

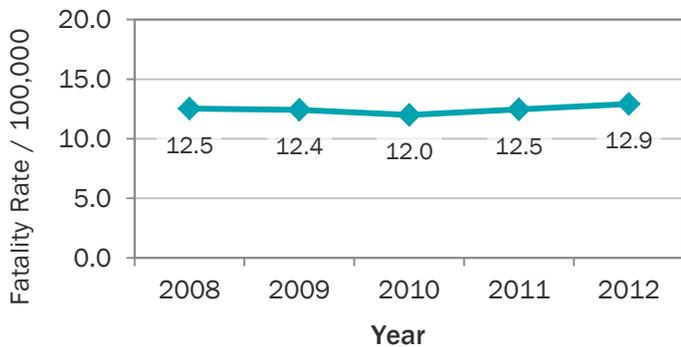


Florida Injury Facts Firearms

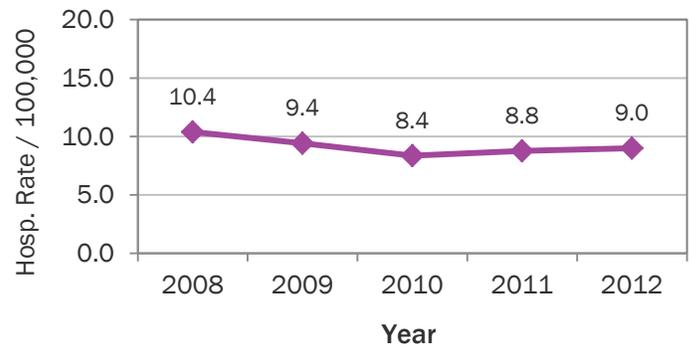
At A Glance

- 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.

Fatal Firearm Injuries, by Year, 2008–2012



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2008–2012

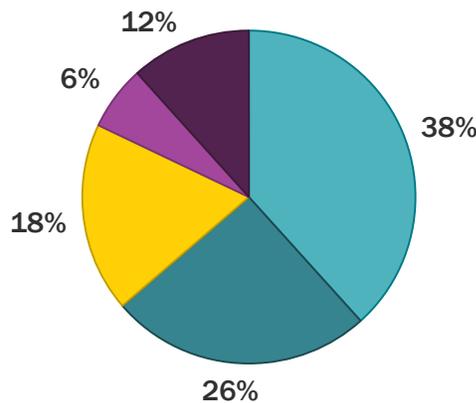


Economic Impact

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.

Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2012



Median Admission Charge	\$58,617
Total Admission Charges	> \$193 million

- Self-Pay/Underinsured
- Medicaid
- Commercial Insurance
- Medicare
- Other

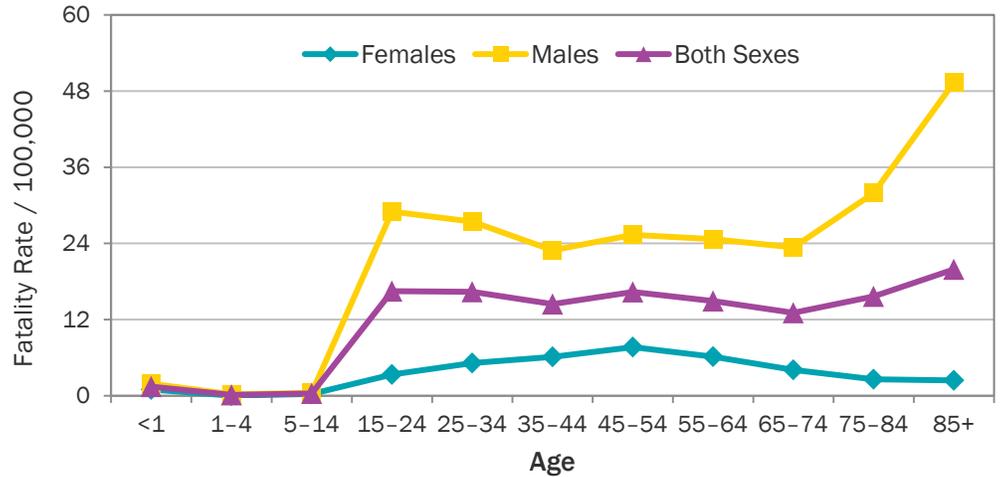


Who Is Injured?

