Urban-rural variation in mortality and hospital admission rates for unintentional injury in Ireland

M Boland, A Staines, P Fitzpatrick, E Scallan

OBJECTIVE: To explore urban-rural differences in the mortality and hospital admission rates for unintentional injuries in the Republic of Ireland.

METHODS: Two data sets were used in our analyses: Central Statistics Office mortality data, and Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE) hospital admissions data. Central Statistics Office and HIPE records were included if any International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, clinical modification (ICD-9-CM) code (primary or other) indicated injury, or if any diagnosis was classified according to the external cause (E codes). E codes, which range from E800–E999 provide an essential supplementary classification of the cause or mechanism of the injury (for example, fall) and the intent or manner of injury (for example, unintentional).

Deaths and admissions are classified as a motor vehicle trauma (MVT) injury if the person injured received an MVT injury as driver, occupant, or unspecified. Events are classified as occurring in pedal cyclists and pedestrians because of the category of the person injured, and may also be from involvement in MVT.

RESULTS: The rate of unintentional injury mortality was significantly higher in rural residents for all-cause unintentional injury mortality (SMR 103.0, 95% confidence interval 101 to 105), and specifically for deaths related to motor vehicle trauma (MVT), drowning, machinery, and firearms. There were significantly higher SMRs in urban residents for falls and poisoning. The rate of unintentional injury hospital admission was significantly higher in rural residents for all-cause unintentional injury (SAR 104.6, 95% confidence interval 104 to 105) and specifically for injuries from falls, MVT, being struck by or against an object, injuries in pedal cyclists, fire/burn injuries, and machinery injuries. SARs were significantly higher in residents of urban areas for poisoning and injuries in pedestrians.

CONCLUSIONS: There are urban-rural differences in mortality and admissions for injuries in Ireland. Possible reasons for the higher rural mortality rates are higher case fatality in MVT and rural exposure to hazardous farm machinery, firearms, and open areas of water. This information could assist in targeting prevention programmes under the proposed National Injury Prevention Strategy.
of 520,972), the record was excluded as it could not be classified by cause or intent. There was a similar proportion of missing E codes in rural (10.1%) and urban (12.7%) records. Those normally resident outside Ireland (9,352 records, 1.8%) and those with missing area code or no fixed abode (537 records, 0.1%) were excluded.

Urban-rural definitions
A record was defined as urban if place of residence was one of the five defined cities in the Republic of Ireland (Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, and Waterford) or the surrounding administrative counties of the capital city, Dublin (Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, and South Dublin). All other records were defined as rural.

The urban-rural boundary definitions have been relatively stable over the past two decades, but there has been a population shift towards urban areas, and in 1996, 37% (1,337,271) of the population lived in urban areas and 63% (2,288,816) in rural areas.

Data analysis
Standardised mortality ratios (SMR) and standardised admission ratios (SAR) were calculated for specific causes of unintentional injury using standard methods, with the appropriate set of age, sex, or year specific rates for the entire country as the standard. Census data from 1981, 1986, 1991, and 1996 were used for standardisation.

The statistical packages SAS and Stata were used to analyse data. Data are presented as standardised rates followed by 95% confidence intervals for the estimated rate.

RESULTS
Mortality
The total number of deaths from all-cause unintentional injury from 1980–2000 was 18,185, comprising 73.0% of all (unintentional and intentional) injury deaths. Of these unintentional injury deaths 6,039 (33.2%) occurred in urban residents and 12,146 (66.8%) in rural residents. There were 12,026 (66.1%) male and 6,159 (33.9%) female deaths, with a per annum mortality rate of 40 per 100,000 in males and 20 per 100,000 in females. The leading causes of deaths were MVT injuries, falls, drowning, poisoning, and fire/burn injuries.

The rate of all-cause unintentional injury mortality was significantly higher in rural residents, with a SMR of 104.6 (95% confidence interval (CI) 104 to 105). The number of observed cases and the SMRs for rural populations are shown in table 1 for the 10 leading causes of unintentional injury mortality. Cause specific SMRs were significantly higher in rural residents for MVT injury, drowning, machinery and firearms, and SMRs from falls and poisoning were higher in urban residents. No urban-rural differences were found for deaths from fire/burns, or deaths in pedal cyclists or pedestrians.

