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 2016.1,a
- 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 2014.2,b
- 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.1,2,a,b
- 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 2016.1,a
- 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 100,000.1,3,a

Youth Injury Risk Factors

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

Definition:
Unintentional injury deaths are deaths due to accidental or unintentional causes. a
Unintentional injury hospitalizations are non-fatal hospitalizations due to unintentional injuries. b

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

6th grade 8th grade 10th grade 12th grade

6 15 17 17
Mortality Rates: Time Trend\textsuperscript{1,5,a}

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

Nonfatal Hospitalization Rates: Time Trend\textsuperscript{2,b}

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 \textsuperscript{2,b}

Nonfatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate Ages 0-24, by Age Group WA 1990-2015

Mortality and Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Age\textsuperscript{1,2,a,b}

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

Percent of students reporting always wearing a life-vest when boating among youth who had been boating, by Grade, WA HYS 2016
Mortality and Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Sex

Unintentional Injury Death and Nonfatal Hospitalization Rates Ages 0-19, by Sex
Death Certificates & CHARS, 2012-2015

Nonfatal Hospitalization Rates
Death Rates

Nonfatal Hospitalizations: Block Grant Measure: Motor Vehicle Crashes

Nonfatal Motor Vehicle Crash Hospitalization Rates by Age Group, WA CHARS, 1990-2015

0-14 15-24

Mortality: Block Grant Measure- Motor Vehicle Crashes

Motor Vehicle Crash Death rate by Age Group WA, Death certificates, 1990-2016

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>Suffocation</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crash</td>
<td>Drowning/ Poisoning/ Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crash</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>Fire/Burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crash</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>Fire/Burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crash</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>Falls/ Natural environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crash</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>Motor vehicle crash</td>
<td>Suffocation</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unintentional Injury Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

Unintentional Injury Death Rates Ages 0-19, by Race and Ethnicity WA, Death Certificates, 2013-2016

- White* 8
- Pacific Islander* 5
- Hispanic* 6
- Black* 11
- Asian* 4
- American Indian/Alaska Native* 28

*Non-Hispanic

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

Unintentional Injury Non-fatal Hospitalizations by County

Nonfatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, WA, 2012-2015, Ages-0-19, by County

- Stevens 230
- Jefferson 203
- Lincoln 200
- Pend Oreille 192
- Pacific 191
- Lewis 187
- Clallam 186
- Spokane 183
- Yakima 183
- Ferry 176
- Grays Harbor 174
- Okanogan 171
- Cowlitz 164
- Clark 158
- Pierce 148
- State Total 147
- Thurston 144
- Benton 142
- Mason 140
- Klickitat 139
- Grant 137
- Chelan 135
- Okanogan 133
- Skagit 132
- Snohomish 131
- Whatcom 131
- Island 130
- Skagit 128
- Clallam 101
- Yakima 99
- Adams 94
- Asotin 86
- Kittitas 81

Rate per 100,000

0 200 400 600

MCH Data Report

DOH 160-015 March 2018
Data sources

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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