

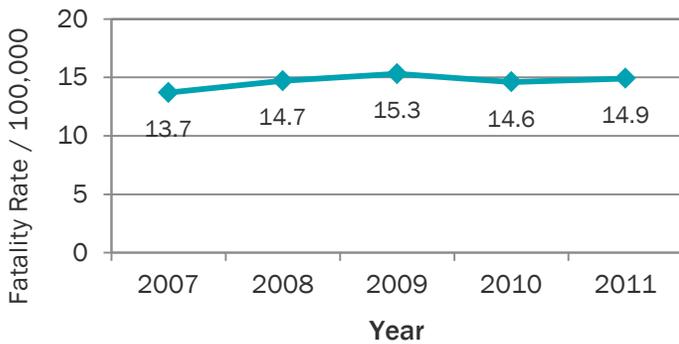


Florida Injury Facts Suicides & Self-Harm

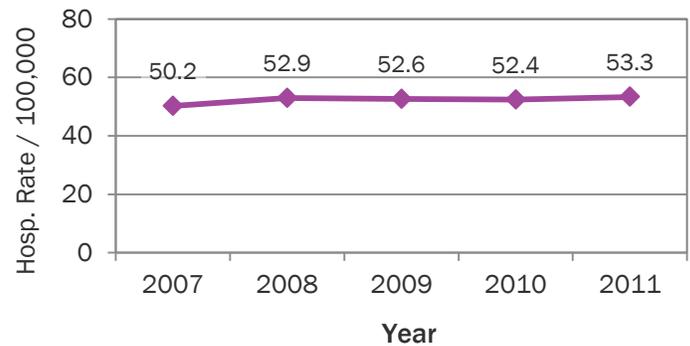
At A Glance

- Suicide is the act of taking one's own life by intentional self-harm or self-inflicted injury.
- Non-fatal self-inflicted injuries are more common, and not all self-inflicted injuries are suicide attempts.
- In 2011, there were 2,828 suicides and another 10,098 hospitalizations for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Year, 2007–2011**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2007–2011**

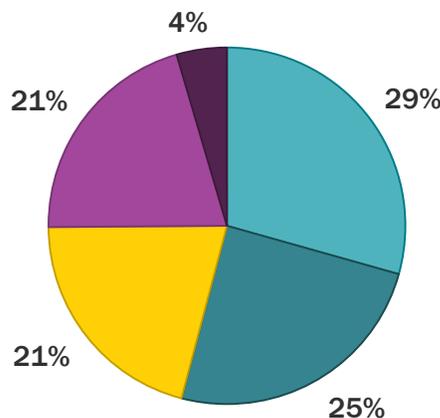


Economic Impact

In 2011:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$17,756; total charges exceeded \$300 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- 29% percent of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injury were self-pay or underinsured. Commercial Insurance was the payer source for 25%; Medicare and Medicaid were each the payer source for 21%.

**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2011**



Median Admission Charge
\$17,756
Total Admission Charges
> \$300 million

- Self-Pay/Under-Insured
- Commercial Insurance
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Other

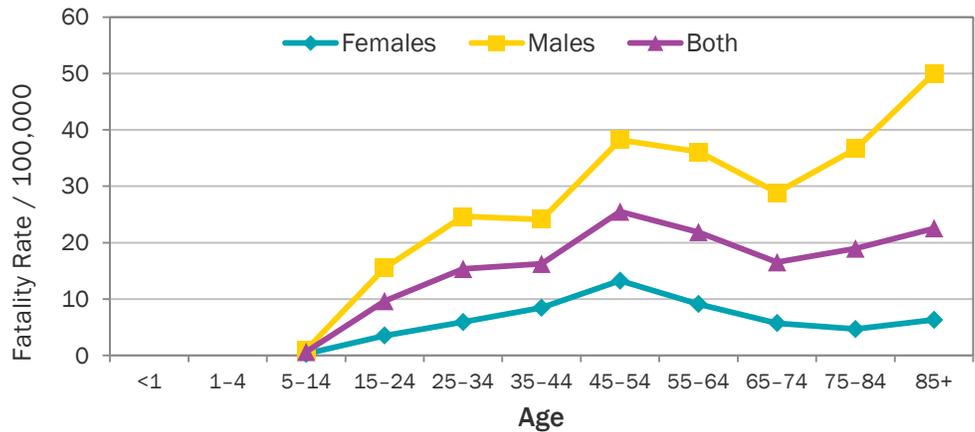


Who Is Injured?

