Data Landscape

Outline

• Injury-related mortality
• Non-fatal injuries
• Violent deaths and suicidal ideation
• Motor vehicle crashes and injuries
• Substance use
• Sexual violence and intimate partner violence among youth
• Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
Injury-Related Mortality
State and National Data
Injury Related Mortality

Injury Death Rate by State, 2017

Maryland
Age-Adjusted Injury Death Rate: **82.6** per 100,000

U.S.
Age-Adjusted Injury Death Rate: **71.4** per 100,000

Injury Related Mortality

Injury Death Rate by Mechanism, 2017

- **Drug Poisoning**: 36.1
- **Firearm**: 12.3
- **Fall**: 11.1
- **Motor vehicle, traffic**: 9.0
- **Suffocation**: 5.2
- **Non-Drug Poisoning**: 1.3
- **Drowning**: 1.2
- **Fire / Flame**: 1.0
- **Cut / Pierce**: 0.9
- **Natural / Environmental**: 0.4

Injury Related Mortality

Injury Death Rate by Intent, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intent</th>
<th>Age-Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional</td>
<td>United States: 36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland: 29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>United States: 9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland: 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>United States: 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland: 12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>United States: 25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland: 28.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury Related Mortality

Injury Death Rate by Age, 2017

** Rate is suppressed.

Injury Related Mortality

Injury Death Rate by Sex, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>123.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury Related Mortality

Injury Death Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Note: Race/ethnicity groups with unstable or suppressed rates are not presented.
Non-Fatal Injuries
ED Visits and Hospitalizations
Non-Fatal Injuries

Status of Injury Morbidity Data

• No current data is available on injury-related Emergency Department visits and Hospitalizations.

• In 2015, health care systems transitioned from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM for coding medical diagnoses in hospital, emergency department (ED), and outpatient records.

• Standardized case definitions and external cause of injury categories are still under development.
Leading Causes of Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits in Maryland, 2015

Age-Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)

ED Visits

- Falls: 1885.3
- Motor Vehicle: 998.5
- Traumatic Brain Injuries: 674.6

Non-Fatal Injuries

Unpublished Maryland 2015 data, Health Services Cost Review Commission, Maryland Vital Statistics Administration
Leading Causes of Injury-Related Hospitalizations in Maryland, 2015

- Falls: 197.9
- Traumatic Brain Injuries: 69.7
- Poisoning: 65.5

Non-Fatal Injuries

Unpublished Maryland 2015 data, Health Services Cost Review Commission, Maryland Vital Statistics Administration
Details for Violence Prevention

Homicide and Suicide in Maryland
Homicide and Suicide Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland, 2017

** Rate is suppressed.

Note: Race/ethnicity groups with unstable or suppressed rates are not presented.
Homicide Deaths by Mechanism, Maryland, 2012-2016

- Firearm, 73.1%
- Cut/Pierce, 14.8%
- Struck by/against, 6.2%
- Hanging/Suffocation, 2.7%
- Motor vehicle, 0.6%
- Other, 2.7%

Details for Violence Prevention

Suicide Deaths by Mechanism, Maryland, 2012-2016

- Firearm, 45.1%
- Hanging/Suffocation, 31.1%
- Poisoning, 15.4%
- Fall, 3.2%
- Cut/Pierce, 2.5%
- Other, 2.9%
Suicidal Thoughts among Youth Maryland YRBS, 2016

High School students who seriously considered attempting suicide (in the 12 months before the survey)

- Maryland: 17.3%
- Male: 12.4%
- Female: 21.8%

Middle School students who ever seriously thought about killing themselves

- Maryland: 21.3%
- Male: 15.6%
- Female: 27.0%

Details for Violence Prevention

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Injuries, Fatalities, and Risk Factors
Motor Vehicle Crashes

Maryland Motor Vehicle Crash Data, MHSO, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total MV Crashes</td>
<td>92,605</td>
<td>115,266</td>
<td>+24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crashes with at least One Injury</td>
<td>29,236</td>
<td>34,628</td>
<td>+18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total People Injured</td>
<td>42,757</td>
<td>51,377</td>
<td>+20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crashes with at least One Fatality</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>+19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fatalities</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>+19.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Observed Seatbelt Use Rates
Maryland, 2010-2017

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Maryland Motor Vehicle Fatalities, FARS, 1999-2017

[Graph showing the number of fatalities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorcyclists from 1999 to 2017.]

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Impaired* Driver Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injuries, MHSO, 2008-2017

![Graph showing 5-year moving average of motor vehicle crashes with data points for fatalities and serious injuries from 2008 to 2017. The data is sourced from the Maryland Highway Safety Office 2018 Annual Report.]


*Drug and/or Alcohol
Youth Driving after Drinking, Maryland YRBS, 2014-2016

Percentage of high school students reporting driving after drinking, 2016

Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).
Motor Vehicle Crashes

Youth Distracted Driving, Maryland YRBS, 2016

Percentage of High School Students who Texted or E-mailed while Driving, 2016

Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)

Maryland Department of Health Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control
Retrieved from https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/ccdpc/Reports/Pages/YRBS-Main.aspx
Substance Use

Intoxication Deaths and Self-Reported Alcohol Use
Substance Use

Total Number of Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths by Selected Substances¹, Maryland, 2007-2017

Since an intoxication death may involve more than one substance, counts of deaths related to specific substances do not sum to the total number of deaths.

 ['#'] 1 Includes deaths caused by benzodiazepines and related drugs with similar sedative effects.
Binge Drinking among Adults, Maryland BRFSS, 2017

- White, Non-Hispanic: 21.3%
- Black, Non-Hispanic: 13.2%
- Other race, Non-Hispanic: 5.2%
- Hispanic: 14.0%
- Male: 19.9%
- Female: 13.0%

Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence

Prevalence of SV and IPV among Maryland Youth, 2014-2016
High School - Percentage of students who experienced **sexual violence** (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)
High School - Percentage of students who experienced **sexual dating violence** (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).
Intimate Partner Violence among Youth – Physical Violence, Maryland YRBS, 2014-2016

High School - Percentage of students who experienced **physical dating violence** (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)
Disparities in Intimate Partner Violence among Youth, Maryland YRBS, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>Gay, Lesbian</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or Bisexual</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gay, Lesbian or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bisexual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.6%
Adverse Childhood Experiences

Self-Reported Prevalence of ACEs among Maryland Adults, 2015
Adverse Childhood Experiences

Prevalence of ACEs by Type, Maryland BRFSS, 2015

Prevalence of ACEs Reported by Maryland Adults, by Type of ACE

Household Issues

- Household mental illness: 15.0%
- Household substance abuse: 24.9%
- Incarcerated household member: 7.6%
- Parents separated or divorced: 27.5%
- Intimate partner violence: 17.4%

Abuse

- Emotional abuse: 31.2%
- Physical abuse: 16.9%
- Sexual abuse: 11.1%
Adverse Childhood Experiences

Prevalence of ACEs by Number, Maryland BRFSS, 2015

Prevalence of ACEs reported by Maryland Adults, by Number of ACEs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of ACEs</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Landscape

Conclusions and Next Steps
Conclusions

• Violence and unintentional injuries affect everyone.
  • Everyone is not equally at risk for all injuries.

• Local injury prevention priorities are informed by:
  • Experience
  • Resources
  • Policy
  • Culture
  • Geography
Next Steps

• Set local injury prevention priorities.
• Identify shared risk and protective factors.
• Engage stakeholders and the community.
QUESTIONS?