

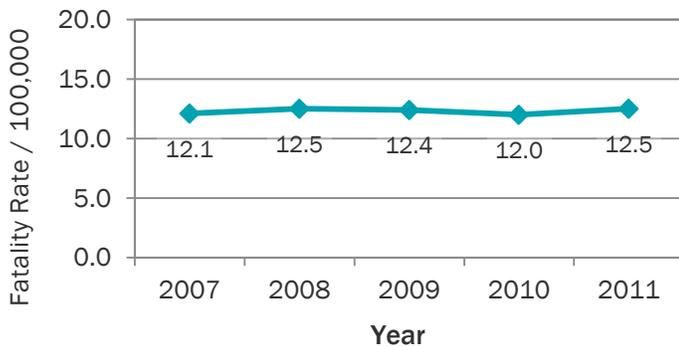


Florida Injury Facts Firearms

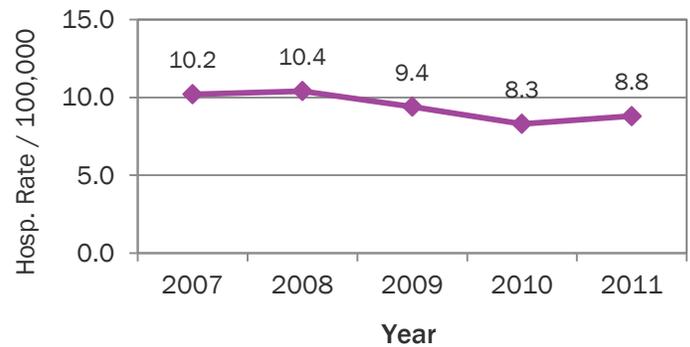
At A Glance

- Firearms are the second leading cause of injury death among Florida residents ages 10–24 and 55+. They are the third-leading cause of injury death overall.
- In 2011, 2,364 Florida residents died due to firearm injuries; there were an additional 1,658 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.
- In 2011, residents ages 15–24 made up 16% of the deaths and 39% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.

**Fatal Firearm Injuries,
by Year, 2007–2011**



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

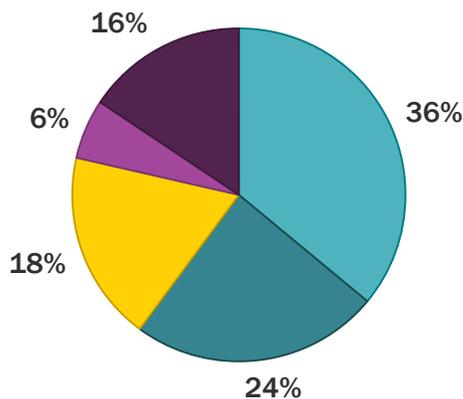


Economic Impact

In 2011:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$55,595; total charges exceeded \$177 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- The payer sources for a large portion of these hospitalizations (60%) were self-pay/underinsured or Medicaid.

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



Median Admission Charge	\$55,595
Total Admission Charges	> \$177 million

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

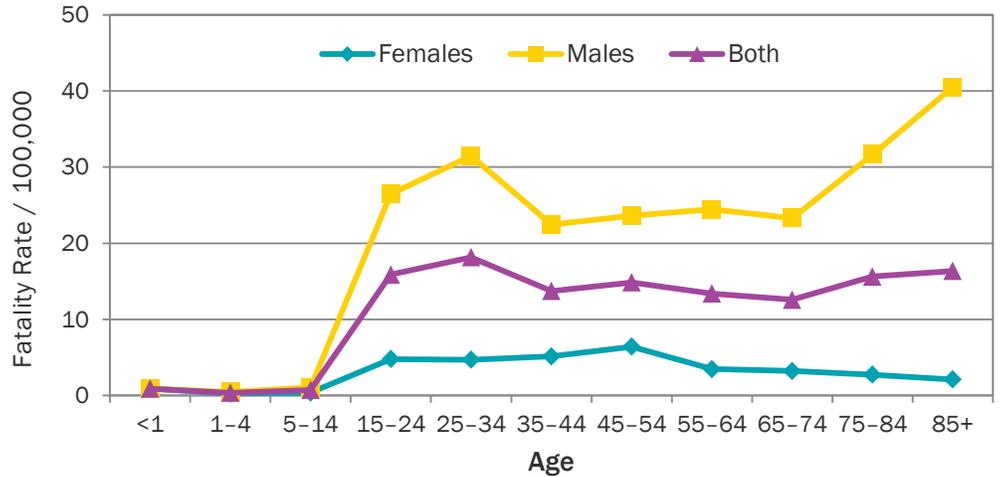


Who Is Injured?

