



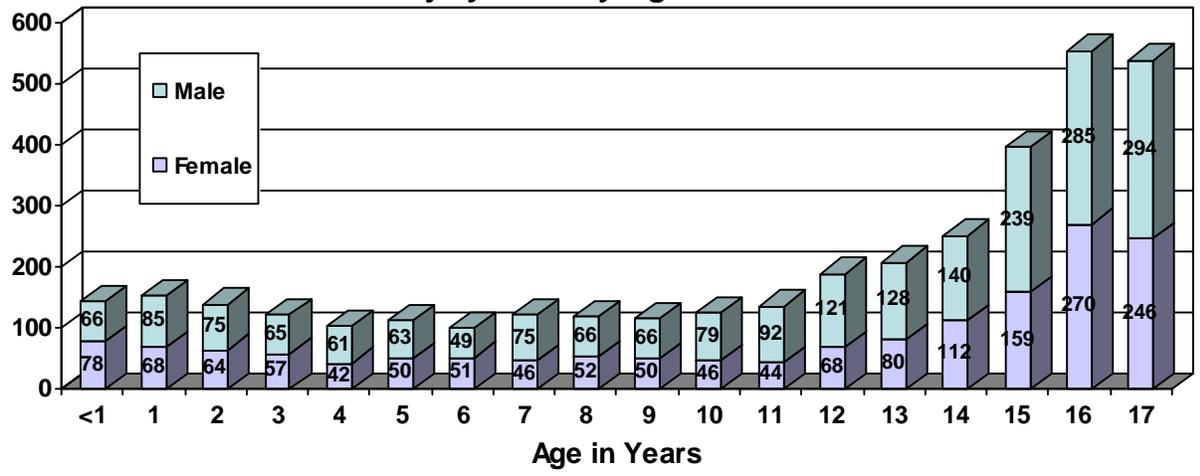
IDAHO EMS RESPONSE FACT SHEET – 2005

DATA REPRESENTS CHILDREN <18

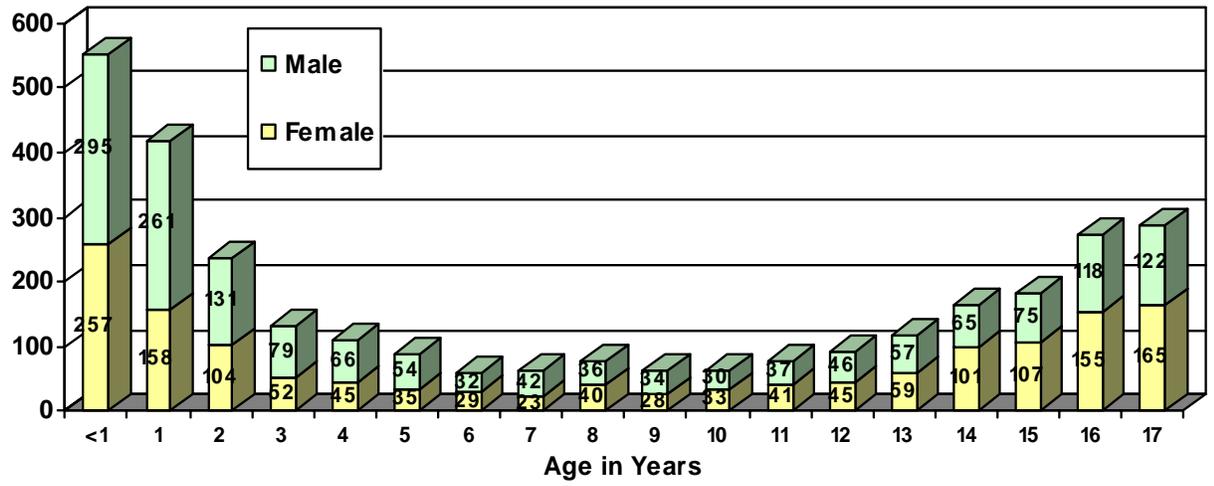
In 2005, an average of 21 responses were made to children daily who had illnesses or injuries severe enough for 911 to be called for a total of 7,546 (10% of all 2005 PCR reported EMS calls in Idaho).

