

Childhood Injury Report

**An analysis of Stark County Hospital
emergency room visits for children
14 and under**

**5th Annual Report
January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2006**



REPORT PREPARED BY:

Safe Kids Stark County
Data & Research Committee
&

Stark County Health Department
Administration & Support Services Division



Funded by the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and administered by the Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Health Promotion & Risk Reduction, Injury Prevention Program. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the Authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of CDC.

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Committee & Report Information

Data & Research Committee Members

<i>Safe Kids Coordinator:</i> Amanda Kelly Stark County Health Department	<i>Committee Chair:</i> Lisa Tavallali Aultman Hospital
<i>Members:</i> Mike Abrams Stark County Bicycle Club Beth Canfield-Simbro Mount Union College Kay Conley Stark County Health Department Steve Gronow Stark County Engineer's Office Joyce Himebaugh Affinity Medical Center (Doctors Campus) Danette Lund Early Childhood Resource Center	 Sheree Nuske Aultman Hospital Karen Schanz Stark County Health Department Carolyn Schooley Mercy Medical Center Debbie Sharkey Jackson YMCA Laurie Weaver North Lawrence Fire Department

The Safe Kids Data and Research Committee includes: child safety advocates, health educators, trauma coordinators, and data analysts. The Stark County Health Department is the lead agency for Safe Kids Stark County. This department has an injury prevention grant and child and family health services grant, which enables them to conduct child safety and injury prevention programs. Safe Kids Worldwide and Safe Kids USA are the parent organizations.

Report Information

This report includes e-code (etiology) data collected from **Affinity Medical Center (Doctors Campus and Massillon Campus), Alliance Community Hospital, Aultman Hospital, and Mercy Medical Center** from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. "E-codes permit the classification of environmental events, circumstances and conditions as the cause of the injury, poisoning, and other adverse effects. The use of E-codes together with the code identifying the injury or condition, provides additional information of a particular concern to industrial medicine, insurance carriers, national safety programs and public health agencies. External causes of injury and poisonings codes (E-codes) are intended to provide data for injury research and evaluation for injury prevention strategies. E-codes capture how the injury or poisoning happened (cause), the intent (unintentional or accidental or intentional, such as suicide or assault), and the place where the event occurred. * E-codes are never to be reported as a principal diagnosis." The hospitals were asked to provide their e-code data for children ages 14 and under during the time frame. Date of treatment, patient's age, sex, zip code and the e-code were reported for combined analysis.

If you have questions regarding the data collection or analysis process, if you would like to learn more about the Safe Kids Coalition or have comments or suggestions, please contact Safe Kids Stark County at 330-493-9904 x 282. Additional copies of this report are available at www.starkhealth.org/safekids.

Value to the Community

In 2002, the Stark County Health Department began researching a method to collect county wide data regarding childhood injuries. For the 2002 pilot report, three out of the five local hospitals agreed to provide the department with their injury data (E-codes) for analysis. Data collection for all five hospitals began by the health department for the 2003-2006 reports.

In 2004, a data & research committee was formed, as a part of Safe Kids Stark County, to analyze this data.

In 2005, the Stark County Health Department was awarded an Injury Prevention Grant from the Ohio Department of Health to help with this initiative.

Once the data was analyzed, the committee published an annual report of the findings. The committee has published reports for 2002-2005. Data collection will continue and an annual report will be published each year for the previous year's data. Trend reports will also be produced.

The reports are being distributed to community leaders and agencies for heightened awareness. Recommendations are being made to Safe Kids Stark County board regarding the need for additional injury prevention programming. The data will be used to develop these new programs.

For this report, injury data was collected from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. During that time, 7,781 children ages 14 and under (which is the age group that is focused on by Safe Kids) were treated in the five Stark County Emergency Rooms for unintentional injuries.

Prior to this committee and their work, there was no accurate way of collecting all of the hospital information for a county-wide analysis.

Childhood Injuries

According to Safe Kids Worldwide and Safe Kids USA accidental injury kills one million children annually worldwide. Ninety-eight percent of these deaths occur in low-income countries, where injury is making significant gains on disease as the leading cause of death in young children. In the United States and most other industrialized nations, accidental injury has surpassed disease to become the number one cause of death among children ages 14 and under.

The accidental injury death rate among children ages 14 and under declined 45 percent from 1987 to 2002.

In addition, each year more than 92,000 children are permanently disabled. Each year, one out of every four children (a total of more than 14 million children ages 14 and under) sustains an injury serious enough to require medical attention.

According to the Ohio Department of Public Safety, in Ohio, over 2,300 children ages 0-14 were killed during the past ten years by unintentional injuries. Although these statistics are grim, most injuries are predictable and preventable. In fact, it is estimated that 9 out of 10 injuries can be prevented.

Overall Demographic Information

Age	# of Injuries	% of Total Injuries	Population	Rate of Injury by Population
0	302	3.9%	4,769	6,332.6 per 100,000
1	655	8.4%	4,731	13,844.9 per 100,000
2	687	8.8%	4,826	14,235.4 per 100,000
3	613	7.9%	4,732	12,954.4 per 100,000
4	478	6.1%	5,109	9,356.0 per 100,000
5	444	5.7%	5,015	8,853.4 per 100,000
6	443	5.7%	5,048	8,775.8 per 100,000
7	406	5.2%	5,303	7,656.0 per 100,000
8	424	5.4%	5,406	7,843.1 per 100,000
9	447	5.7%	5,615	7,960.8 per 100,000
10	495	6.4%	5,629	8,793.7 per 100,000
11	514	6.6%	5,433	9,460.7 per 100,000
12	601	7.7%	5,326	11,284.3 per 100,000
13	673	8.6%	5,291	12,719.7 per 100,000
14	599	7.7%	5,517	10,857.4 per 100,000

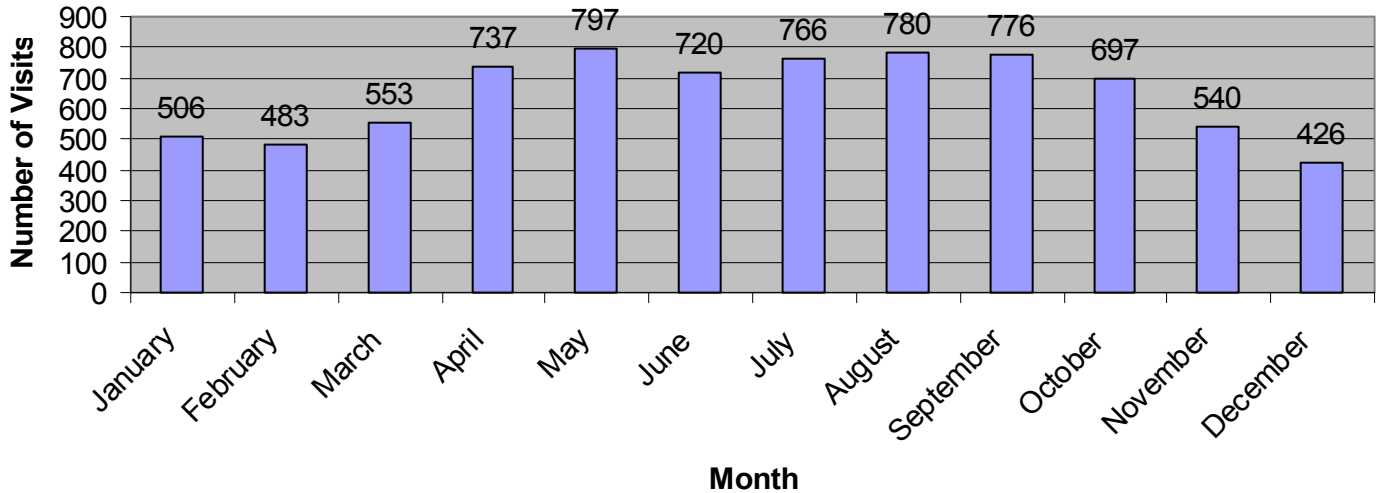
Two year old children suffered the most injuries (687), accounting for 8.8% of all ER visits. Two year old children also had the highest rate of injury, at 14,235.4 per 100,000.

Overall Demographic Information

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED

7,781

Total Number of ER Visits By Month



Number of Visits Per Month

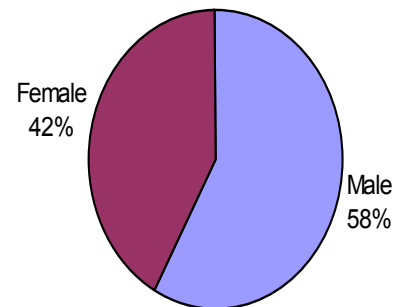
Month	#	%
January	506	6.5%
February	483	6.2%
March	553	7.1%
April	737	9.5%
May	797	10.2%
June	720	9.3%

Month	#	%
July	768	9.8%
August	780	10.0%
September	776	10.0%
October	697	9.0%
November	540	6.9%
December	426	5.5%

Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	4,501	57.8%
Females	3,280	42.2%

Total Number of ER Visits By Gender



Zip Code Information

Zip Code	Population (Ages 0-14)	# of Injuries	Injury Rate per 100,000 people	Zip Code	Population (Ages 0-14)	# of Injuries	Injury Rate per 100,000 people
44601	7,461	1,341	179.7	44685	5,330	52	9.8
44608	534	30	56.2	44688	780	90	115.4
44613	508	46	90.6	44689	215	6	27.9
44614	2,611	154	59.0	44701	NA	8	NA
44626	595	61	102.5	44702	108	17	157.4
44630	NA	5	NA	44703	2,571	322	125.2
44632	2,161	50	23.1	44704	1,310	152	116.0
44641	4,157	353	84.9	44705	5,241	624	119.1
44643	663	48	72.4	44706	3,997	511	127.8
44646	9,438	1,027	108.8	44707	2,670	369	138.2
44647	3,342	354	105.0	44708	4,647	458	98.6
44648	NA	1	NA	44709	3,165	207	65.4
44650	NA	3	NA	44710	1,973	281	142.4
44652	NA	2	NA	44714	1,643	147	89.5
44657	2,122	252	118.8	44718	2,283	88	38.5
44662	1,845	141	76.4	44720	8,472	245	32.8
44666	635	47	74.0	44721	2,595	110	42.4
44669	313	41	131.0	44730	1,210	135	111.6
44670	29	3	103.4	44735	NA	0	NA

TOTAL	7,781	83,624	93.0
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**NA: These zip codes represent PO Box mailing addresses. No population data is available for these zip codes.