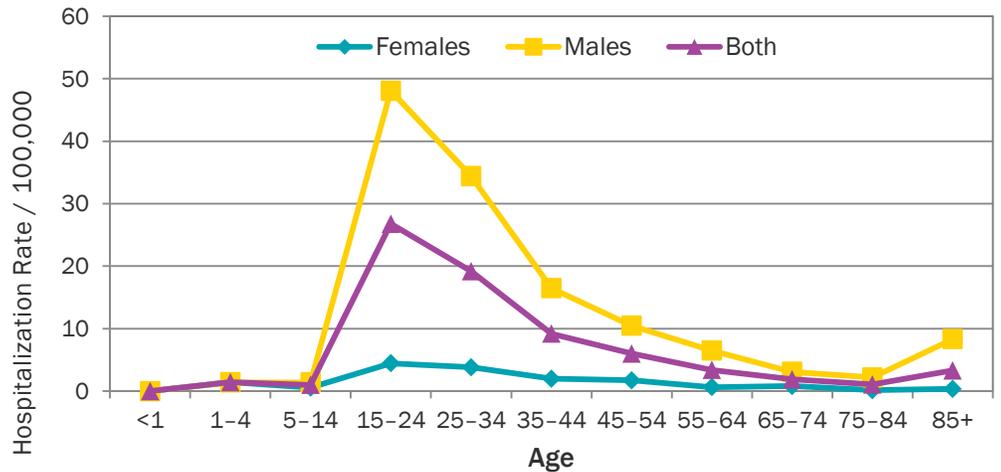
In 2011:

- In 2011, Florida residents ages 25–34 had the highest rate of fatal firearm injuries while residents ages 15–24 had the highest rate of non-fatal hospitalization.
- The fatal firearm injury and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 5.5 and 8.4 times the rates among females, respectively.
- In older age groups, firearm fatality rates remained high while non-fatal hospitalization rates decreased.

Fatal Firearm Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011



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



- Males accounted for 84% of injury deaths and 89% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 16% of the deaths and 11% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 60% of injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 36% and Other Non-Whites accounted for 3%.

Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2011

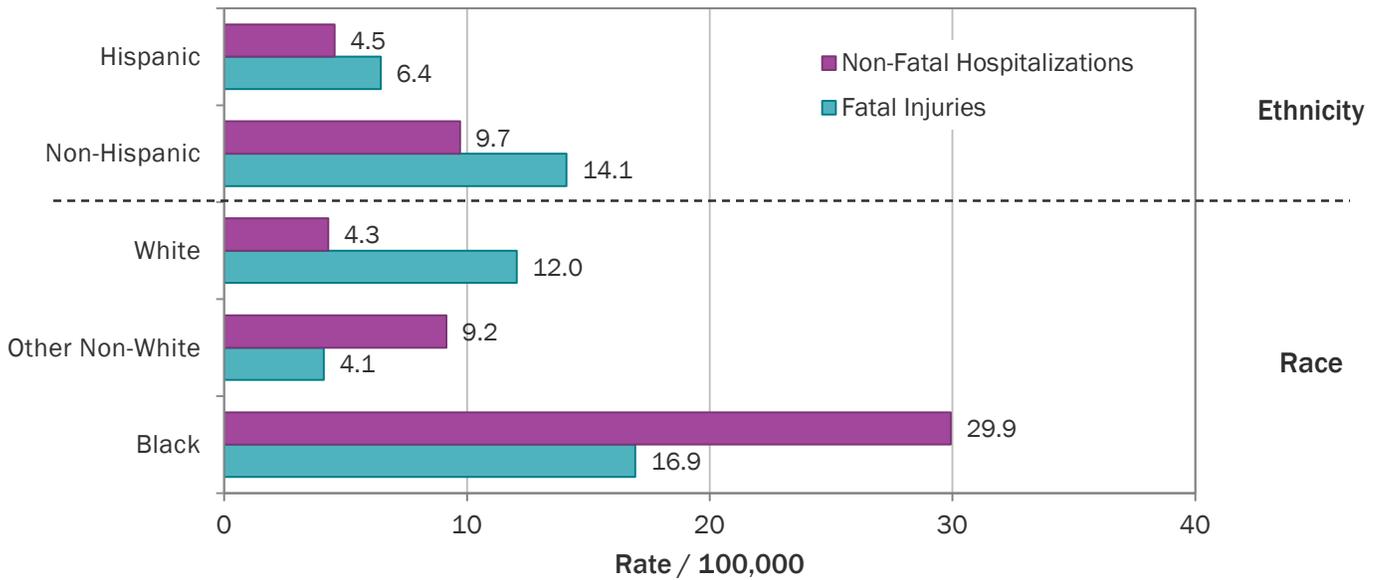
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	366	1,995	1,791	528	39	2,364
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	175	1,483	638	933	87	1,658

