



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

Age Groups						
Rank	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24
1	Congenital Anomalies 379	Unintentional Injury 119	Unintentional Injury 62	Unintentional Injury 72	Unintentional Injury 252	Unintentional Injury 350
2	Short Gestation 131	Congenital Anomalies 25	Malignant Neoplasms 33	Malignant Neoplasms 16	Suicide 115	Suicide 213
3	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 89	Malignant Neoplasms 23	Congenital Anomalies ****	Suicide 13	Malignant Neoplasms 26	Homicide 46
4	SIDS 80	Homicide 17	Homicide ****	Congenital Anomalies 12	Homicide 19	Malignant Neoplasms 37
5	Placenta Cord Membranes 74	Influenza & Pneumonia ****	Heart Disease ****	Influenza & Pneumonia ****	Heart Disease 10	Heart Disease 17

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](#).

Table 2. Leading Causes and Total 5-Year Incidence of Injury Deaths by Age Group, Utah, 2004-2008

Age Groups							
Rank	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9		10 - 14	15-19	20-24
1	Suffocation 26	MV Traffic 32	MV Traffic 39		MV Traffic 39	MV Traffic 168	Suicide 213
2	Homicide 18	Drowning 29	Drowning ****	Homicide ****	Suicide 13	Suicide 115	MV Traffic 206
3	MV Traffic 12	Pedestrian Other 20	Fall ****		Other Land Transport ****	Undetermined Poisoning 40	Undetermined Poisoning 156
4	Undetermined Suffocation ****	Suffocation 19	Other Land Transport ****		Natural/ Environmental ****	Poisoning 24	Poisoning 75
5	Drowning ****	Homicide 17	Pedestrian, other ****		Drowning ****	Homicide 19	Homicide 46

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.

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

Age Groups								
Rank	<1		1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14		15-19	20-24
1	Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 35		Unintentional Fall 73	Unintentional Fall 62	Unintentional Fall 81		Self-Inflicted 218	Self-Inflicted 265
2	Unintentional Fall 34		Unintentional Other Specified, NEC 29	Unintentional MVT 42	Unintentional MVT 41		Unintentional MVT 146	Unintentional MVT 168
3	Unintentional Suffocation *	Assault *	Unintentional MVT 24	Unintentional Struck By/Against 17	Unintentional Struck By/Against 34		Unintentional Fall 104	Unintentional Fall 130
4	Unintentional MVT *	Other N/E	Unintentional Poisoning 17	Unintentional Transport, Other 14	Unintentional T/O 28	Self-Inflicted 28	Unintentional Transport, Other 63	Unintentional Poisoning 79
5	—		Unintentional Fire/Burn 14	Unintentional Bites & Stings *	Unintentional Pedal Cyclist, Other 26		Unintentional Poisoning 49	Unspecified 61

Note: MVT = Motor Vehicle Traffic. NEC = Not Elsewhere Classifiable. 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:

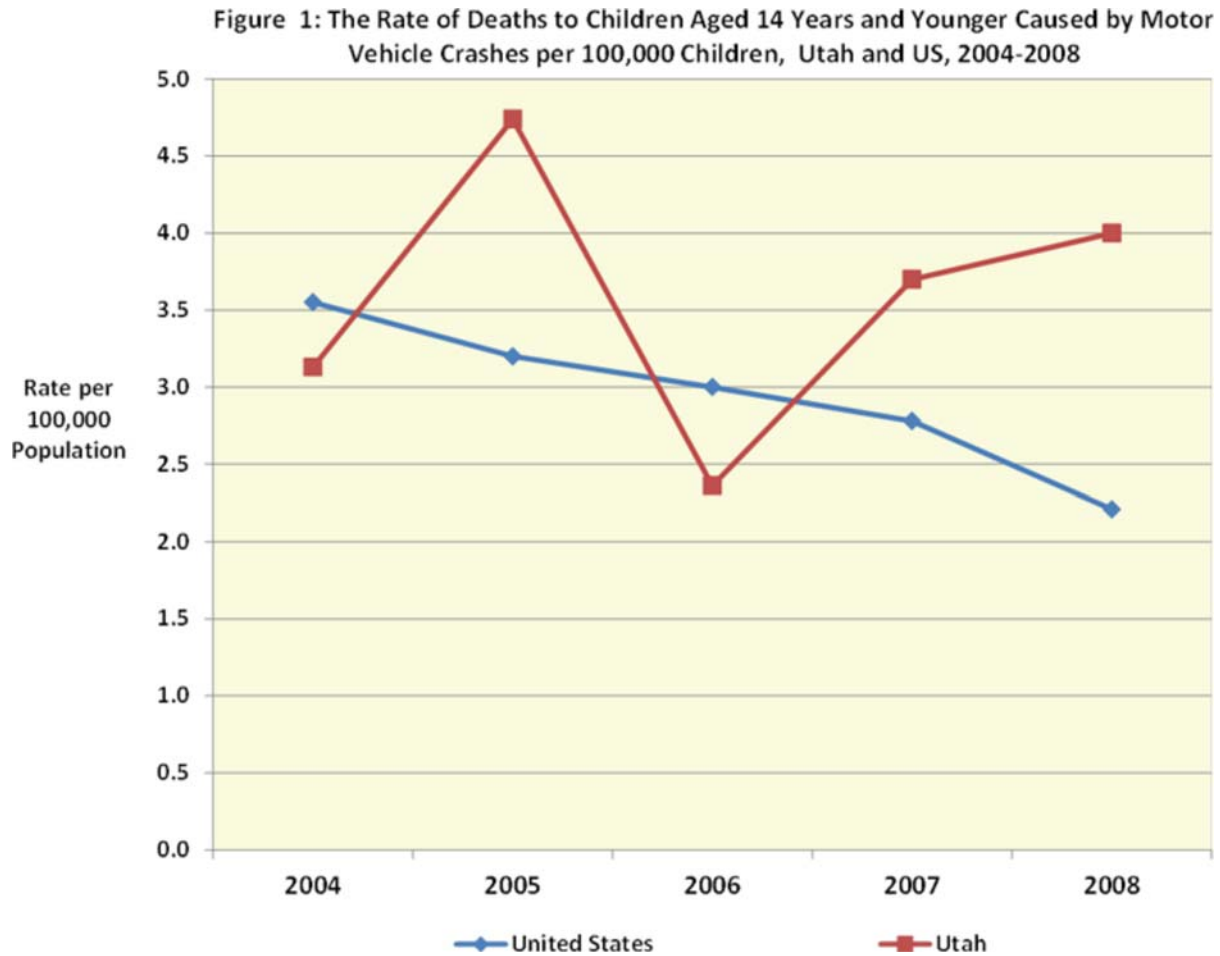
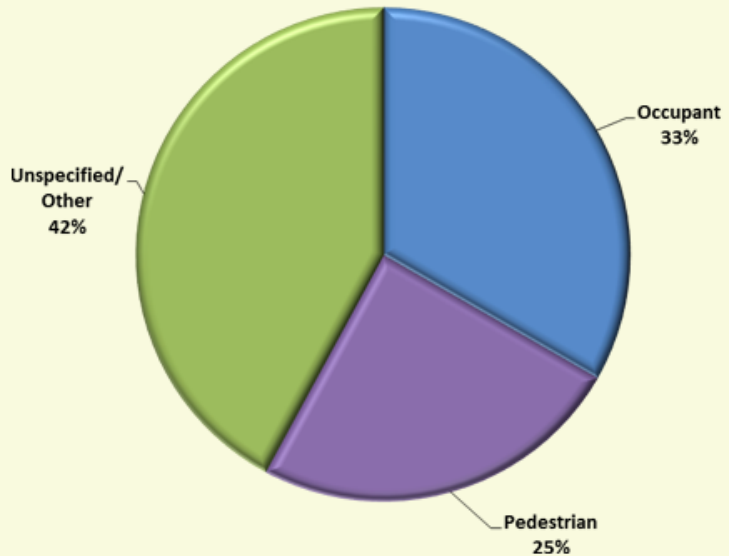


Figure 1 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)



Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities by Type among Children Aged 0-14 for Utah, 2004-2008

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.