Zip Code Information
Leading Zip Codes for Injuries

By Injury Rate

44601	Alliance City, Lexington Twp, Marlboro Twp, Washington Twp
44702	Canton City
44710	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp
44707	Canton City, Canton Twp, North Industry, Waco
44669	Sugarcreek Twp, Wilmot
44706	Canton City, Canton Twp, East Sparta, Perry Twp
44703	Canton City
44705	Canton City, Plain Twp
44657	Minerva, Paris Twp
44704	Canton City, Canton Twp

By Total Number of Injuries

44601	Alliance City, Lexington Twp, Marlboro Twp, Washington Twp
44646	Jackson Twp, Lawrence Twp, Massillon City, Perry Twp, Tuscarawas Twp
44705	Canton City, Plain Twp
44706	Canton City, Canton Twp, East Sparta, Perry Twp
44708	Canton City, Canton Twp, Hills & Dales Village, Jackson Twp, Perry Twp, Plain Twp
44707	Canton City, Canton Twp, North Industry, Waco
44647	Lawrence Twp, Massillon City, Tuscarawas Twp
44641	Louisville City, Hartville, Nimishillen Twp, Osnaburg Twp, Plain Twp
44703	Canton City
44710	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp

Zip Code Description

For each child treated, the zip code reported is where the child lives, not necessarily where the injury occurred.

For the purposes of this report, the following areas are identified to each zip code:

44601	Alliance City, Lexington Twp, Marlboro Twp, Washington Twp
44608	Beach City, Brewster, Sugarcreek Twp, Wilmot
44613	Brewster, Sugarcreek Twp, Wilmot
44614	Canal Fulton, Jackson Twp, Lawrence Twp
44626	East Sparta, Pike Twp.
44630	PO Boxes, Greentown, Lake Twp
44632	Hartville, Lake Twp
44641	Louisville City, Hartville, Nimishillen Twp, Osnaburg Twp, Plain Twp
44643	East Sparta, Magnolia, Sandy Twp
44646	Jackson Twp, Lawrence Twp, Massillon City, Perry Twp, Tuscarawas Twp
44647	Lawrence Twp, Massillon City, Tuscarawas Twp
44648	PO Boxes, Massillon City, Perry Twp
44650	PO Boxes, Maximo, Washington Twp
44652	PO Boxes, Middlebranch, Plain Twp
44657	Minerva, Paris Twp
44662	Bethlehem Twp, Brewster, Navarre, Perry Twp, Sugarcreek Twp, Tuscarawas Twp, Wilmot
44666	Lawrence Twp, North Lawrence, Tuscarawas Twp
44669	Minerva, Paris, Washington Twp
44670	Minerva, Paris Twp, Robertsville
44685	Lake Twp, Uniontown
44688	Sandy Twp, Waynesburg
44689	Sugarcreek Twp, Wilmot
44701	PO Boxes, Canton City
44702	Canton City
44703	Canton City
44704	Canton City, Canton Twp
44705	Canton City, Plain Twp
44706	Canton City, Canton Twp, East Sparta, Perry Twp
44707	Canton City, Canton Twp, North Industry, Waco
44708	Canton City, Canton Twp, Hills & Dales Village, Jackson Twp, Perry Twp, Plain Twp
44709	Canton City, North Canton, Plain Twp
44710	Canton City, Canton Twp, Perry Twp
44714	Canton City, Plain Twp
44718	Canton City, Jackson Twp, Plain Twp
44720	Greentown, Hartville, Jackson Twp, Lake Twp, North Canton, Plain Twp
44721	Hartville, North Canton, Plain Twp
44730	Canton Twp, East Canton, Osnaburg Twp
44735	PO Boxes, Canton City

E-Code Headings

There are over 1,200 potential e-codes used in hospital emergency rooms. For the purposes of this report, the committee assigned each e-code to a particular heading. E-codes with no statistical significance were not included in these headings. Some e-codes will have multiple subheadings. They will be described in the following pages.

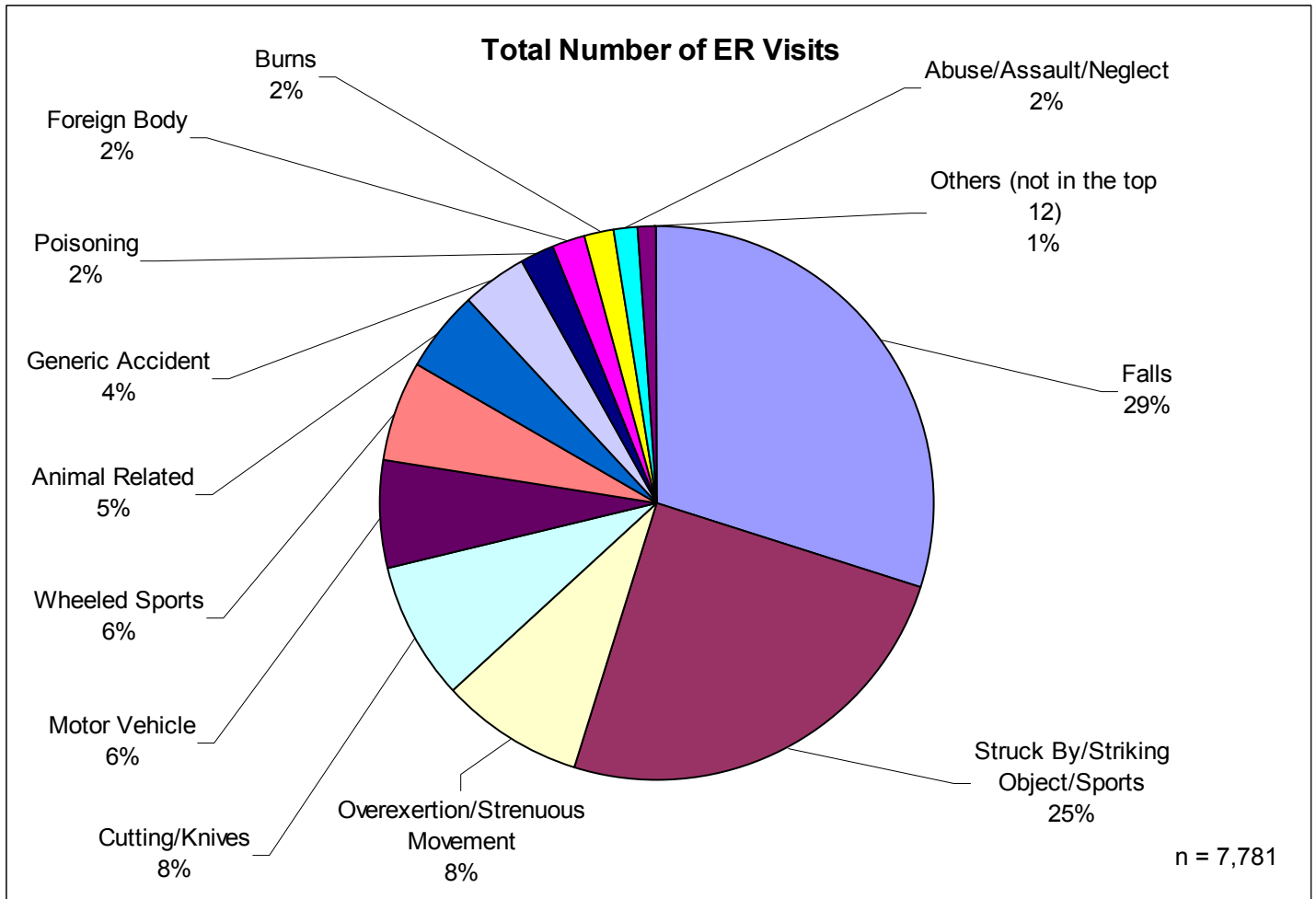
A	Motor Vehicle	L	Choking/Suffocation
B	Wheeled Sports	M	Foreign Body (Not Choking)
C	Water Related	N	Struck By/Striking Object/Sports
D	Generic Accident	O	Machinery
E	Poisoning	P	Cutting/Knives
F	Medical Procedures	Q	Fire Arms
G	Falls	R	Suicide
H	Fire Related	S	Burns (Not Fire Related)
I	Weather	T	Human Bites
J	Abuse, Assault, Neglect	U	Overexertion & Strenuous Movement
K	Animal Related		

Top 12 Leading Causes of Injury

There were 7,781 children treated between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006.

The leading causes of injury, as differentiated by heading include:

Injury Type	#	%
Falls	2,465	31.7%
Struck By/Striking Object/Sports	1,885	24.3%
Overexertion	628	8.1%
Cutting/Knives	613	7.9%
Motor Vehicle	483	6.2%
Wheeled Sports	435	5.6%
Animal Related	365	4.7%
Generic Accident	287	3.7%
Poisoning	154	2.0%
Foreign Body (not choking)	140	1.8%
Burns (not house fire)	129	1.7%
Abuse, Assault, Neglect	119	1.5%
All other Causes of Injury (not in the top 12)	78	1.0%



Falls

Falls were the leading cause of injury for children. There were 2,465 children treated for a fall related injury, accounting for 29.1% of the injuries during this report time frame.

