



North Carolina 2012 State Fact Sheet

Unintentional injuries and violence are the leading causes of death, hospitalization, and disability for children ages 1-18. This fact sheet provides a state snapshot of data on the injury-related Maternal and Child Health Block Grant National Performance Measures and Health Status Indicators, with a special focus on disparities based on race, gender, and rural/urban residence. The fact sheet is intended to be a helpful and easy-to-use tool for needs assessments, planning, program development, and presentations.

The Children's Safety Network (CSN) National Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Center, funded by the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Bureau, works with states to utilize a science-based, public health approach for injury and violence prevention (IVP). CSN is available to provide information and technical assistance on injury surveillance and data; needs assessments; best practices; and the design, implementation, and evaluation of programs to prevent child and adolescent injuries.

Major Causes of Injury Death

Understanding injury rankings among other causes of death is important in determining their physical and economic role in each state. Knowing what types of injuries cause the majority of deaths and hospitalizations can inform program planning and development efforts. Table 1 shows the top 5 causes of death by age group in the state. Unintentional and intentional injury deaths are highlighted. Table 2 shows the top 5 causes of injury death by age group in the state. Intentional injury deaths are highlighted.

Table 1: Leading Causes and Total 5-Year Incidence of Deaths by Age Group, North Carolina, 2004-2008

Age Groups						
Rank	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24
1	Short Gestation 1,051	Unintentional Injury 238	Unintentional Injury 199	Unintentional Injury 221	Unintentional Injury 1,209	Unintentional Injury 1,634
2	Congenital Anomalies 956	Congenital Anomalies 75	Malignant Neoplasms 57	Malignant Neoplasms 75	Homicide 267	Homicide 562
3	SIDS 541	Homicide 63	Congenital Anomalies 30	Homicide 43	Suicide 210	Suicide 432
4	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 409	Malignant Neoplasms 48	Heart Disease 27	Suicide 34	Malignant Neoplasms 91	Heart Disease 118
5	Placenta Cord Membranes 209	Heart Disease 44	Homicide 23	Heart Disease 27	Heart Disease 54	Malignant Neoplasms 114

Note. **** = indicates that the cell values range from 1-9 and are suppressed for data confidentiality purposes.

Table 1 Source: [WISQARS Leading Causes of Death Reports, 2004-2008](#).

Table 2. Leading Causes and Total 5-Year Incidence of Injury Deaths by Age Group, North Carolina, 2004-2008

Age Groups						
Rank	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24
1	Suffocation 150	MV Traffic 86	MV Traffic 110	MV Traffic 132	MV Traffic 892	MV Traffic 1,034
2	Homicide 68	Homicide 63	Fire/Burn 34	Homicide 43	Homicide 267	Homicide 562
3	MV Traffic 24	Drowning 47	Drowning 24	Suicide 34	Suicide 210	Suicide 432
4	Drowning ****	Fire/Burn ****	Fire/Burn 27	Homicide 23	Fire/Burn 17	Poisoning 156
5	Unspecified ****	Suffocation 25	Other Land Transport 12	Drowning 16	Drowning 57	Drowning 49

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 1-10 and are suppressed for data confidentiality purposes.

Table 2 Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data, 2004-2008.

Childhood injury is also a leading cause of morbidity. Table 3 provides information from the state's hospital discharge data on the leading causes and incidence of hospital admissions by age group.

Table 3: Leading Causes and Annual Incidence of Hospital-Admitted Injuries by Age Group, North Carolina Residents, 2009

Age Groups						
Rank	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24
1	Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 148	Unintentional Fall 218	Unintentional Fall 199	Unintentional Fall 212	Self-Inflicted 824	Self-Inflicted 795
2	Unintentional Fall 93	Unintentional Poisoning 118	Unintentional MVT 111	Self-Inflicted 181	Unintentional MVT 659	Unintentional MVT 770
3	Assault 54	Unintentional MVT 98	Unintentional Bites & Stings 59	Unintentional MVT 155	Unintentional Fall 233	Assault 368
4	Unspecified 21	Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 97	Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 58	Unintentional Transport, Other 99	Assault 198	Unintentional Fall 251
5	Undetermined Other Specified, NEC 17	Unintentional Fire/Burn 68	Unintentional Pedal Cyclist, Other 40	Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 95	Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 162	Unintentional Poisoning 203