Figure 2 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 3: Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Race among Children and Youths Aged 0-24 for Utah, 2003-2007

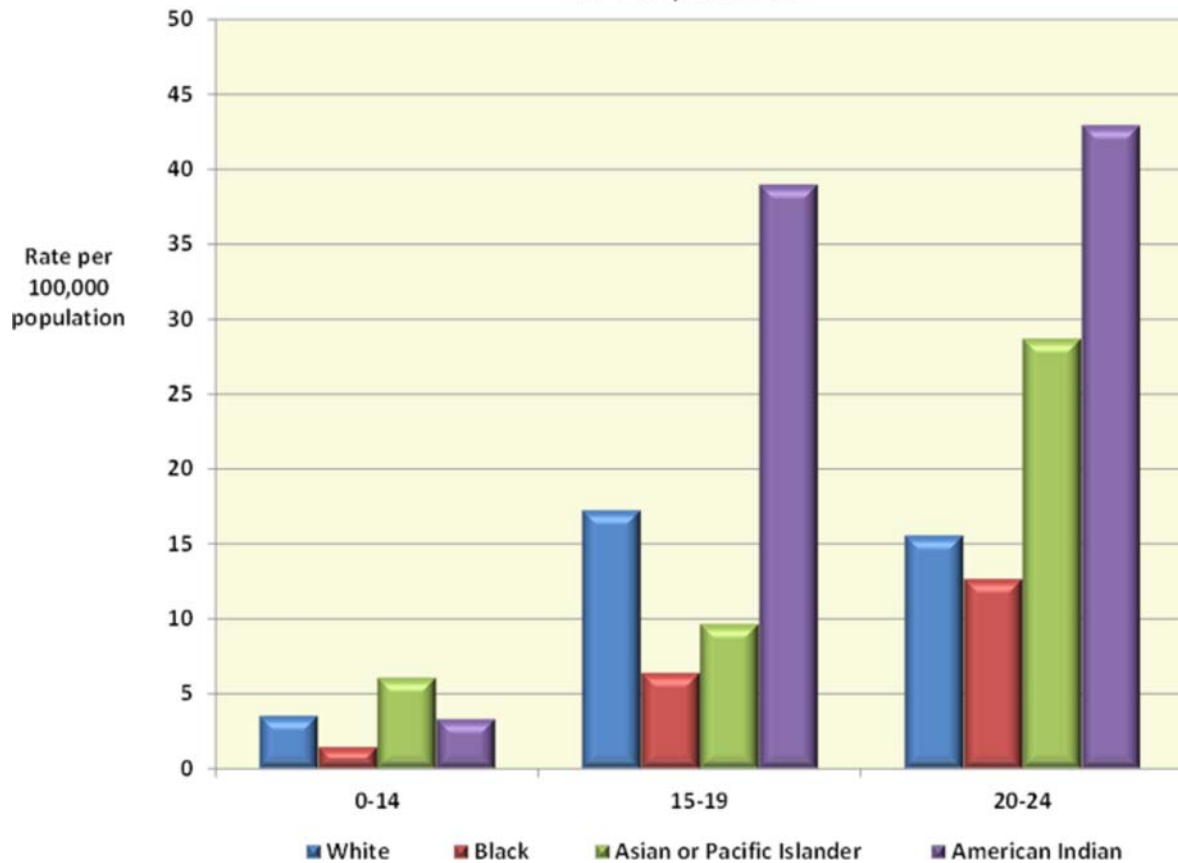
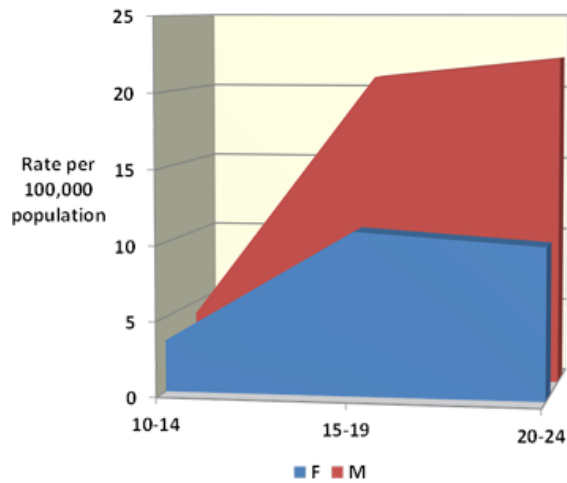


