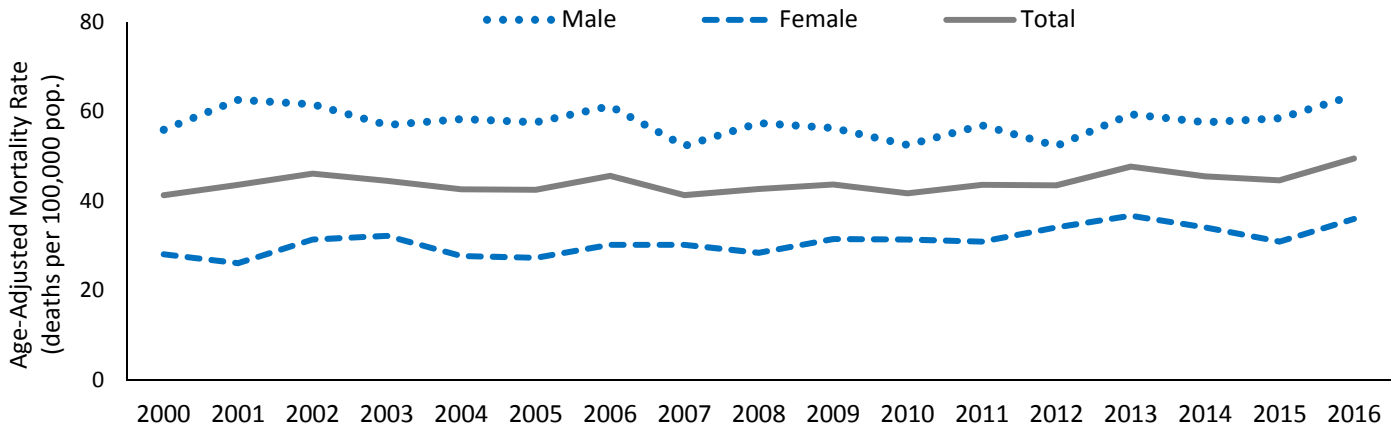


Accidental (Unintentional) Deaths



Accidental deaths, sometimes called unintentional deaths, are on the rise in Idaho. Since 2000, the rate of accidental deaths has increased 20%; 14% for males and 28% for females. Most of these deaths were the result of transport accidents, falls, poisoning, suffocation, and drowning. Accidental deaths are an important public health focus as many of these deaths can be prevented by use of safety devices and risk reduction education.

During 2012-2016, there were 46 accidental deaths per 100,000 population. Males accounted for the majority

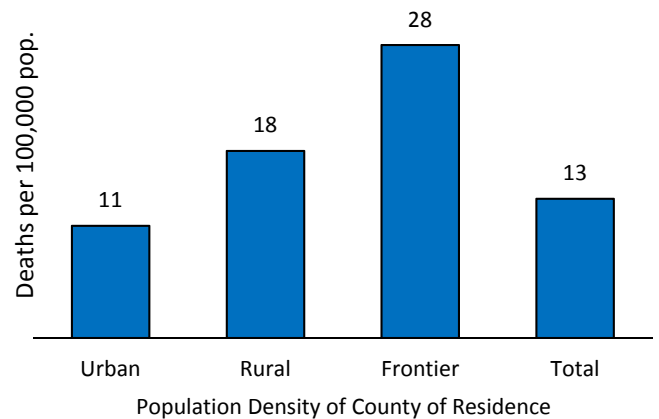
of accidental deaths. There were 1,510 accidental deaths for females (34 deaths per 100,000 females) and 2,302 for males (58 deaths per 100,000 males). The highest proportion of accidental deaths was for ages 1-19 (45% of deaths were accidental), followed by ages 20-65 (13% were accidental), age <1 (4% were accidental), and ages 65 and older (3% were accidental).

Nearly one-third of accidental deaths were from motor vehicle traffic accidents (13.4 deaths per 100,000 population). For ages 1-19, 53% of accidental deaths were from motor vehicle traffic accidents, and 36% of accidental deaths for ages 20-65 were from

IDAHO HIGHLIGHTS

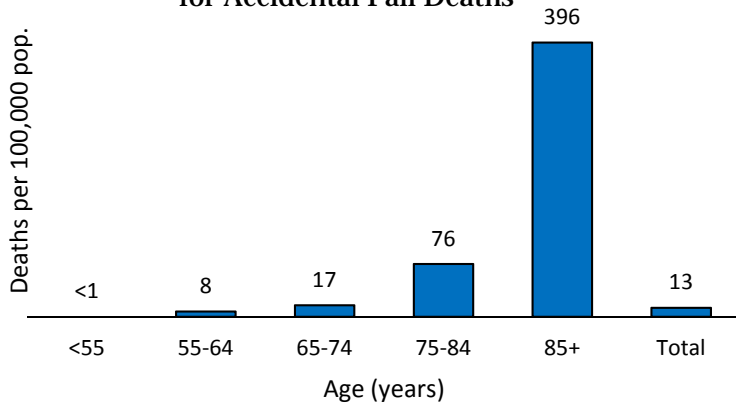
- The rate of accidental deaths **increased 20%** from 2000 to 2016
- There were **847** accidental deaths in **2016**
- During 2012-2016, 6% of all deaths were accidental equating to about **two accidental deaths per day**
- **Males** accounted for **60%** of accidental deaths
- **45%** of deaths for **ages 1-19** were accidental
- **29%** of accidental deaths were from **motor vehicle traffic accidents**; **28%** were from **falls**