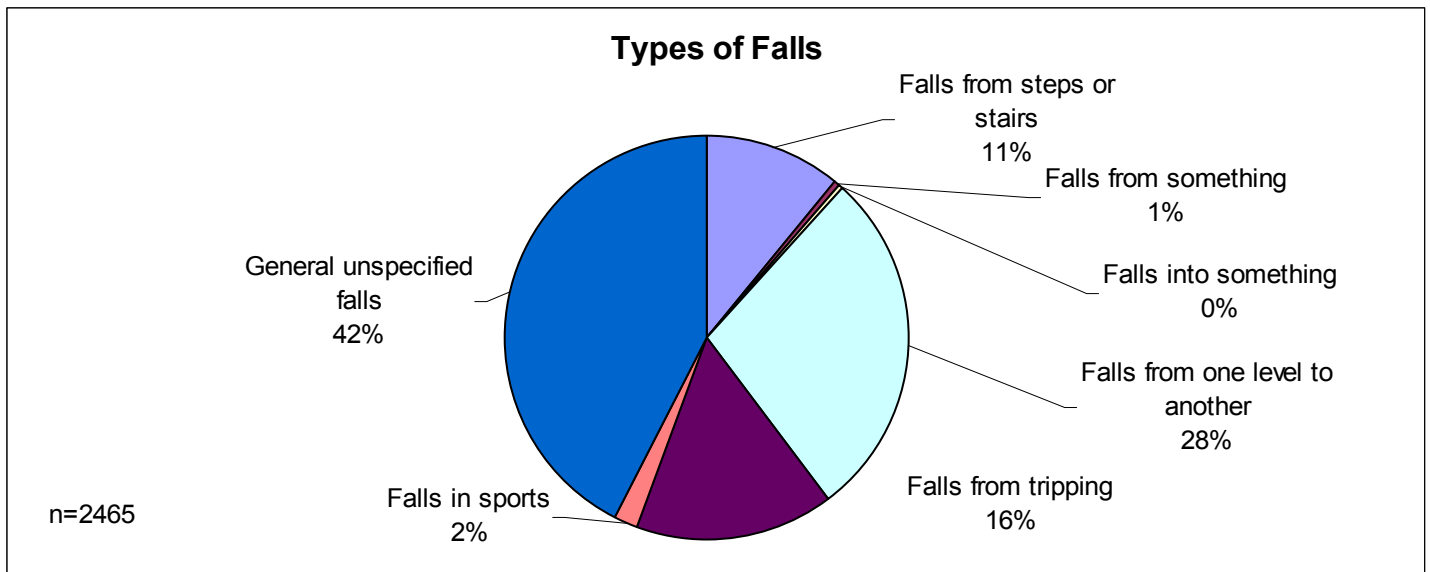
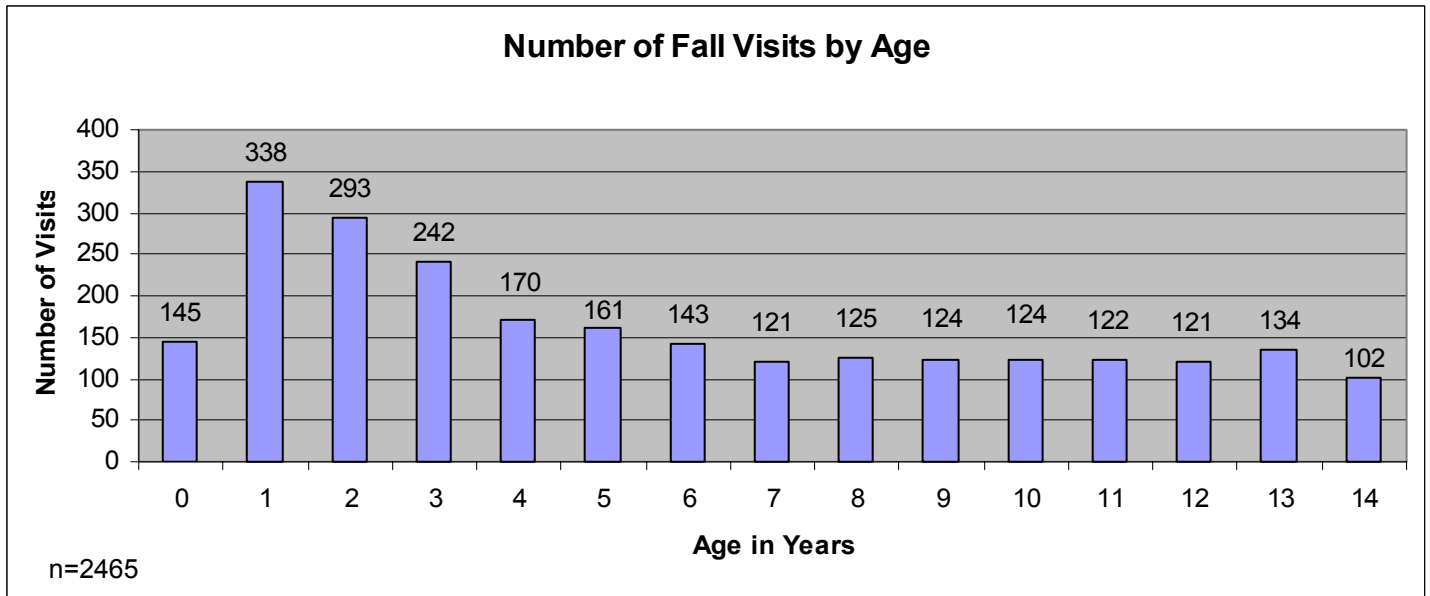
Number of Falls By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	1,353	54.9%
Females	1,112	45.1%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip Code	#	%
44601	364	14.8%
44646	294	11.9%
44705	191	7.7%
44706	163	6.6%
44707	153	6.2%

May (253) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by September (244) and August (237).



Struck By/Striking Object/Sports

There were 1,885 children treated for an injury caused by being struck by or striking an object. This was the second leading cause of injury, accounting for 24.3% of the injuries during this report time frame.

Number of Struck By/Striking Objects by Gender

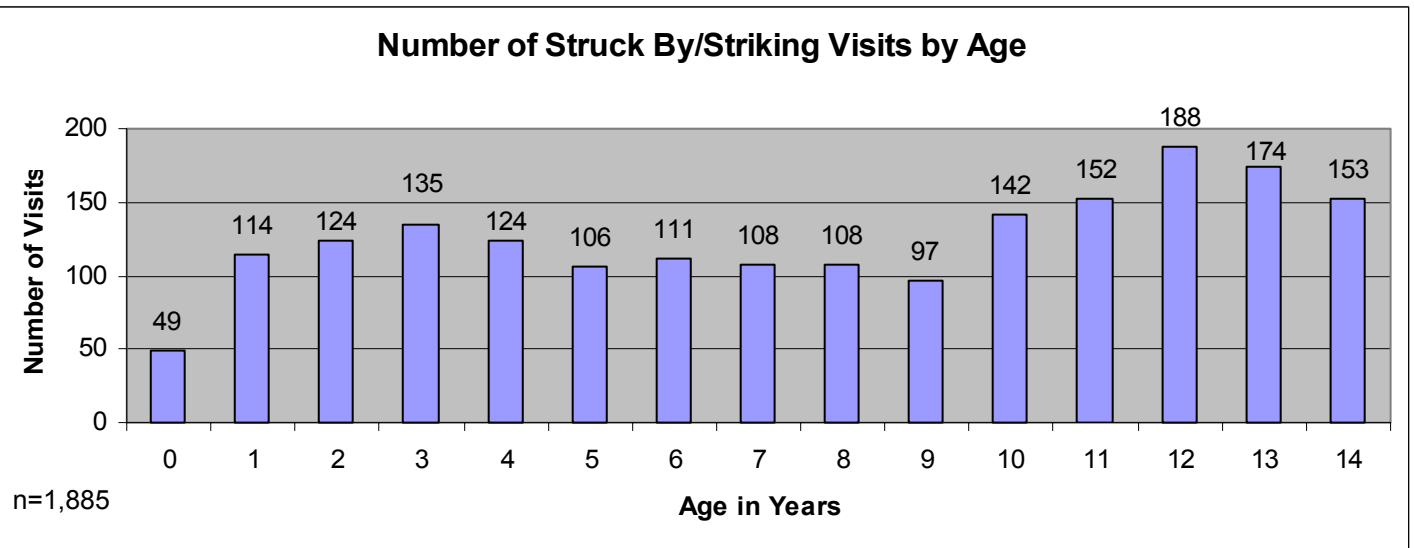
Gender	#	%
Males	1,240	65.8%
Females	685	34.2%

Leading Zip Codes

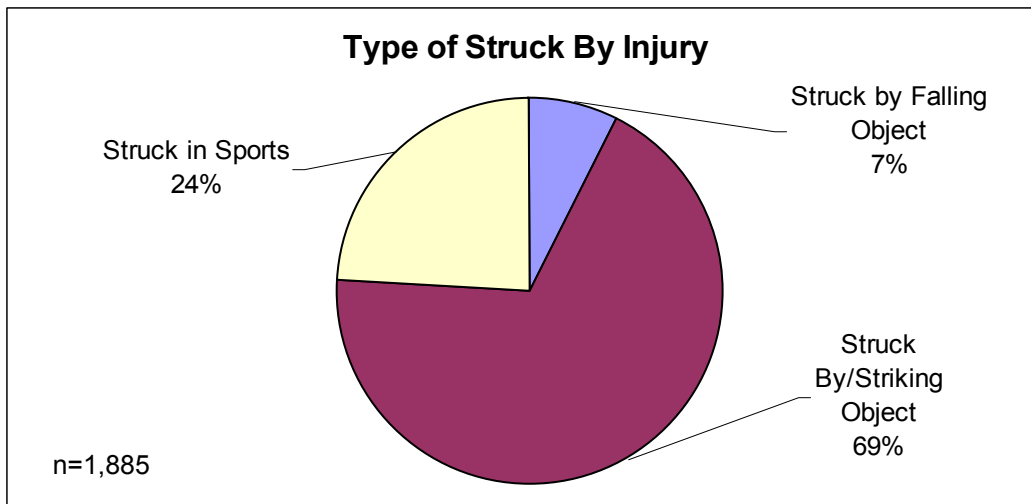
Zip	#	%
44601	299	15.9%
44646	289	15.3%
44705	138	7.3%
44706	123	6.5%
44647	103	5.5%

October (201) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by September (197) and May (194).

Number of Struck By/Striking Visits by Age



Type of Struck By Injury



Overexertion/Strenuous Movements

There were 628 children treated for an Overexertion/Strenuous Movement related injury. This was the third leading cause of injury, accounting for 8.1% of the injuries during this report time frame.

