VII   Injuries

Injury is damage or harm to the body resulting in impairment or destruction of health. Injury includes trauma from motor vehicle crashes, crushing and piercing by machines, falls, poisoning, burns, suffocation, and drowning. It also includes intentional acts like homicide, suicide, and assault. Injuries remain one of the most important causes of preventable morbidity and mortality in Maryland and the U.S. In 2012, the burden and costs of injuries alone accounted for more than $1.1 billion in hospital and emergency department charges in Maryland. The burden of injury in Maryland amounted to 89,845 years of potential life lost (YPLL) in 2012. Forty-five percent of this was due to unintentional injuries, 18.6% due to homicides, and 14.8% due to suicides [30].

Table 31. Injury Related Mortality by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16

| | Total | Sex | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
		Male	Female	NH-White	NH-Black	Asian/PI	Hispanic
All Injuries	1,112	746	366	698	168	88	150
Motor Vehicle	141	104	37	62	31	17	29
Firearm	74	68	6	62	7	1	4
Fall	245	111	134	184	23	19	19

Overall Injury

- Overall injury mortality rates stayed consistent during 2008-2016 in the County, though fluctuated (Fig. 145).
- Among population subgroups, NH-White had the highest rate, followed by NH-Black and Hispanic, and Asian/PI; males had much higher rates than females (Fig. 146).
- People ages 65 and older had the highest rates as expected, followed by ages 18-34, and 35-64 (Fig. 147).

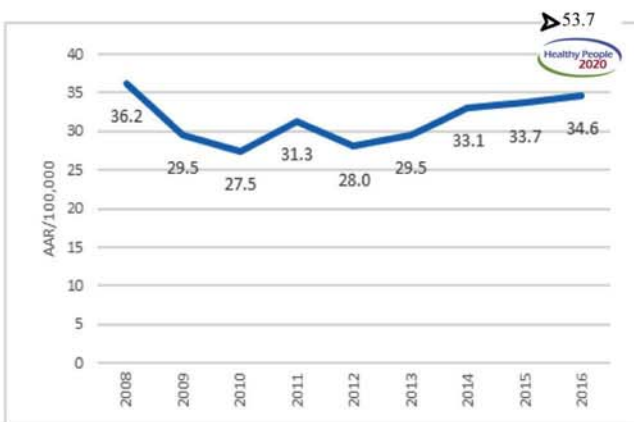Fig. 145. Overall Injury Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Montgomery County, 2008-16

Fig. 146. Overall Injury Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
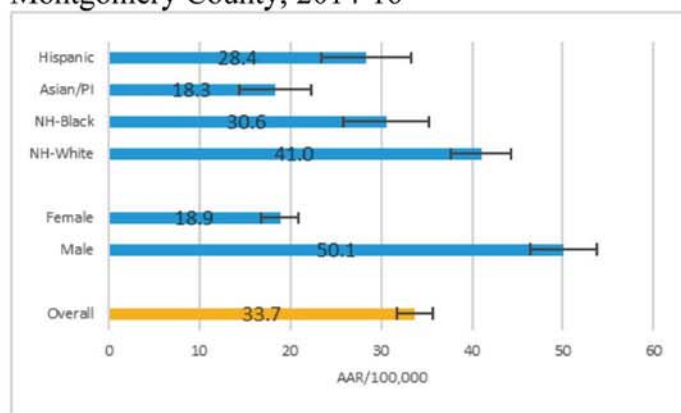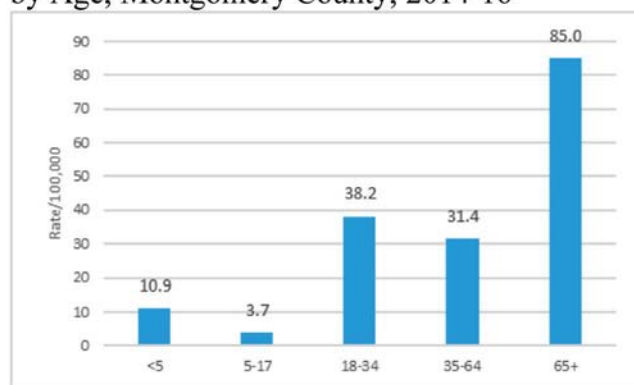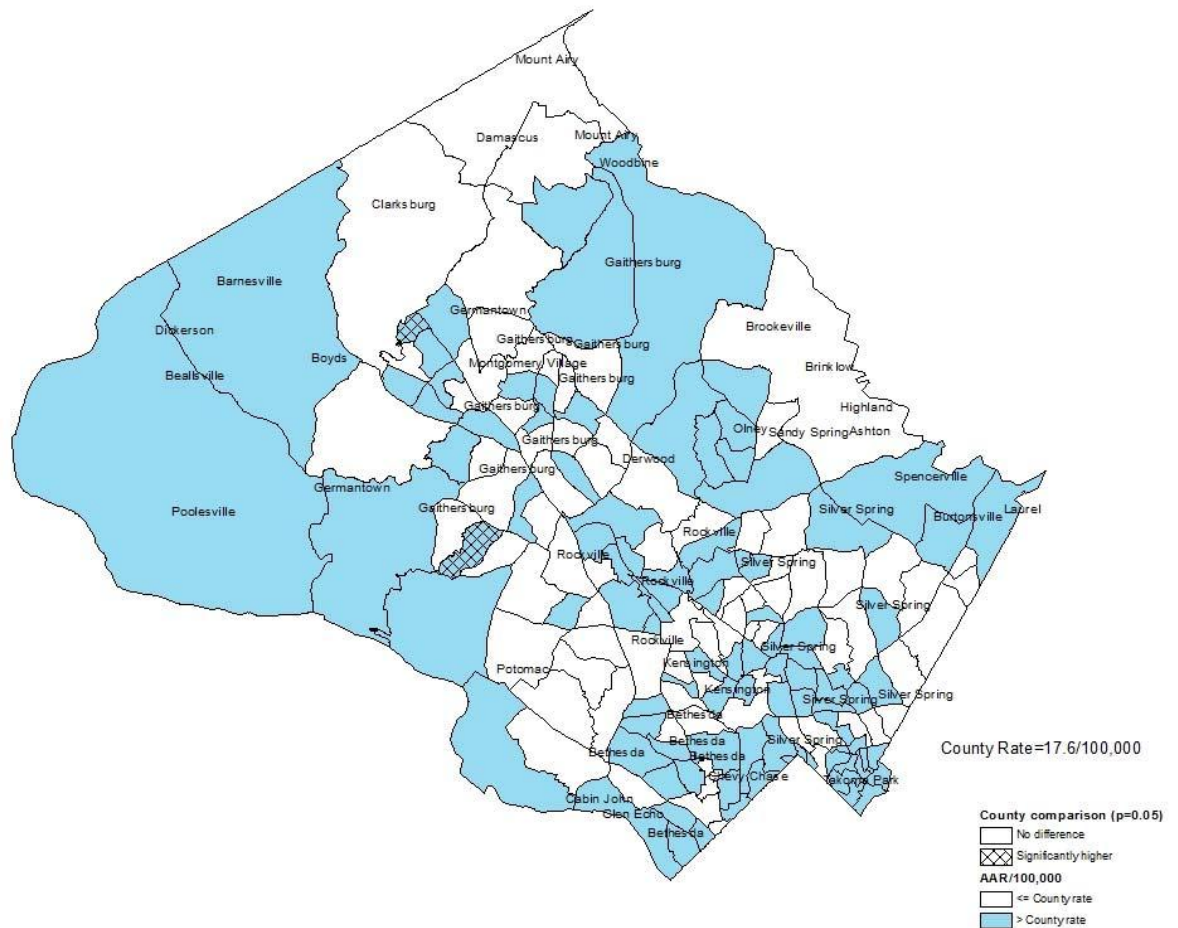

Fig. 147. Overall Injury Related Mortality Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 22. Overall Injury Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Census Tract, Montgomery County, 2014-16

County Rate=17.6/100,000

County comparison (p=0.05)
- No difference
- Significantly higher

AAR/100,000
- <= County rate
- > County rate

- Overall injury hospitalization rates decreased in the County, consistent with those in Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than in Maryland (Fig. 148).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black had the highest rates, followed by NH-White, Hispanic, and Asian/PI; males had higher rates than females marginally (Fig. 149).
- People 65 and older had the highest rates, as expected (Fig. 150).

