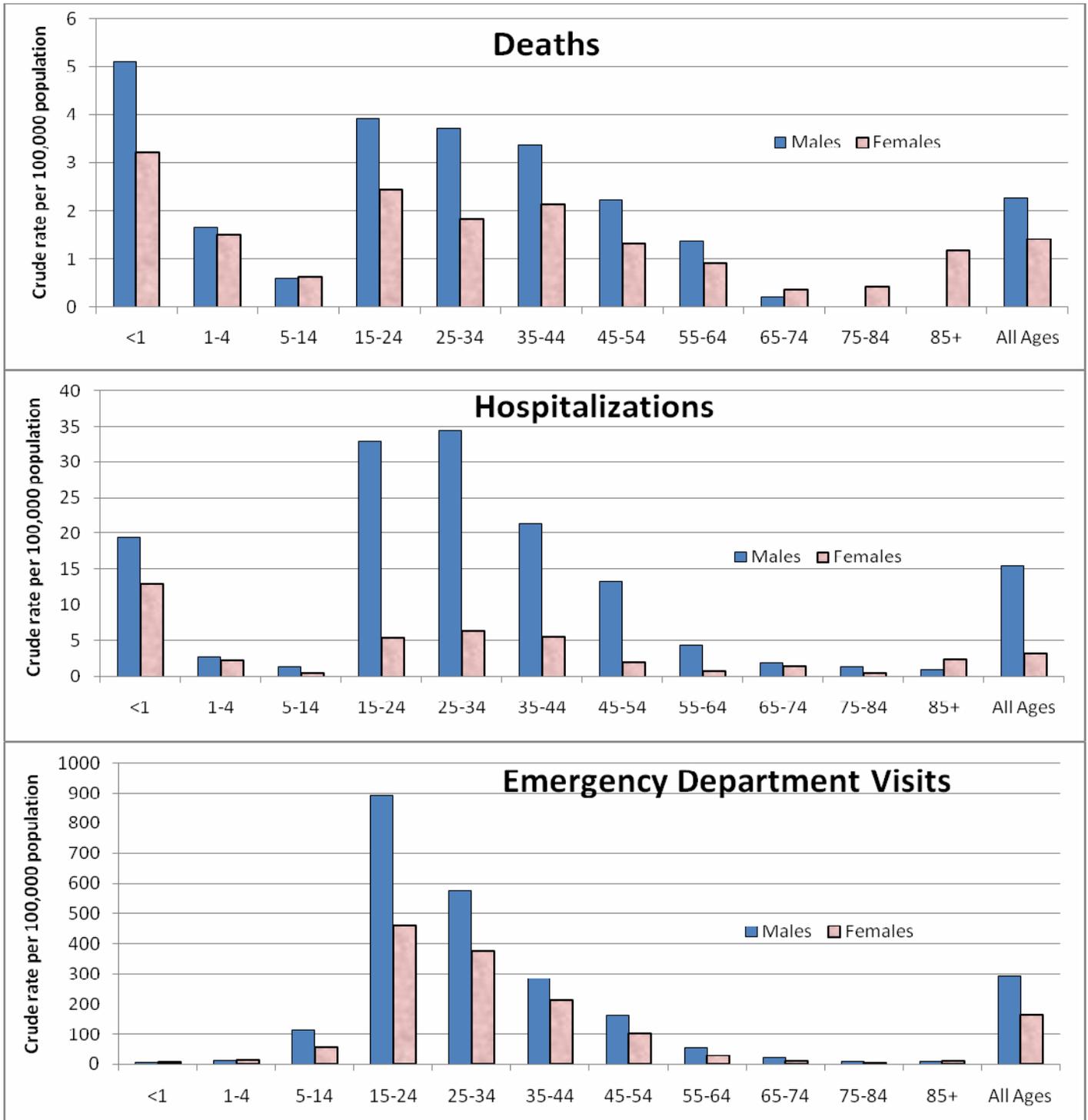


Indicators for homicide/assault, Iowa, 2002-2006

While the homicide death rate (1.9/100,000) in Iowa is considerably lower than the 2004 national average of the NCIPC states (5.9/100,000), the rate of assault-related hospitalizations and particularly ED visits is substantially higher, particularly among youth and young adult males (aged 15-34). Infants also have a high rate of assault-related hospitalizations.



- In Iowa, on average from 2002-2006, there were 55 homicide deaths, 276 assault-related hospitalizations, and 6,473 assault-related ED visits. This translates into an average of more than one homicide per week, nearly one assault-related hospitalization, and nearly 18 assault-related ED visits per day in Iowa.
- Overall, the homicide death rate in Iowa is higher in males (2.3/100,000) than in females (1.4/100,000). The resulting rate ratio shows that, overall, homicide rates in males were 60 percent higher than in females.
 - Males aged 15-24 had the highest average number of homicides (9), followed by those aged 25-34 and 35-44 (each with 7 cases).
 - Over the age of 45, the average number of homicides per year was five or less for both males and females. There was no age group of females in Iowa with an average number of homicides greater than five.
 - On average, there was one homicide per year among both female and male infants (< 1 year-old). Because of the relatively small number of infants (as well as homicides in any age group) in Iowa, the resultant homicide death rates for infants are the highest of any age group for both males and females.
- Over 90 percent of assault-related hospitalizations in Iowa occurred in 15- to 54-year olds.
 - Young males between the ages of 15-24 had the greatest number of hospitalizations (74) followed by the 25-34 age group (63), which had the highest hospitalization rate at 34/100,000.
 - Among females, the 25-34 age group had the highest hospitalization rate of 6.3/100,000, which corresponded to a yearly average of only 11 assault cases.
 - Overall, males (15.5/100,000) were five times more likely to be hospitalized for assaults than females (3.1/100,000). With increasing age, gender differences in assault-related hospitalizations decreased.
- The rate of assault-related ED visits was twice as high in males (278/100,000) as females (157/100,000).
 - Males aged 15-24 had the highest ED visit rate of any age/gender group, with a rate of 838/100,000. The rate for females in the same age group (as well as among all ages) was about half that of males (441/100,000).
 - The rate of assault-related ED visits in children under the age of 5 was nearly the same in males as females.