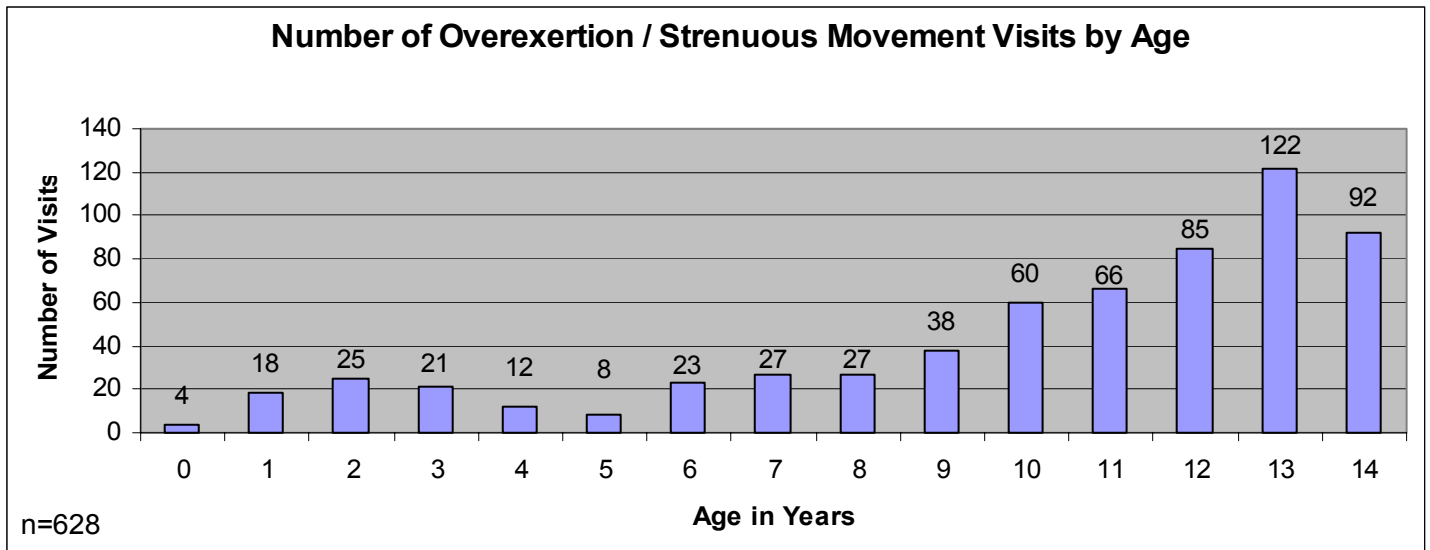
Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	331	52.7%
Females	297	47.3%

Leading Zip Codes:

Zip	#	%
44601	112	17.8%
44646	85	13.5%
44705	57	9.1%
44706	42	6.7%
44708	38	6.1%

April (78) was the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by May (68) and March (67).



An **Overexertion/Strenuous Movement Injury** includes a type of injury or strenuous movement, where the body is stressed beyond normal capabilities causing injury.

Cutting/Knives

There were 613 children treated for an injury caused by cutting instruments. This was the fourth leading cause of injury, accounting for 7.9% of the injuries during this report time frame.

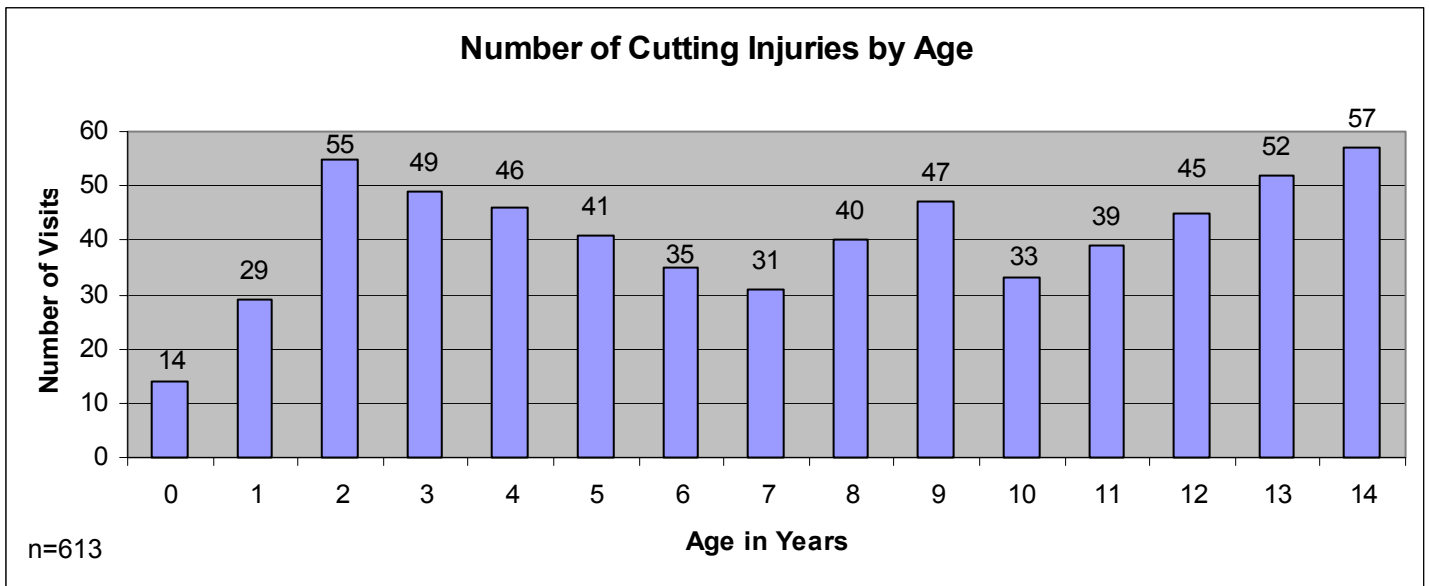
Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	375	61.2%
Females	238	38.8%

Leading Zip Codes

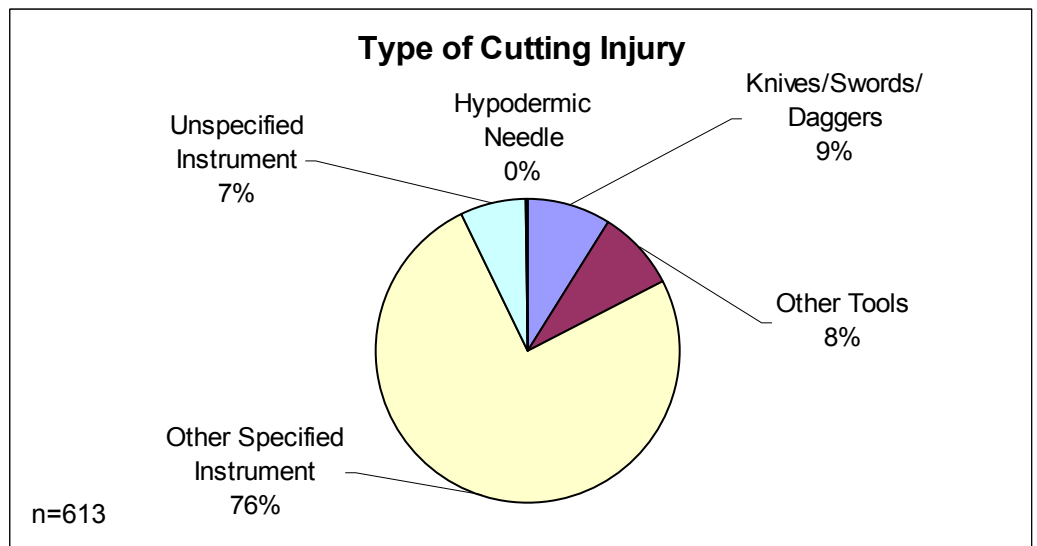
Zip	#	%
44601	120	19.6%
44646	80	13.1%
44705	59	9.6%
44708	42	6.9%
44706	38	6.2%

July (87) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by June (70) and August (66).



Other specified instrument includes something that is too specific and there is no actual code for it (such as cutting your foot on a curtain rod).

Unspecified instrument includes a cut with no known implement (such as a child was running through the yard and cut their foot).



Motor Vehicle

There were 483 children treated for motor vehicle related injuries. This was the fifth leading cause of injury, accounting for 6.2% of the injuries during this report time frame.

Number of Visits by Gender

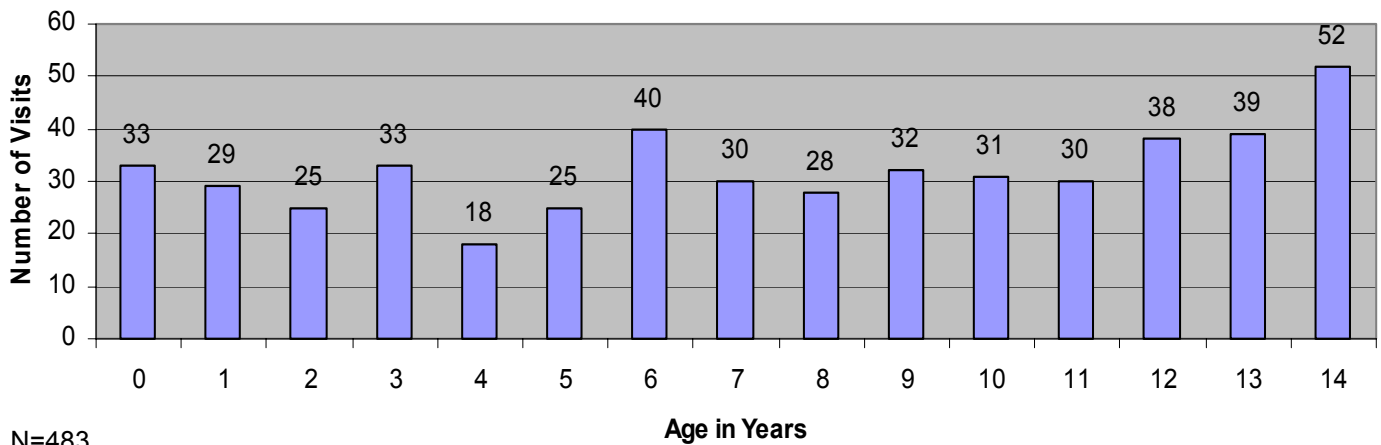
Gender	#	%
Males	248	51.3%
Females	235	48.7%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44601	64	13.3%
44646	56	11.6%
44705	53	11.0%
44706	32	6.6%
44708	32	6.6%

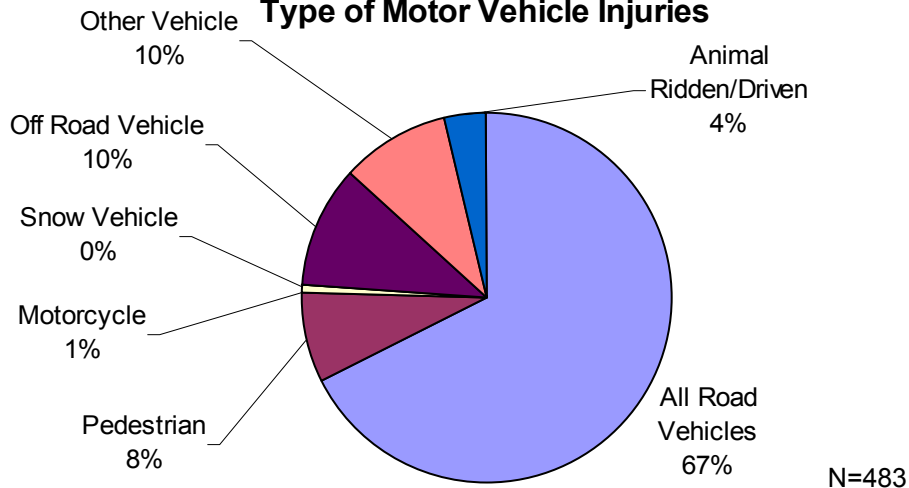
July (57) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by August (55) and May (48).