Fig. 148. Overall Injury Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16
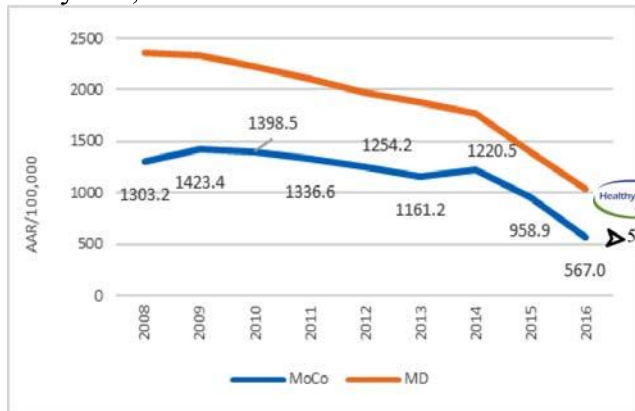
Fig. 149. Overall Injury Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
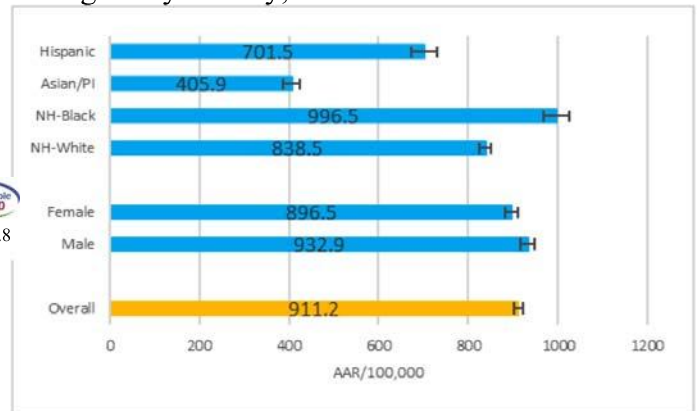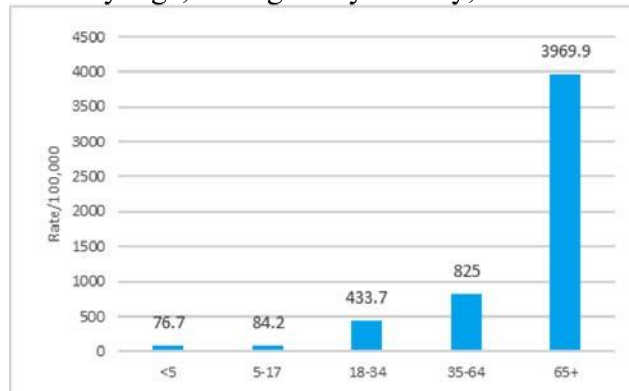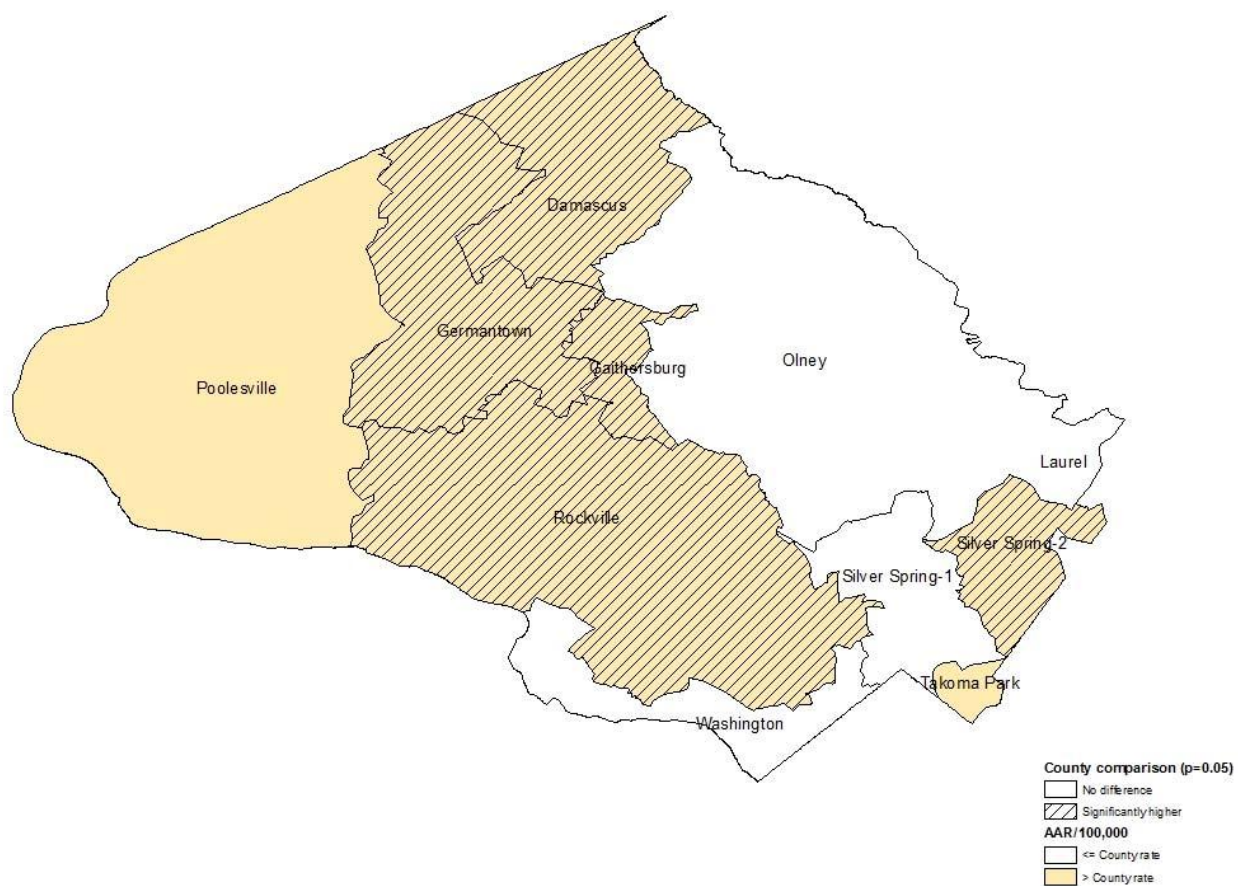

Fig. 150. Overall Injury Related Hospitalization Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 23. Overall Injury Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by PCSA, Montgomery County, 2014-16

- Overall injury ER visit rates decreased, consistent with those in Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than in Maryland (Fig. 151).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black had the highest rates, followed by NH-White and Hispanic, and Asian/PI; males had higher rates than females (Fig. 152).
- Young people aged <5 had the highest rates, followed by ages 5-17, and 18-34 (Fig. 153).