Note: MVT = Motor Vehicle Traffic. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable. Source: Children's Safety Network Economics and Data Analysis Resource Center (CSN EDARC), at Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Calverton, MD, January 2012. Incidence based on 2009 data from the state and obtained from the North Carolina State Inpatient Databases (SID), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). These injuries exclude patients who were dead at the time of discharge, readmission cases, transfers (e.g., from another short or long-term care facility, different acute care hospital), medical misadventures, and/or who suffered non-acute injuries. All counts were based on the patients' state of residence.

National Performance Measures

The Federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau Block Grant program requires State MCH programs to report on 18 National Performance Measures (NPM), two of which directly address injuries. NPM #10 addresses the rate of deaths to children aged 14 years and younger caused by motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 children. NPM #16 addresses the rate of suicide deaths among youths aged 15-19.

The following figures provide information related to NPMs #10 and #16.

NPM 10: Reducing Unintentional Motor Vehicle Deaths to Children Ages 0-14:

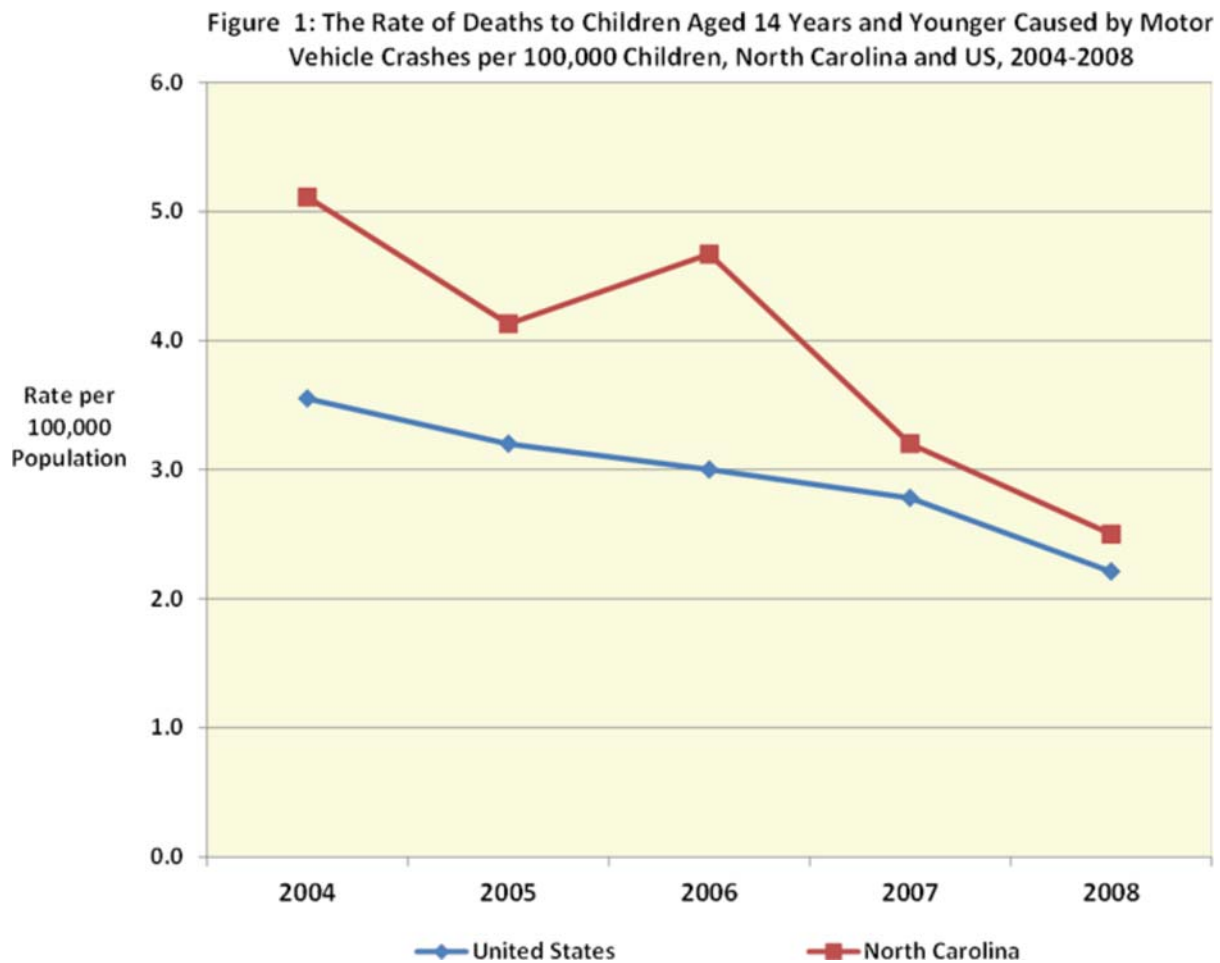
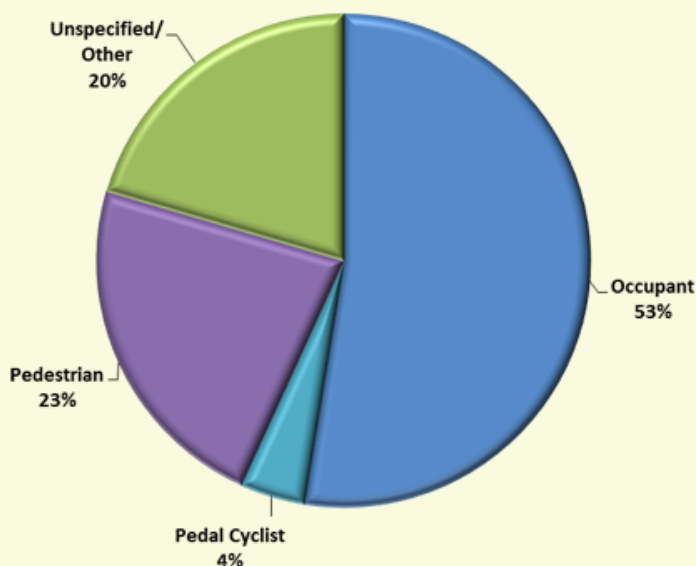


