There were 101 deaths from unintentional drowning. 60% of these deaths were children ages 1–4. Nationally, drowning is the leading cause of death in this age group. Florida’s rate is the highest in the U.S. (2016).

There were 107 non-fatal hospitalizations from unintentional drowning. Children ages 1–4 accounted for 63% of these hospitalizations.

EVERYONE IN THE FAMILY SHOULD KNOW HOW TO SWIM.

WATCH Designate an adult water watcher when children are around or in the pool.

USE BARRIERS Make your home pool safer with a 4-sided fence that includes alarms, gates and locks.

EDUCATE Teach children how to swim. Not every child is ready to swim at the same age so ask your family doctor.

BE READY Learn CPR and get re-certified every 2 years. Keep a phone and safety equipment near the pool.

Most infant drownings occur in bathtubs and buckets. Children ages 1–4 are more likely to drown in home swimming pools. Children 5+ are most likely to drown in natural bodies of water.

Black children ages 5–19 are 5.5 times more likely to drown in a pool than their white peers.

31% Deaths & Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations Combined
69% Deaths & Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations Combined
56% Deaths & Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations Combined
29% Deaths & Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations Combined
13% Deaths & Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations Combined

$12,400 was the median admission charge for drowning-related, non-fatal injury hospitalizations.
$4.2 million was the total charges exceeded this amount.
1 day was the median length of stay.

WHO PAID?
Medicaid, 60%
Commercial insurance, 33%

*Effective October 1, 2015, the hospital record coding system transitioned to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM). Increases or decreases could be a result of coding changes. Results may be subject to change. Proposed definitions for drowning hospitalizations do not include watercraft and water-transport-related drowning.