Number of Motor Vehicle Visits by Age



N=483

Type of Motor Vehicle Injuries



N=483

Wheeled Sports

There were 435 children treated for wheeled sports related injuries (such as bicycle, scooters, skateboards and rollerblades). This was the sixth leading cause of injury, accounting for 5.6% of the injuries during this report time frame.

Number of Visits by Gender

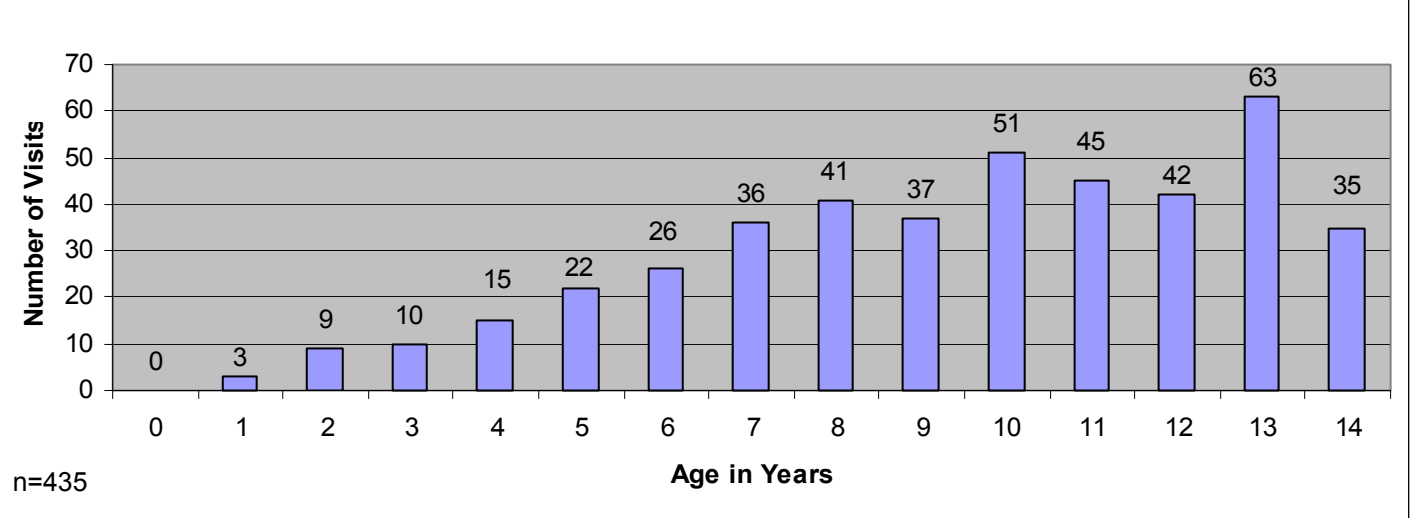
Gender	#	%
Males	273	62.8%
Females	162	37.2%

Leading Zip Codes

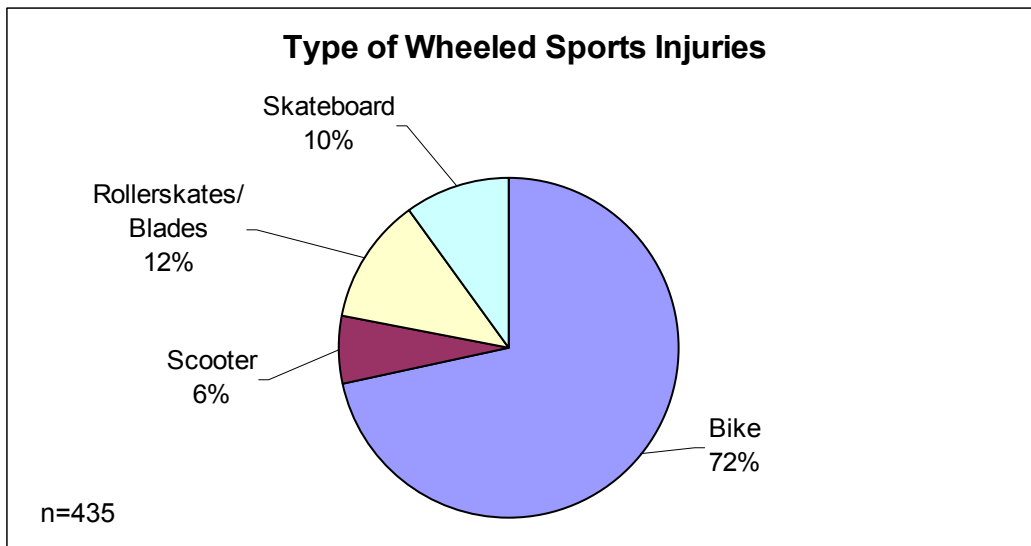
Zip	#	%
44646	64	14.7%
44601	57	13.1%
44707	39	9.0%
44705	28	6.4%
44708	27	6.2%

August (67) was the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by June (64) and July (61).

Number of Wheeled Sports Visits by Age



Type of Wheeled Sports Injuries



Animal Related

There were 365 children treated for animal related injuries. This was the seventh leading cause of injury, accounting for 4.7% of the injuries during this report time frame.

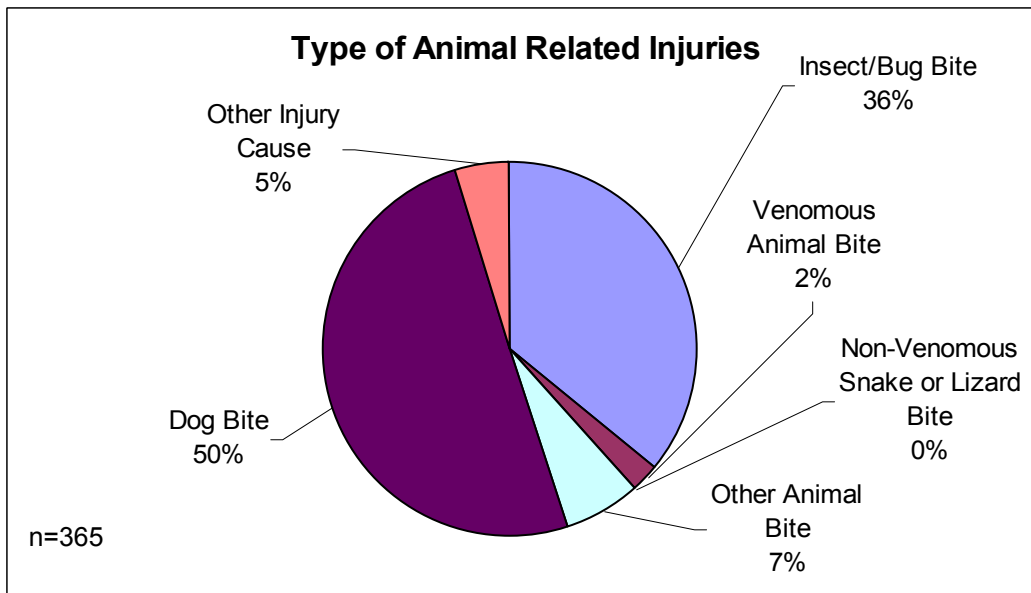
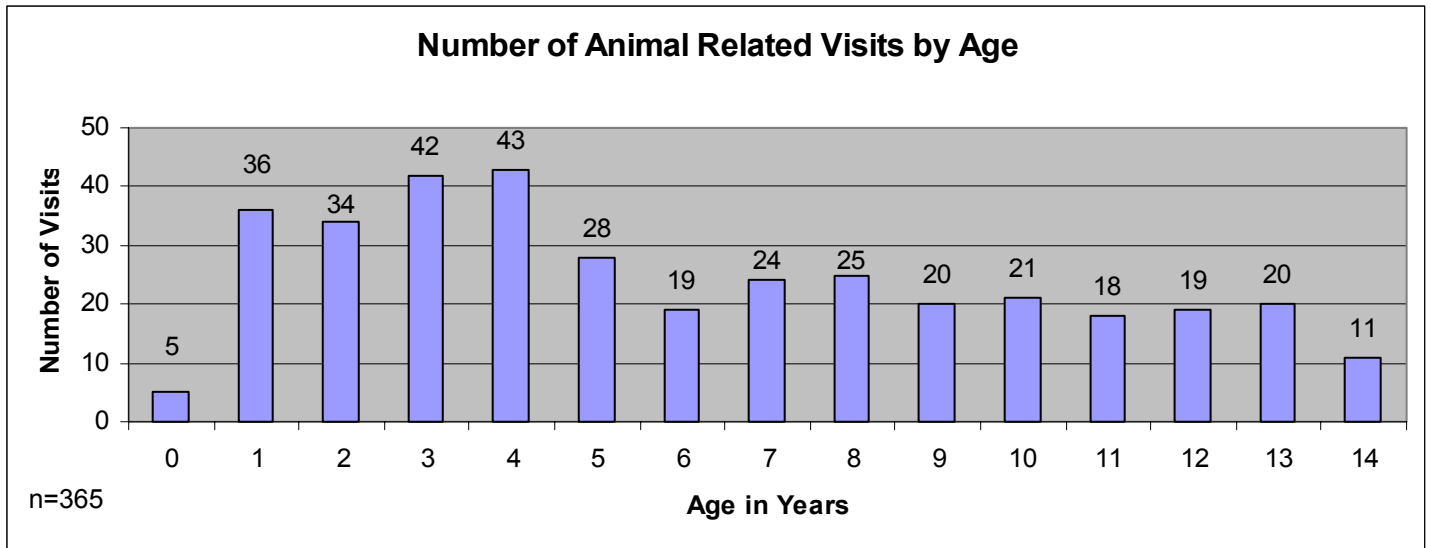
Number of Visits by Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	189	51.8%
Females	176	48.2%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44601	99	27.1%
44646	51	14.0%
44706	24	6.6%
44705	22	6.0%
44708	19	5.2%

August (61) was the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by June (53) and July (51).



Generic Accident

There were 287 children treated for generic accident. This was the eighth leading cause of injury, accounting for 3.7% of the injuries during this report time frame.

