



New York State

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2013

Injury is a Leading Cause of Death in Children

Every year, more of New York’s children (ages 1-5) die from injuries than die from malignant neoplasms and congenital anomalies *combined*. Injuries are the leading cause of death for children (ages 1-5) in New York State. They are also a leading cause of death for babies less than one year old.

In addition to deaths, nonfatal injuries among children can result in trips to the emergency department, hospital stays, and long term disability. In 2013, 168 of New York’s children (ages 0-5) died from injuries. There were also 146,573 children who were treated at a hospital for injuries – 3,352 of them were injured severely enough to require inpatient treatment.

An injury affects more than just the child who was injured and may impact family members who are often called upon to care for the injured child. This can result in stress, time away from work, and lost income. The economic impact of injuries includes the costs associated with medical treatment and lost productivity, such as wages and accompanying fringe benefits, or the ability to perform one’s normal household responsibilities.

Figure 1: Annual Injuries among Children Ages 0-5 Years, New York State, 2013

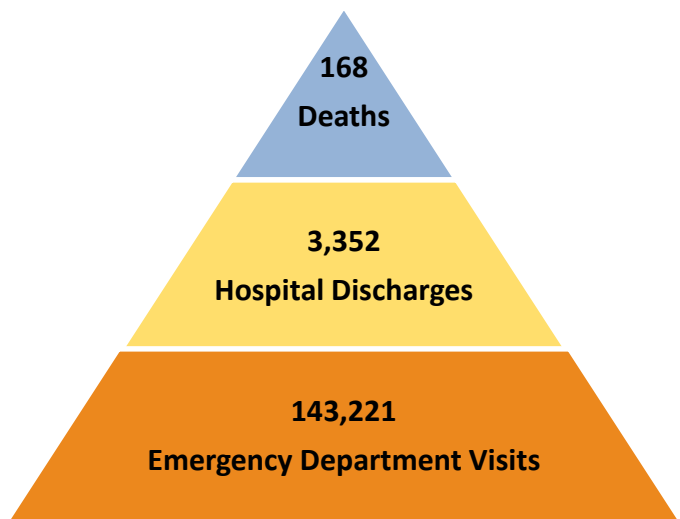
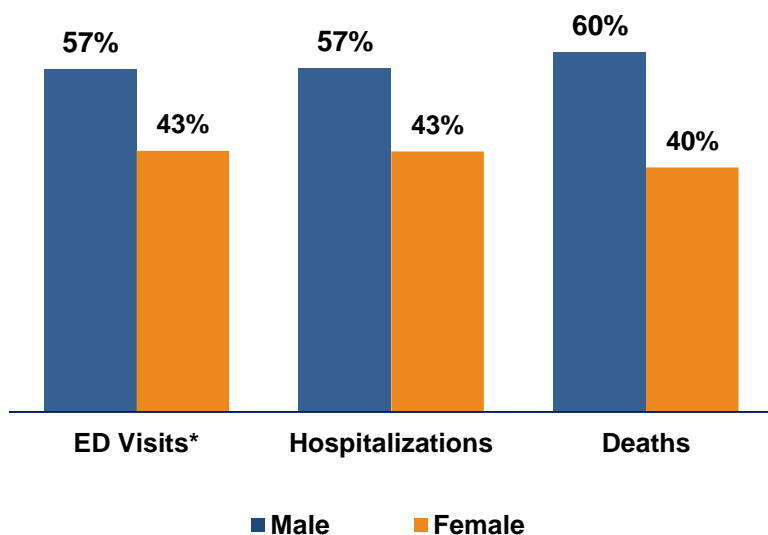


Figure 2: Percent of Injury Deaths, Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits among Children Ages 0-5 Years, by Sex, New York, 2013



Childhood Injury by Sex

Boys suffered more fatal and non-fatal injuries than girls. The rate of death (per 100,000 New Yorkers) was 33.79% higher for boys, at 13.94 compared with 9.91. This difference was even continued with hospitalization and ED visits. The rate of hospitalization (per 100,000 New Yorkers) was 22.95% higher for boys, at 265.49 compared with 210.84. The rate of ED visits (per 100,000 New Yorkers) was 22.56% higher for boys, at 11,324.14 compared with girls at 9,028.51.

