

# Unintentional Injury

## Key Findings:

### Mortality and Hospitalizations

- In 2016, there were 127 deaths due to unintentional injury among Washington state residents ages 0-19. The unintentional injury mortality rate for Washington children ages 0-19 decreased from 19.2 per 100,000 in 1990 to 7.03 per 100,000 in 2016. <sup>1,a</sup>
- There were 2,187 nonfatal unintentional injury hospitalizations among Washington youth ages 0-19 in 2015. The nonfatal unintentional injury hospitalization rate for Washington children ages 0-19 decreased from 355.4 per 100,000 in 1990 to 122.7 per 100,000 in 2014. <sup>2,b</sup>
- The highest unintentional injury death and hospitalization rates for Washington children were in infants and youth ages 15-19. The unintentional injury hospitalization and deaths rates are higher among males than females. <sup>1,2,a,b</sup>
- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury deaths in children aged 0-19 years and accounted for 45 percent of the unintentional injury deaths in children in 2016. Deaths due to motor vehicle crashes decreased from 9.0 per 100,000 Washington children ages 0-19 in 1995 to 3.2 per 100,000 in 2016. <sup>1,a</sup>
- The Healthy People 2020 target goal is to reduce the all-ages unintentional injury mortality rate to no more than 36.0 per 100,000 and motor vehicle crash deaths to no more than 12.4 per 100,000. In 2016, the all-ages unintentional injury mortality rate in Washington was 43.6 per 100,000, and the all-ages motor vehicle death rate was 7.8 per 100,000. <sup>1,3,a</sup>

### Definition:

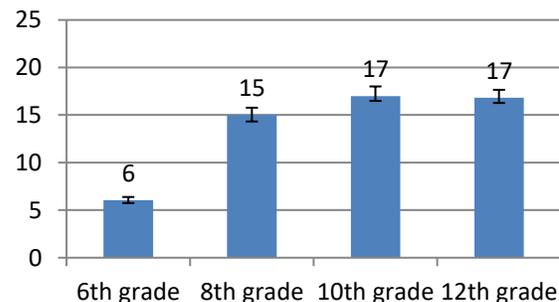
Unintentional injury deaths are deaths due to accidental or unintentional causes. <sup>a</sup>

Unintentional injury hospitalizations are non-fatal hospitalizations due to unintentional injuries. <sup>b</sup>

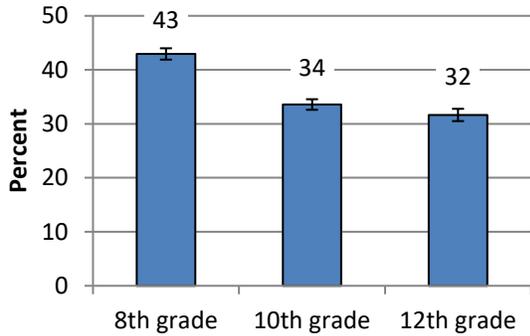
### Youth Injury Risk Factors

- In 2016, about 6 percent of 6<sup>th</sup> graders, 15 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 17 percent of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported riding in a vehicle in the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. <sup>4,c</sup>
- In 2016, 5 percent of 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 9 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported driving in the past 30 days after drinking alcohol. <sup>4,d</sup>
- In 2012, among youth who ride bikes, 52 percent of 6<sup>th</sup> graders reported always or often wearing a helmet, as did 31 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 27 percent of 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 26 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. <sup>4,e</sup>
- In 2016, among youth who had been boating, 43 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 34 percent of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 32 percent of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported always wearing a life vest when boating. <sup>4,f</sup>

**Percent of students reporting riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in past 30 days, by grade, WA HYS 2016**

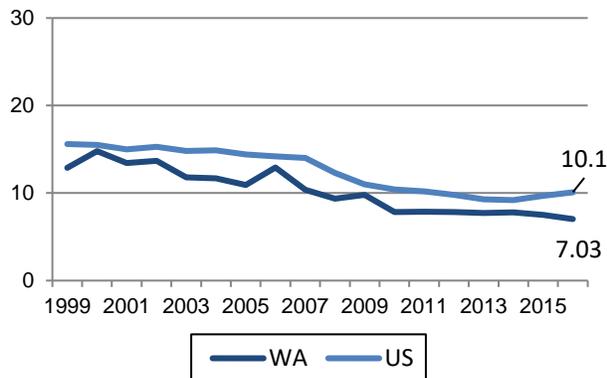


**Percent of students reporting always wearing a life-vest when boating among youth who had been boating, by Grade, WA HYS 2016**