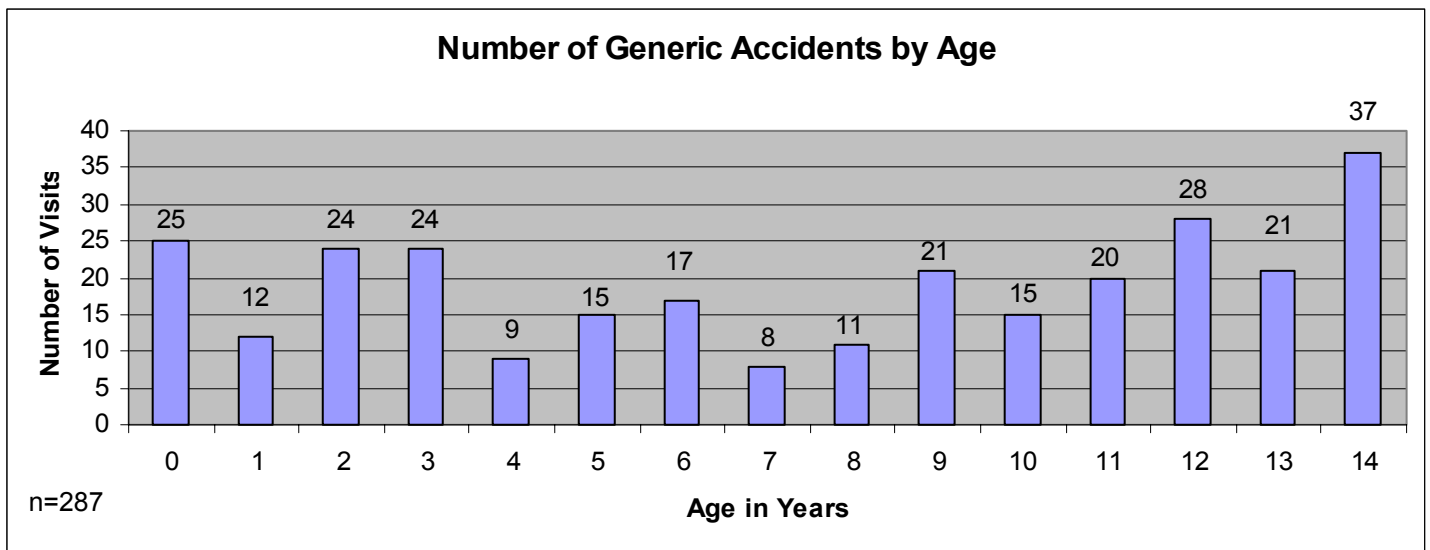
Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	161	56.1%
Females	126	43.9%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44601	102	35.5%
44706	20	7.0%
44646	18	6.3%
44657	17	5.9%
44705	17	5.9%

October (34) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by May (30) and April (29).



A **Generic Accident** Includes anything not otherwise specified in the reporting process.

****Committee Note:** We have asked the hospitals to become more detailed in their reports to reduce the number of generic and unspecified types of injuries for future reports.

Poisoning

There were 154 children treated for poisoning injuries. This was the ninth leading cause of injury, accounting for 2.0% of the injuries during this report time frame.

Number of Visits By Gender

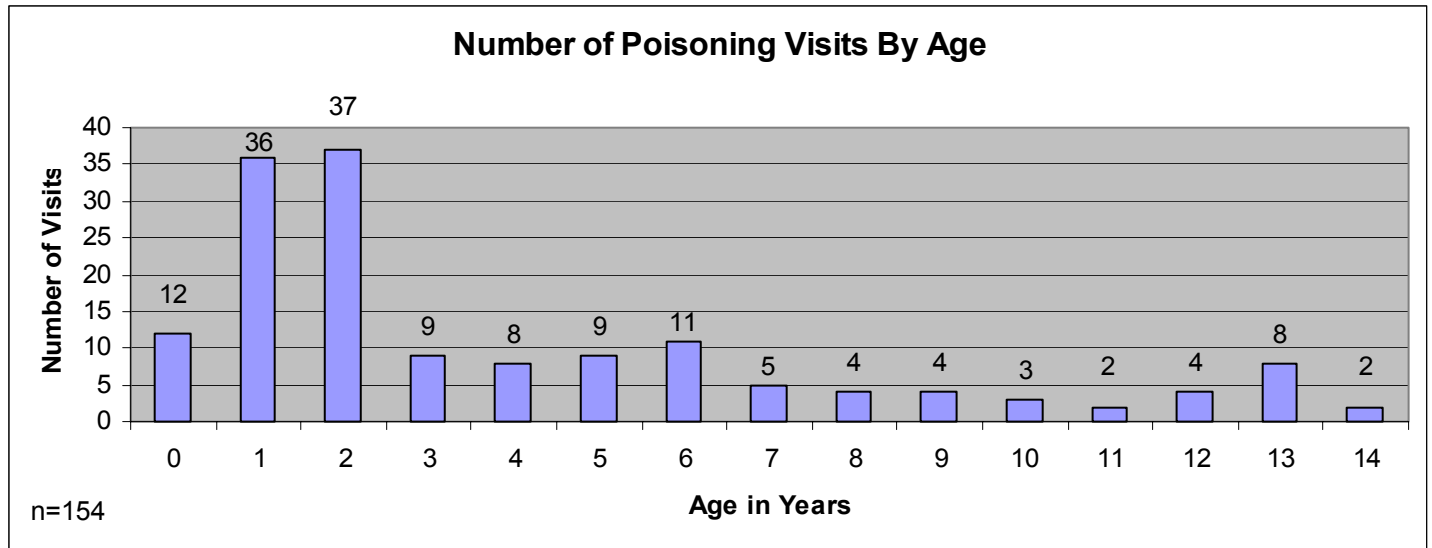
Gender	#	%
Males	83	53.9%
Females	71	46.1%

Leading Zip Codes

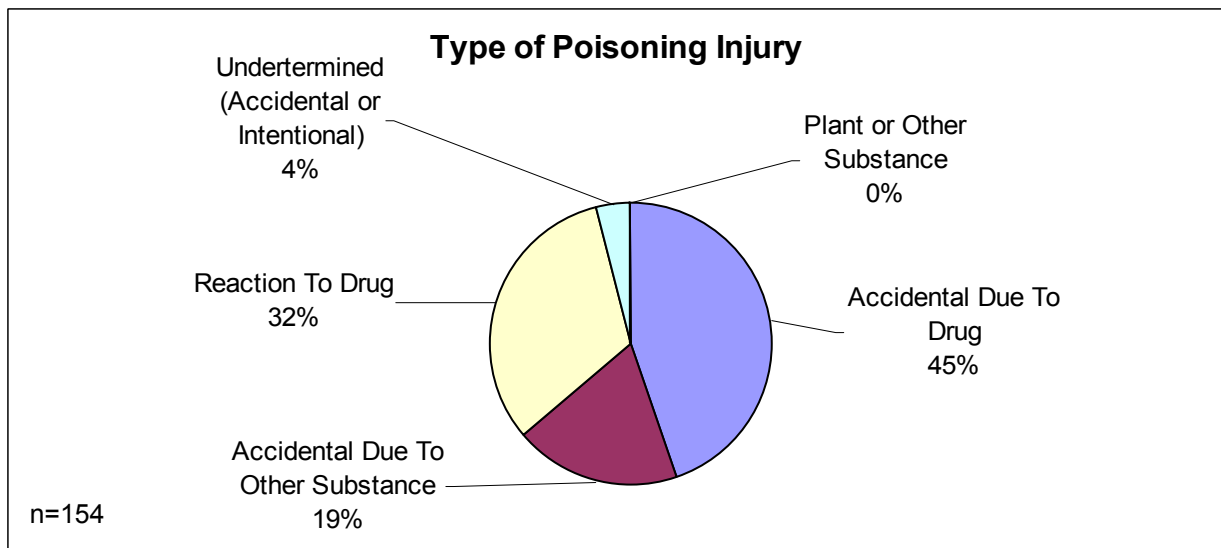
Zip	#	%
44601	39	25.3%
44646	24	15.6%
44705	13	8.4%
44709	12	7.8%
44706	7	4.5%
44720	7	4.5%

March (21) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by January (15) and July (15).

Number of Poisoning Visits By Age



Type of Poisoning Injury



Foreign Body

There were 140 children treated for foreign body (not choking) related injuries. This was the tenth leading cause of injury, accounting for 1.8% of the injuries during this report time frame.

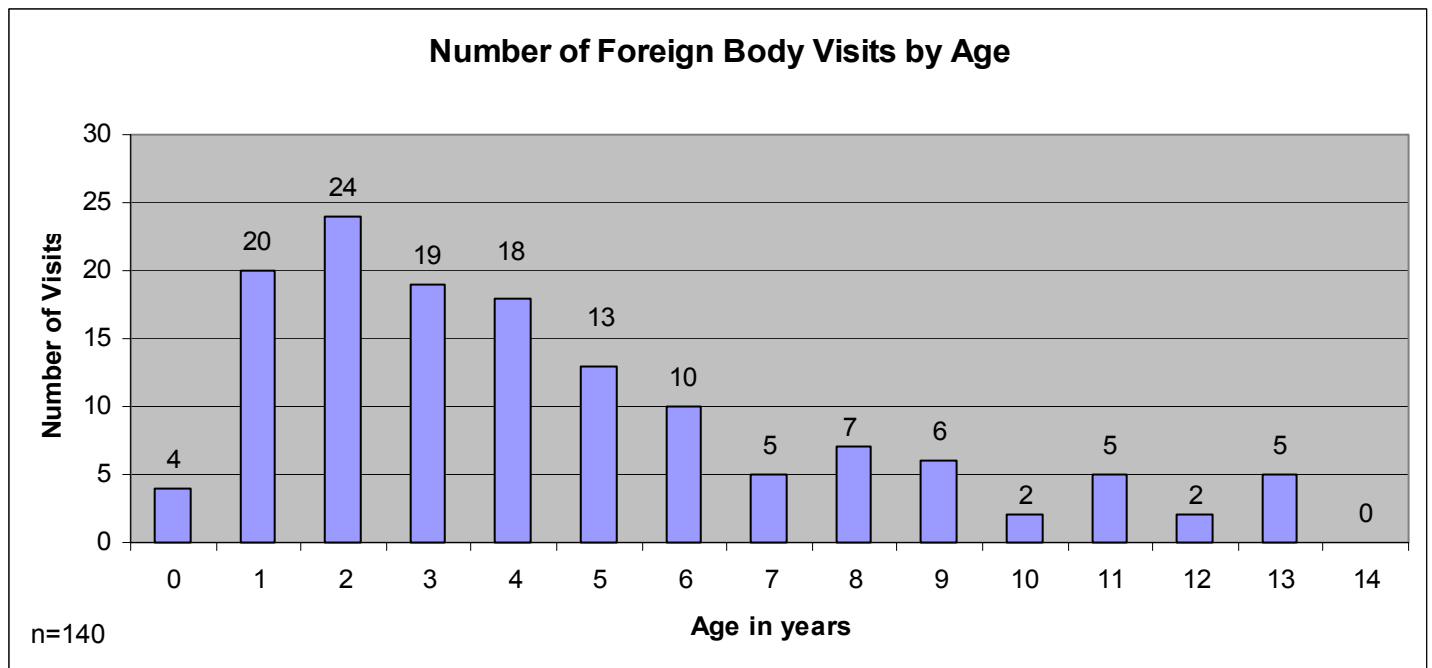
Number of Visits by Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	84	60.0%
Females	56	40.0%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44601	34	24.3%
44646	19	13.6%
44706	10	7.1%
44708	9	6.4%
44614	7	5.0%
44657	7	5.0%

September (16) was the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by October (15) and November (15).



