Special Emphasis Report:

Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries

<CURRENT YEAR>

<STATE>

UNDERSTANDING MVT INJURIES

<Every day, thousands of Americans are involved in motor vehicle crashes on public roadways that result in injury or death. Unintentional Motor Vehicle Traffic (MVT) injuries include those to motor vehicle occupants (drivers and passengers), motorcyclists, pedestrians, pedal cyclists, and other persons in crashes that occur on roads and streets.>

Burden and Overview

MVT injuries are a leading cause of hospitalization and death in the United States and <jurisdiction>. For every MVT injury death in <jurisdiction> there were <xx> non-fatal hospitalizations and <xxx> emergency department visits. Figure 1 reflects total counts for <data year>. During a ten-year period, the rate of MVT injury deaths <increased/decreased> (see Figure 2), with the largest <increase/decrease> occurring among those aged <xx–xx>.

<Figure 1: Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Pyramid in <Data Year>

Click to Select Image

<Figure 2: Rate of Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Among Residents>

Click to Select Image

Injuries by Type of Person

Figure 3 illustrates that most persons injured or killed by MVT injuries are occupants (drivers and passengers). In <data year>, occupants accounted for <xx>% of MVT deaths, <xx>% among hospitalizations, and <xx>% among ED visits. Table 1, and Figures 4 through Figure 6 will focus on occupant-related injuries.

<Figure 3: Percent of Unintentional MVT Injuries by Type of Person in Data Year>

Click to Select Image

Choose Logo

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MVT Injuries by Geography

In <data year> the majority of motor vehicle traffic occupant injuries in <jurisdiction> occurred in <sub-area>, and the highest rates per 100,000 residents were in <sub-area>.

MVT Injuries by Sex and Age Group

Males had higher non-fatal MVT-occupant hospitalization injury rates than did females (xxx per 100,000 and xxx per 100,000 respectively). Rates for both males and females <remained relatively stable> over the <x-year> period.

<Figure 4: MVT Occupant-related Hospitalization Rates by Sex, Data Period>

Click to Select Image

The age groups with the highest non-fatal MVT-occupant hospitalization injury rates in <jurisdiction> were <ages xx to xx> and <ages xx to xx>. Rates <remained relatively stable> over the <x-year> period.

<Figure 5: MVT Occupant-related Hospitalization Injury Rates by Age Group, Data Period>

Click to Select Image

MVT Injuries by Race and Ethnicity

Figure 6 presents non-fatal MVT-occupant hospitalization injury rates by race and ethnicity for <jurisdiction> residents. The highest rates were noted for < race/ethnicity (xx per 100,000) > and < race/ethnicity (xx per 100,000)> residents.

<Figure 6: Hospitalization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, Data Year>

Click to Select Image

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Quick Facts

Seat Belt Use: According to the National Occupant Protection Use Survey, seat belt use in <State> was xx % in 2018. This is an increase of xx% from 20xx to 2018.

XX% of those killed in a motor vehicle crash in <State> were not wearing a seat belt.

Number of lives saved in (STATE/REGION) by using a seat belt; number of lives saved if seat belt use was 100% (N=xx).

YRBS data on teenagers.

Cost Data: <State> from WISQARS cost module or billing data if available.

Alcohol Level: MVT driver of fatal crash for <State> In 2018, XX% of drivers with fatal MVT injuries in <State> had a blood alcohol concentration of more than the legal limit (.08).

MVT Injury Prevention Activities

<Provide relevant information on state/jurisdiction prevention activities, surveillance activities, partnerships, and/or accomplishments/successes here.>

<Note: >