Age-Adjusted Rates for Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Deaths by Population Density

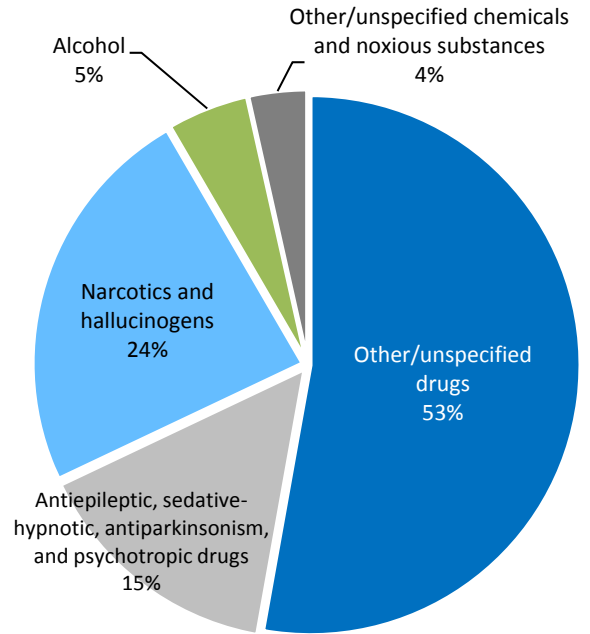


Urban: population center of at least 20,000, rural: ≥ 6.0 persons per square mile (without a population center of 20,000); and frontier: < 6.0 persons per square mile.

Age-Specific (Crude) Rates for Accidental Fall Deaths



Accidental Poisoning Deaths by Type of Substance



motor vehicle traffic accidents. The rate of motor vehicle traffic deaths varied by the density of the county of residence. Frontier counties had 2.5 times the rate of motor vehicle traffic deaths compared with urban counties.

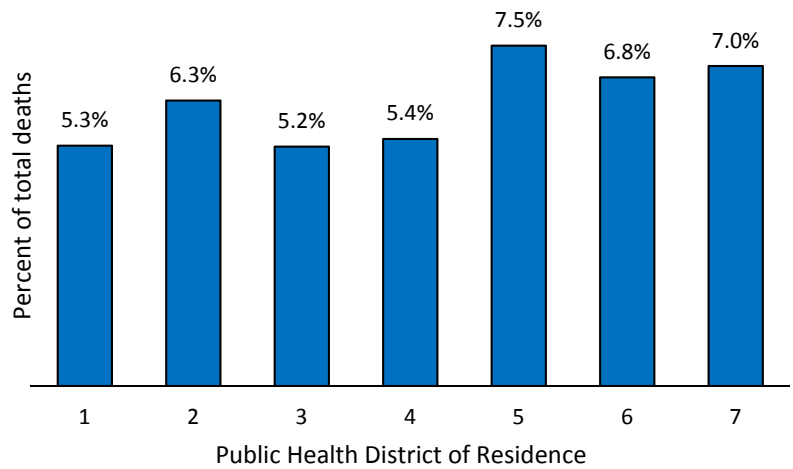
Nearly one-third of accidental deaths were from accidental falls (12.1 deaths per 100,000 population, age-adjusted). For ages 85 and older, there were 396 deaths from accidental falls per 100,000 population, 30 times the crude rate for Idaho.

Poisoning includes drugs, alcohol, and other chemicals and noxious substances. More than 20% of accidental deaths were due to poisoning. The majority (53%) of poisoning deaths were from other and unspecified drugs, followed by narcotics and hallucinogens (24%), while 5% were from alcohol. More than one-third of accidental deaths for ages 20-64 were due to poisoning.

Threats to breathing includes deaths due to strangulation, hanging, aspiration, and choking on food or object. These deaths accounted for 6% of accidental deaths for all ages; 83% for age<1 and 8% for age 65 and older.

Most drowning and submersion deaths occurred in natural water (58%), 25% did not specify the place of occurrence, 14% occurred in bath tubs, and 4% occurred in swimming pools. Further, for ages 1-19, 13% of accidental deaths were due to drowning.

Accidental Deaths by Public Health District



Accidental Deaths by Type of Accident and Age

Cause of Death	Age (years)				Total	Age-Adjusted	
	<1	1-19	20-64	65+		Rate	Percent
All Accidents	23	268	2,043	1,478	3,812	46.2	100%
Transport	2	167	846	263	1,278	15.7	34%
Motor Vehicle Traffic	1	141	732	218	1,092	13.4	29%
Other Transport	1	26	114	45	186	2.3	5%
Fall	0	3	129	915	1,047	12.1	27%
Poisoning	1	15	741	42	799	10.3	21%
Threats to Breathing	19	15	72	116	222	2.6	6%
Drowning/Submersion	1	34	60	18	113	1.4	3%
Other	0	34	195	124	353	-	9%

Rates are deaths per 100,000 population.