*Figure does not include 4 people of an unknown gender who made ED visits.



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Injury Deaths in Infants

The rate of deaths (per 100,000 New Yorkers) due to injuries in infants (children under one year) was 37.19.

The leading causes of injury-related deaths, with determinable intent, in infants were suffocation (35%) followed by homicide (15%).

For some unintentional fatal injury etiologies, the percentages are not shown, because information based on numbers less than six are not reportable for confidentiality reasons. These are included with "All Other Unintentional Causes."

Figure 3: Injury Deaths among Infants Less than 1 Year, New York, 2013

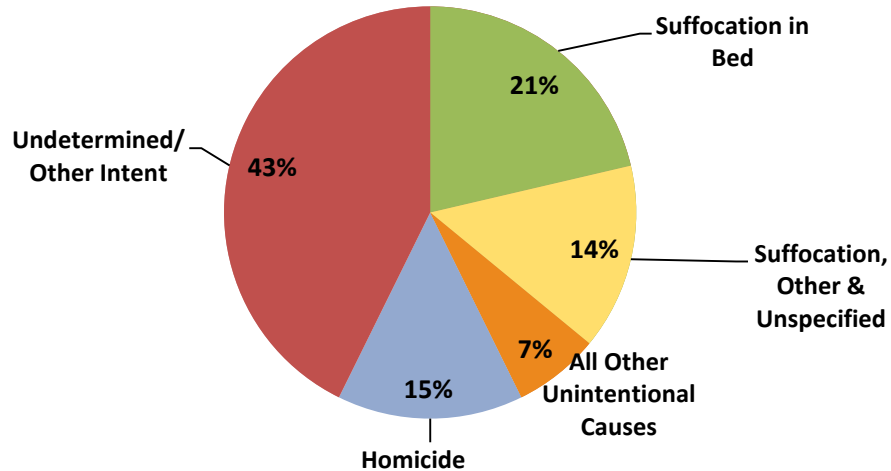
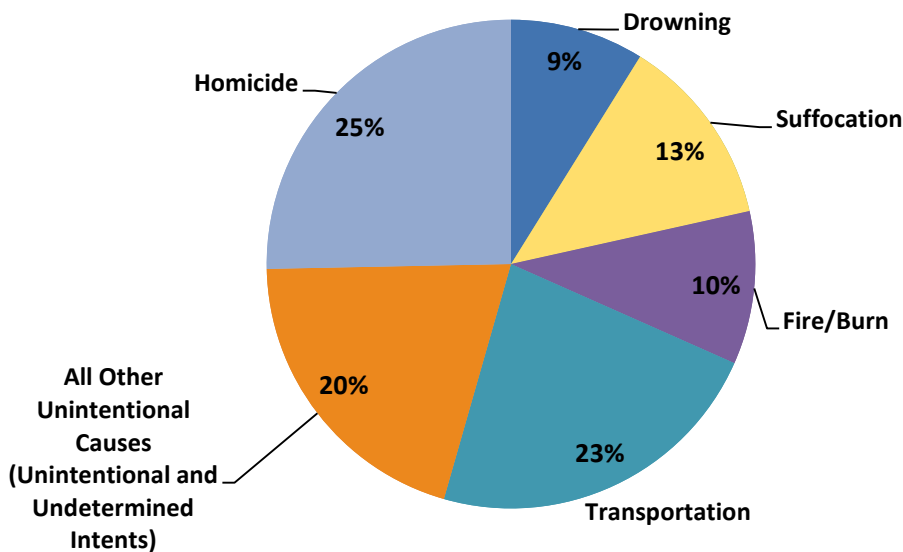


Figure 4: Injury Deaths in Children Ages 1 – 5 Years, New York, 2013



Injury Deaths in Young Children

The rate of deaths (per 100,000 New Yorkers) due to injuries in young children (ages 1-5) was 6.78.