Fig. 151. Overall Injury Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16

Fig. 152. Overall Injury Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
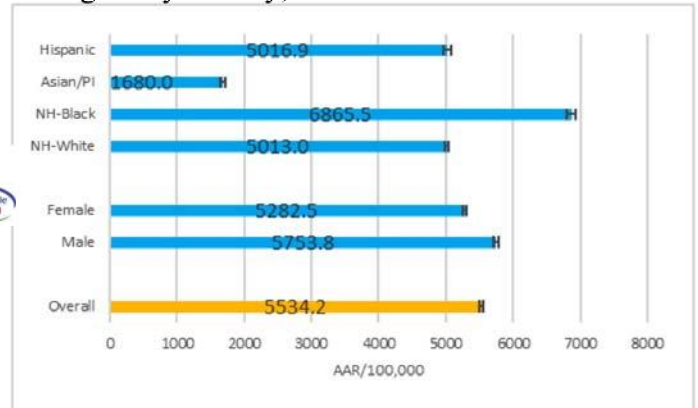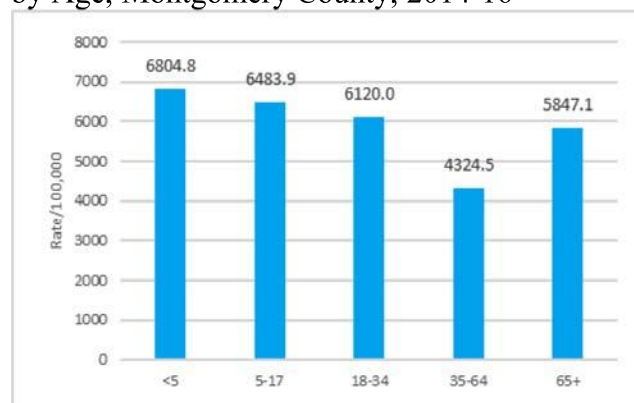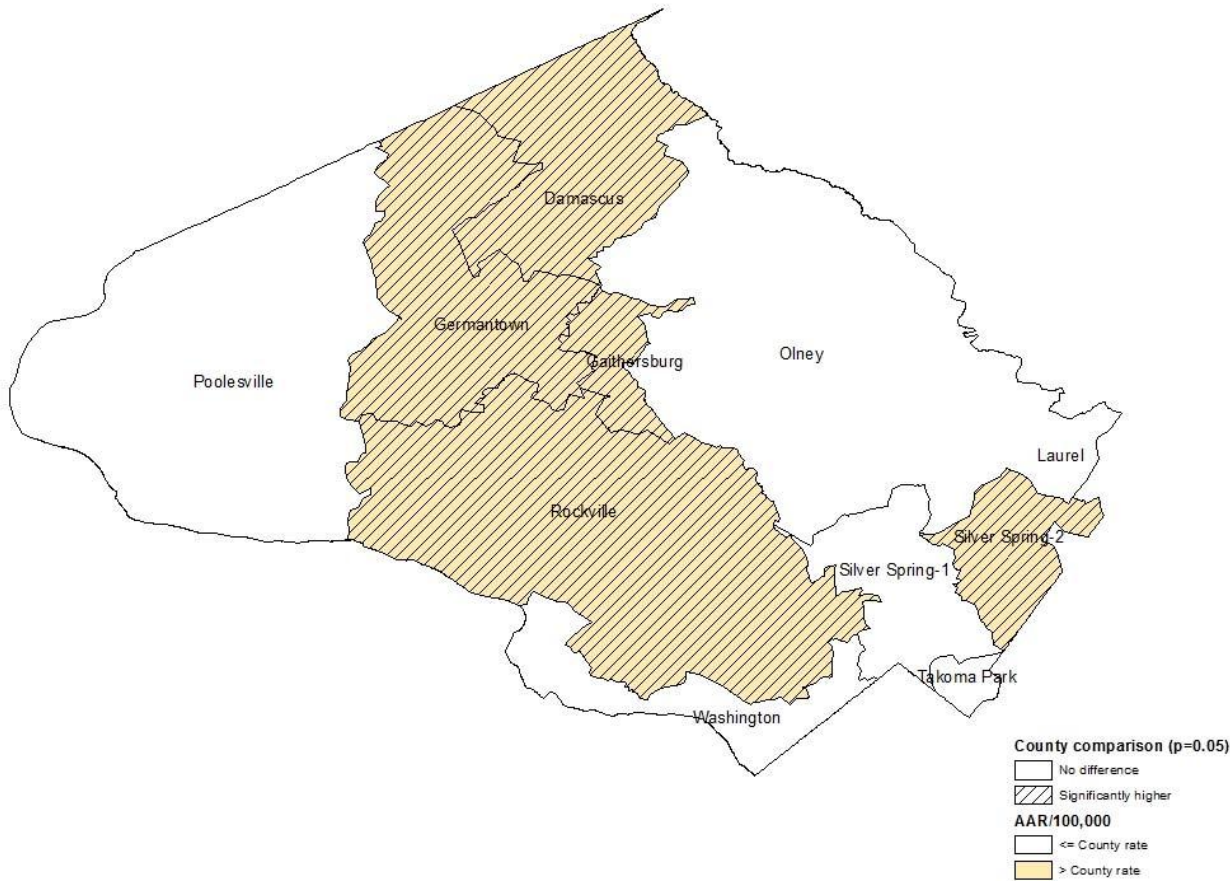

Fig. 153. Overall Injury Related ER Visit Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 24. Overall Injury Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by PCSA, Montgomery County, 2014-16

County comparison (p=0.05)

	No difference
(hatched)	Significantly higher

AAR/100,000

	<= County rate
(shaded)	> County rate

7533.4 ED visits per 100,000 population for nonfatal injuries

Motor Vehicle

- Overall motor vehicle mortality rates decreased in the County over time, consistent with those in Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than in Maryland (Fig. 154).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black and Hispanic had higher rates than other groups though these were not significantly different; males had much higher rates than females (Fig. 155).
- People aged 65 and older had the highest rates, followed by ages 18-34, and 35-64 (Fig. 156).