Deaths in the under 25 year age group accounted for 29% of records (5,272 of 18,185) and the urban-rural comparison is shown in table 2. The relative contribution of drowning to unintentional injury deaths is higher in under 25 year olds compared with the population overall (10.6% v 7.5%). The relative contribution of falls to unintentional injury deaths is much less in this age group (3.7% v 18.1%), with no urban-rural difference in SMR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>A comparison of urban and rural standardised mortality ratios for the leading causes of unintentional injury for all age groups (1980–2000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>No of observed cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-cause</td>
<td>6,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVT injury</td>
<td>2,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire/burn</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>A comparison of urban and rural standardised mortality ratios for the leading causes of unintentional injury in under 25 year olds (1980–2000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>No of observed cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-cause</td>
<td>1,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVT injury</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire/burn</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS, not significant.
Figure 1 shows age specific unintentional injury rates in males and females by urban and rural area 1980–2000: 0–24 year age group.

Figure 1 shows specific unintentional injury rates in males and females in the under 25 year age groups. Mortality is consistently higher in males. Mortality is higher in rural areas for poisoning, drowning, and firearm injury. Urban residents had a higher SAR for injuries to pedal cyclists, fire or burn injuries, and machinery injuries. SARs for poisoning and pedestrian injury were significantly higher in urban residents. The SAR for drowning and firearm injury was higher in rural residents. The rural SAR for falls in the entire population is higher in rural areas. There were greater numbers of children from urban areas and adolescents from rural areas.

**Hospital admissions**

The total number of admissions for unintentional injury recorded from 1993–2000 was 348,800, comprising 64.0% of all unintentional injury admissions. Sixty percent of admissions were male; 68% (235,809) were rural residents and 32% (112,991) were urban residents. The admission rate for unintentional injuries was 1670 per 100,000 for males and 1050 per 100,000 for females. The all-cause unintentional injury SAR was higher in rural residents (SAR 104.6, 95% CI 104 to 105). Table 3 shows urban and rural standardised hospital admission ratios for the 10 leading causes of unintentional injury.

For the three main causes of unintentional injury admissions, namely falls, MVT, and being struck by or against an object, there was a higher SAR in those from rural areas. Rural residents had a higher SAR for injuries to pedal cyclists, fire or burn injuries, and machinery injuries. SARs for poisoning and pedestrian injury were significantly higher in urban residents. The SAR for drowning and firearm injury did not differ by population.

In the under 25 year age group (table 4) falls comprise the same proportion of admissions as in the population overall (33.8% v 33.8%) but the urban SAR for falls is higher, whereas the rural SAR for falls in the entire population is higher. For poisoning, the SAR in under 25 year olds shows no urban-rural difference, whereas the rural SAR is lower for the entire population.

**Table 3** A comparison of urban and rural standardised hospital admission ratios for the leading causes of unintentional injury for all age groups (1993–2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>No of observed cases</th>
<th>SAR U</th>
<th>SAR R</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All-cause</td>
<td>112,991</td>
<td>348,800</td>
<td>104.6</td>
<td>104 to 105</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>53,987</td>
<td>102,464</td>
<td>101.3</td>
<td>101 to 102</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVT</td>
<td>12,983</td>
<td>36,965</td>
<td>119.8</td>
<td>119 to 121</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by</td>
<td>10,451</td>
<td>24,347</td>
<td>111.3</td>
<td>110 to 113</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>8,419</td>
<td>12,326</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>93 to 97</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal cyclist</td>
<td>2,936</td>
<td>6,243</td>
<td>104.5</td>
<td>102 to 107</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire/burn</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>4,939</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>105 to 111</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>4,911</td>
<td>130.5</td>
<td>127 to 134</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>88 to 99</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>87 to 114</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>83 to 110</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS, not significant.

**DISCUSSION**

The Republic of Ireland is a small country, with an area of 70,282 km² and is predominantly rural, with few major cities. Compared with other European countries, Ireland is sparsely populated, with an average of 52 inhabitants per km². While the urban-rural boundaries have remained stable over 20 years, there has been a gradual shift in the population to urban areas, particularly over the past decade. We found that the death rate and the hospital admission rate for all-cause unintentional injury was higher in the rural population in Ireland, similar to the United States. The cause specific analysis showed further urban-rural variation.

**Urban-rural cause specific injury differences**

MVT is the leading cause of death from unintentional injury in Ireland, with a death rate of 10.1 per 100,000 in 2002. Most MVT injuries occur close to place of residence, but it is acknowledged that major injuries could occur elsewhere. We found the admission rate for MVT and the mortality rate are higher in rural residents. In the Republic of Ireland only 2% of traffic is on motorways and a combination of speed, drink-driving, poor lighting, low seat belt use, narrow country roads, and use of farm vehicles may explain some of the rural excess. Differences in case fatality rates may also be a factor, as may be the reduced access for the rural population to emergency care and to public transport.