The leading cause of death in young children was homicide (25%), followed by transportation related deaths (23%).

For some fatal injury etiologies, the percentages are not shown, because information based on numbers less than six are not reportable for confidentiality reasons. These injuries, both unintentional and of undetermined intent, are included with "All Other Causes."

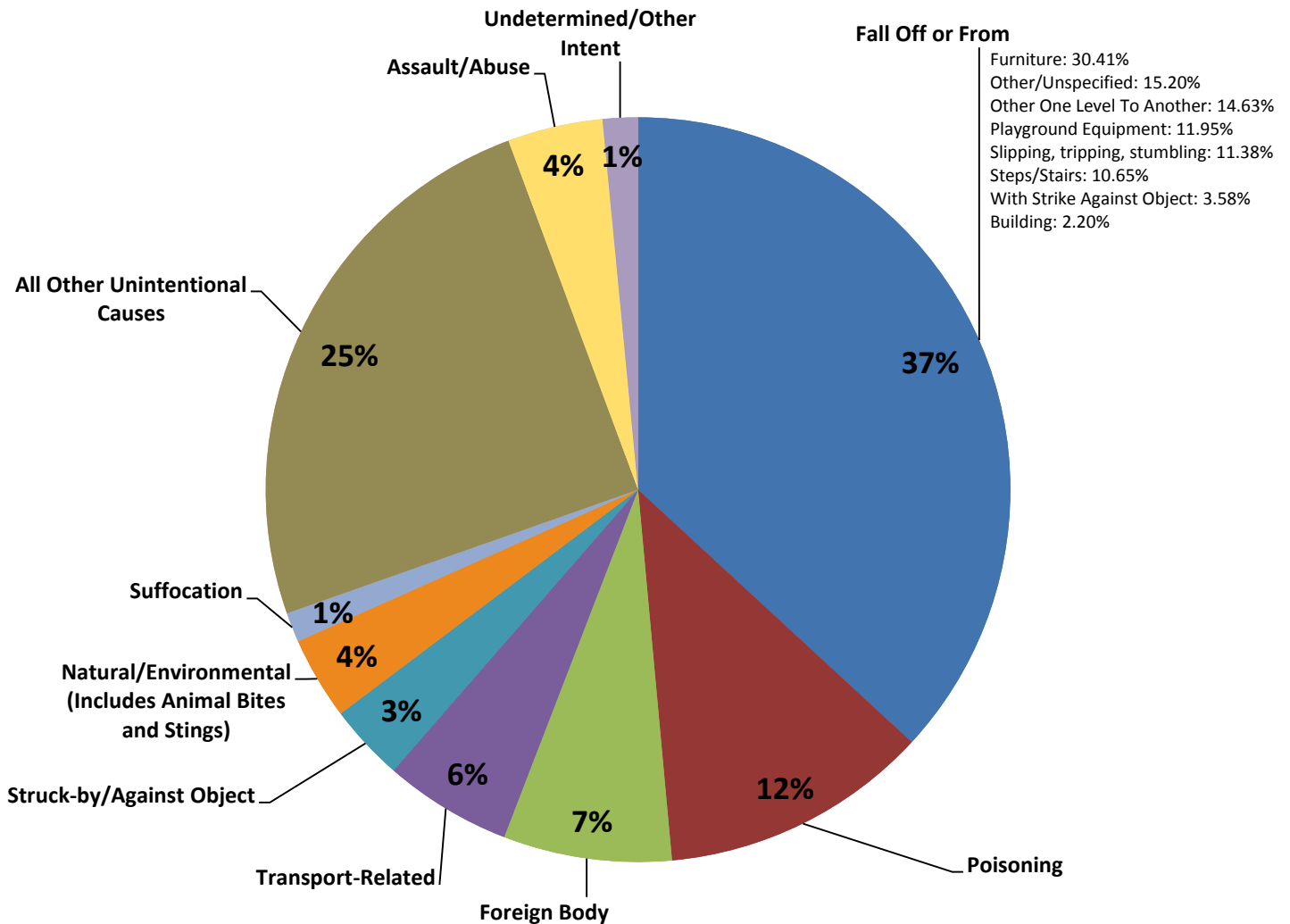


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Injury-Related Hospitalizations