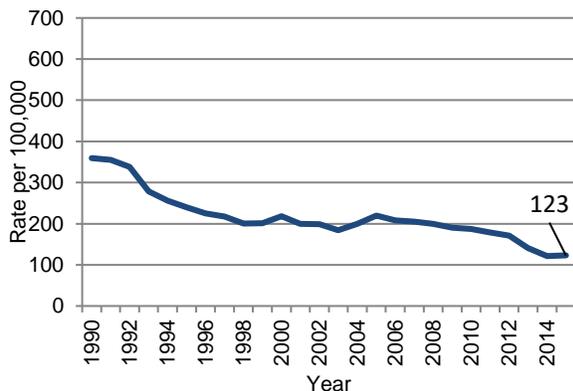
**Mortality Rates: Time Trend** <sup>1,5,a</sup>

**Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate Ages 0-19, by Year WA and US, Death Certificates, 1999-2016**

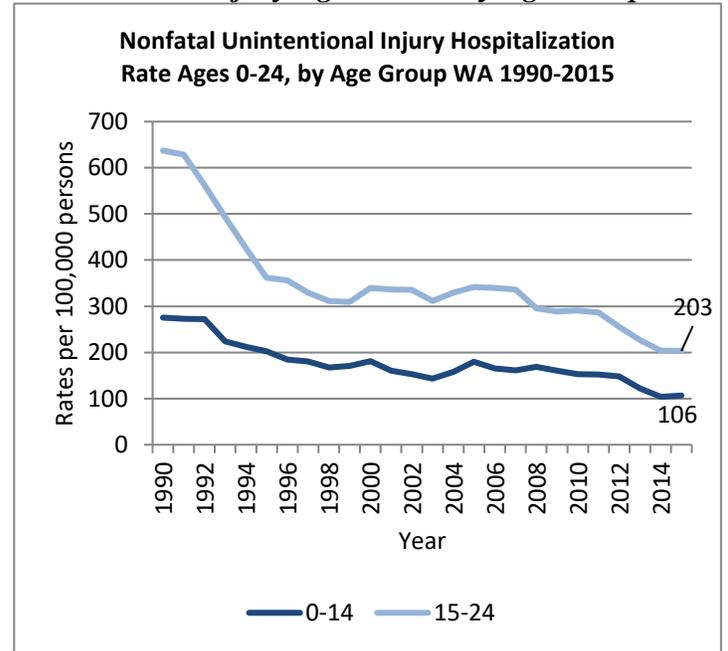


**Nonfatal Hospitalization Rates: Time Trend** <sup>2,b</sup>

**Nonfatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate Ages 0-19, by Year, WA 1990-2015**

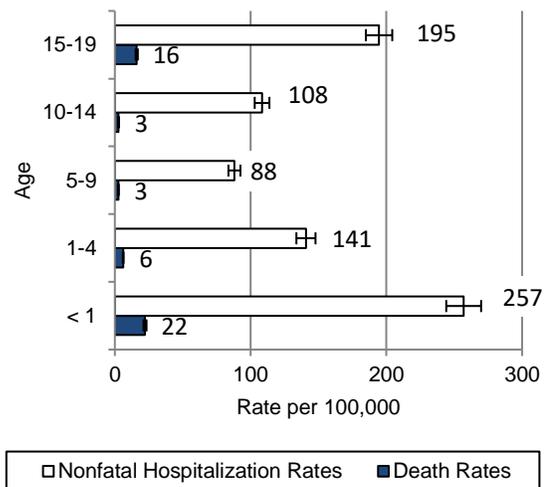


**Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Block Grant Measure, Unintentional Injury Ages 0 to 24 by Age Group** <sup>2,b</sup>