- Illness accounted for an average of 8 responses a day for a total of 3,065 in 2005
 - Injury accounted for an average of 10 responses a day for a total of 3,807 in 2005*
- * includes 165 calls for Alcohol/Drug. Remaining 673 responses not categorized or coded as 'Other'
- Top Three Injury Responses:
 - ✓ Motor Vehicles = 4.5/day
 - ✓ Other Traumatic Events = 2.5/day
 - ✓ Falls = 2/day

Injury Calls by Age/Gender



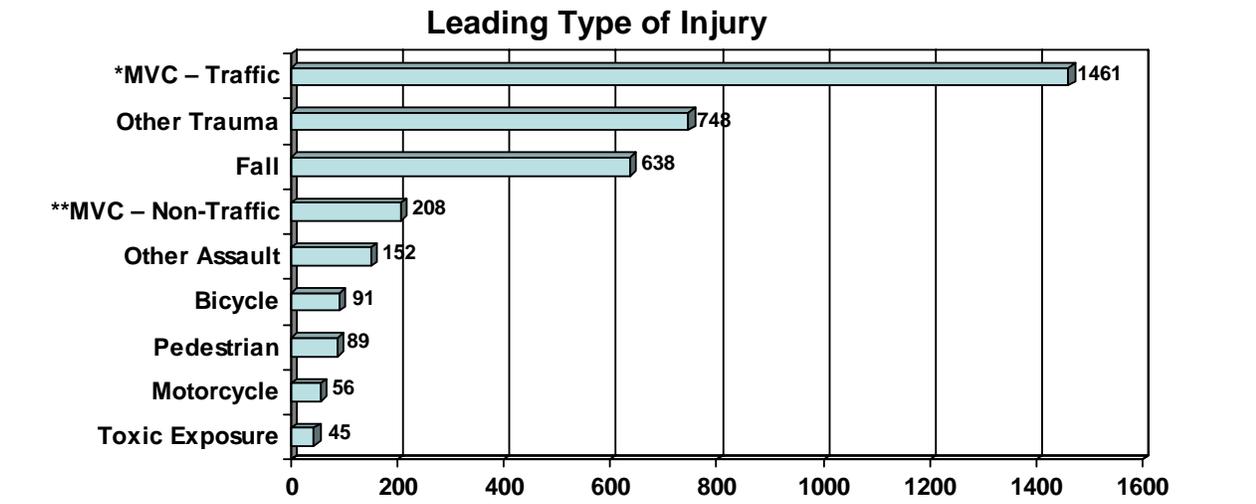
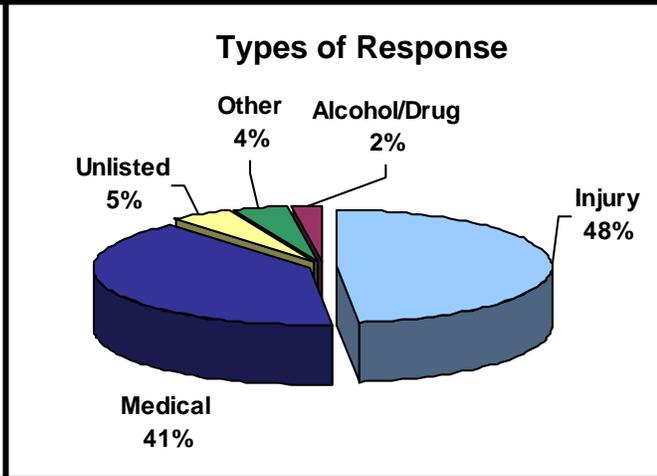
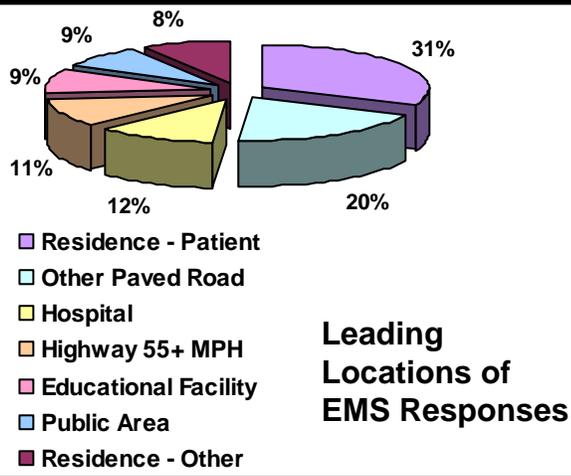
Illness Calls by Age/Gender





