

Impact and Magnitude of Injuries

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Hoosiers ages 1 to 44. Additionally, non-fatal injuries result in thousands of hospitalizations and emergency department (ED) visits annually. During 2024, injuries resulted in 5,809 deaths (83.9 per 100,000), 31,651 non-fatal hospitalizations (457.1 per 100,000), and 616,642 non-fatal ED visits (8,905.5 per 100,000) among Hoosiers.¹ Data are not available to calculate how many individuals with injuries were treated in other settings or went untreated.



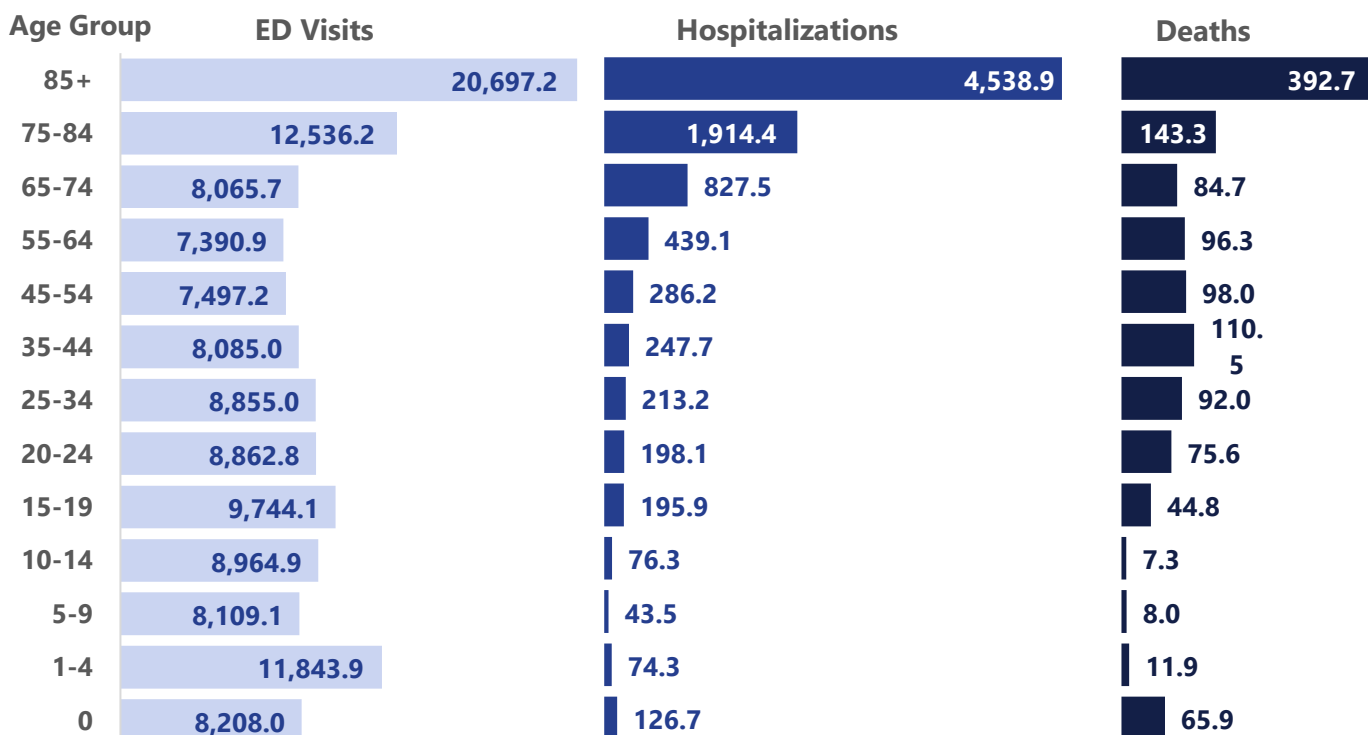
Injuries in Indiana, 2024:

5,809 deaths
31,651 hospitalizations
616,642 ED visits

Injuries by Age Group

Adults aged 85 and older had the highest rates of injury-related ED visits, hospitalizations and deaths across all age groups.

Figure 1. Crude rates per 100,000 of injury ED visits, hospitalizations, and deaths, Indiana, 2024



¹ Injury deaths are from Indiana vital records. Hospitalization and ED visit data are from Indiana hospital discharge data and include only non-fatal hospitalizations and ED visits. Deaths, hospitalizations, and ED visits were calculated based on definitions from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/injury-core-sipp/media/pdfs/2024/06/2022-Injury-Indicator-Instructions.pdf>.

Injuries by Sex

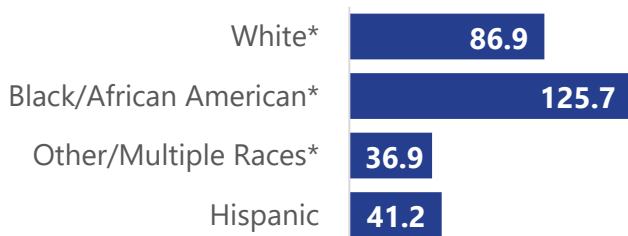
Males made up seven in 10 injury deaths among Hoosiers in 2024. In contrast, females accounted for slightly more hospitalizations and ED visits due to injury than males.