Figure 1 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)



Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities by Type among Children Aged 0-14 for North Carolina, 2004-2008

53% of children ages 0-14 involved in a motor vehicle fatality were occupants.



Note: Unspecified/Other primarily includes cases where a child fatality was coded as an unspecified motor-vehicle accident or a collision between specified motor vehicles, among others. In addition, motorcyclist fatalities were collapsed into this category because incidence were fewer than 10 and data were from years 2004-2008.

Figure 2 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 3: Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Race among Children and Youths Aged 0-24 for North Carolina, 2003-2007

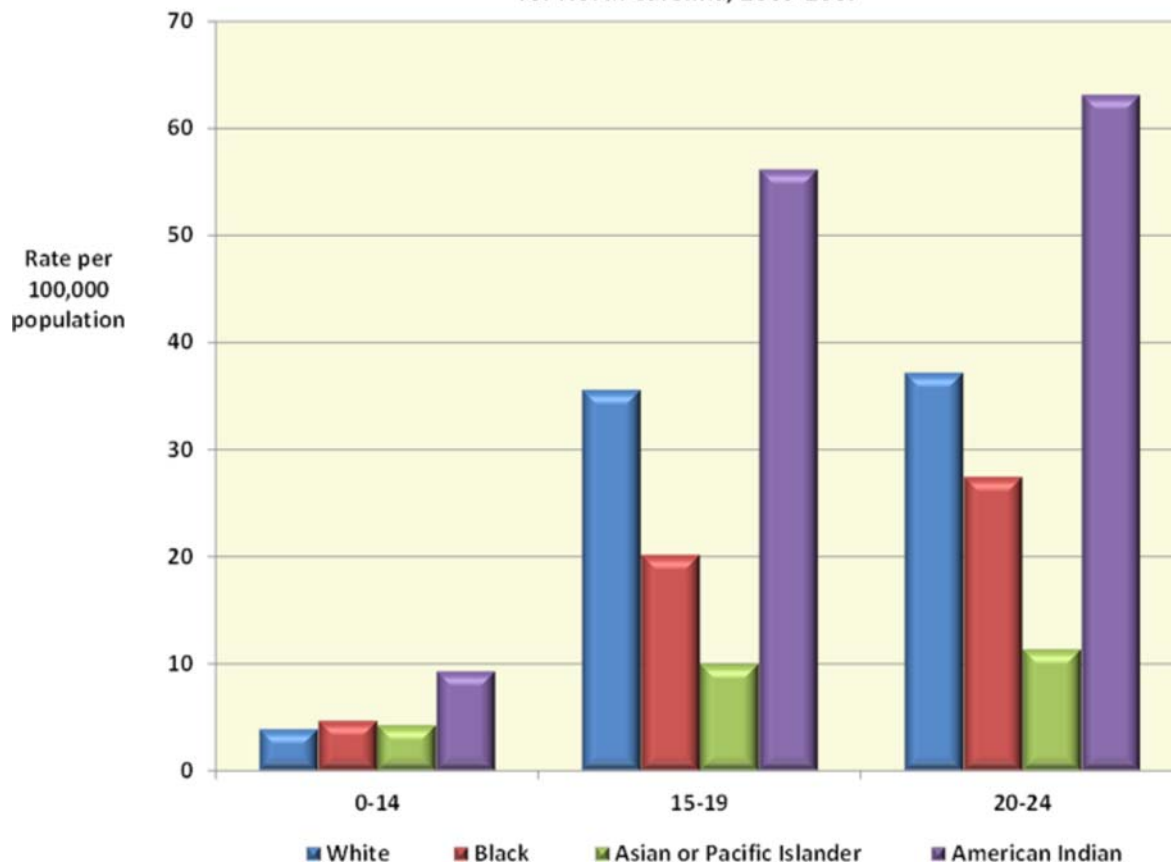
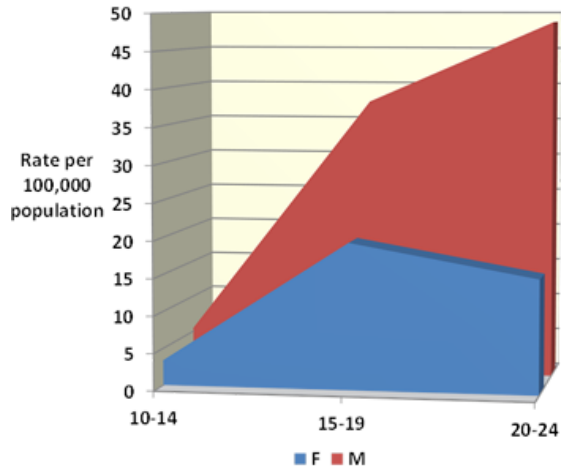


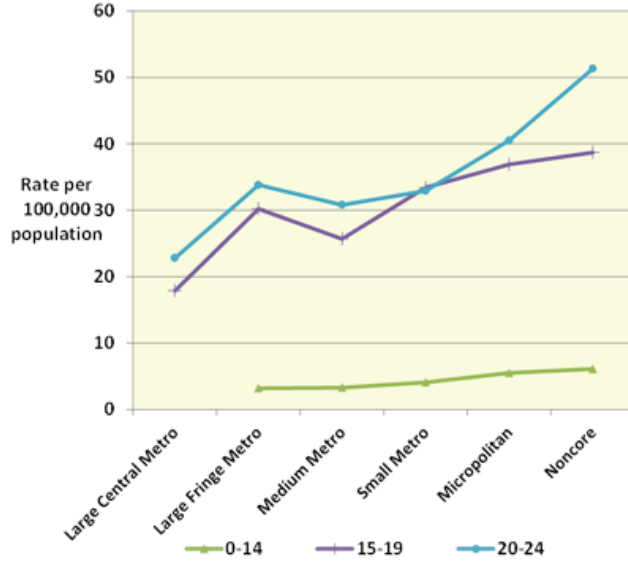
Figure 3 Source: [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 4: Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Gender among Children and Youths Aged 10-24 for North Carolina, 2004-2008



In the state of North Carolina from 2004 to 2008, the rate of motor vehicle crash involved fatalities for males age 15-19 was 91 percent higher than for females age 15-19.