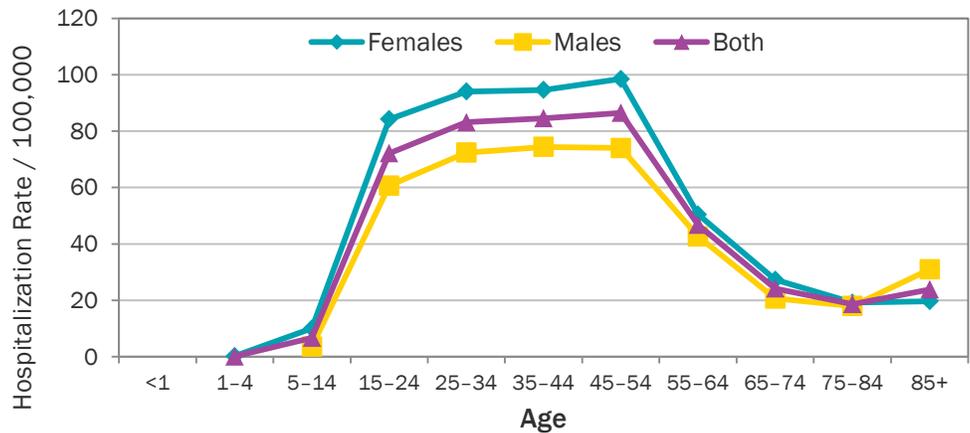
In 2011:

- The suicide rate among males steadily increased from age 15 through age 54, decreased from age 55 through 74, then increased rapidly after age 74.
- The suicide rate among females steadily increased from age 15 through age 54, decreased through age 84, and rose slightly in the 85-years-and-older group.
- Overall, males 85 years and older had the highest rate of suicide, while females aged 45–54 had the highest rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injury.
- The suicide rate among males was 3.7 times the rate among females, while the non-fatal hospitalization rate was 30% higher among females than among males.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011



Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011



- Males accounted for 78% of suicides, but only 43% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 22% of the deaths and 57% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 83% of suicides and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11% and Other Non-Whites accounted for 6%.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2011

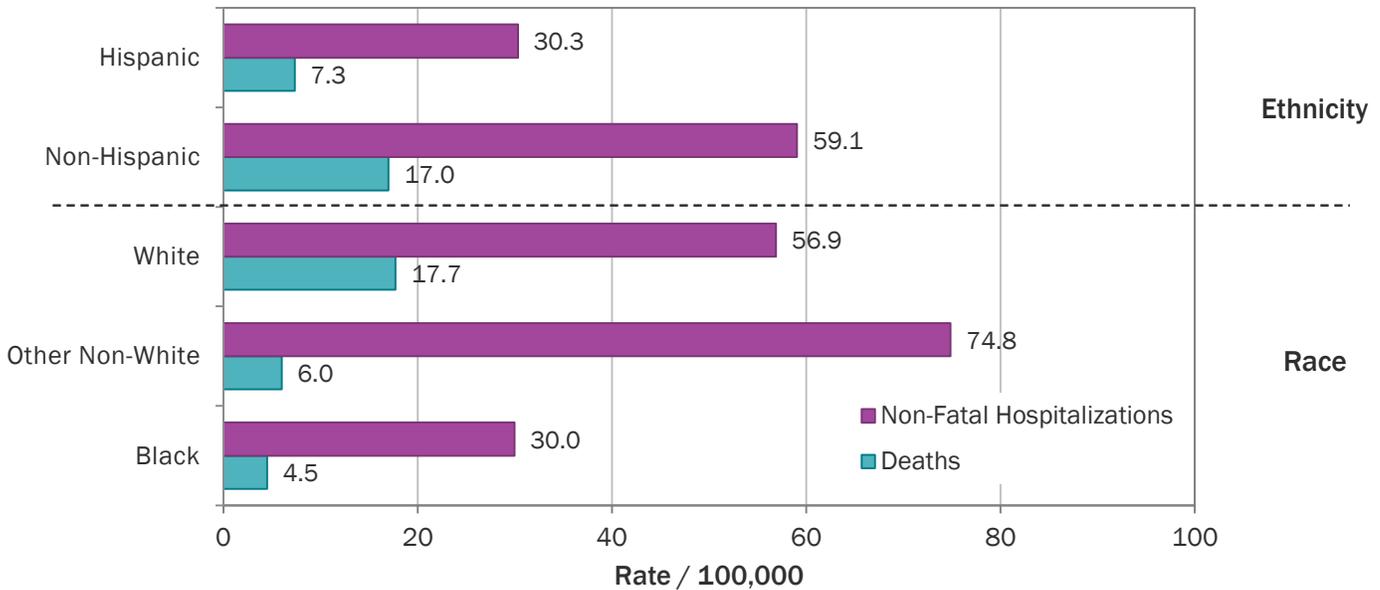
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	617	2,211	2,631	140	57	2,828
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	5,781	4,317	103,223	13,252	7,959	10,098