Fig. 154. Motor Vehicle Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16
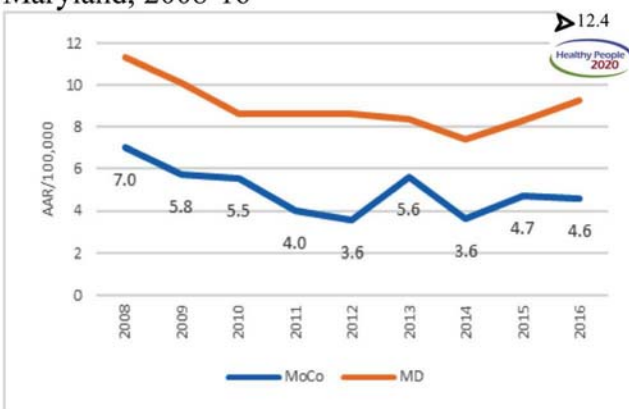
Fig. 155. Motor Vehicle Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
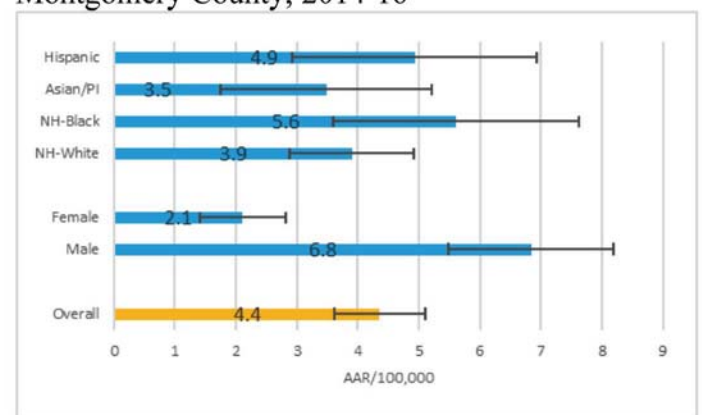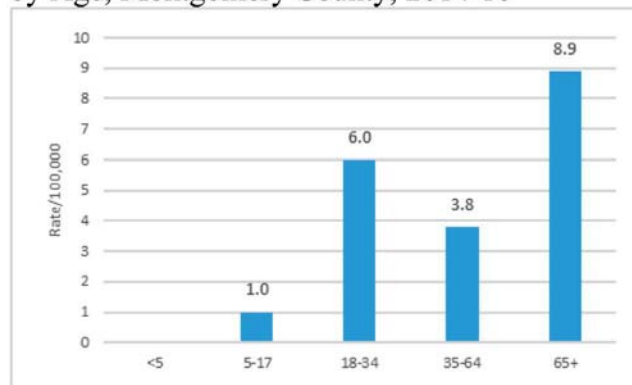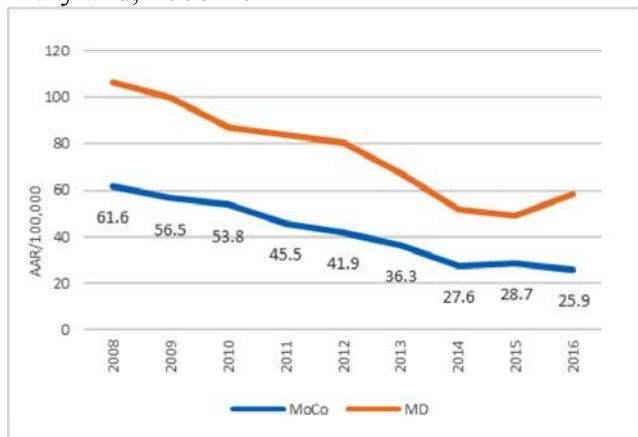

Fig. 156. Motor Vehicle Related Mortality Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

- Overall motor vehicle related hospitalization rates decreased in the County, consistent with those in Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than Maryland (Fig. 157).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black and Hispanics had higher rates, though the differences were not significant; males had higher rates than females (Fig. 158).
- People 65 and older had the highest rates, followed by ages 18-34, and 35-6 (Fig. 159).

Fig. 157. Motor Vehicle Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16

Fig. 158. Motor Vehicle Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
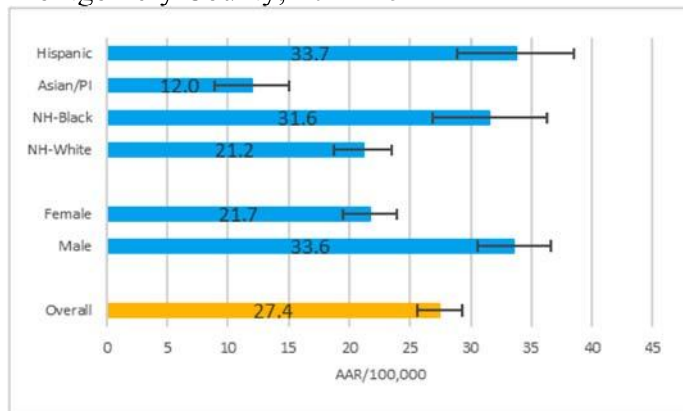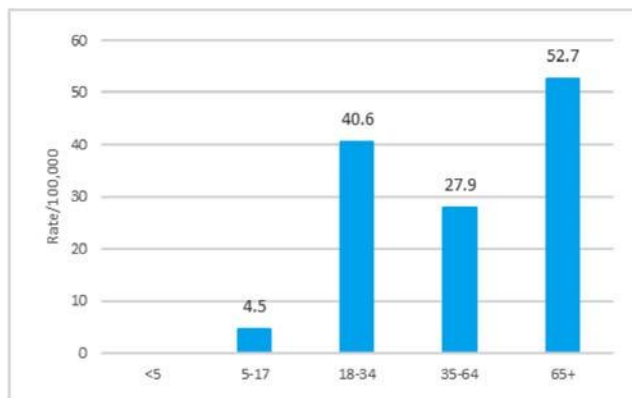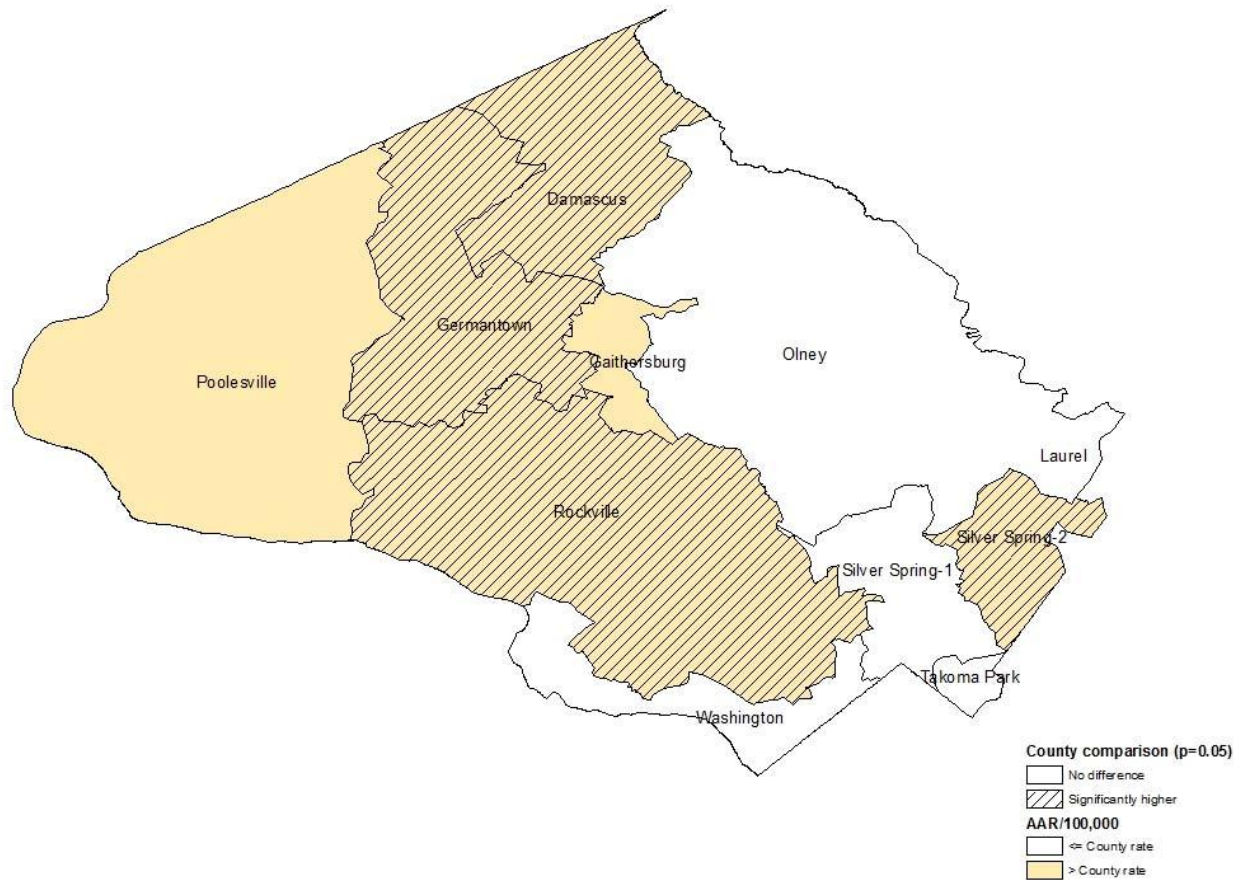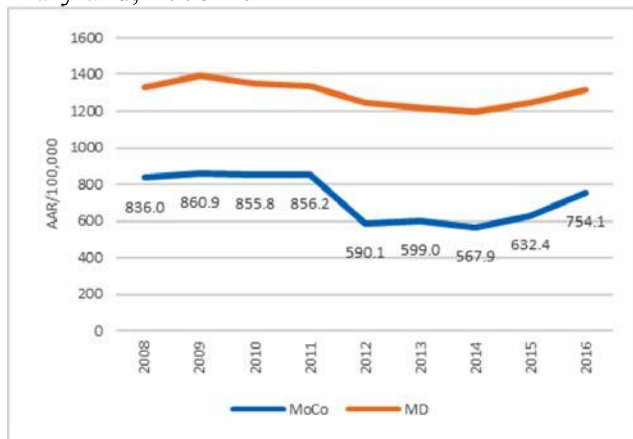