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

In 2011:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of both fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations compared to Hispanic residents, about two times higher each.
- Black residents had the highest rates of fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations. White residents had the lowest non-fatal hospitalization rate while Other Non-White residents had the lowest fatality rate

Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2011



Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 Due to Fatal Firearm Injuries, Florida Residents, 2011

Age	< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
YPLL-75	150	220	1,007	21,122	19,261	11,713	10,274	5,190	1,324

- 55% of individuals who died prematurely due to a fatal firearm injury each lost 25 or more years of potential life. As a group, residents aged 15-24 lost the most total years of potential life. Years of potential life lost is a measure of premature death before age 75.

Intent Of Firearm Deaths & Injuries

In 2011,

- 62% of firearm deaths were suicides and 35% were homicides. However, 59% of non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations were assaults while only 7% were self-inflicted.
- Fatal firearm injuries were more often self-inflicted while non-fatal firearm injuries were more often inflicted by another person through assault and unintentionally.

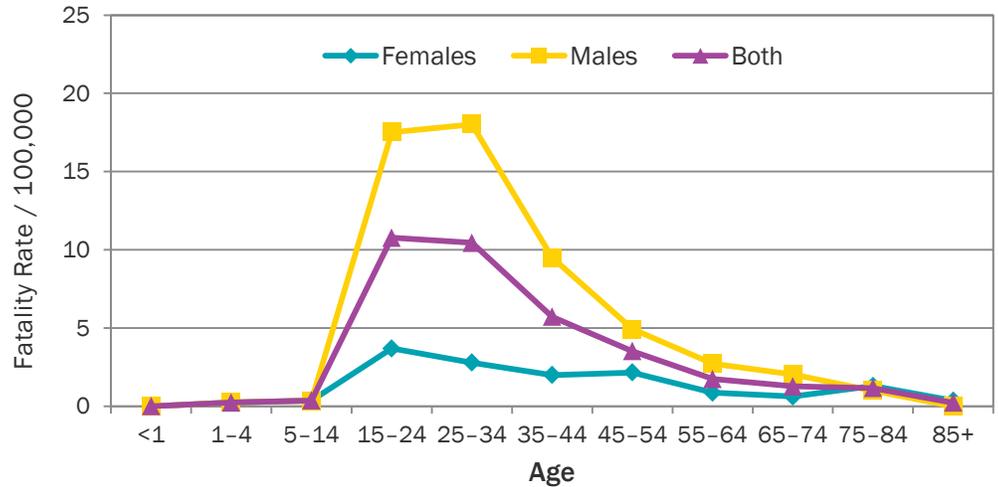
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2011

	Unintentional	Suicide/ Self-Inflicted	Homicide/ Assault	Undetermined	Other	Total
Deaths	42	1,474	827	13	8	2,364
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	462	115	975	70	36	1,658

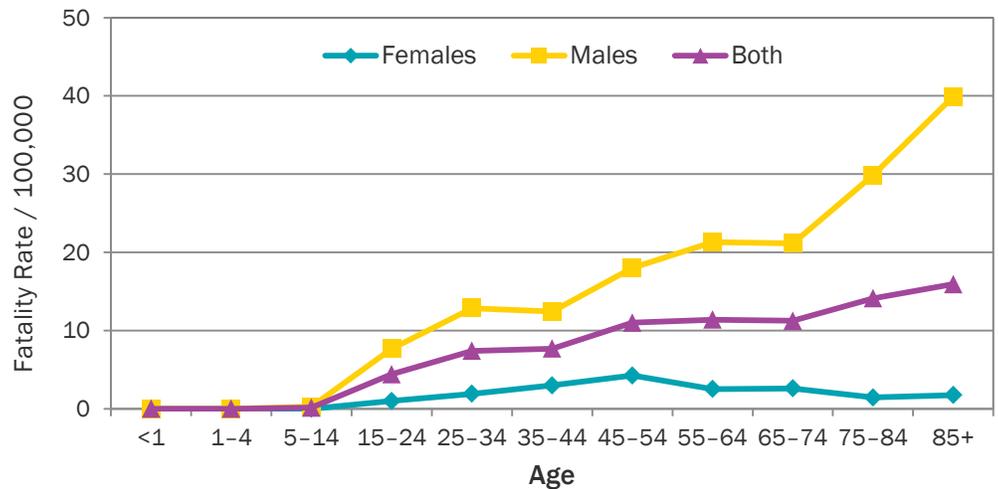
In 2011:

- Males ages 25–34 had the highest rates of firearm homicides while males ages 85+ had the highest rate of firearm suicides.
- The firearm homicide and suicide rates among males were 4.3 and 6.4 times higher than among females, respectively.