*Some records have unknown sex or race; categories may not add up to total.

In 2011:

- In 2011, Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of suicide and non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations than Hispanic residents, 2.3 times and 1.9 times higher, respectively.
- White residents had the highest suicide rate, while Other Non-White residents had the highest non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate.
- The suicide rate among White residents was 2.9 times as high as the rate among Black residents.

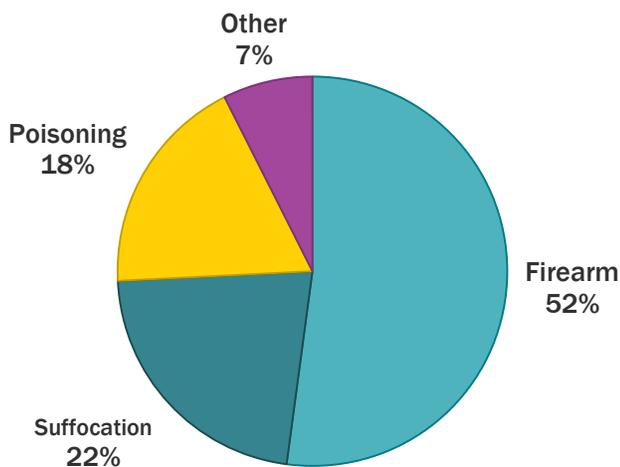
Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2011



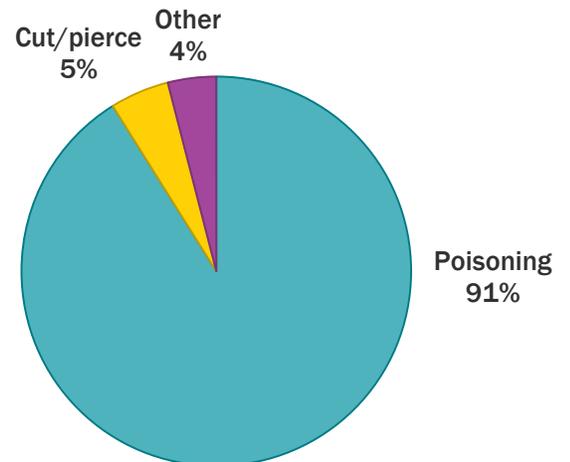
Suicide & Self-Harm Injury Causes

In 2011 overall, firearms were the leading mechanism, or means, of suicides, while poisoning was the leading mechanism of non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2011