Fig. 159. Motor Vehicle Related Hospitalization Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 25. Motor Vehicle Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by PCSA, Montgomery County, 2014-16

County comparison (p=0.05)

No difference

Significantly higher

AAR/100,000

<= County rate

> County rate

- Overall motor vehicle related ER visit rates decreased after 2012 but increased again, with a trend similar to Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than Maryland (Fig. 160).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black had the highest rates, followed by Hispanic, NH-White, and Asian/PI; females had higher rates than males (Fig. 161).
- People ages 18-34 had the highest rates, followed by ages 35-64, and 65+ (Fig. 162).

Fig. 160. Motor Vehicle Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16

Fig. 161. Motor Vehicle Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
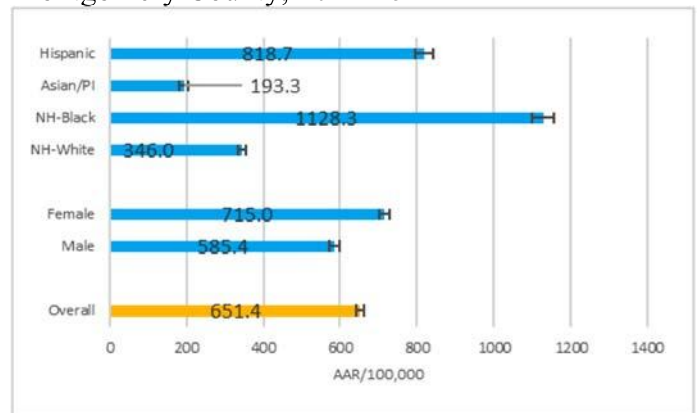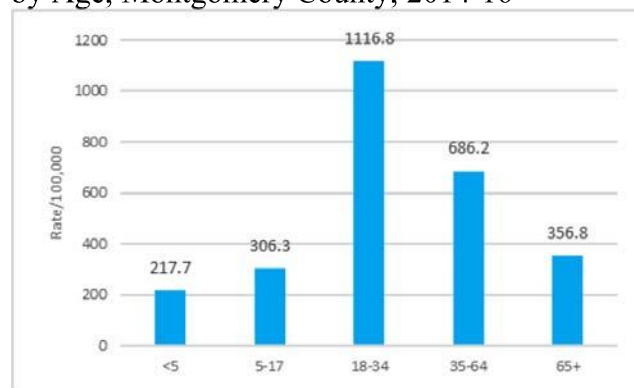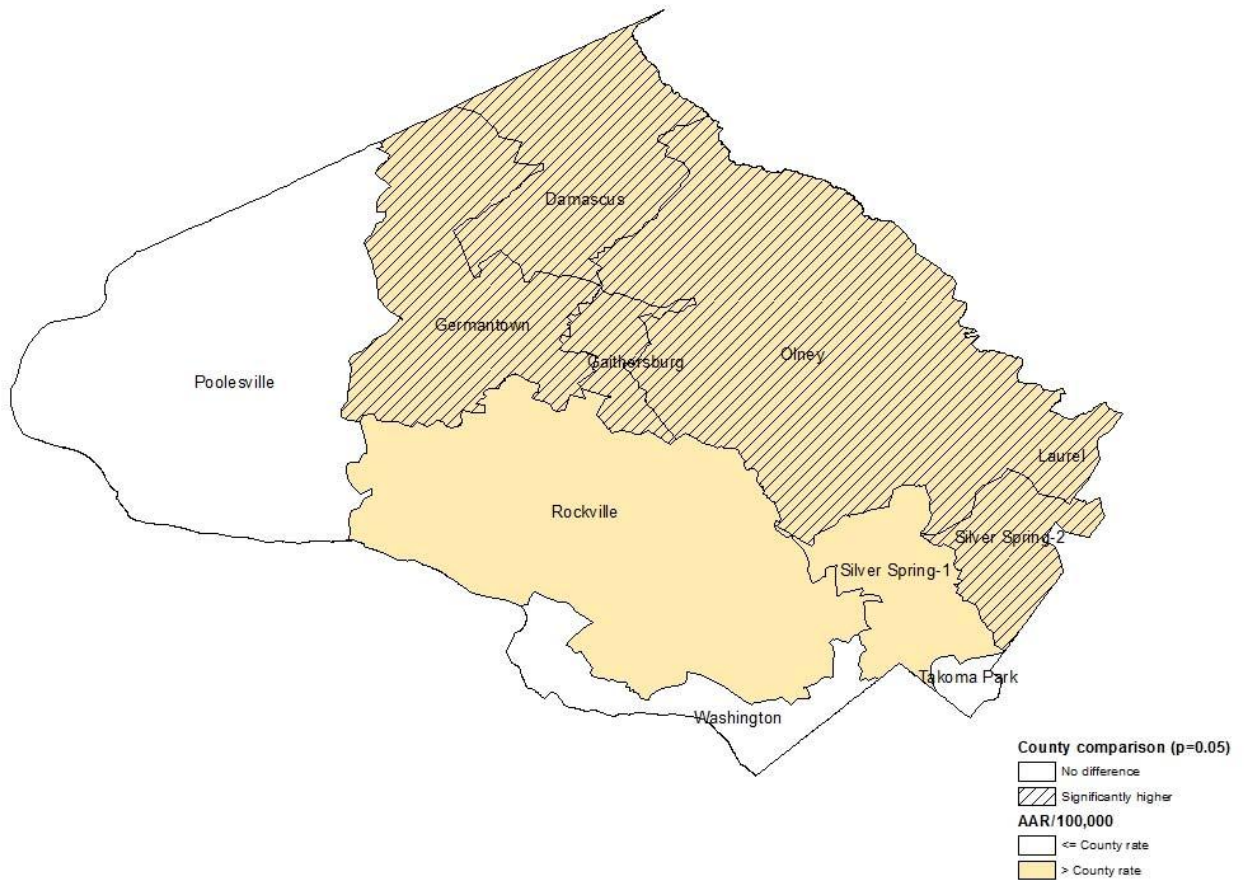

Fig. 162. Motor Vehicle Related ER Visit Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 26. Motor Vehicle Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by PCSA, Montgomery County, 2014-16

94.7% (95% CI: 92.6-96.8) of adults age 18+ were always compliant with seat belt use in Montgomery County, as compared to 91.4% (95% CI: 90.2-92.6) in Maryland.