The foreign body injury includes any foreign body entering the eye or other orifice. Choking related injuries are not included here. Choking accounted for less than 1% of the injuries during the 2006 reporting year.

Burns (not house fire)

There were 129 children treated for burn related injuries. This was the eleventh leading cause of injury, accounting for 1.7% of the injuries during this report time frame.

Number of Visits By Gender

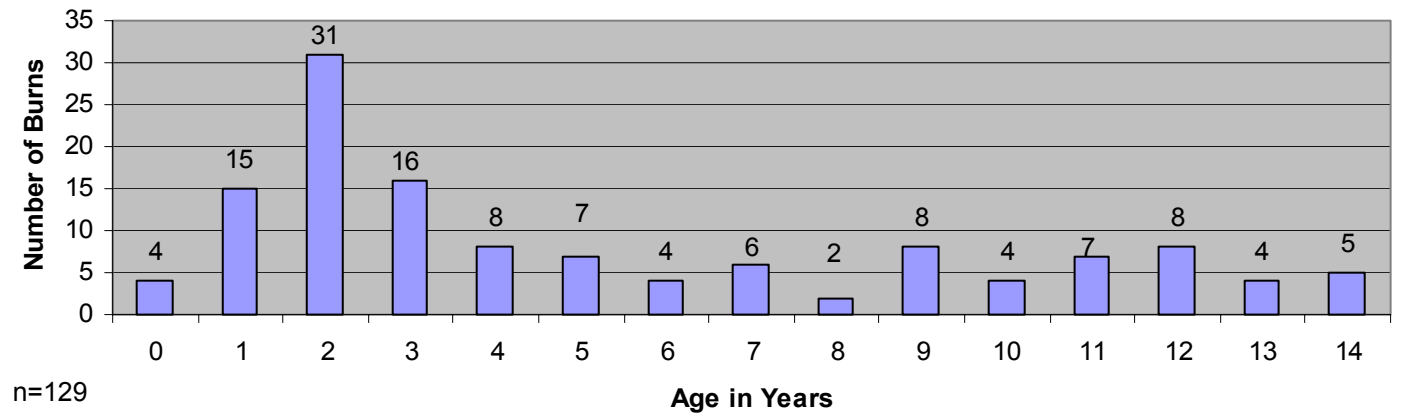
Gender	#	%
Males	78	60.5%
Females	51	39.5%

Leading Zip Codes

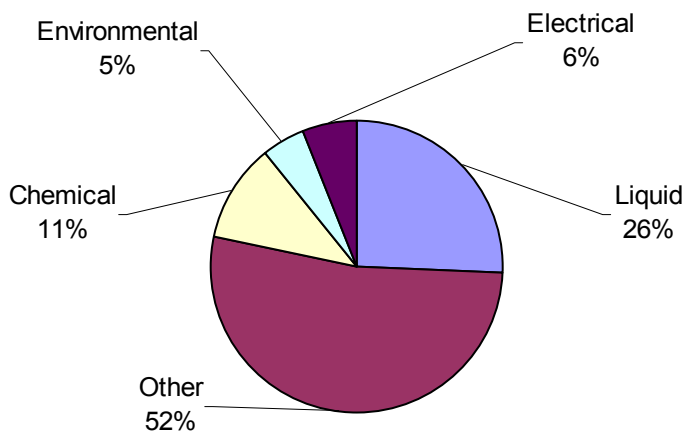
Zip	#	%
44601	24	18.6%
44646	18	14.0%
44708	16	12.4%
44705	15	11.6%
44647	6	4.7%
44704	6	4.7%
44710	6	4.7%

July (19) is the most prevalent months for these injuries, followed by January (13) and February (12).

Number of Burn Visits By Age



Type of Burn Injury



These burn injuries were not related to a home or dwelling fire. Those injuries accounted for less than 1% of all of the injuries during the 2006 reporting year.

Abuse, Assault, Neglect

There were 119 children treated for abuse, assault neglect related injuries. This was the twelfth leading cause of injury, accounting for 1.5% of the injuries during this report time frame.

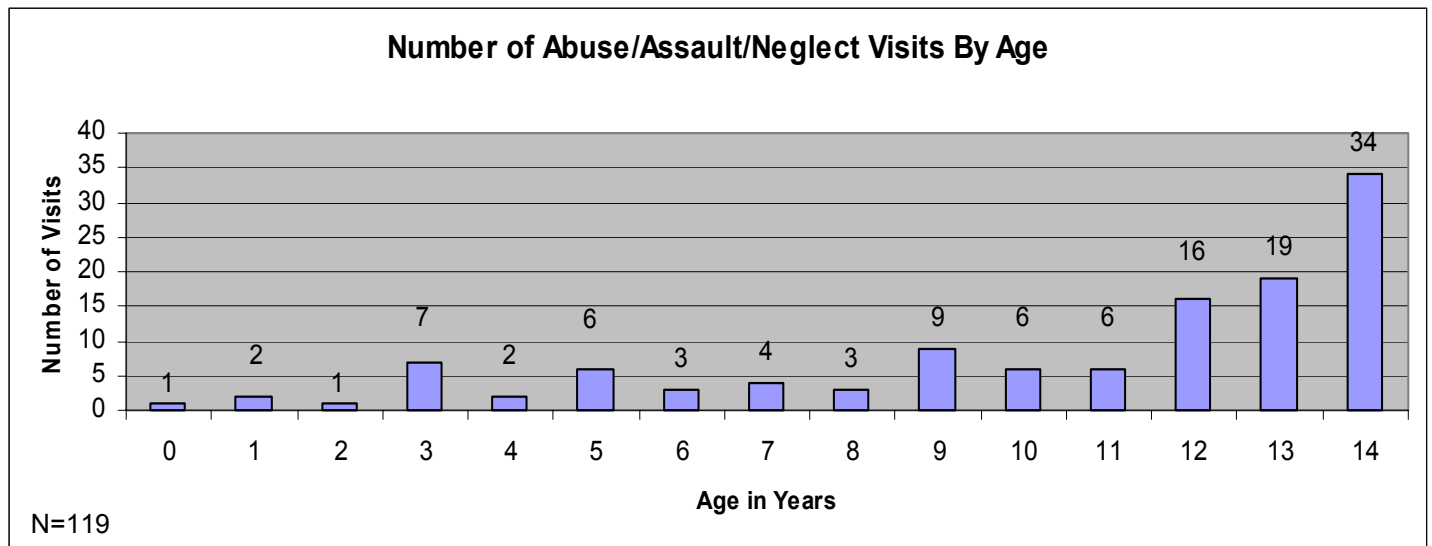
Number of Visits By Gender

Gender	#	%
Males	76	63.9%
Females	43	36.1%

Leading Zip Codes

Zip	#	%
44646	18	15.1%
44705	15	12.6%
44601	13	10.9%
44703	12	10.1%
44707	11	9.2%

May (15) is the most prevalent month for these injuries, followed by October (13), February (12) and April (12).



Other Types of Injury

While these injuries were not in the top 12 nor analyzed in the report, it is important to note them in this report.

Type of Injury	Number of Injuries
Suicide	24
Fire Related	19
Fire Arms	11
Machinery	9
Medical Procedures	6
Choking/Suffocation	4
Weather Related	4
Water Related	1

Leading Cause of Injuries Per Age

Age	Total Number of Patients Treated	Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Second Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Third Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent
0	302	Falls 146 or 48.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 49 or 16.2%	Motor Vehicle 33 or 10.9%
1	655	Falls 338 or 51.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 114 or 17.4%	Poisoning 36 or 5.5%
2	687	Falls 293 or 42.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 124 or 18.0%	Cutting/Knives 55 or 8.0%
3	613	Falls 242 or 69.2%	Struck By/Striking Object 135 or 22.0%	Cuttig/Knives 49 or 8.0%
4	478	Falls 170 or 35.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 124 or 25.9%	Cutting/Knives 46 or 9.6%
5	444	Falls 161 or 36.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 106 or 23.9%	Cutting/Knives 41 or 9.2%
6	443	Falls 143 or 32.3%	Struck B/Striking Object 111 or 25.1%	Motor Vehicle 40 or 9.0%
7	406	Falls 120 or 29.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 108 or 26.6%	Wheeled Sports 36 or 8.9%
8	424	Falls 125 or 29.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 108 or 25.5%	Wheeled Sports 41 or 9.7%
9	447	Falls 124 or 27.7%	Struck By/Striking Object 97 or 21.7%	Cutting/Knives 47 or 10.5%
10	495	Struck By/Striking Object 142 or 28.7%	Falls 124 or 25.1%	Overexertion 60 or 12.1%
11	514	Struck By/Striking Object 152 or 29.6%	Falls 122 or 23.7%	Overexertion 66 or 12.8%
12	601	Struck By/Striking Object 188 or 31.3%	Falls 121 or 20.1%	Overexertion 85 or 14.1%
13	679	Struck By/Striking Object 174 or 25.9%	Falls 134 or 19.9%	Overexertion 122 or 18.1%
14	599	Struck By/Striking Object 153 or 25.5%	Falls 102 or 17.0%	Overexertion 92 or 15.4%