Figure 2. Injury deaths, hospitalizations, and ED visits by sex, Indiana, 2024

Deaths	Male 70%	Female 30%
Hospitalizations	Male 46%	Female 54%
ED Visits	Male 49%	Female 51%

Figure 3. Injury death rates by race/ethnicity, Indiana, 2024

(Crude rate per 100,000)



*Non-Hispanic

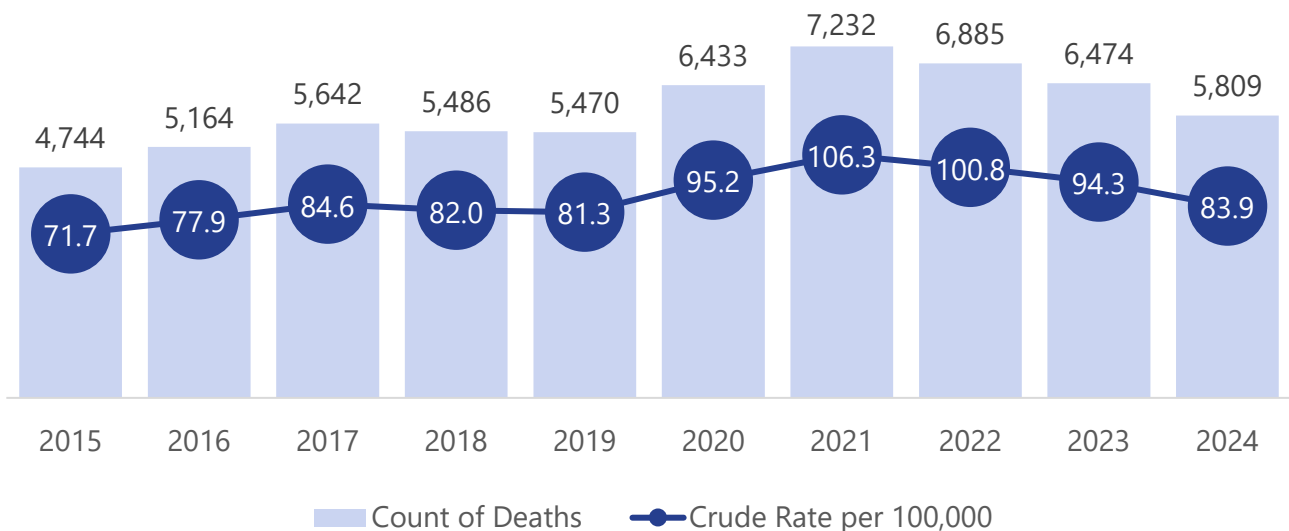
Injury Deaths by Race and Ethnicity

Rates of injury death were highest among non-Hispanic Black or African American persons (125.7 per 100,000), followed by non-Hispanic white persons (86.9 per 100,000). Rates of injury death were lower among Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic persons of other or multiple races (41.2 and 36.9 per 100,000, respectively).

Trends in Injury Mortality

The count and rate of injury deaths in Indiana increased overall between 2015 and 2024, although injury mortality rates peaked in 2021 with 7,232 injury deaths (106.3 deaths per 100,000) and have since decreased in 2022 through 2024. The substantial increase in injury deaths between 2019 and 2021 and subsequent decreases in 2022 to 2024 were largely driven by trends in overdose deaths during that time.

Figure 4. Injury death rates, Indiana, 2015-2024



Leading Causes of Injury Death

Leading causes of injury deaths in 2024 varied by age group. Suffocation was the leading cause of injury death for children ages 0 to 14, while suicide was the leading cause for teens and young adults ages 15 to 24. Poisoning (drug and non-drug) was the leading cause of injury death for adults between the ages of 25 and 64, while falls were the leading cause among adults ages 65 and older.

Figure 5. Leading causes² of injury death by age group, Indiana, 2024

Rank	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65+
1	Suffocation: 48	Suicide: 165	Poisoning: 807	Poisoning: 653	Fall: 709
2	Homicide: 27	MVT: 144	Suicide: 415	Suicide: 371	Suicide: 210
3	MVT: 26	Homicide: 130	MVT: 144	MVT: 228	MVT: 213
4	Drowning: 19	Poisoning: 100	Homicide: 206	Homicide: 91	Poisoning: 145
5	Fire/flare: 11	Drowning: 11	Drowning: 15	Fall: 83	Suffocation: 97

Injury Prevention Resources

Additional information about injury prevention is available at the links below:

- IDOH injury prevention resources: <https://www.in.gov/health/trauma-system/injury-prevention/>
- CDC Safety, Health, and Injury Prevention Recommendations: <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/priorities/index.html>

² Other than suicides and homicides, all causes listed include unintentional injuries and injuries of undetermined intent. MVT indicates motor vehicle – traffic injuries. Poisoning injuries include both drug and non-drug poisoning. When more than one cause is listed, counts represent the deaths for each cause (not the combined total).