694.3 nonfatal injuries per 100,000 population for motor vehicle
92% motor vehicle drivers used seat belts

Firearm

- Overall firearm mortality rates decreased in the County over time (Fig. 163).
- Among population subgroups, NH-White had the highest rates, followed by NH-Black, Hispanic, and Asian/PI; males had higher rates than females (Fig. 164).
- People aged 65 and older had the highest rates, followed by ages 35-64, and 18-34 (Fig. 165).

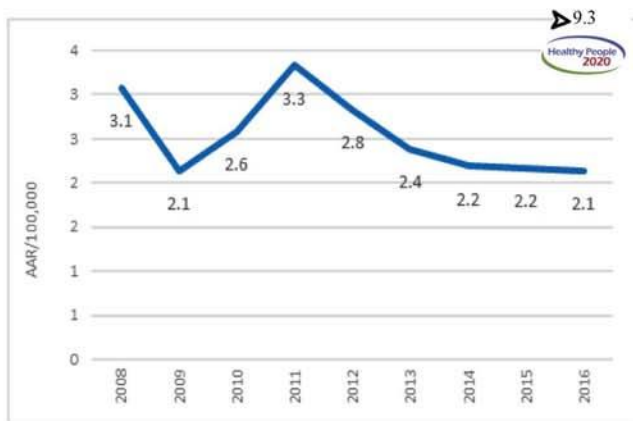Fig. 163. Firearm Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Montgomery County, 2008-16

Fig. 164. Firearm Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
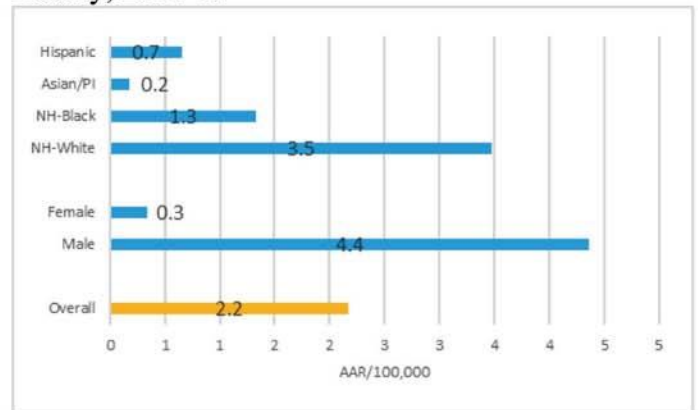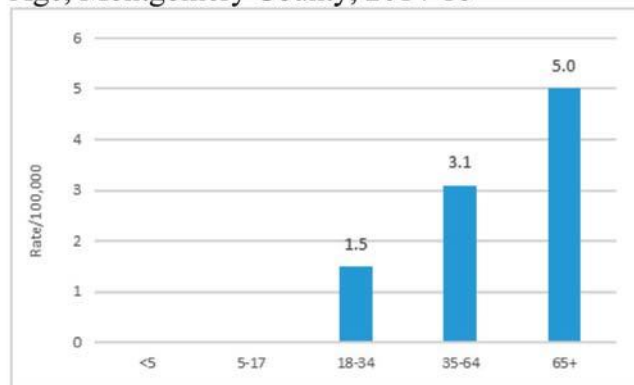

Fig. 165. Firearm Related Mortality Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

- Overall firearm related hospitalization rates stayed stable over time in the County; the rates in the County were consistently lower than in Maryland (Fig. 166).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black had the highest rates, followed by Hispanic, NH-White and Asian/PI; males had higher rates than females (Fig. 167).
- People ages 18-34 had the highest rates, followed by ages 5-17, and 35-64 (Fig. 168).

Fig. 166. Firearm Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16
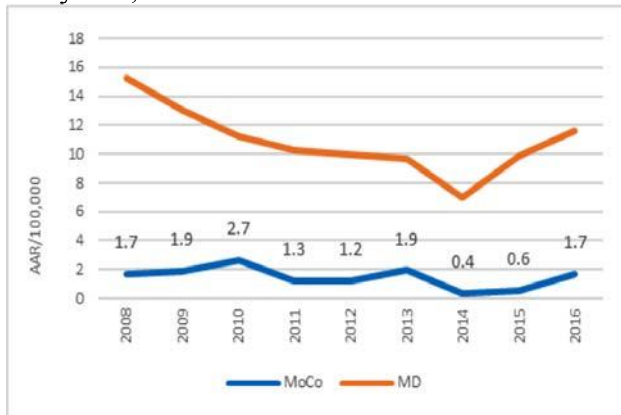
Fig. 167. Firearm Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
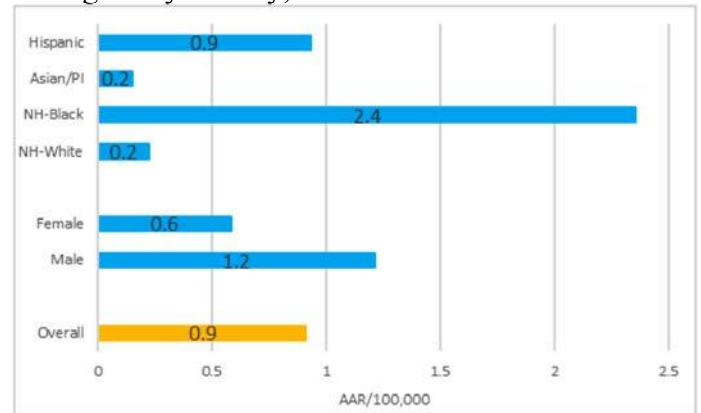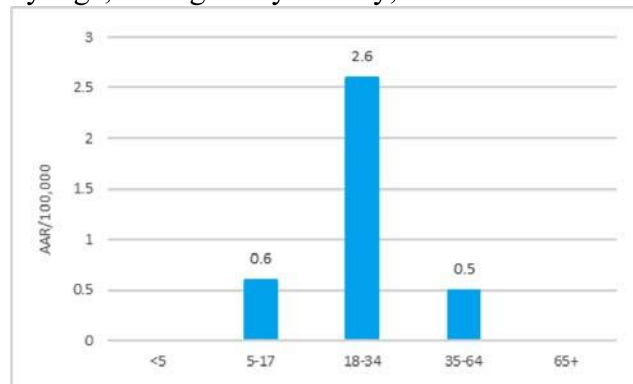
Fig. 168. Firearm Related Hospitalization Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

- Overall firearm related ER visit rates decreased over time in the County. Maryland had decreasing rates but these have increased since 2014; the rates in the County were consistently lower than in Maryland (Fig. 169).
- Among population subgroups, NH-Black had the highest rates, followed by Hispanic, NH-White, and Asian/PI; males had higher rates than males (Fig. 170).
- People ages 18-34 had the highest rates, followed by ages 35-64 (Fig. 171).