Figure 5: Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Urbanicity among Children and Youths Aged 0-24 for North Carolina, 2004-2008



Data are only reported for urban areas that exist within the state. In addition, data for some age groups and areas are not reported due to few or no deaths.

Figure 4 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 5 Source: [CDC WONDER Multiple Cause of Death data, 2003-2007](#) and [Urban-Rural Definition Classification System](#)

NPM 16: Reducing Suicide Deaths Among Teens Ages 15-19:

Figure 6: The Rate (per 100,000) of Suicide Deaths among Youths Aged 15 to 19, North Carolina and US, 2004-2008

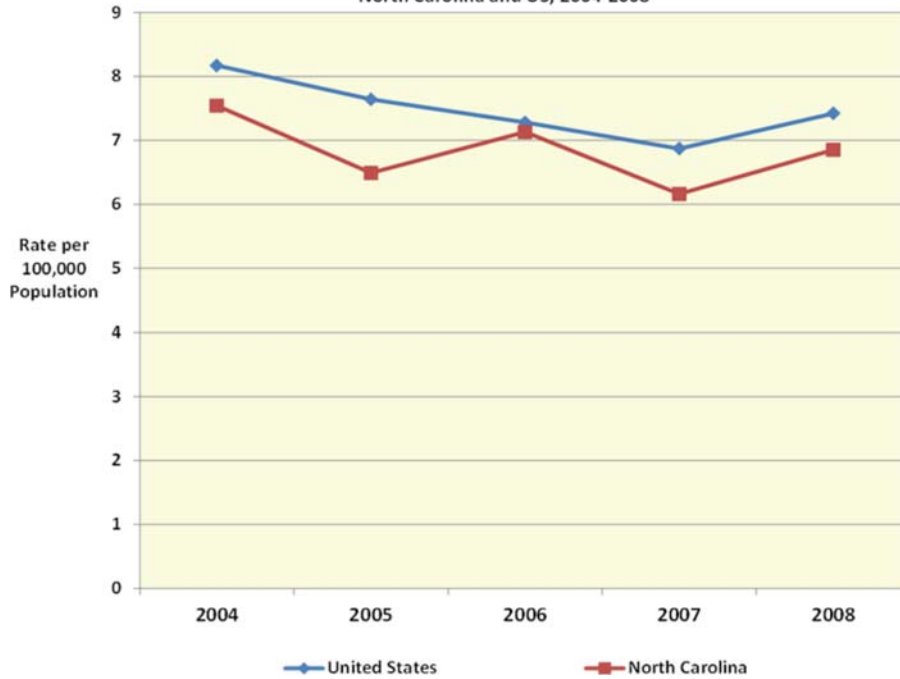
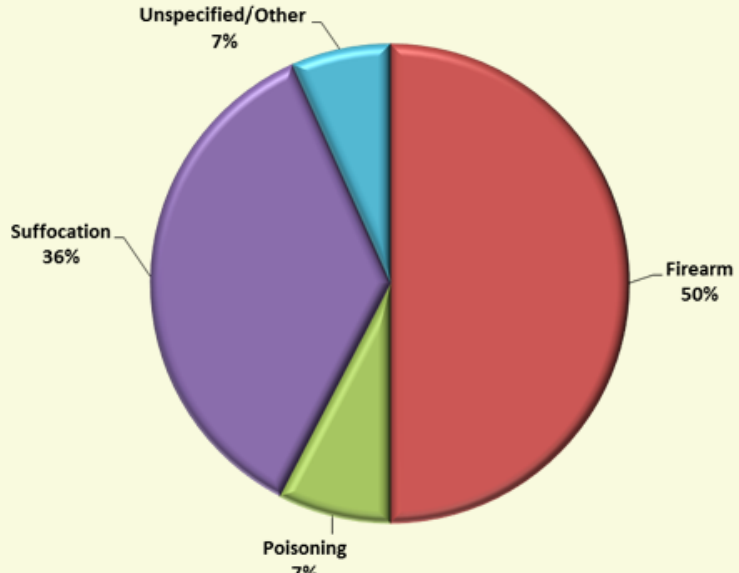


