Utah 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, Utah, 2004-2008

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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>&lt;1</th>
<th>1 - 4</th>
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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.
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 2: Leading Causes and Total 5-Year Incidence of Injury Deaths by Age Group, Utah, 2004-2008

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>1 - 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suffocation 26</td>
<td>MV Traffic 32</td>
<td>MV Traffic 39</td>
<td>MV Traffic 39</td>
<td>MV Traffic 168</td>
<td>Suicide 213</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Homicide 18</td>
<td>Drowning 29</td>
<td>Drowning ****</td>
<td>Homicide ****</td>
<td>Suicide 13</td>
<td>Suicide 115</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MV Traffic 12</td>
<td>Pedestrian Other 20</td>
<td>Fall ****</td>
<td>Other Land Transport ****</td>
<td>Undetermined Poisoning 40</td>
<td>Undetermined Poisoning 156</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Undetermined Suffocation ****</td>
<td>Suffocation 19</td>
<td>Other Land Transport ****</td>
<td>Natural/ Environmental ****</td>
<td>Poisoning 24</td>
<td>Poisoning 75</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Drowning ****</td>
<td>Homicide 17</td>
<td>Pedestrian, other ****</td>
<td>Drowning ****</td>
<td>Homicide 19</td>
<td>Homicide 46</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>&lt;1</th>
<th>1 - 4</th>
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<th>15 - 19</th>
<th>20 - 24</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Intentional Other Specified, NEC 35</td>
<td>Unintentional Fall 73</td>
<td>Unintentional Fall 62</td>
<td>Unintentional Fall 81</td>
<td>Self-Inflicted 218</td>
<td>Self-Inflicted 265</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unintentional Fall 34</td>
<td>Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 29</td>
<td>Unintentional MVIT 42</td>
<td>Unintentional MVIT 41</td>
<td>Unintentional MVIT 146</td>
<td>Unintentional MVIT 168</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Intentional Suffocation 17</td>
<td>Assault *</td>
<td>Unintentional MVIT 24</td>
<td>Unintentional Struck By/Against 17</td>
<td>Unintentional Struck By/Against 34</td>
<td>Unintentional Fall 104</td>
<td>Unintentional Fall 130</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unintentional MVIT *</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 17</td>
<td>Unintentional Transport, Other 14</td>
<td>Unintentional T/O 28</td>
<td>Self-Inflicted 28</td>
<td>Unintentional Transport, Other 63</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 79</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Unintentional Fire/Burn 14</td>
<td>Unintentional Bites &amp; Stings *</td>
<td>Unintentional Pedal Cyclist, Other 26</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 49</td>
<td>Unintentional Poisoning 61</td>
<td>Unspecified 61</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: MVIT = Motor Vehicle Traffic. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classified. N/E = Natural/Environmental. T/O = Transport, Other. * = indicates that the cell value ranges from 1-10 and is suppressed for data confidentiality purposes. 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 Utah 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: The Rate of Deaths to Children Aged 14 Years and Younger Caused by Motor Vehicle Crashes per 100,000 Children, Utah and US, 2004-2008

Figure 1 Source: WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008 and WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007
33% 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 and pedal cyclist fatalities were collapsed into this category because incidence were fewer than 10 and data were from years 2004-2008.
In the state of Utah from 2004 to 2008, the rate of motor vehicle crash involved fatalities for males age 15-19 was 90 percent higher than for females age 15-19.

NPM 16: Reducing Suicide Deaths Among Teens Ages 15-19:
47% of youth ages 15-19 completed suicide by using suffocation.

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

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, Utah, 2003-2007

- White
- Black
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- American Indian

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, Utah, 2004-2008

In the state of Utah from 2004 to 2008, the rate of suicide deaths for males age 15-19 is 2.6 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, Utah, 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 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.

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:
Utah has the following injury-related State Performance Measure:
• To reduce the percent of youth during the last 12 months who feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities.

Priority Needs:
Utah has the following injury-related priority need:
• Decrease the percent of adolescents who feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the last 12 months.

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.

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CDR Coordinator: Teresa Brechlin, tbrechlin@utah.gov

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CSN on Twitter: http://www.twitter.com/childrenssafety
Register for the CSN newsletter: http://go.edc.org/csn-newsletter
Need TA? Have Questions? E-mail: csninfo@edc.org

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