Fig. 169. Firearm Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16
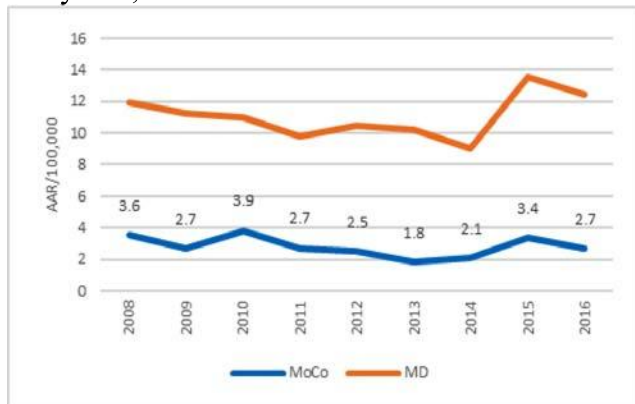

Fig. 170. Firearm Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
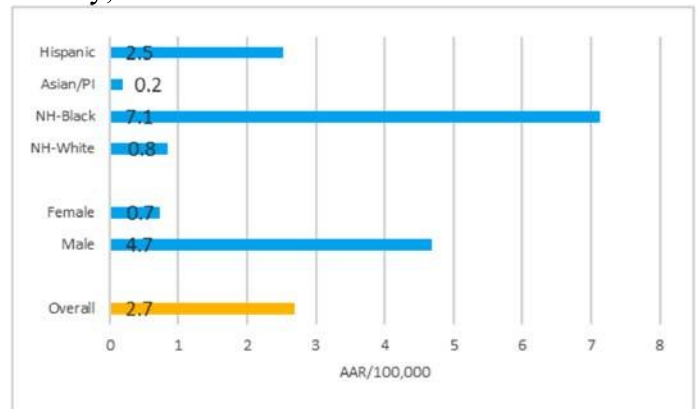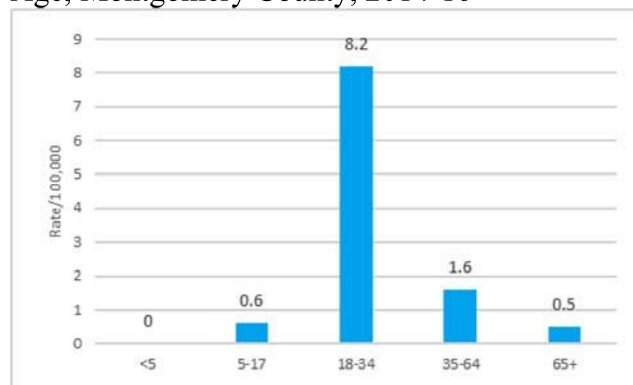

Fig. 171. Firearm Related ER Visit Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

18.6 injuries per 100,000 population for nonfatal firearm-related injuries

Fall

- Overall fall mortality rates decreased in the County though they fluctuated (Fig. 172).
- Among population subgroups, NH-White had the highest rates among all groups though this was not statistically significant; males had insignificantly higher rates than females (Fig. 173).
- People aged 65 and older had the highest rates, as expected (Fig. 174).

Fig. 172. Fall Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Montgomery County, 2008-16
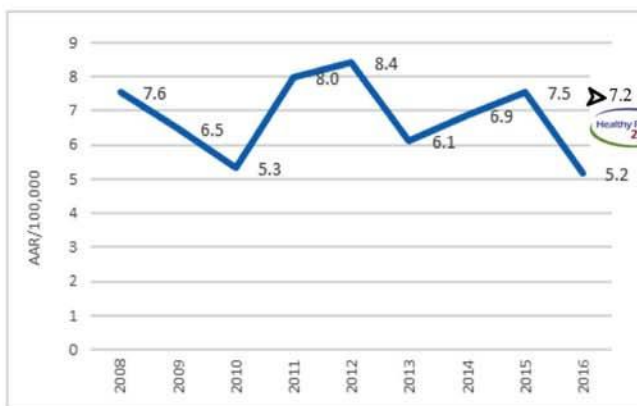
Fig. 173. Fall Related Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
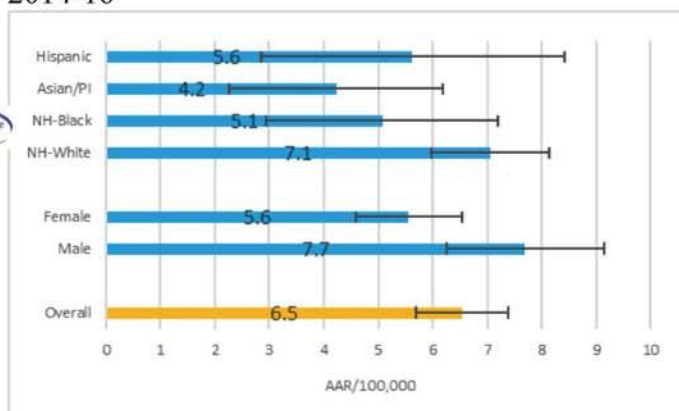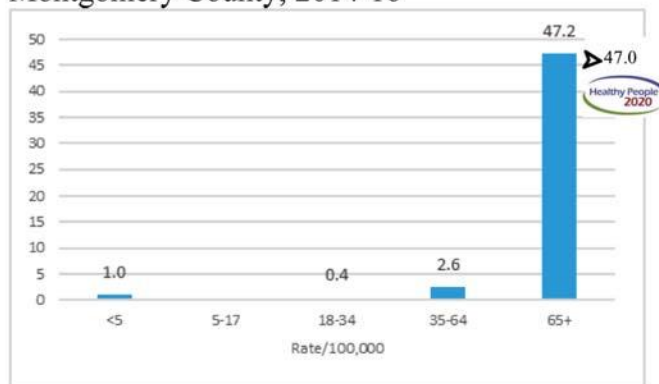

Fig. 174. Fall Related Mortality Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

- Fall related hospitalization rates decreased over time in the County, similar to those in Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than Maryland (Fig. 175).
- Among population subgroups, NH-White had the highest rates, followed by NH-Black and Hispanic, and Asian/PI; females had higher rates than males (Fig. 176).
- People age 65+ had the highest rates, as expected (Fig. 177).

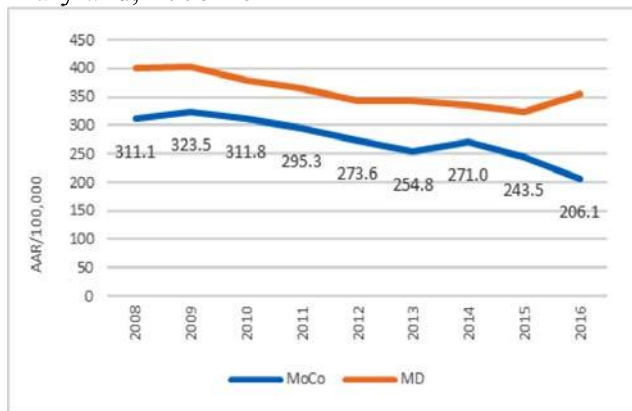Fig. 175. Fall Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16