Figure 6 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Completed Suicides by Means among Youths Aged 15 to 19, North Carolina, 2004-2008

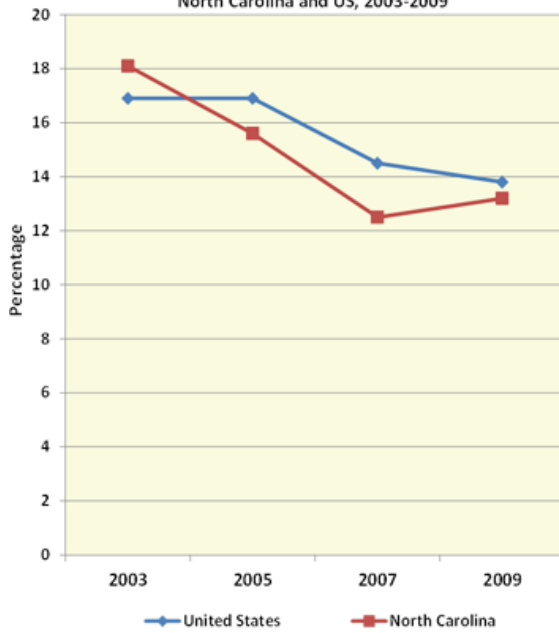
50% of youth ages 15-19 completed suicide by using a firearm.



Note: Unspecified/Other includes all self-inflicted fatal injuries in which the mechanism was not identified or the coded mechanism was other than those named in the pie chart.

Figure 7 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

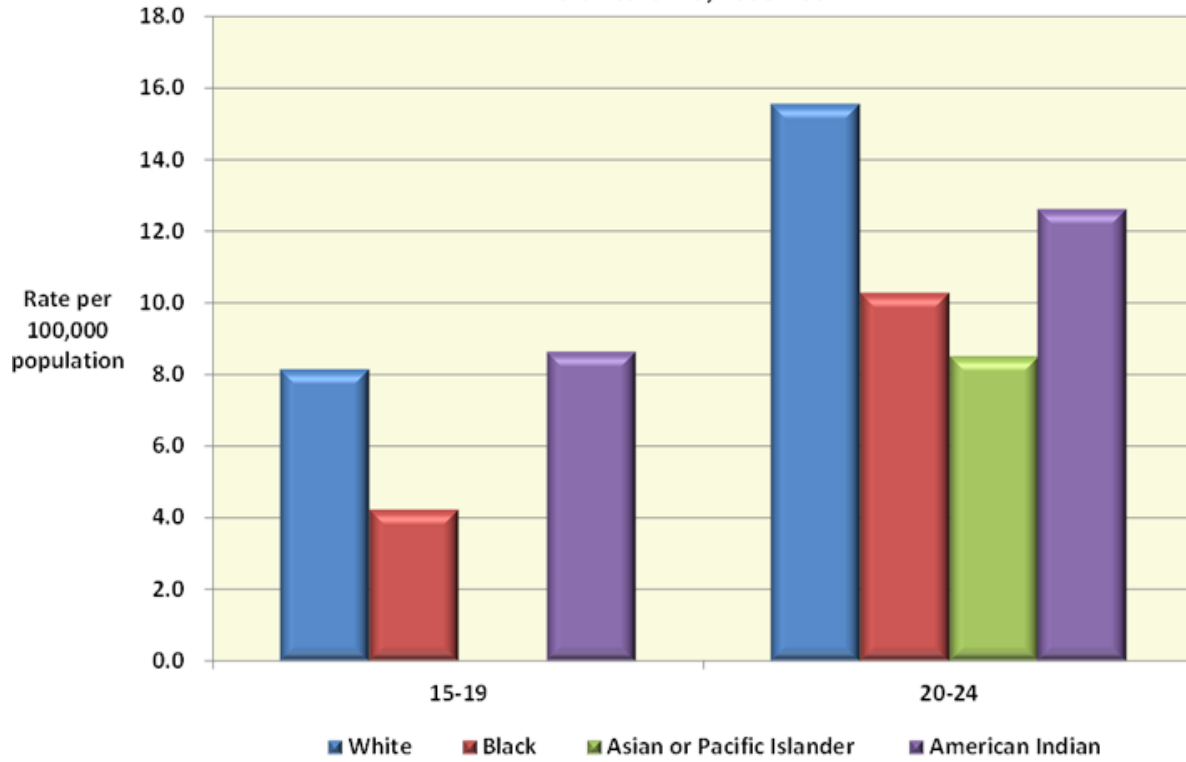
Figure 8: Percentage of High School Aged Children with Suicide Ideation, North Carolina and US, 2003-2009