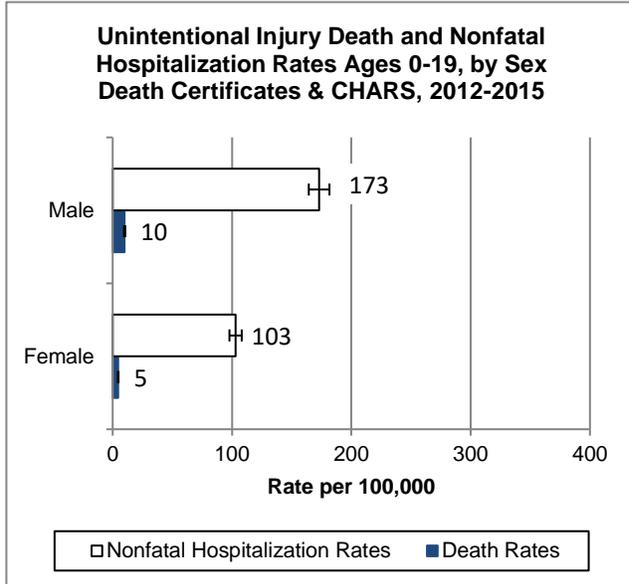


**Mortality and Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Age** <sup>1,2,a,b</sup>

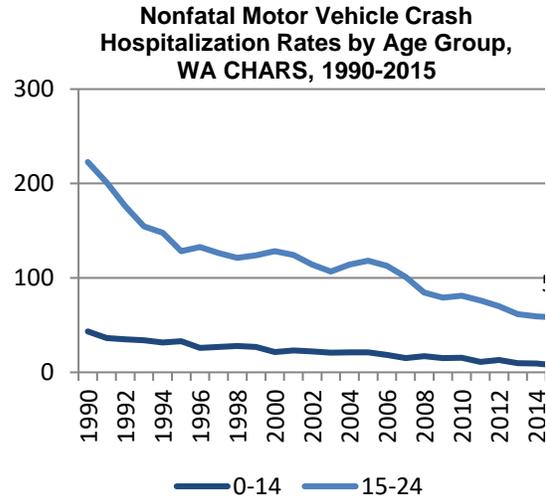
**Unintentional Injury Death and Nonfatal Hospitalization Rates, by Age group. Death Certificates & CHARS, WA 2012-2015**



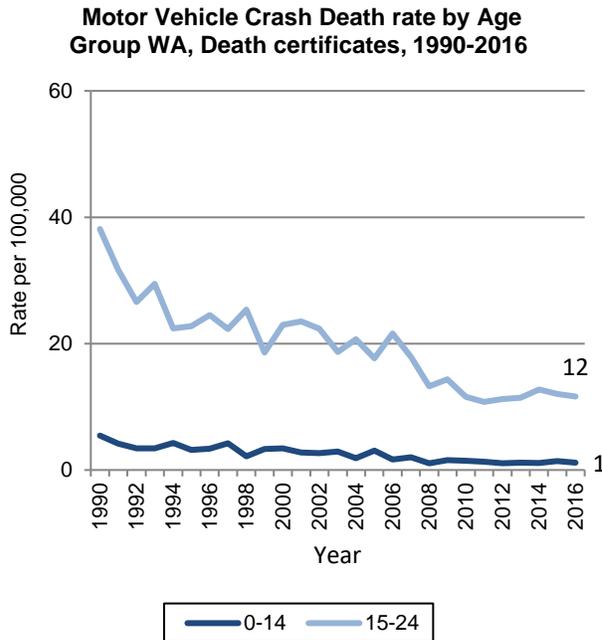
**Mortality and Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Sex**  
1,2,a,b



**Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Block Grant Measure: Motor Vehicle Crashes**  
2,b



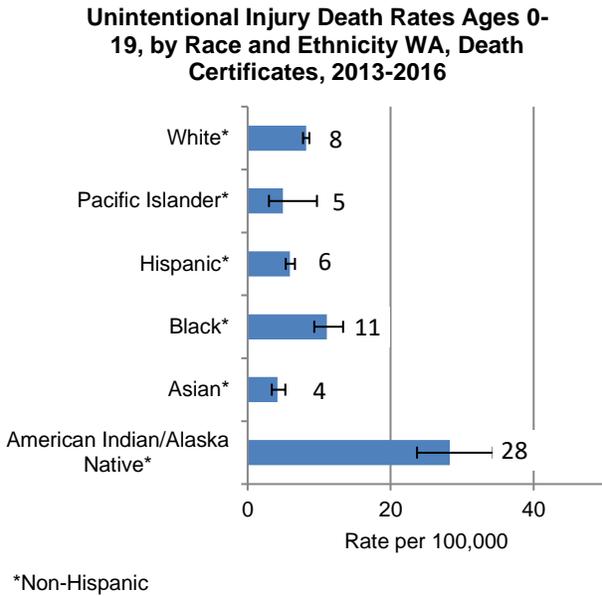
**Mortality: Block Grant Measure- Motor Vehicle Crashes**  
1,a



