

Data Sources:

Multiple Cause of Death (MCOD) Files, 2009-2013, National Center for Health Statistics. The MCOD file is a census of all deaths in the U.S. and some territories. Five years data were combined to compute stable rates. Nevertheless, for some specific causes and in small states and territories, the cumulative number of deaths are less than ten and could not be reported. The counts presented in this fact sheet were generated from an analysis of the raw data files by the CSN Economics and Data Analysis Resource Center (EDARC).

State Inpatient Databases (SID), 2012, Healthcare Utilization Project, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The AHRQ sponsors a Federal-State-Industry partnership, known as HCUP, which includes the largest collection of health care databases and associated software and products in the country, including the SID, from collaborating states. The SID is a census of hospital discharge data compiled from, currently, 46 states. The counts presented in this fact sheet were generated from an analysis of the raw data files by the CSN EDARC. Counts exclude patients dead at the time of discharge, chronic/overuse injuries, and/or injuries treated at hospitals that do not meet the American Hospital Association's (AHA) criteria of a short-term community hospital. To prevent double-counting, readmission cases, transfers, and medical misadventures were excluded. All counts based on the patients' state of residence. To find out more about the SID and HCUP, please visit <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/sidoverview.jsp>.

Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 2009-2013, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The FARS is a census of all motor vehicle-related crashes involving one or more fatalities. FARS provides data on all vehicles involved in fatal crashes, including driver information. Five years data were combined to compute stable rates. Like the MCOD, some states and the territories had fewer than 10 deaths and could not be reported. The counts presented in this data sheet were generated from an analysis of the raw data files by the CSN EDARC.

Population statistics (Ages 0 - 24 years): United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, United States July 1st resident population by state. Retrieved from: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-v2013.html>.

Note regarding small numbers of cases: In compliance with the privacy standards recommended by the National Center for Health Statistics and in order to avoid inadvertent disclosure of individual cases, no figure, including totals, is less than 10 in tabulations for sub-national geographic areas, regardless of the number of years combined. Instead, the symbol "*" is used to denote less than 10 cases.

Suggested reference: Children's Safety Network State Fact Sheets, Children's Safety Network Economics and Data Analysis Resource Center (CSN EDARC), at the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Calverton, MD, April, 2016.



Alabama

Table 1: Incidence and Rates (per 100,000) of Hospital-Admitted Injuries by Intent, Mechanism, and Age Group, 2012

[Hospitalization data not available for Alabama]



Leading Causes of Injury Deaths, Age 0-24, 2009-2013 Alabama

Table 2: Leading Causes and Total 5-Year Incidence of Injury Deaths by Age Group, Alabama, 2009-2013

Age Groups						
Rank	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24
1	Suffocation 4,731	Drowning 2,182	MVT 1,806	MVT 2,319	MVT 15,280	MVT 21,678
2	Homicide 1,547	Homicide 1,933	Drowning 660	Suicide 1,329	Homicide 9,140	Homicide 14,843
3	MVT 426	MVT 1,738	Homicide 610	Homicide 870	Suicide 8,516	Suicide 14,447
4	Drowning 220	Fire/Burn 720	Fire/Burn 443	Drowning 546	Poisoning 3,652	Poisoning 12,378
5	Undetermined Suffocation 215	Suffocation 686	Suffocation 166	Other land transport 252	Drowning 1,375	Drowning 1,481

Note: All mechanisms of suicide and homicide were combined according to intent. Each listed mechanism is unintentional except those otherwise noted. **** = indicates that the cell values range from 1-9 and are suppressed for data confidentiality purposes. *For age <1, four mechanisms were tied for the third ranking including MVT, Other transport, Poisoning, and Other specific and classifiable. **For age 1-4, three mechanisms were tied for the fourth ranking including Drowning, Pedestrian, other, and Other transport. ^For age 5-9, three mechanisms were tied for the fourth ranking including Other transport, Homicide, and Undetermined Suffocation. Each of these mechanisms had fewer than 10 deaths.

Data Source: Alabama Multiple Cause of Death File (MCOF), 2009-2013, National Center for Health Statistics.



