At A Glance

- Firearms are the third leading cause of injury death overall, and the second leading cause of injury deaths among ages 35–65+.
- In 2012, 2,457 Florida residents died due to firearm injuries; there were an additional 1,714 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.
- In 2012, residents ages 15–24 made up 16% of deaths and 39% of non-fatal hospitalizations.

Economic Impact

In 2012:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations was $58,617; total charges exceeded $193 million. The median length of stay was four days.
- The payer source for a large portion of these hospitalizations (64%) were self-pay/underinsured or Medicaid.
Who Is Injured?

In 2012:

- Florida residents, ages 15–24 had the highest rate of fatal firearm injuries under the age of 85+. Residents ages 15–24 had the highest rate of non-fatal hospitalizations.
- The fatal firearm injury and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males was 6.1 and 8.7 times higher than among females, respectively.
- In older age groups, firearm fatality rates remained high while non-fatal hospitalization rates decreased.

Males accounted for 86% of firearm injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalization combined. Females accounted for 14%.

White residents accounted for 58% of firearm deaths and non-fatal hospitalization combined. Black residents accounted for 37% and Other Non-White residents accounted for 4%.

### Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Other Non-White</th>
<th>Both Sexes, All Races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Fatal Hospitalizations</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some records have unknown sex or race; categories may not add up to total.*
In 2012:
- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates for both fatal injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations compared to Hispanic residents, about two times higher each.
- Black residents had the highest rates of fatal injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations. White residents had the lowest non-fatal hospitalization rate while Other Non-White residents had the lowest fatality rate.

### Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75
**Due to Fatal Firearm Injuries, Florida Residents, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>&lt; 1</th>
<th>1–4</th>
<th>5–14</th>
<th>15–24</th>
<th>25–34</th>
<th>35–44</th>
<th>45–54</th>
<th>55–64</th>
<th>65–74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YPLL—75</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>22,118</td>
<td>17,674</td>
<td>12,211</td>
<td>11,088</td>
<td>5,715</td>
<td>1,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 62% of individuals who died prematurely due to a fatal firearm injury each lost 25 or more years of potential life. As a group, residents ages 15–24 lost the most total years of potential life. Years of potential life lost is a measure of premature death before age 74.

### Intent Of Firearm Deaths & Injuries

In 2012:
- 63% of firearm deaths were suicides and 35% were homicides. However, 59% of non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations were assaults while only 6% 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.
In 2012:

- Males ages 15–24 had the highest rate of firearm homicides while males ages 85+ had the highest rate of firearm suicides.
- The firearm homicide and suicide rates among males were 4.4 and 7.4 times higher than among females, respectively.

**Information And Prevention Resources**

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention: [www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html)
- U.S. Department of Justice, Prevent Youth Violence: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/youthviolenceprevention.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/youthviolenceprevention.htm)
- National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center: [www.safeyouth.gov/Pages/Home.aspx](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
Florida Injury Facts // Firearms

County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties
Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2012

* Rural — An area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile, or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.