Fig. 176. Fall Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
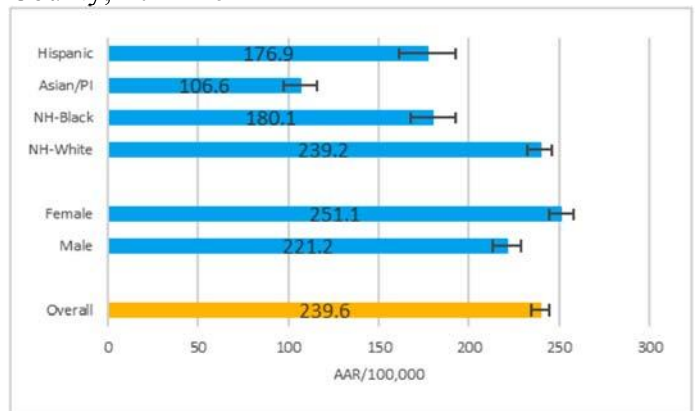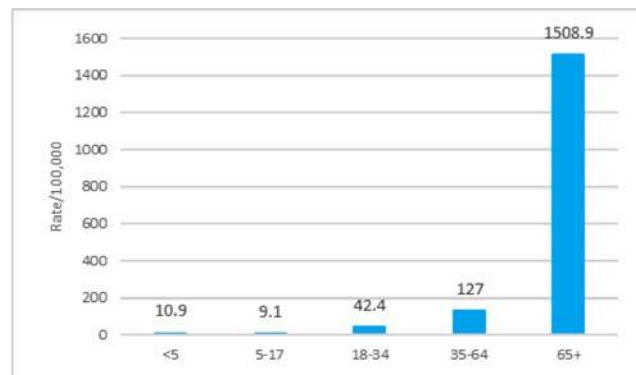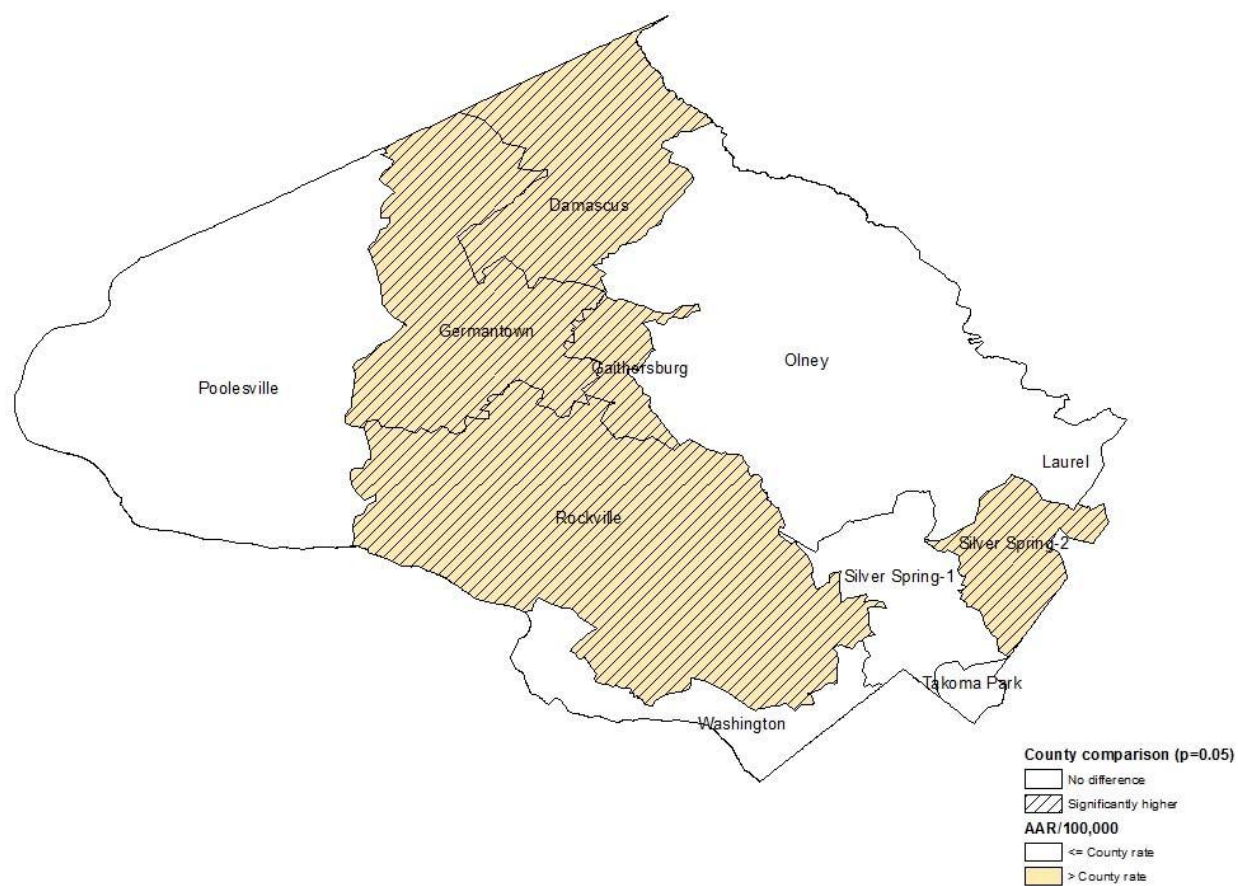

Fig. 177. Fall Related Hospitalization Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 27. Fall Related Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Rates by PCSA, Montgomery County, 2014-16

- Overall fall related ER visit rates decreased over time in the County, similar to those in Maryland; the rates in the County were consistently lower than in Maryland (Fig. 178).
- Among population subgroups, NH-White and NH-Black had higher rates, followed by Hispanic, and Asian/PI; females had higher rates than males (Fig. 179).
- People aged 65+ had the highest rates, followed by ages <5, and 5-17 (Fig. 180).

Fig. 178. Fall Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates, Montgomery County and Maryland, 2008-16
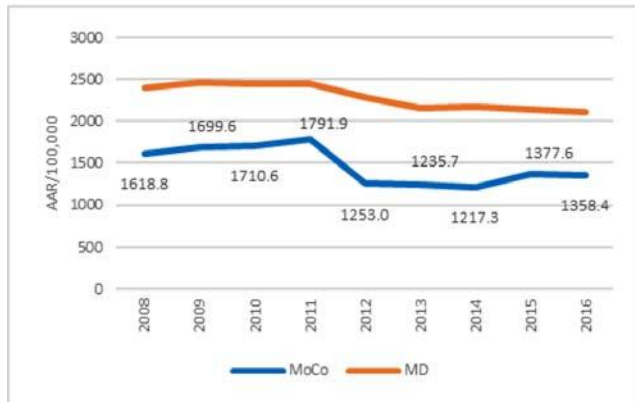

Fig. 179. Fall Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Montgomery County, 2014-16
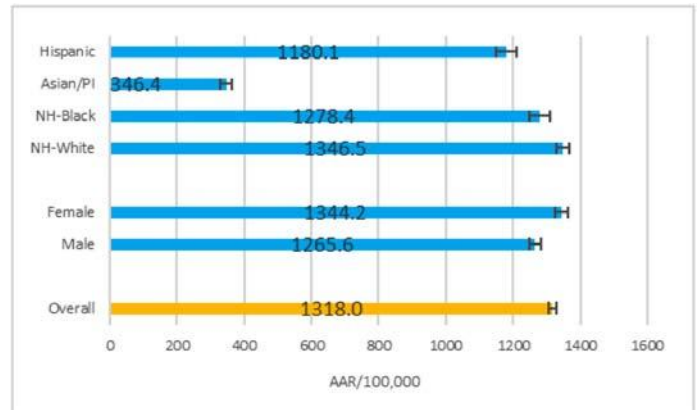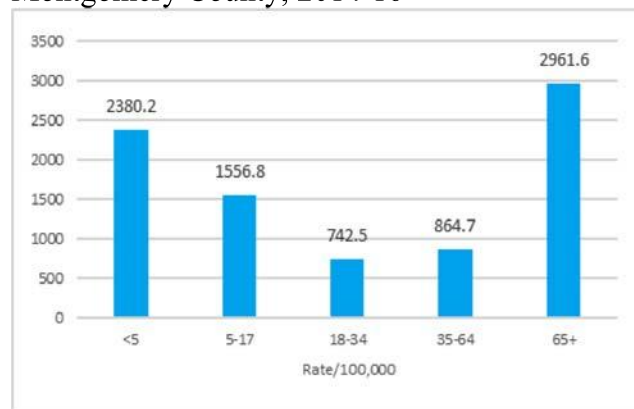

Fig. 180. Fall Related ER Visit Rates by Age, Montgomery County, 2014-16

Map 28. Fall Related ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by PCSA,
Montgomery County, 2014-16

Damascus

Germantown

Poolesville

Gaithersburg

Olney

Rockville

Laurel

Silver Spring-2

Silver Spring-1

Takoma Park

Washington

County comparison (p=0.05)

☐ No difference

▨ Significantly higher

AAR/100,000

☐ <= County rate

☐ > County rate