Leading Causes of Hospital-Admitted Injuries, Age 0-24, 2012 Alabama

Table 3: Leading Causes and Annual Incidence of Hospital-Admitted Injuries by Age Group, Alabama, 2012

[Hospitalization data not available for Alabama]



Child Passenger Injuries, Age 0-14 Alabama

Table 4a: Child Passenger Deaths and Hospitalizations

	Deaths ¹ (2009-2013)	Deaths ¹ per 100,000	Hospital Admissions ² (2012)	Hospital Admissions ² per 100,000	Total Hospital Days	Median Hospital Days
Age 0-4	62	1.15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age 5-9	69	1.27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age 10-14	75	1.33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Age 0-14	206	1.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 4b: Restraint Use of Children Killed In Crashes¹

Not restrained, Age 0-4	25.8%
Not restrained, Age 5-9	34.8%
Not restrained, Age 10-14	61.3%
Not restrained, Age 0-14	41.7%

Table 4c: Who Is Driving When a Child Passenger Is Killed¹

Driver reported by police as alcohol-involved	7.8%
Driver reported by police as drug-involved	7.8%
Driver of other vehicle in crash reported alcohol-involved	13.6%
Driver reported using a cellphone	0.6%

Data Sources: Population counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ¹ Fatal Analysis Reporting System, 2009-2013, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. ² State Inpatient Databases, 2012, Healthcare Utilization Project, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* = Less than 10.

n/a = Not available.

Teen Occupant Injuries, Age 15-19 Alabama

Table 5a: Teenage Motor Vehicle Occupant Deaths and Hospitalizations

	Deaths ¹ (2009-2013)	Deaths ¹ per 100,000	Hospital Admissions ² (2012)	Hospital Admissions ² per 100,000	Total Hospital Days	Median Hospital Days
Occupants	385	6.41	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vehicle	371	6.17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Motorcycle	14	0.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 5b: Restraint and Helmet Use of Teen Occupants Killed in Crashes¹

Vehicle occupants not restrained	60.3%
Motorcycle riders not wearing a helmet, or wearing non-DOT-compliant helmet	14.3%

Table 5c: Alcohol Involvement in Crashes Where a Teen Occupant is Killed¹

Any driver reported by police as alcohol-involved	21.8%
Teen driver of teen killed reported by police as alcohol-involved	37.4%

Table 5d: Driver Cell Phone Use in Crashes Where a Teen Occupant is Killed¹

Drivers reported using a cellphone (2010-2013)	2.0%
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Data Sources: Population counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ¹ Fatal Analysis Reporting System, 2009-2013, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. ² State Inpatient Databases, 2012, Healthcare Utilization Project, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* = Less than 10.

n/a = Not available

Suicide & Self-Harm, Age 10-19 Alabama

Table 6a: Suicide Deaths and Self-Harm Hospitalizations Among 10 to 19 Year-Olds

	Deaths ¹ (2008-2012)	Deaths ¹ per 100,000	Hospital Admissions ² (2012)	Hospital Admissions ² per 100,000	Total Hospital Days	Median Hospital Days
Total	166	5.09	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cut/Pierce	*	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Firearm	95	2.91	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poisoning	*	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Data Sources: Population counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ¹ Multiple Cause of Death File, 2009-2013, National Center for Health Statistics. ² State Inpatient Databases, 2012, Healthcare Utilization Project, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* = Less than 10.

n/a = Not available

Interpersonal Violence, Age 0-19 Alabama

Table 7a: Homicide Deaths and Assault Hospitalizations Among 0 to 19 Year-Olds

	Deaths ¹ (2009-2013)	Deaths ¹ per 100,000	Hospital Admissions ² (2012)	Hospital Admissions ² per 100,000	Total Hospital Days	Median Hospital Days
Age 0-9	62	2.04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age 10-19	184	2.92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Child Maltreatment, Age 0-3	*	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Data Sources: Population counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ¹ Multiple Cause of Death File, 2009-2013, National Center for Health Statistics. ² State Inpatient Databases, 2012, Healthcare Utilization Project, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* = Less than 10.

