

Women of Childbearing Age Injuries and Deaths

Utah, 2014-2016



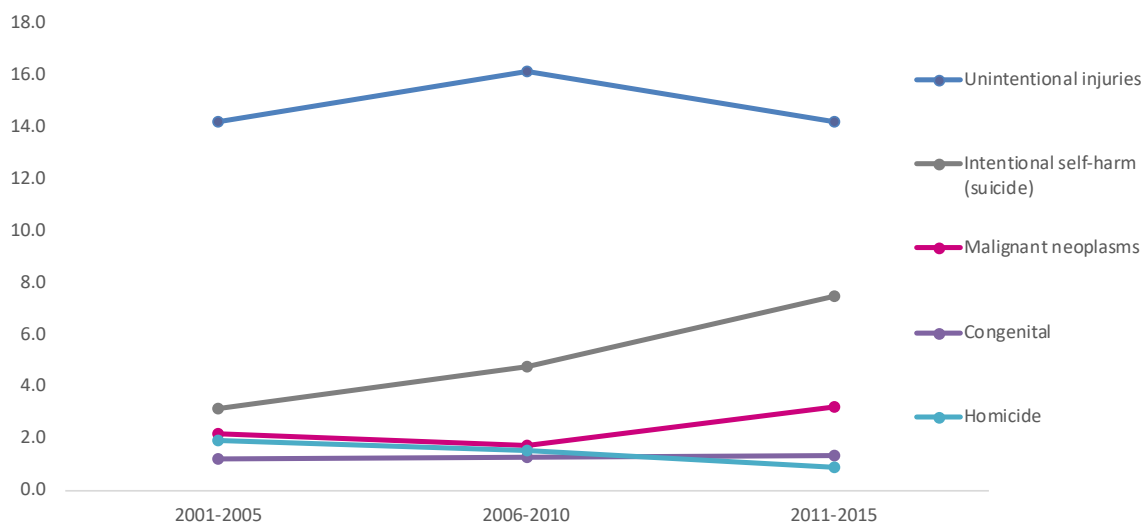
Injuries are the leading cause of death for women of childbearing age (18 to 44 years) (Table 1).¹ Injuries can have a dramatic impact on a woman’s ability to lead an active, fulfilling life and most injuries can be prevented. On average in Utah, one woman of childbearing age dies of violence and/or injury every two days.¹

Table 1: Leading causes of death for women of child bearing age (18-44 years), Utah, 2014-2016

Rank	Cause of Death	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000 Population
1	Unintentional injuries	401	23.1
2	Intentional self-harm (Suicide)	220	12.7
3	Malignant neoplasms	210	12.1
4	Diseases of heart	68	3.9
5	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	46	2.7
6	Diabetes mellitus	33	1.9
7	Assault (homicide)	27	1.6

For the past 10 years, unintentional injuries have been the leading cause of death for women of childbearing age in Utah (Figure 1)¹. The rate of unintentional injury deaths decreased 43.9 percent using this time period while the suicide rate increased 37.6 percent (Figure 1)¹.

Figure 1: Rate of death for women of childbearing age (18-44 years) by leading causes, Utah, 2001-2015



Women of Child Bearing Age Injuries and Deaths, Utah, 2014-2016

Among women of childbearing age, poisoning was the leading cause of unintentional injury death (**Table 2**)¹ and the leading method of suicide death (**Table 3**)¹.

Table 2: Leading causes of unintentional injury death for women of childbearing age (18-44 years), Utah, 2014-2016

Rank	Cause of Death	Number
1	Poisoning	257
2	Motor vehicle crash	108
3	Fall	13

Table 3: Leading methods of suicide deaths for women of childbearing age (18-44 years), Utah, 2014-2016

Rank	Method of Suicide	Number
1	Poisoning	83
2	Firearm	64
3	Suffocation	56

Unintentional injuries were the 2nd leading cause of hospitalizations or women of childbearing age. Intentional self-harm was the 3rd leading cause of hospitalizations in women of child bearing age (**Table 4**).² Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of emergency department visits in women of child bearing age and the highest total charges for emergency department visits (**Table 5**).²

Table 4: Leading causes of hospitalizations for women of childbearing age (18-44 years), Utah, 2012-2014

Rank	Cause of Hospitalization	Number	Crude Rate per 10,000 Population	Total Charges	Average Charges
1	Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	149,649	886	\$1,392,948,616	\$9,308
2	Unintentional injuries	3,680	21.8	\$113,994,224	\$30,977
3	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	2,563	15.2	\$39,051,550	\$15,237
4	Septicemia	2,459	14.6	\$84,297,826	\$34,281
5	Diabetes mellitus	1,438	8.5	\$27,100,968	\$18,846
22	Assault (homicide)	156	0.9	\$4,389,553	\$28,138

Table 5: Leading causes of emergency department visits for women of childbearing age (18-44 years), Utah 2012-2014

Rank	Cause of Emergency Department Visits	Number	Crude Rate per 10,000 Population	Total Charges	Average Charges
1	Unintentional injuries	96,006	568.4	\$172,503,556	\$1,797
2	Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	64,723	383.2	\$147,400,036	\$2,277
3	Infections of kidney	9,477	56.1	\$27,990,333	\$2,954
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8,663	51.3	\$13,983,867	\$1,614
5	Assault (homicide)	5,537	32.8	\$13,327,216	\$2,406
8	Intentional self-Harm (suicide)	4,379	25.9	\$14,022,926	\$3,202

References

1 Utah Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health, 2007-2016 data queried via Utah's Indicator Based Information System for Public Health (IBIS-PH) [cited 2018 March].

2 Utah Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, Office of Health Care Statistics; Utah Emergency Department Encounter Database, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, Utah Department of Health, 2012-2014 data queried via Utah's Indicator Based Information System for Public Health (IBIS-PH) [cited 2018 March].



Our Mission is to provide trusted and comprehensive data and technical assistance related to violence and injury. This information helps promote partnerships and programs to prevent injuries and improve public health.