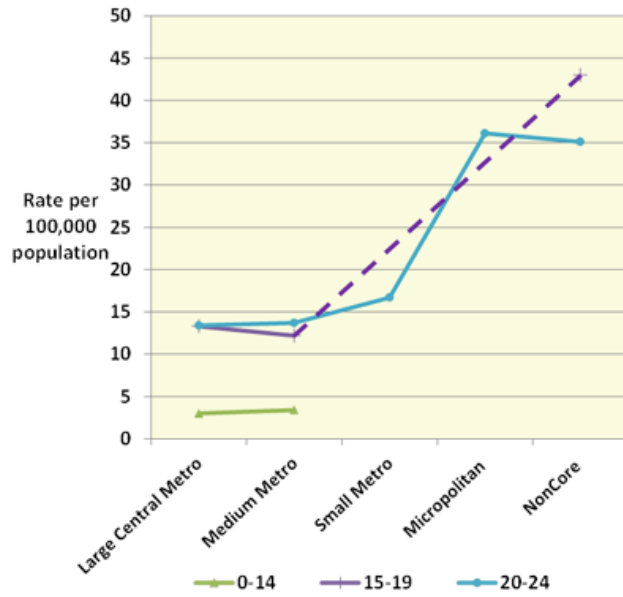
Figure 3 Source: [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 4: Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Gender among Children and Youths Aged 10-24 for Utah, 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.

Figure 5: Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Urbanicity among Children and Youths Aged 0-24 for 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, as indicated by a dotted line.

Figure 4 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 5 Source: [CDC WONDER Multiple Cause of Death data, 2003-2007](#) and [Urban-Rural Definition Classification System](#)

NPM 16: Reducing Suicide Deaths Among Teens Ages 15-19:

Figure 6: The Rate (per 100,000) of Suicide Deaths among Youths Aged 15 to 19, Utah and US, 2004-2008

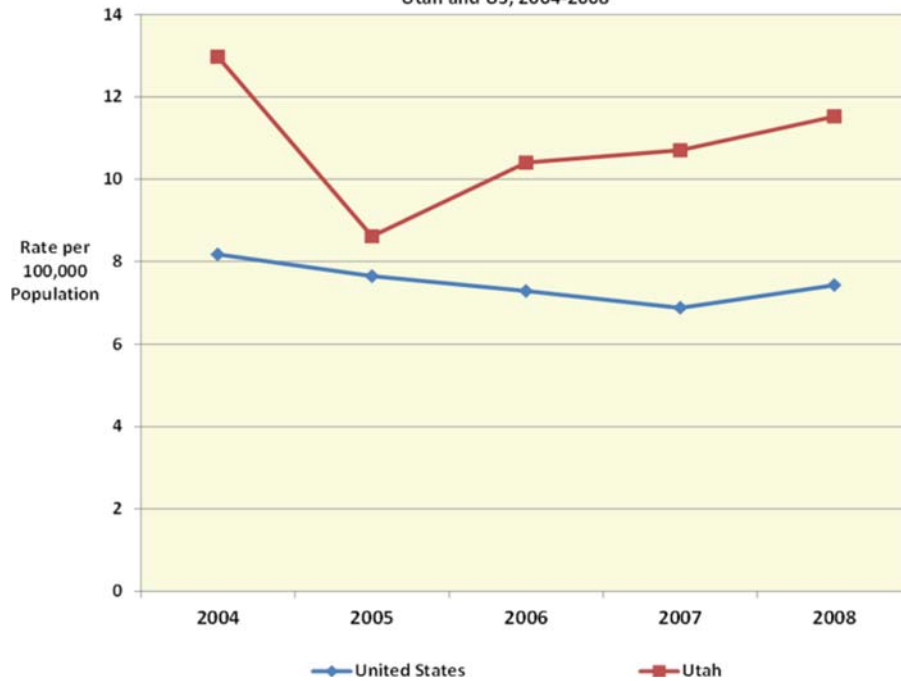
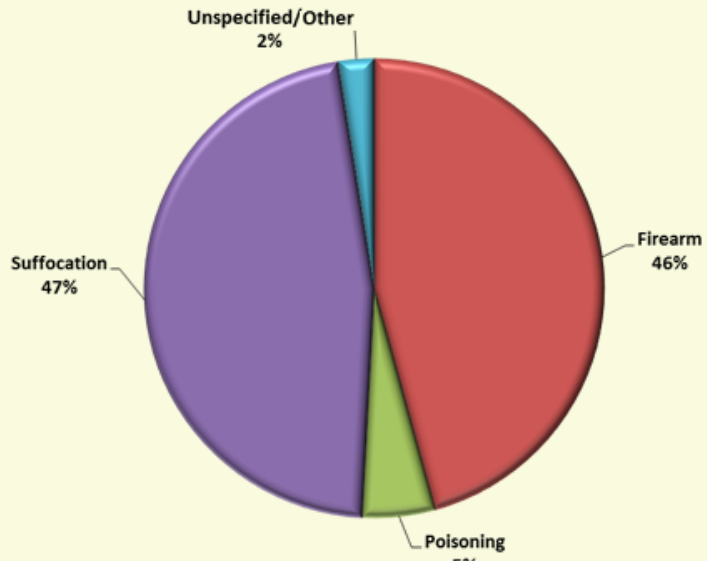