Data for Figure 9: The Percentage of High School-Aged Children Treated for Suicide Attempt is not available.

Figures 8 & 9 Source: [Youth Online: High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(YRBS\), 2003-2009](#)

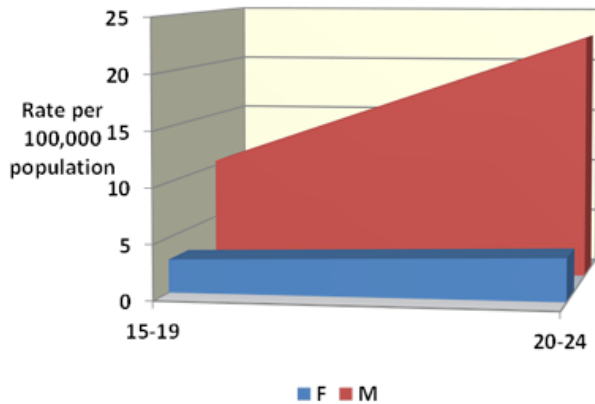
Figure 10: The Rate (per 100,000) of Completed Suicides By Race among Youths Aged 15-24, North Carolina, 2003-2007



Note: Rates based on two or fewer deaths were excluded.

Figure 10 Source: [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

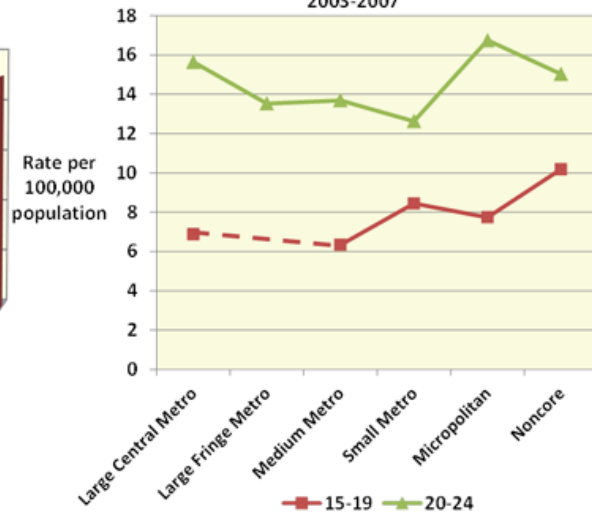
Figure 11: The Rate (per 100,000) of Completed Suicides by Gender among Youths Aged 15-24, North Carolina, 2004-2008



In the state of North Carolina from 2004 to 2008, the rate of suicide deaths for males age 15-19 is 2.5 times higher than for females age 15-19.

Figure 11 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 12: The Rate (per 100,000) of Completed Suicides by Urbanicity Among Youths Aged 15-24, North Carolina, 2003-2007



Data are only reported for urban areas that exist within the state. In addition, data for some age groups and areas are not reported due to few or no deaths, as indicated by a dotted line.