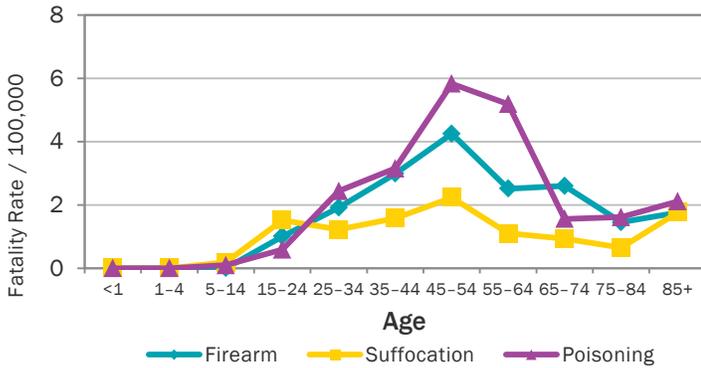
Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2011



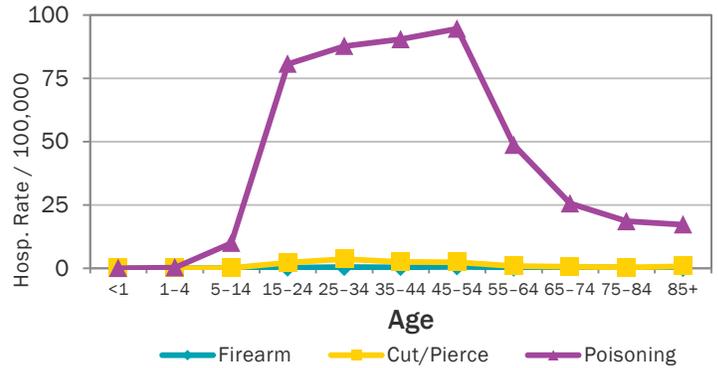
In 2011, among **female** residents:

- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries among ages 35 and older. Firearm was the leading mechanism for ages 15–34.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. Residents ages 35–54 had the highest rates.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2011



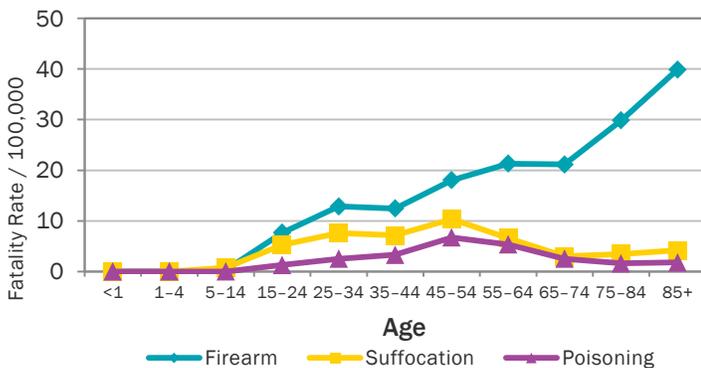
Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2011



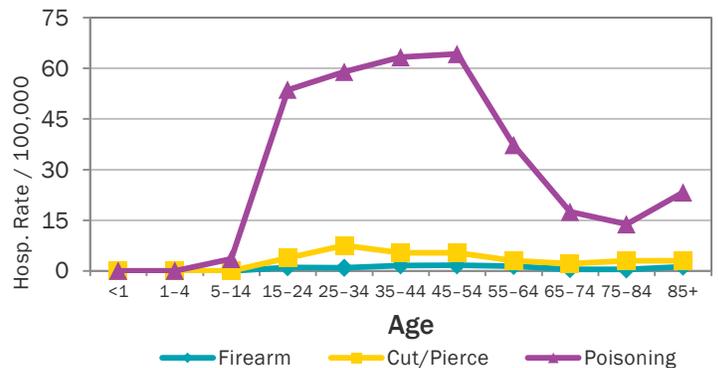
In 2011, among **male** residents:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries among all ages over 14 years.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism on non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. Residents ages 35–44 had the highest rate.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2011



Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Select Mechanisms and Age, Florida Residents, 2011



Information And Prevention Resources

- Florida Statewide Office of Suicide Prevention: www.helppromotehope.com
- Florida Suicide Prevention Coalition: <http://floridasuicideprevention.org>
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-TALK (8255): www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

