



► Where You Can Go

Data should serve as the foundation of community injury programs and a compass to direct local injury prevention efforts. Data can be used to:

- 1) Identify and understand injury problems.
- 2) Design, implement and evaluate injury prevention projects.
- 3) Educate the public and policy makers.

Oklahoma Data

Oklahoma State Department of Health

- ***Injury Prevention Service***
405/271-3430
www.health.state.ok.us/PROGRAM/injury
www.health.state.ok.us/stats/injury

Injury Surveillance System

The Injury Prevention Service (IPS) has Oklahoma data on hospitalized and fatal traumatic brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, burns, and drownings/near drownings, suicides and suicide attempts, and fatal occupational injuries. Data is also available on emergency department visits, hospitalized and fatal intimate partner violence injuries in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Injury surveillance data are collected from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Vital Statistics, and from abstracting medical records at all hospitals in the state. Additional sources of data include emergency departments, emergency medical services, rehabilitation centers, local fire departments, the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Public Safety, the Oklahoma Lake Patrol, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and a newspaper clipping service.

Trauma Registry

All licensed hospitals with emergency departments are required to report data to the IPS regarding major trauma cases (includes serious injuries that require hospitalization of greater than or equal to 48 hours, ICU care, surgical intervention, death, trauma team activated, or transfers of major trauma from one hospital to another hospital).

- **Health Care Information**
405/271-6225
www.health.state.ok.us/program/hci
www.health.state.ok.us/stats/injury

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) monitors risk behaviors associated with the leading causes of injury and death among Americans 18 years of age and older. The survey consists of standard questions the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed to facilitate state-by-state comparisons. Injury-related data in BRFSS include smoke alarm use and bicycle helmet use. BRFSS data can be analyzed by age, race and ethnicity, income level and education.

- **Child and Adolescent Health Division**
405/271-4471
www.health.state.ok.us/program/yrbs/index.html

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey monitors health-risk behaviors among 9th through 12th grade students. The Oklahoma State Department of Health conducts this self-administered survey biennially, and CDC assists in analyzing the data. The survey includes several injury-related behaviors: seat belt use, driving after drinking alcohol, riding with a driver who has been drinking, wearing bicycle and motorcycle helmets, carrying a weapon to school, being in a physical fight, and attempting suicide or having suicidal thoughts. Data can be analyzed by sex, grade in school, and race and ethnicity.

Other Oklahoma Data Sources

- **Oklahoma Highway Safety Office**
405/523-1570
www.dps.state.ok.us/ohso

The Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO) publishes *Oklahoma Crash Facts* each year, which includes data on fatal and nonfatal traffic crashes in Oklahoma. The OHSO also has statewide data on seat belt and car seat usage rates in Oklahoma.

National Data

WISQARS

WISQARS™ (pronounced "whiskers") is a powerful, interactive database that allows easy access to injury mortality data that can be used for research and policy decisions. Since its debut, WISQARS™—which stands for Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System—has provided researchers, policy makers, reporters and the public with customized reports about both unintentional and violent injuries. In October 2001, CDC expanded WISQARS™ to include national estimates of nonfatal injuries treated in hospital emergency departments. To access WISQARS, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>

Fatality Analysis Reporting System

The Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), managed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), contains data about all fatal traffic crashes on public roadways within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS provides descriptions of each fatal crash reported, with more than 100 coded data elements that characterize the crash, the vehicles, and the people involved. For more information, go to <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov>.

National Electronic Injury Surveillance System

The National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), operated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), provides injury data from inner city, urban, suburban, rural and children's hospitals. Originally, NEISS collected data only about nonfatal injuries related to consumer products and recreational activities. In July 2000, through a cooperative effort between CPSC and CDC, NEISS began collecting data about all nonfatal injuries treated in hospital emergency departments. For more information, go to <http://www.cpsc.gov/library/library.html>.

National Hospital Discharge Survey

The National Hospital Discharge Survey, administered by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), provides annual information about persons who are discharged from inpatient hospital care. NCHS gathers data annually from approximately 270,000 inpatient records acquired from a national sample of about 500 hospitals. Data include patient's age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status and expected sources of payment; diagnosis; length of hospital stay; procedures performed; and condition at the time of discharge. For more information, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/hdasd/nhds.htm>.

National Crime Victimization Survey

Run by the Bureau of Justice Statistics at the Department of Justice, the National Crime Victimization Survey provides nationally representative data about the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of crime in the U.S., including violent crimes such as rape, physical and sexual assault, and homicide. Survey data include type of crime, time and location of the crime, relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of the offender, consequences of the victimization, whether the crime was reported to the police and reasons for reporting or not reporting, and offender use of weapons, drugs, or alcohol. Basic demographic information is also included. For more information, go to <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/NCVS>.

National Uniform Crime Reports

More than 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily participate in the nationwide Uniform Crime Reports system, managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Data can be broken down by geographic areas, municipalities of varying population sizes and specific cities. For more information, go to <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

National Vital Statistics System

Each state must send information about deaths that occur within its borders to CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, which manages the National Vital Statistics System. For each death—including those caused by injuries and violence—the system contains information about the decedent's age, sex, race, ethnicity and education level, as well as information about the causes of death. For more information, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>.