079	95	0.809060	1.222448
46	0.732126	1.333860	96	0.810003	1.221171
47	0.734762	1.329788	97	0.810933	1.219915
48	0.737321	1.325855	98	0.811848	1.218680
49	0.739806	1.322053	99	0.812751	1.217464
50	0.742219	1.318375			

These confidence limits indicate that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual suicide rate for males aged 14 is between 3.4 and 5.2 per 100,000.

Although the calculations are similar, confidence intervals based on small numbers for age-adjusted death rates are somewhat more complicated (51,54). Refer to the most recent version of the Mortality Technical Appendix for more details (54).

When comparing the difference between two rates, R_1 and R_2 where one or both of the rates are based on fewer than 100 deaths, a comparison of 95 percent confidence intervals may be used as a statistical test. If the 95 percent confidence intervals do not overlap, then the difference can be said to be statistically significant at the 0.05-level. A simple rule of thumb is: if $R_1 > R_2$ then test if $L(R_1) > U(R_2)$ or if $R_2 > R_1$ then test if $L(R_2) > U(R_1)$. Positive tests denote statistical significance at the 0.05 level. For example, suppose that males aged 14 have a suicide rate (R_1) of 4.2 based on 88 deaths and females aged 14 have a suicide rate (R_2) of 1.7 per 100,000 based on 34 deaths. The 95 percent confidence limits for R_1 and R_2 calculated using formula 8 would be

$$L(R_1) = L(4.2) = 0.802029 \times 4.2 = 3.4 \text{ and}$$

$$U(R_1) = U(4.2) = 1.232028 \times 4.2 = 5.2$$

$$L(R_2) = L(1.7) = 0.692529 \times 1.7 = 1.2 \text{ and}$$

$$U(R_2) = U(1.7) = 1.397400 \times 1.7 = 2.4$$

Because $R_1 > R_2$ and $L(R_1) > U(R_2)$, it can be concluded that the difference between the suicide rates for males aged 14 and females of the same age is statistically significant at the .05 level. That is, taking into account random variability, females aged 14 have a suicide rate that is significantly lower than that for 14-year-old males.

This test may also be used to perform tests for other statistics when the normal approximation is not appropriate for one or both of the statistics being compared by replacing the statistics being compared by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2 , R'_1 and R'_2 , etc.

Users of the method of comparing confidence intervals should be aware that this method is a conservative test for statistical significance. That is, the difference between two rates may, in fact, be statistically significant even though confidence intervals for the two rates overlap (56). Thus, caution should be observed when interpreting a nonsignificant difference between two rates, especially when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.

Derivation of the gamma method—For a random variable X that follows a gamma distribution $\Gamma(y,z)$, where y and z are the parameters that determine the shape of the distribution, $E(X) = yz$ and $Var(X) = yz^2$ (57). For the number of deaths, D , $E(D) = D$ and $Var(D) = D$. It follows that $y = D$ and $z = 1$ and thus,

$$9. \quad D \sim \Gamma(D,1)$$

From equation 9, it is clear that the shape of the distribution of deaths depends only on the number of deaths.

For the death rate, R , $E(R) = R$ and $Var(R) = D/P^2$. It follows, in this case, that $y = D$ and $z = P^{-1}$ and thus,

$$10. \quad R \sim \Gamma(D, P^{-1}).$$

A useful property of the gamma distribution is that for $X \sim \Gamma(y,z)$, one can divide X by z such that $X/z \sim \Gamma(y,1)$. This converts the gamma distribution into a simplified, standard form dependent only on parameter y . Expressing equation 10 in its simplified form gives

$$11. \quad \frac{R}{P^{-1}} = D \sim \Gamma(D,1)$$

From equation 11, it is clear that the shape of the distribution of the death rate is also dependent solely on the number of deaths.

Using the results of equations 9 and 11, one can use the inverse gamma distribution to calculate upper and lower confidence limits. Lower and upper $100(1 - \alpha)$ percent confidence limits for the number of deaths, $L(D)$ and $U(D)$, are estimated as

$$12. \quad L(D) = \Gamma^{-1}_{(D,1)}(\alpha/2) \text{ and } U(D) = \Gamma^{-1}_{(D+1,1)}(1 - \alpha/2)$$

where Γ^{-1} represents the inverse of the gamma distribution and $D + 1$ in the formula for $U(D)$ reflects a continuity correction made necessary by the fact that D is a discrete random variable and the gamma distribution is a continuous distribution. For a 95 percent confidence interval, $\alpha = .05$. For the death rate, it can be shown that

$$13. \quad L(R) = \frac{L(D)}{P} \text{ and } U(R) = \frac{U(D)}{P}$$

For more detail regarding the derivation of the gamma method and its application to age-adjusted death rates and other mortality statistics, see references 51, 54, and 55.

SAS statements

Suppose that one wanted to know the number of unintentional falls with any mention of a head injury. One could use the following SAS statements to obtain this information from the multiple cause mortality file:

```
ARRAY RECA(20) $ RECA1-RECA20; /*RECA1-RECA20 CORRESPOND TO THE 20
RECORD AXIS FIELDS IN THE MORTALITY FILE*/
```

```
HEAD=0;
DO I=1 TO 20;
  IF RECA(I) >='S000' AND RECA(I) <'S099' THEN HEAD = 1; /*FLAG HEAD INJURIES*/
END;
/*SELECT ALL UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH DUE TO FALLS*/
IF UC >='W00' AND UC <='W19'; /*UC IS THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH*/
PROC FREQ;
  TABLES HEAD; /*RETURNS A FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE VARIABLE "HEAD"
WHERE 1=HEAD INJURIES*/
```

```
RUN;
```

If one were interested in the total number of mentions of head injury (more than one head injury could be listed on the death certificate, e.g., skull fracture and intracranial injury), then the DO loop in the previous example would be modified like so:

```
DO I=1 TO 20;
  IF RECA(I) >='S000' AND RECA(I) <'S099' THEN HEAD=HEAD+1;
END;
```

Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	2
Data and Methods	2
Data	2
External cause of injury mortality matrix	4
Classification of injury deaths	4
Classification of terrorism-related deaths	6
Results	6
Age and sex	6
Race, ethnicity, and sex	6
The external cause matrix	7
Terrorism-related deaths	8
Intent of injury death	8
Mechanism of injury death	10
State-specific differences	12
Nature of injury	13
Poisoning	14
Natural underlying cause of death with mention of external cause of death	17
Discussion	17
Role of medical examiner and coroner systems for data quality	17
Future developments in the study of injury mortality	18
Where to find injury mortality data on the Web	18
References	19
List of Detailed Tables	20
Technical Notes	77

Suggested citation

Anderson RN, Miniño AM, Fingerhut LA, Warner M, Heinen MA. Deaths: Injuries, 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 21. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004.

National Center for Health Statistics

Director, Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D.
Deputy Director, Jack R. Anderson

Division of Vital Statistics

Director, Charles J. Rothwell

To receive this publication regularly, contact the National Center for Health Statistics by calling 1-866-441-6247. E-mail: nchsquery@cdc.gov
Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchs

Copyright information

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics
3311 Toledo Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2004-1120
PRS 04-0276 (6/2004)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

MEDIA MAIL POSTAGE & FEES PAID CDC/NCHS PERMIT NO. G-284