Figure 6 Source: [WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 2004-2008](#) and [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Completed Suicides by Means among Youths Aged 15 to 19, Utah, 2003-2007

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](#)

Figure 8: Percentage of High School Aged Children with Suicide Ideation, Utah and US, 2003-2009

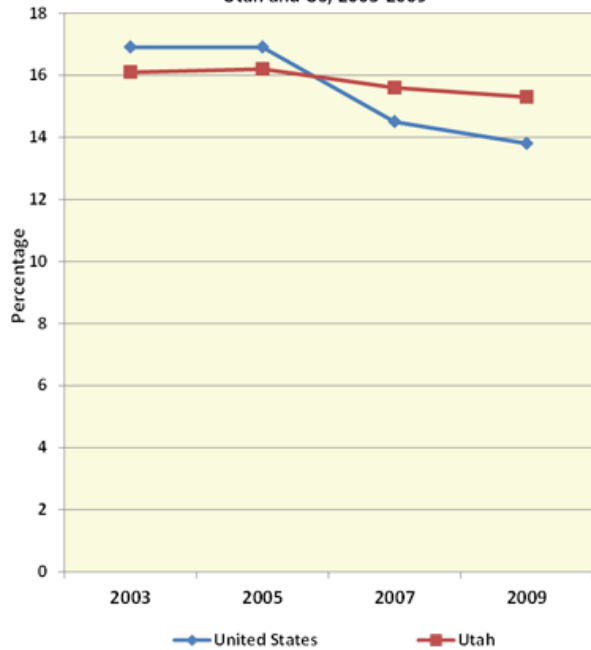
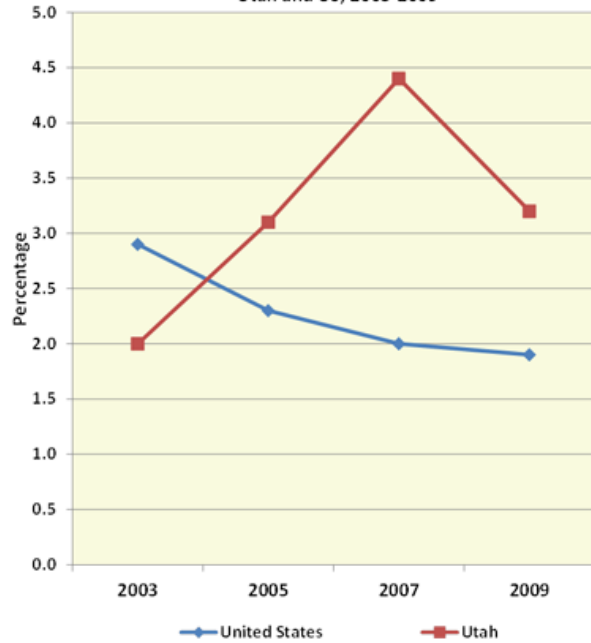