n/a = Not available



Falls & Struck by /Against Injuries, Age 0-19 Alabama

Table 8: Fall and Struck By/Against Deaths and Hospitalizations Among 0 to 19 Year-Olds, with Sports/Recreation-Related and Furniture/Stair-Related Injuries Highlighted

	Deaths ¹ (2009-2012) ³	Deaths ¹ per 100,000	Hospital Admissions ² (2012)	Hospital Admissions ² per 100,000	Total Hospital Days	Median Hospital Days
Age 0-9, Total	*	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sports/Recreation			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Furniture/Stairs			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age 10-19, Total	*	*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sports/Recreation			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Furniture/Stairs			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Data Sources: Population counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ¹ Multiple Cause of Death File, 2009-2013, National Center for Health Statistics. ² State Inpatient Databases, 2012, Healthcare Utilization Project, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

* = Less than 10.

n/a = Not available

Drug Poisoning Among Youths Ages 15-24 Alabama

Figure 2: MVT, Suicide and Drug Poisoning Fatality Rates Among Youths Aged 15 through 24, Alabama, 2009-2013

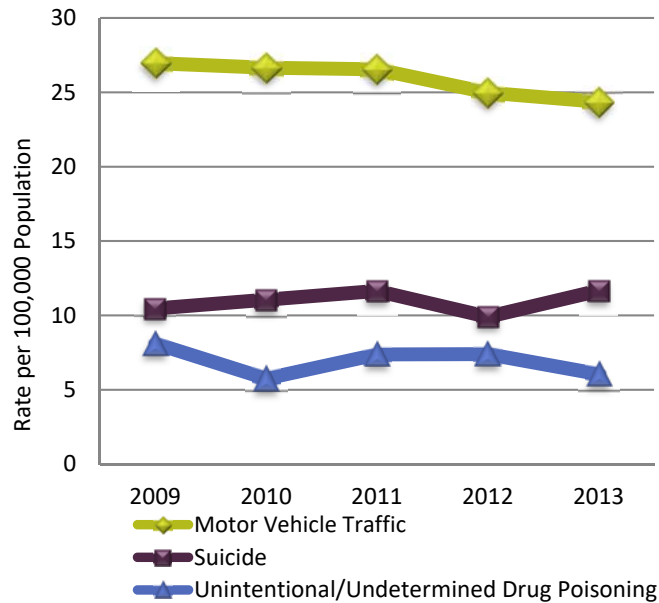
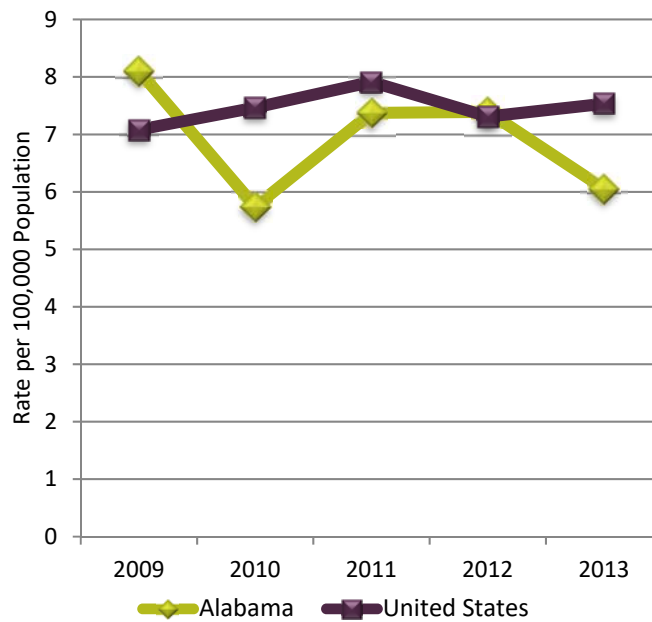


Figure 3: Fatal Unintentional and Undetermined Drug Poisoning Rate Among Youths Aged 15 through 24, Alabama and U.S., 2009-2013



Drug Poisoning Among Youths Ages 15-24 Alabama

Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Fatal Unintentional And Undetermined Drug Poisoning By Drug Type Among Youths Aged 15 through 24, Alabama, 2009-2013]