Leading Cause of Injuries Per Zip Code

Zip Code	Total Number of Patients Treated	Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Second Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Third Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent
44601	1,341	Falls 364 or 27.1%	Struck By/Striking Object 299 or 22.3%	Cutting/Knives 120 or 8.9%
44608	30	Falls 14 or 46.7%	Struck By/Striking Object 8 or 26.7%	Motor Vehicle 3 or 10.0%
44613	46	Falls 17 or 37.0%	Struck By/Striking Object 13 or 28.3%	Cutting/Knives and Overexertion 4 or 8.7%
44614	154	Falls 47 or 30.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 38 or 24.7%	Overexertion 13 or 8.4%
44626	61	Falls 23 or 37.7%	Motor Vehicle and Struck By/Striking Object 7 or 11.5%	Wheeled Sports 6 or 9.8%
44630	5	Falls 2 or 40.0%	Foreign Body and Struck By/Striking Object and Overexertion 1 or 20.0%	NA
44632	50	Falls 16 or 32.0%	Struck By/Striking Object 11 or 22.0%	Motor Vehicle and Overexertion 5 or 10.0%
44641	353	Falls 115 or 32.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 96 or 27.2%	Overexertion 30 or 8.5%
44643	48	Falls 18 or 37.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 15 or 31.3%	Cutting/Knives 5 or 10.4%
44646	1,027	Falls 295 or 28.7%	Struck By/Striking Object 289 or 28.1%	Overexertion 85 or 8.3%
44647	354	Falls 115 or 32.5	Struck By/Striking Object 103 or 29.1%	Cutting/Knives 35 or 9.9%
44648	1	Falls 1 or 100.0%	NA	NA
44650	3	Falls and Cutting/Knives and Overexertion 1 or 33.3%	NA	NA

Leading Cause of Injuries Per Zip Code

Zip Code	Total Number of Patients Treated	Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Second Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Third Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent
44652	2	Falls and Struck By/Striking Object 1 or 50.0%	NA	NA
44657	252	Falls 78 or 31.0%	Struck By/Striking Object 60 or 23.8%	Overexertion 26 or 10.3%
44662	141	Struck By/Striking Object 42 or 29.8%	Falls 40 or 28.4%	Wheeled Sports 14 or 9.9%
44666	47	Struck By/Striking Object 14 or 29.8%	Falls 12 or 25.5%	Animal Related 6 or 12.8%
44669	41	Falls and Struck By/Striking Object 13 or 31.7%	Overexertion 7 or 17.1%	Cutting/Knives 4 or 9.8%
44670	3	Falls 2 or 66.7%	Motor Vehicle 1 or 33.3%	NA
44685	52	Falls 21 or 40.4%	Struck By/Striking Object 9 or 17.3%	Overexertion 7 or 13.5%
44688	90	Falls 30 or 33.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 22 or 24.4%	Motor Vehicle 7 or 7.8%
44689	6	Motor Vehicle and Falls 2 or 33.3%	Wheeled Sports and Struck By/Striking Object 1 or 16.7%	NA
44701	8	Falls 3 or 37.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 2 or 25.0%	Motor Vehicle and Wheeled Sports and Cutting/Knives 1 or 12.5%
44702	14	Struck By/Striking Object 9 or 52.9%	Falls 5 or 29.4%	Generic Accident and Poisoning and Fire Related 1 or 5.9%
44703	322	Falls 109 or 33.9%	Struck By/Striking Object 75 or 23.3%	Cutting/Knives 34 or 10.6%
44704	152	Falls 43 or 28.3%	Struck By/Striking Object 28 or 18.4%	Motor Vehicle 20 or 13.2%

Leading Cause of Injuries Per Zip Code

Zip Code	Total Number of Patients Treated	Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Second Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent	Third Leading Cause of Injury Number/Percent
44705	624	Falls 191 or 30.65	Struck By/Striking Object 138 or 22.1%	Cutting/Knives 59 or 9.5%
44706	511	Falls 163 or 31.9%	Struck By/Striking Object 123 or 24.1%	Cutting/Knives 42 or 8.2%
44707	639	Falls 128 or 20.0%	Struck By/Striking Object 85 or 13.3%	Overexertion 33 or 5.2%
44708	458	Falls 153 or 33.4%	Struck By/Striking Object 98 or 21.4%	Cutting/Knives 42 or 9.2%
44709	207	Falls 80 or 38.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 49 or 23.7%	Wheeled Sports 13 or 6.3%
44710	281	Falls 80 or 28.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 74 or 26.3%	Cutting/Knives and Overexertion 25 or 8.9%
44714	147	Falls 57 or 38.8%	Struck By/Striking Object 26 or 17.7%	Cutting/Knives and Overexertion 13 or 8.8%
44718	88	Falls 41 or 46.6%	Struck By/Striking Object 17 or 19.3%	Motor Vehicle and Wheeled Sports 7 or 8.0%
44720	245	Falls 94 or 38.4%	Struck By/Striking Object 64 or 26.1%	Wheeled Sports and Cutting/ Knives 15 or 6.1%
44721	110	Falls 39 or 35.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 26 or 3.6%	Overexertion 9 or 8.2%
44730	135	Falls 352 or 38.5%	Struck By/Striking Object 29 or 21.5%	Overexertion 13 or 9.6%
44735	0	NA	NA	NA

Significant Findings

- Males suffered more injuries than females in all injury types.
- As 2 year olds are the overall leaders in injuries, they are extremely low in the categories of *Abuse/Assault/Neglect*, *Wheeled Sports* and *Overexertion/Strenuous Movements*.
- The majority of the injuries occur during the spring, summer and fall.
- Two year old children suffered more injuries than any other age group. Two year old children also had the highest rate of injury.
- Seventy-Seven percent of *poisonings* were drug related (prescription and OTC)
- The 44685 zip code had the lowest rate of injury for their children at 9.8 per 1,000.
- Males suffered more injuries than females in all categories.
- The majority of the *falls* were “unspecified”.
- One year olds suffered the most *falls*.
- *Overexertion/Strenuous Movement* injuries spiked at ages 10 to14.
- There were more *motor vehicle* injuries for children ages 8 to 14 than for children ages 0 to 7 years of age.
- The majority of the *wheeled sports* injuries were bicycle related. Over 72% of the wheeled sport injuries were suffered by children ages 10 to 14 (middle school age).
- Dog bites accounted for 50% of the *animal related* injuries.
- Two year olds suffered more *foreign body* injuries than any other age group.
- Two year olds suffered more *burns* (not fire related) than any other age group.
- Males had a much higher *abuse/assault/neglect* rate.
- The top 2 (of 12) most occurring injuries, *falls* and *struck by/striking objects/sports*, accounted for over 53% of all injuries.

Recommendations

- Work with organizations (hospitals, school districts, etc) in the 44601 zip code to identify possible interventions to decrease the injury rate.
- Incorporate injury prevention strategies into existing community programs, pediatrician offices and clinics, schools, preschools and daycares.
- Develop a mechanism to document all types of injury prevention occurring, aside from work done through the Injury Prevention Grant (Stark County Health Department) and Safe Kids Stark County.
- Present findings to Safe Kids Stark County, Stark County Health Department, local hospitals, the Stark County Child Fatality Review Board and other community groups and agencies.
- Publish this document on the Safe Kids Stark County website.
- Provide this information to Safe Kids Worldwide and Safe Kids USA.
- Use data to impact prevention strategies.
- Determine the level of injury prevention occurring in pediatrician offices and in schools.
- Provide this report to local elementary and middle schools, as well as parent education programs.
- Injury Specific Recommendations:
 - Create an awareness campaign for falls to educate parents and caregivers.
 - Work with hospitals to improve charting, which should decrease the number of “generic” or “unspecified” types of injuries.
 - Increase injury prevention programming in the 44601 zip code.
 - Work with the hospital staff to get more specific when coding the falls—decrease the number of “unspecified”.
 - Work to educate parents and care givers of children ages 4 to 8 to use booster seats and children over age 8 to use safety belts.
 - Work to encourage children ages 10 to 14 to wear bicycle helmets.
 - Collaborate with local health departments to compare reportable animal bite numbers with e-code numbers.

Current Safe Kids Injury Prevention Programs

Safe Kids Stark County was established in 1992 to reduce unintentional injuries and death among children 14 and under in Stark County. The 90 member coalition is comprised of child safety advocates who support this mission. The Coalition conducts safety events throughout the county year round. Members of the Coalition also conduct their own safety programs in their communities.

Program Highlights

Child Passenger Safety/Car Seat Safety

- Car Seat Distribution Program: Safe Kids provides low-cost seats to families on the WIC (Women, Infant and Children's) Food Supplement Program through the local health departments. The group has given out over 1,750 car seats to families.
- Child Safety Seat Inspections: The coalition offers free car seat check-ups in the community throughout the year. Over 35 members have been certified by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) as Certified Child Passenger Safety Technicians. The coalition has hosted over 100 inspections and checked over 3,000 seats.
- Fitting Stations: The Coalition has organized weekly car seat fitting stations at 4 locations. These check-ups are free to the public.

Fire Safety

- Hector the Missing Smoke Detector: The annual educational program has been implemented in 5 elementary schools, resulting in the distribution of over 1,500 batteries and educational materials.
- Instilling Positive Fire Safety Reaction: In 2002, the coalition produced a fire safety video that teaches adults and children how to escape a burning building. This video has been disseminated to all county fire departments, and is being used in other counties across the state.

Bike Safety

- Use Your Head, Wear A Helmet: Helmets are sold at cost to the community. Helmets and educational materials are distributed at community events. The Coalition also offers free helmets to the county Emergency Departments for children treated with a head injury or wheel related incident.
- In bicycling safety classes, bicycles are considered vehicles, like cars, not toys. Children are taught age appropriate bicycle driving information to prevent injury. The importance of helmet use is emphasized.

Pedestrian Safety

- Safe Kids Walk This Way: In 2001, the coalition began to participate in the international program. Eight elementary schools were selected to have educational assemblies and a safety walk during the month of October since 2001. Following these programs, the Coalition reviews at the data from the walkability surveys and attempts to make safety changes surrounding the schools.

Safe Kids Day

- Each year, a free interactive safety fair is held in a selected community. This event is in conjunction with National Safe Kids Week. Children have the opportunity to participate in safety activities (provided by community organizations) and receive educational resources.

Other Areas

- The Coalition is a clearinghouse for other injury risk areas. Information is provided at health fairs and community events. Parents, caregivers and community members are able to call and request information from the Coalition and partner agencies.

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