Figure 5: Injury-Related Hospital Discharges among Children Ages 0 – 5 Years, New York, 2013



- There were 736 hospitalizations of infants (under 1 year) and 2,616 hospitalizations of young children (ages 1-5 years) in New York State in 2013.
- The rate of injury-related hospitalization (per 100,000 New Yorkers) was 31.16% higher for infants at 307.57 compared with 224.64 for children one-five years old.
- Injury-related hospitalizations charges among children ages 0-5 totaled almost \$82 million in 2013.
- The leading cause of injury-related hospitalizations among children ages 0-5 was falls (36.86%).
 - Falls from furniture were the most common type of fall leading to a hospital stay (30.41%).

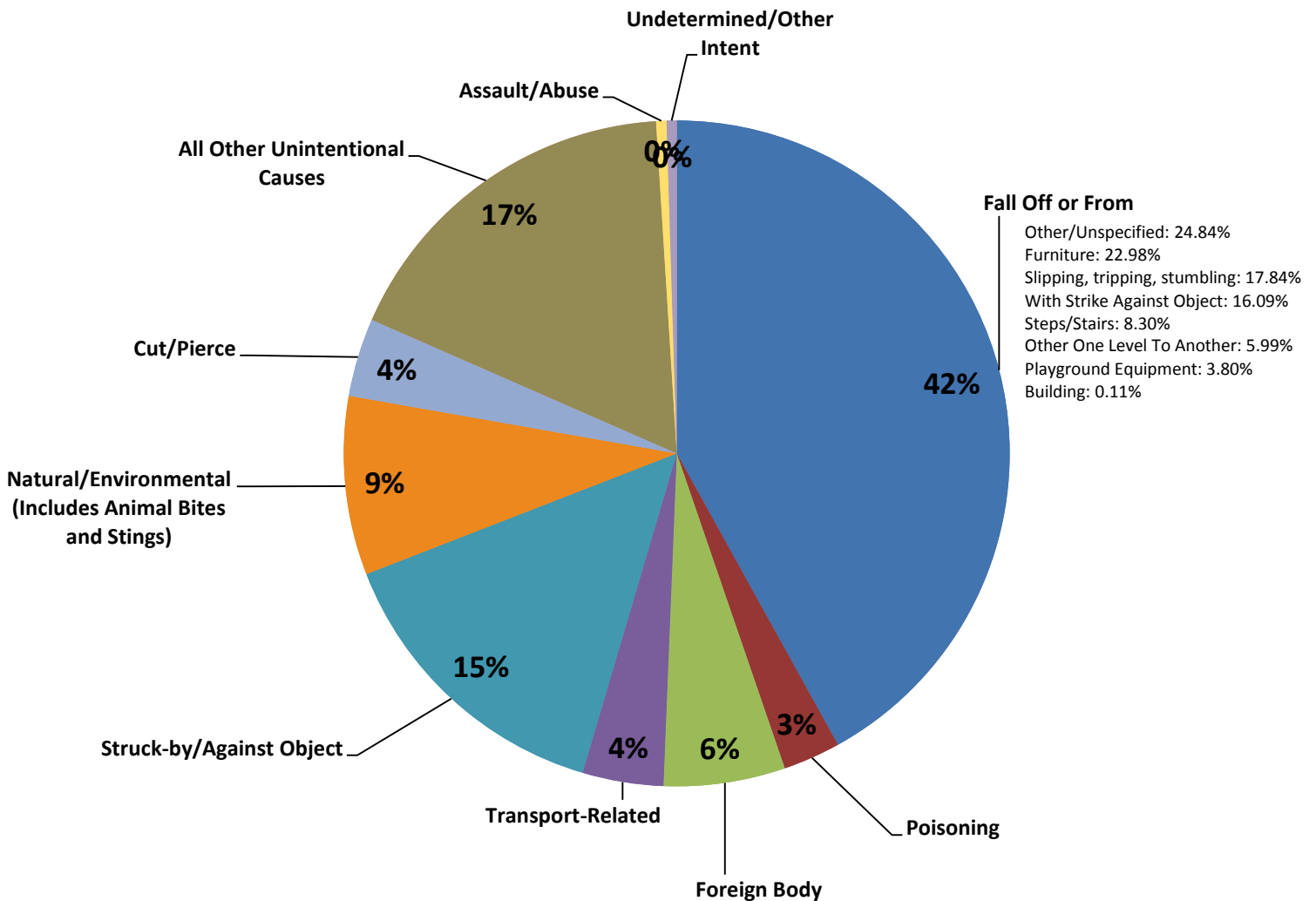


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Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits

Figure 6: Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits among Children Ages 0 – 5 Years, New York, 2013



- There were 14,453 ED visits for infants (under 1 year) and 128,768 ED visits of young children (ages 1-5 years) in New York State in 2013.
- The rate of injury-related ED visits (per 100,000 New Yorkers) was 58.70% higher for young children (ages 1-5) at 11,057.38 compared with 6039.75 for infants.
- Injury-related ED charges among children ages 0-5 totaled over \$172.57 million in 2013.
- The leading cause of injury-related ED visits among children ages 0-5 was falls (42%).
 - Falls from furniture were the most common type of specified fall leading to outpatient ED treatment (22.98%).



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	Infants less than 1 Year		Children Ages 1-5 Years	
	Hospital Discharges	ED Visits	Hospital Discharges	ED Visits
Unintentional Injuries				
Cut/pierce	*	310	40	5,030
Drowning/submersion	*	12	28	60
Falls (<i>off/from</i>):	285	7,343	945	51,631
Furniture	113	3,799	261	9,755
Steps/stairs	39	502	92	4,393
With strike against object	7	575	37	8,911
Slipping/tripping/stumbling	12	408	128	10,113
Playground equipment	*	26	145	2,217
Building	0	0	27	65
Other fall from one level to another	77	929	103	2,604
Other/unspecified	35	1,104	152	13,573
Fire/Burn	128	548	444	2,654
Foreign Body	44	726	200	7,565
Natural and Environmental	21	737	99	11,462