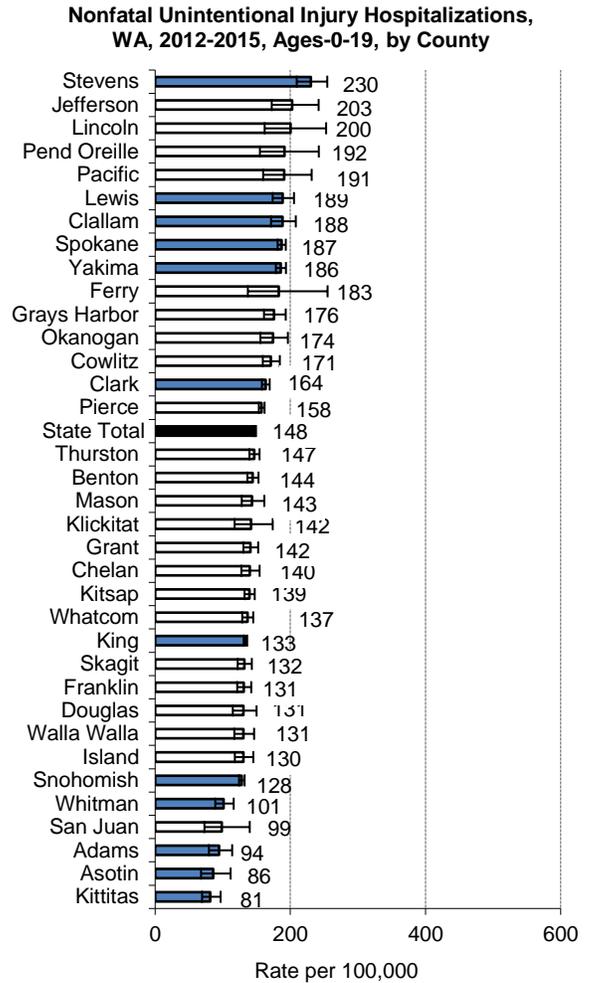
**Mortality: Leading Causes of Unintentional Injury Deaths, 2013-2016, by Age Group**  
1,a

Age Group	Rank		
	1st	2nd	3rd
<1	Suffocation	Motor vehicle crash	Drowning/Poisoning/Falls
1-4	Motor vehicle crash	Drowning	Fire/Burn
5-9	Motor vehicle crash	Drowning	Fire/Burn
10-14	Motor vehicle crash	Drowning	Falls/ Natural environment
15-19	Motor vehicle crash	Poisoning	Drowning
0-19	Motor vehicle crash	Suffocation	Drowning

## Unintentional Injury Mortality by Race/Ethnicity<sup>1,a</sup>



## Unintentional Injury Non-fatal Hospitalizations by County<sup>2,b</sup>



Note: County rates not presented for counties with 5 or fewer hospitalizations in the timeframe or residual standard error  $\geq 30\%$ .

 Significantly different from the state

#### **Data sources**

1. Death Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Accessed via Community Health Assessment Tool. (January, 2018)
2. Hospitalization Discharge Data: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS), Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Accessed via Community Health Assessment Tool. (January, 2018)
3. Healthy People 2020, US Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed online at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx> (October 2015)
4. 3. Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (2016). Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Health, Department of Social and Health Services, and Liquor Cannabis Board and Looking Glass Analytics Inc. Website: <http://www.askhys.net/Home/About>
5. Centers for Disease Control CDC Wonder. Accessed 1/30/2018 <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>

#### **Endnotes**

- a. For death certificate data for years 1999 on, the ICD-10 codes for unintentional injury deaths used include V01-X59 and Y85-Y86. The ICD-9 codes used prior to 1999 include E800-E869 and E880-E929. Comparability ratio (used to enable comparison) was 1.025 (SE 0.0055). ICD-9 codes were used for hospitalization data.
- b. ICD-9 codes E800-E869 and E880-E929. They exclude adverse effects, which are injuries related to therapeutic use of drugs and adverse effects of medical and surgical care. Unintentional injury hospitalizations include all diagnoses. The data source is the Washington State Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS). Patients hospitalized more than once with the same diagnosis will be counted as separate incidents. Oregon hospitalizations of Washington residents excluded.
- c. Based on the questions “During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?” and “Have you ever ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?”
- d. Based on the question “During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?”
- e. Based on the questions “When you ride a bicycle, how often do you wear a helmet?” and “When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?”
- f. Based on the question “How often do you wear a life vest when you’re in a small boat like a canoe, raft, or small motorboat?”

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