Figure 12 Source: [CDC WONDER Multiple Cause of Death data, 2003-2007](#) and [Urban-Rural Definition Classification System](#)

IVP Health Status Indicators

The Maternal and Child Health Bureau requires every state to report on 12 Health Status Indicators. Six of the indicators are related to IVP. The two figures below reflect the data reported for the IVP Health Status Indicators by the state in their Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Application Form 17, 2011.

Figure 13: Nonfatal Injury Health Status Indicators, North Carolina 2005-2010

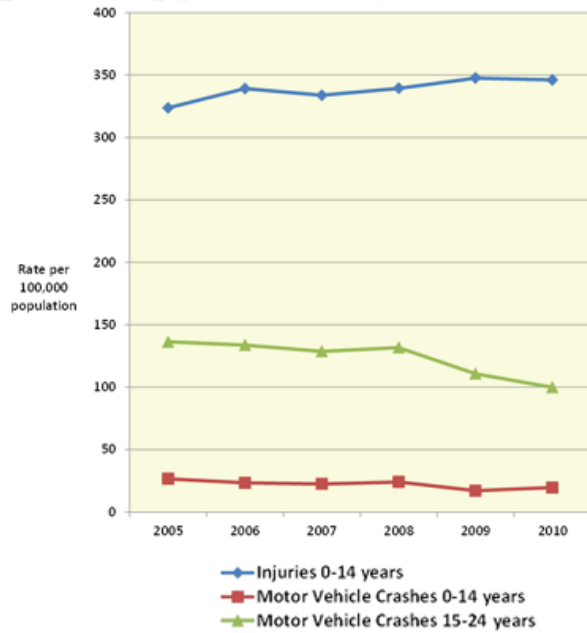
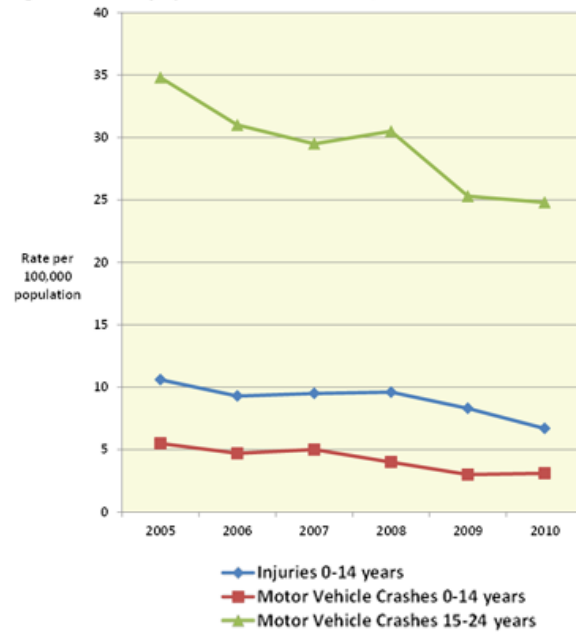


Figure 14: Fatal Injury Health Status Indicators, North Carolina 2005-2010



Figures 13 & 14 Source: [HRSA, Title V Information System Multi-Year Report](#)



State Specific Performance Measures and Priority Needs

Each state develops up to 7 – 10 State Performance Measures and priority needs. The following provides information about the states' selected 2012 injury-related performance measures and priority needs.

State Performance Measures:

North Carolina has the following injury-related State Performance Measure, which it kept from 2005-2009:

- To reduce the number of children affected in substantiated reports of abuse and/or neglect as compared with previous years.

Priority Needs:

North Carolina has the following injury-related priority need:

- To prevent child deaths.

This fact sheet presents a cursory review of the injury morbidity and mortality data available for the state. The figures and tables in this fact sheet can help you understand the state's progress in addressing motor vehicle traffic injuries and suicide. To target and address these and other injury issues, it is critical to understand this data. CSN can assist you in conducting detailed data analyses, utilizing surveillance systems, and undertaking needs assessments. For assistance, contact the Children's Safety Network at csninfo@edc.org.

State Contact Information

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Connect with the Children's Safety Network

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Register for the CSN newsletter: <http://go.edc.org/csn-newsletter>

Need TA? Have Questions? E-mail: csninfo@edc.org

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