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*MVC – Traffic: Includes any motor vehicle accident occurring on a public roadway or highway
 **MVC – Non-Traffic: Any motor vehicle accident occurring off public roadways

National Traffic Safety Facts from 2005¹

- Idaho ranked 13th in the nation for lowest traffic fatalities for children <14 with 15 children killed in motor vehicle accidents. Hawaii ranked first with 3 deaths and Texas ranked 50th with 255 deaths for this age group.
- Every day in the US, an average of 5 children age 14 and younger were killed and 640 were injured in motor vehicle crashes
- 21% of the children age 14 and younger killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes
- When used, safety belts reduce the risk of fatal injury to front seat occupants (age 5 & older) in passenger cars by 45% and the risk of moderate-to-critical injury by 50% (light-truck is 60% & 65% respectively)
- Safety seats reduce the risk of fatal injury by 71% for infants and by 54% for toddlers in passenger cars.

¹ Traffic Safety Facts 2005 Data, Children; NHTSA; www.nhtsa.gov

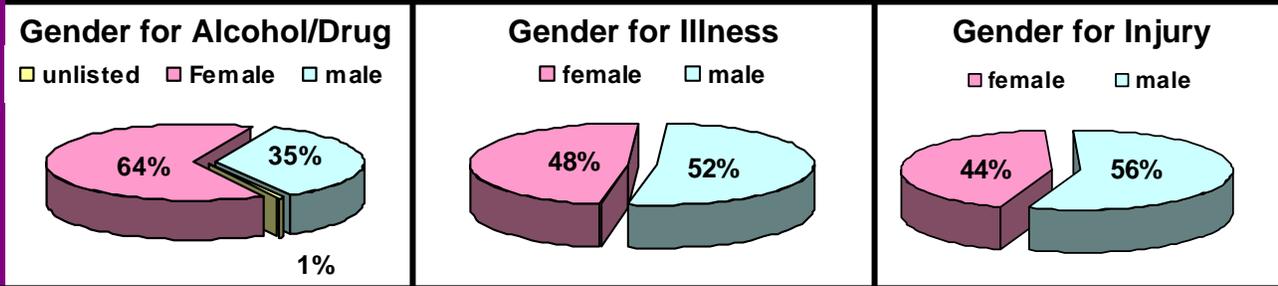


3000-2005-EMSC-Response-Fact-Sheet



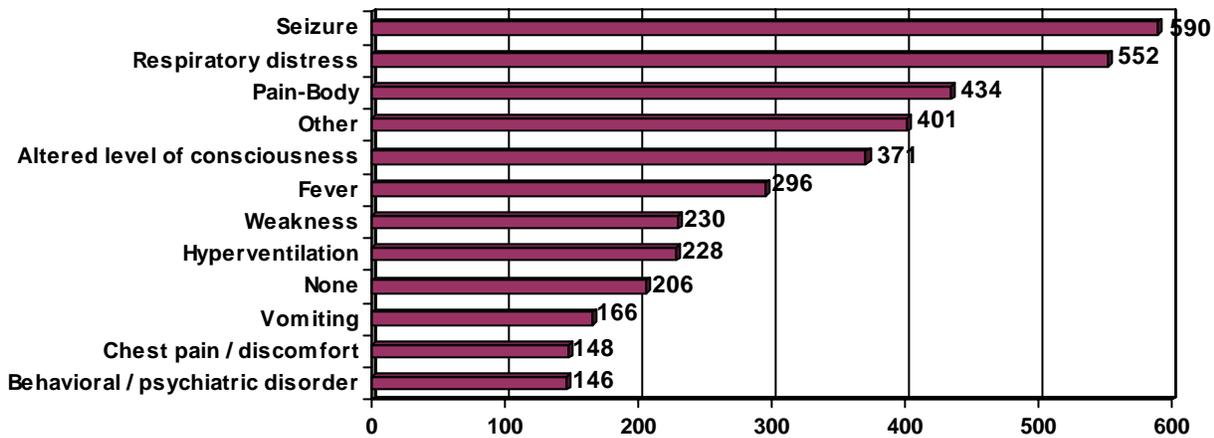
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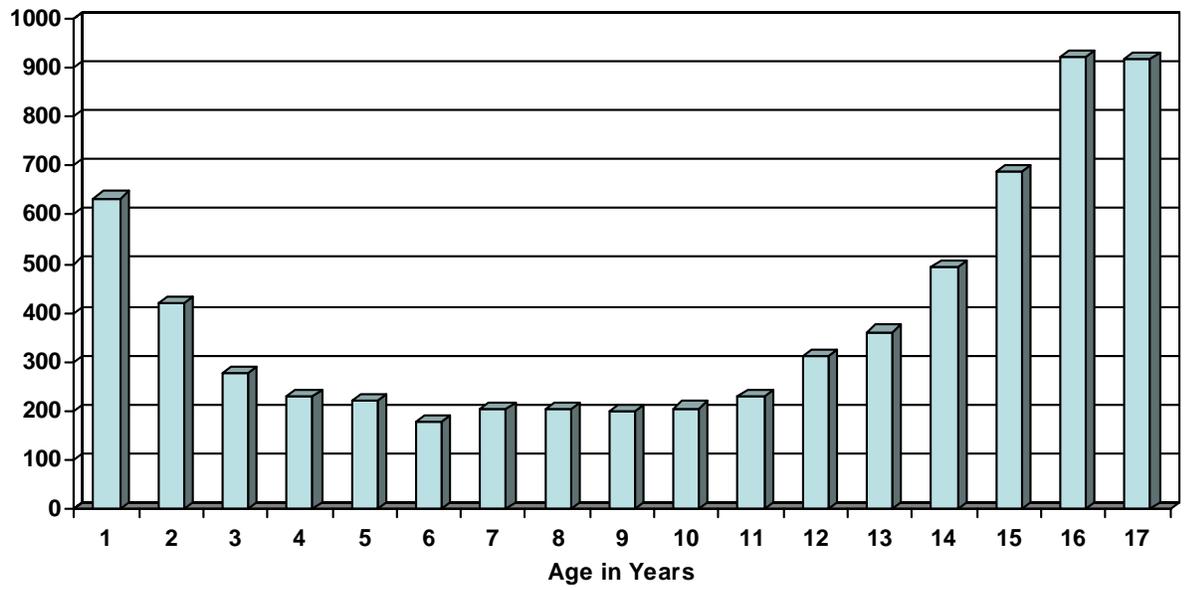