Figure 9: The Percentage of High School-Aged Children Treated for Suicide Attempt, Utah and US, 2003-2009



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

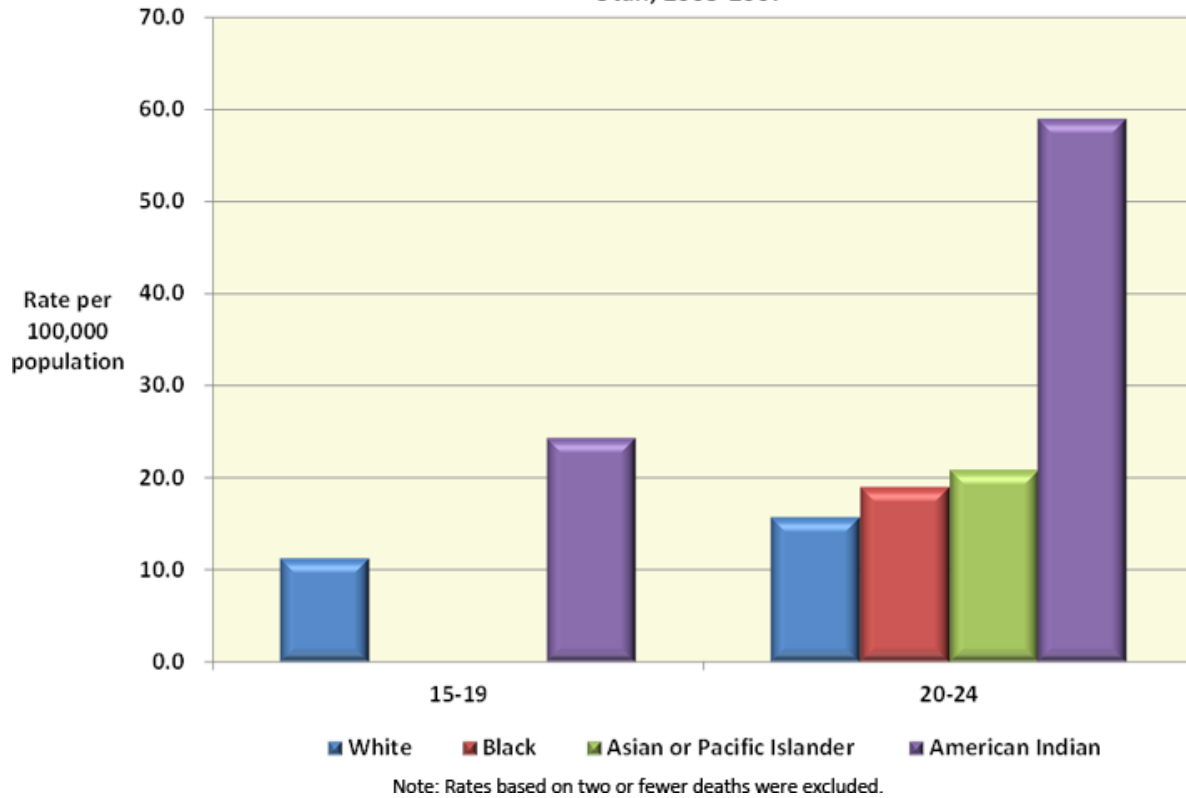
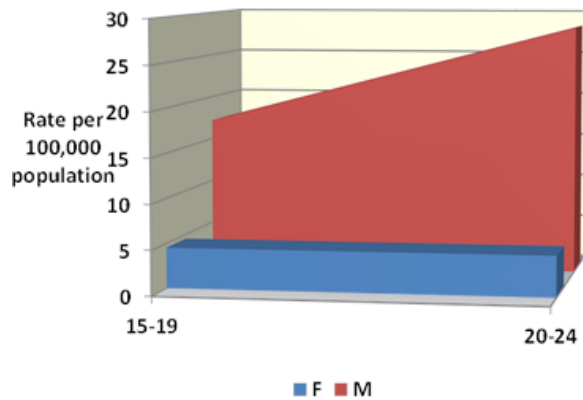


Figure 10 Source: [WISQARS Injury Mortality Reports, 2003-2007](#)