**Firearm Homicides,
by Age and Sex, Florida
Residents, 2011**



**Firearm Suicides,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents, 2011**



Information And Prevention Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html>
- U.S. Department of Justice, Prevent Youth Violence: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/youthviolenceprevention.htm>
- National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center: <http://www.safeyouth.gov/Pages/Home.aspx>

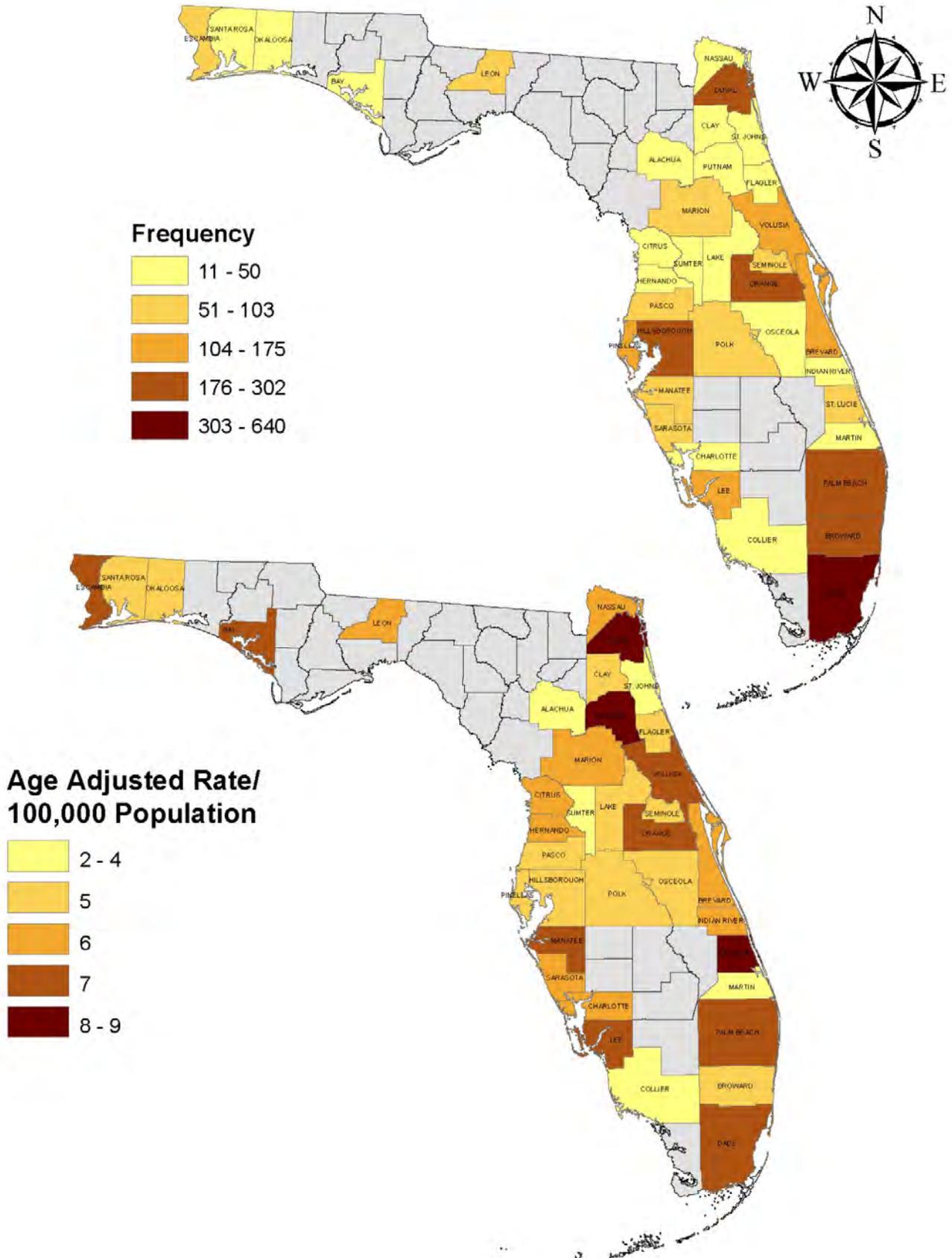
Data Sources and Case Definitions

Firearm Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, Y35.0

Non-Fatal Firearm Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Firearm External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E922.0.3, .8, .9, E955.0–.4, E965.0–.4, E979.4, E985.0–.4, E970

County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2011



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2011