Leading Medical Calls - Observed & Reported Conditions

*Includes multiple conditions for same patient



Total Responses by Age



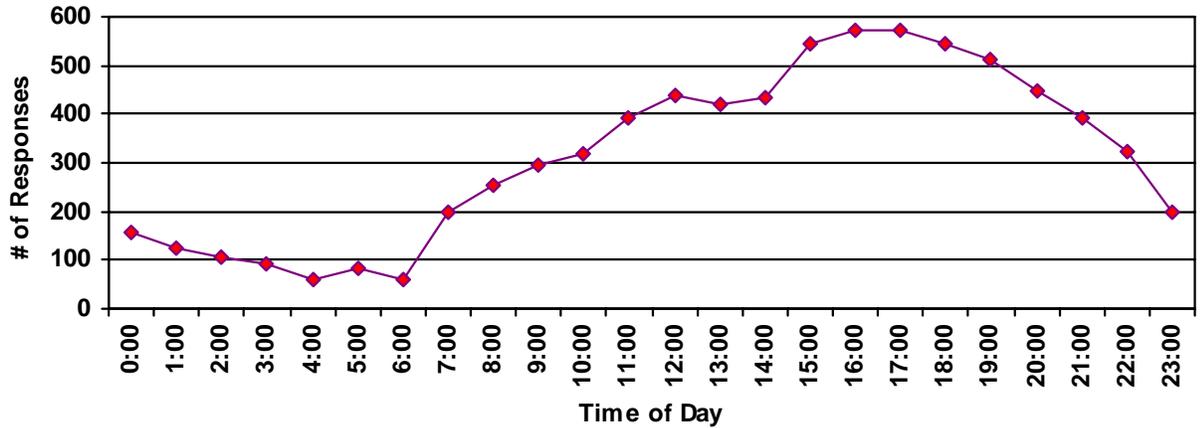
EMSC 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025



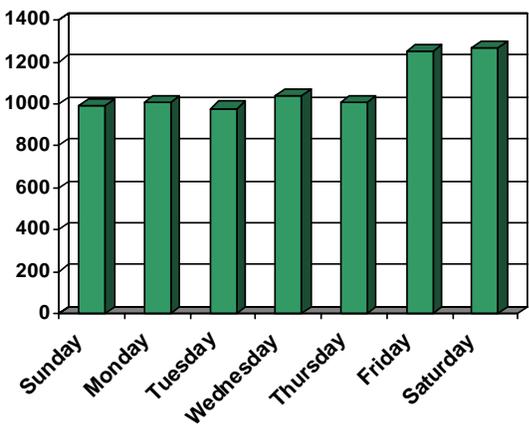
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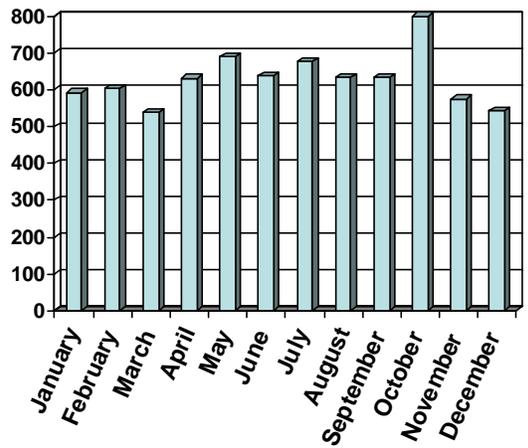
EMS Response by Time of Day



EMS Response by Day of Week



EMS Response by Month



Injury Prevention

More than 20 million nonfatal injuries are estimated to occur in U.S. children each year, costing \$347 billion and accounting for more than 300,000 hospital admissions.¹

¹Schnitzer, Patricia, Ph.D: "Prevention of Unintentional Childhood Injuries", *American Academy of Family Physicians*, 2006, <http://www.aafp.org/afp/20061201/1864.html>

Trauma Systems

States with trauma systems had a 9% lower crude injury mortality rate than those without. When MVC-related mortality was evaluated separately, there was a 17% reduction in deaths. These data demonstrate that a state trauma system is associated with a reduction in the risk of death caused by injury.²

²Nathens AB, Jurkovich GJ, et al: "Effectiveness of state trauma systems in reducing injury-related mortality: a national evaluation", *Journal of Trauma*, 2000 Jan, 48 (1): 25-30.