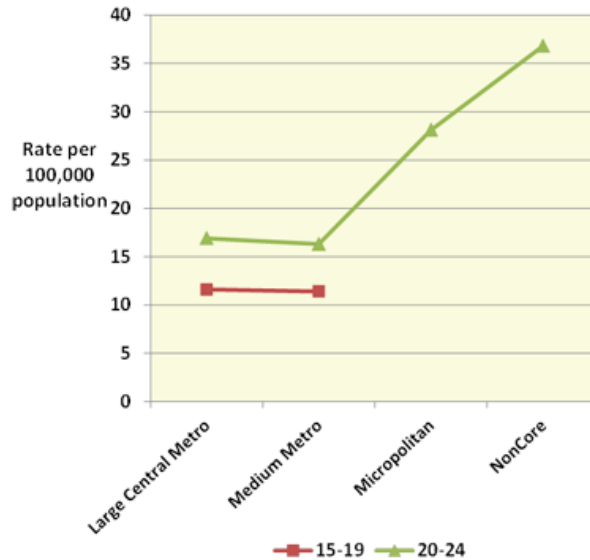
Figure 11: The Rate (per 100,000) of Completed Suicides by Gender among Youths Aged 15-24, Utah, 2004-2008



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

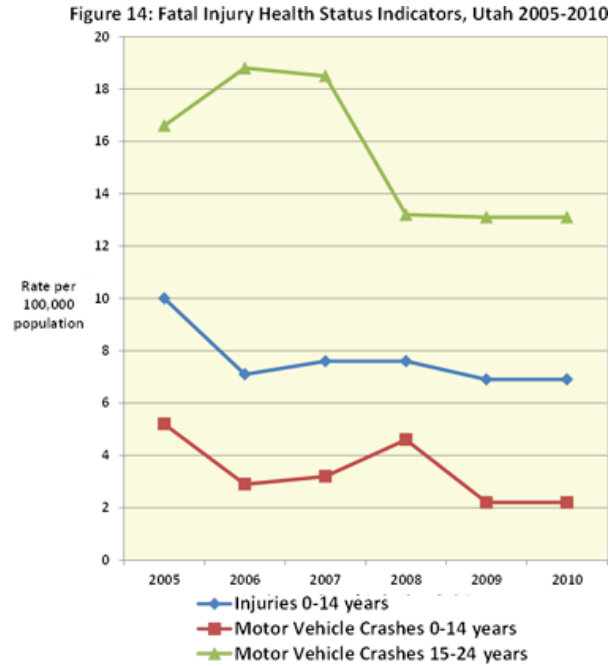
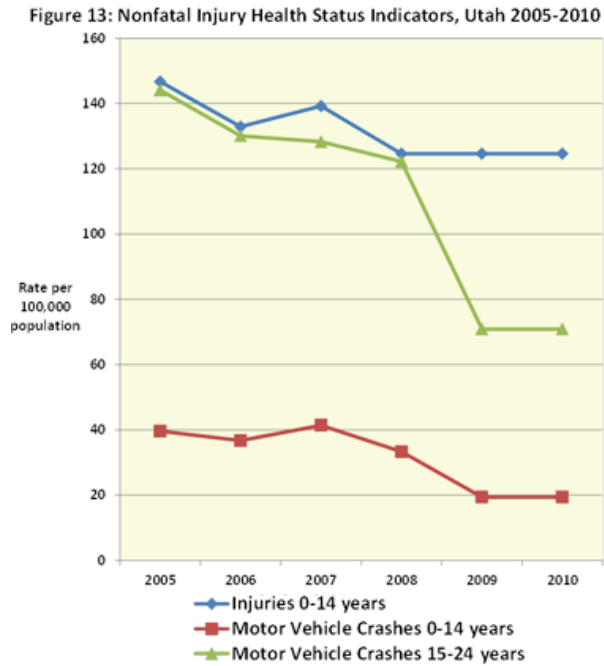


Data are only reported for urban areas that exist within the state. In addition, data for some age groups and areas are not reported due to few or no deaths.

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.

State Contact Information

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Connect with the Children's Safety Network

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Need TA? Have Questions? E-mail: csninfo@edc.org

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