Excessive heat	*	13	*	42
Dog bites	7	79	51	1,979
Other bites/stings/animal injury	*	616	44	9,333
All other natural/environmental	12	29	*	108
Poisoning	33	399	357	3,512
Struck-by/against object	16	1,275	95	19,146
Suffocation	17	137	26	674
Transport-related	11	660	174	4,862
Motor vehicle (MV)-occupant	*	592	53	2,828
Bicycle/tricycle (MV & non-MV)	0	*	26	906
Pedestrian (MV & non-MV)	*	12	72	469
Other transport	*	54	23	659
All other unintentional causes	78	1,959	104	18,954
Assault/Abuse	82	87	56	624
Undetermined/Other Intent	17	83	34	604
Unknown	*	177	14	1,990
Total Injury-Related Cases	736	14,453	2,616	128,768



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Child Injury Prevention Activities

Injuries are the leading cause of death for New Yorkers aged one through five years and a leading cause of death for babies less than one year old. Through surveillance and programs such as traffic safety, fall prevention, and traumatic brain injury prevention, the Bureau of Occupational Health and Injury Prevention works to reduce the burden of injuries among New York State's children.



New York State Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Initiative

New York State (NYS) is working to improve the health and well-being of at-risk children and families through its new Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Initiative. The MIECHV initiative uses evidence-based home visiting programs (programs proven to be effective) to help improve outcomes for mothers and babies. The goals of the initiative are to:

- Improve birth outcomes for high-risk pregnant women and their babies.
- Improve children's health and development.
- Strengthen family functioning.

Notes: NYS Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS), NYS Vital Statistics

*Data based on frequencies of less than six are not reported

All injuries are considered unintentional unless specified otherwise. Reference to any commercial entity or product or service on this page should not be construed as an endorsement by the Government of the company or its products or services.

New York State Department of Health

www.health.ny.gov/prevention/injury_prevention/

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