For falls, the admission rate is higher in rural residents, but the death rate is higher in city residents. While these findings hold for the total population, no such differences were found in those under 25 years; the small number of falls in the younger age group may account for this. The use of accident and emergency observation wards in large city hospitals may reduce admissions for falls for urban residents.

Poisoning admission rates and mortality rates are higher in urban residents, concurring with figures from the United States. Possibly, parasuicide attempts may be miscoded as unintentional poisoning in urban residents.

Drowning deaths were significantly higher in rural residents. Private pools are uncommon in Ireland. Recreational habits, the presence of unfenced bodies of water, and inability to swim are the likely contributory factors. This rural association has been previously described in Canada and Scotland. We found unintentional fire/burns injury admissions to be higher in rural populations. There were greater numbers of
Table 4  A comparison of urban and rural standardised hospital admission ratios for the leading causes of unintentional injury in under 25 year olds (1993–2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>No of observed cases</th>
<th>SAR-rural</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All-cause</td>
<td>29 599</td>
<td>56 874</td>
<td>103.8</td>
<td>100 to 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>10 965</td>
<td>18 324</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>96 to 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVT injury</td>
<td>3293</td>
<td>9024</td>
<td>119.9</td>
<td>117 to 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by</td>
<td>4007</td>
<td>8616</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>105 to 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>3197</td>
<td>5075</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>85 to 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal cyclist</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>3066</td>
<td>103.3</td>
<td>100 to 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire/burn</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>88 to 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>133.8</td>
<td>125 to 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>84 to 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>108.0</td>
<td>84 to 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>101.8</td>
<td>74 to 137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key points

- Unintentional injury standardised mortality and hospital admission ratios are higher in rural residents in Ireland for all-cause unintentional injury.
- Higher SMRs occur in rural populations for deaths related to motor vehicle trauma, drowning, machinery and firearms.
- Higher SMRs occur in urban populations for falls and poisoning.
- A policy of targeted injury prevention activity needs to be implemented.

Data limitations

This study used the most complete datasets available in Ireland for unintentional injury prevention research. Data on social class and poverty, an important injury risk factor, were not available from routine data sources. Emergency department records and general practitioner data are not routinely collated in Ireland; these are a rich but little used source of morbidity information to complement mortality data. Other routine data sources such as the police force (An Garda Síochána) and the National Roads Authority exist but are not mutually compatible and are inadequate in their current format for epidemiological purposes.

We sought to maximise ascertainment of admission data by including records with an E code recorded for any of the six possible diagnoses and including repeat admissions to avoid underestimation of injuries that may recur, such as burns or falls. It is possible, however, that repeat admissions for treatment of the same injury led to overestimation.

CONCLUSIONS

The public health approach to injury control must continue to focus on developing combinations of educational strategies, environmental modifications, legislation, and engineering techniques together with improvement of existing data sources. Narrowly targeted injury prevention programmes focused on a particular group and a particular injury have been found to be more successful than broad diffuse programmes. The benefit of identification of populations with higher rates of cause specific unintentional injury deaths or hospital admissions is that likely causal factors and pathways for prevention may be highlighted, facilitating...
targeted health promotion activity. One existing programme in this country is the accident prevention education programme aimed specifically at the farming community. Further targeting should occur with, for example, a water safety programme in relation to unsupervised rural settings and boating. Accident prevention programmes could be prioritised with reference to the specific risk highest in urban and rural populations. Our findings have implications for health care policy makers responsible for planning injury control strategies and will, it is hoped, influence the proposed National Injury Prevention Strategy for Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
This research was funded by the Health Research Board. We would like to thank the Economic and Social Research Institute for the provision of Hospital In-Patient Enquiry data and the Central Statistics Office for providing mortality data. We are grateful to members of the Injury in Ireland group, specifically Dominique Crowley, Lourda Geoghegan, and Majda al-Fallah who helped to clarify the presentation.

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REFERENCES


LACUNAE

Revocation of US safety rules on rat poison formulation

Activist groups have filed suit against the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), alleging that the agency’s revocation of safety rules on the formulation of rat poison has put children at risk. The plaintiffs are calling for the reinstatement of federal controls that required rat poisons to contain an ingredient that makes the poison taste bitter and a dye to make it obvious when a child has ingested the poison. The controls were abandoned by the EPA in 2001 after consultations with the manufacturers led to a mutual agreement to rescind the requirements. Millions of pounds of rat poisons are applied nationally each year—about 800 pounds of rat poison have been used in one New York City housing project alone this year, and the poisons are also used at schools and parks. More than 50,000 children under age 6 were sickened by eating rodent control toxins this year, more than triple the number reported in the first full year after the safety measures were adopted, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers. EPA officials said they are reviewing the complaint and will respond accordingly.