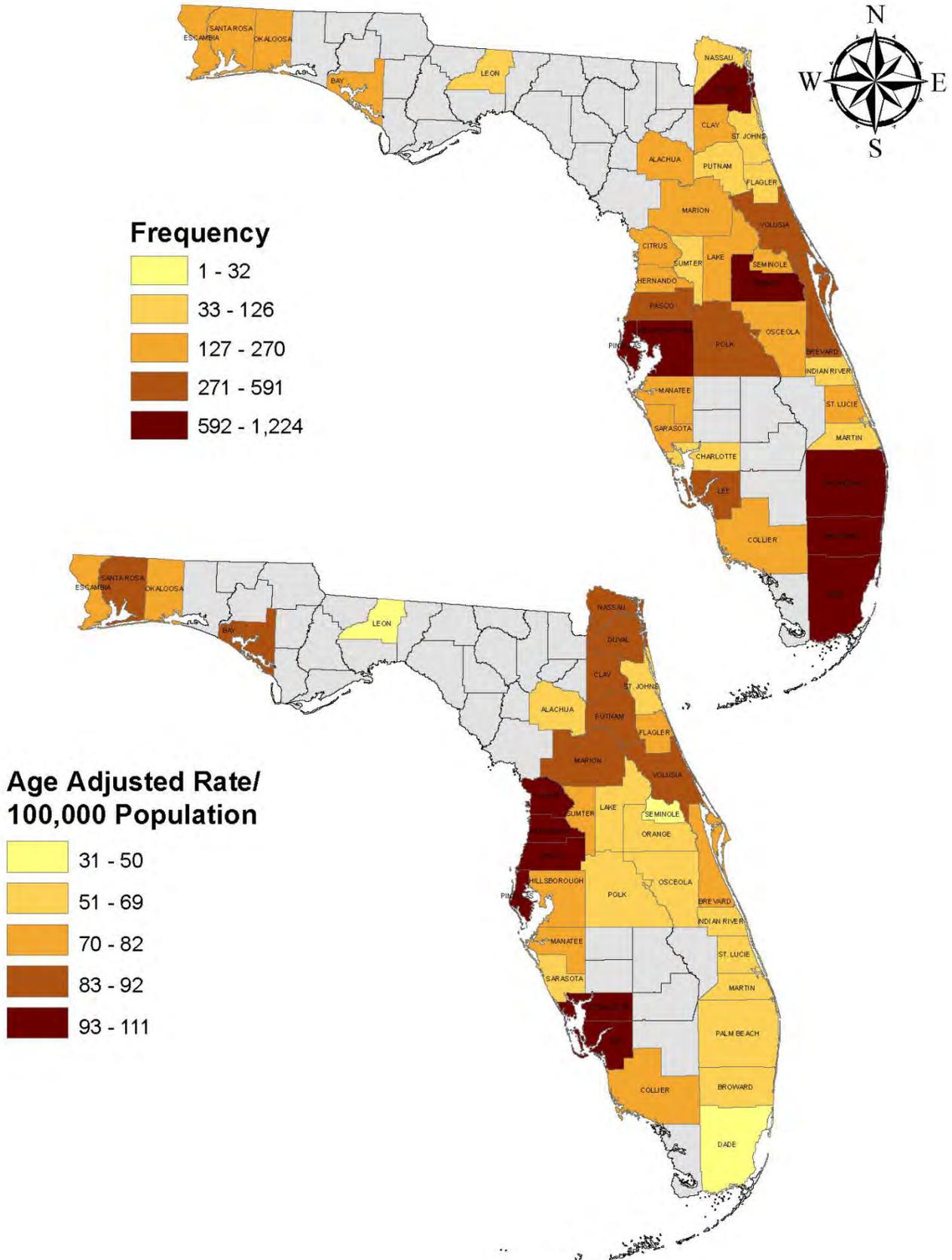
Data Sources and Case Definitions

Suicides: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X60–X84, Y87.0

Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Self-Inflicted External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E950–E959

County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2011



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2011