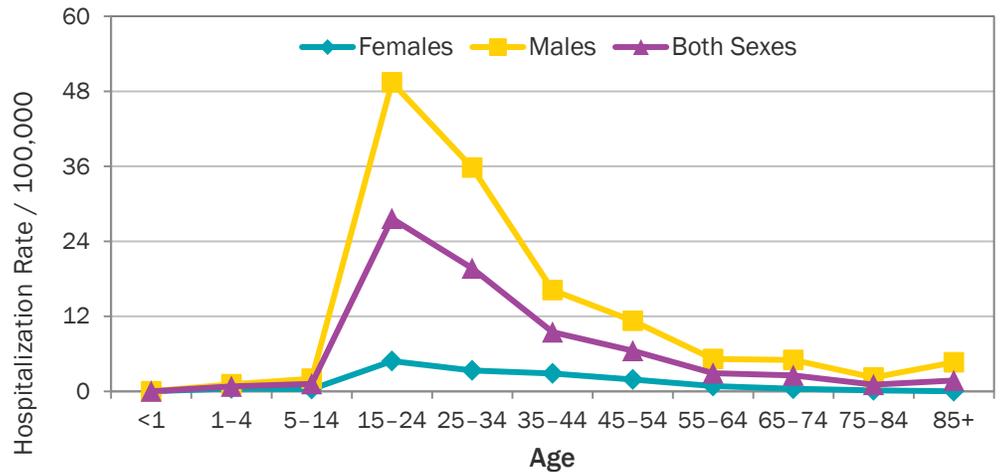
In 2012:

- 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 hospitalizations rates decreased.

Fatal Firearm Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



- 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

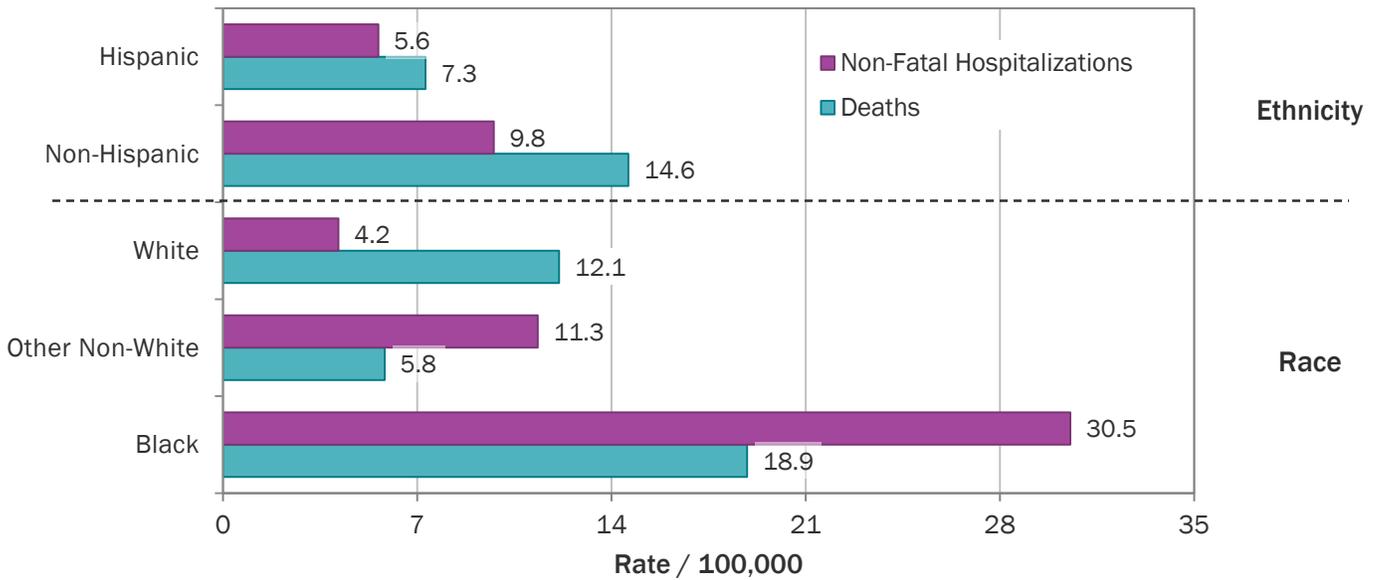
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	426	2,031	1,806	595	56	2,457
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	179	1,535	621	962	109	1,714

*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.

Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2012



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

Age	< 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
YPLL-75	225	73	505	22,118	17,674	12,211	11,088	5,715	1,469

- 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.

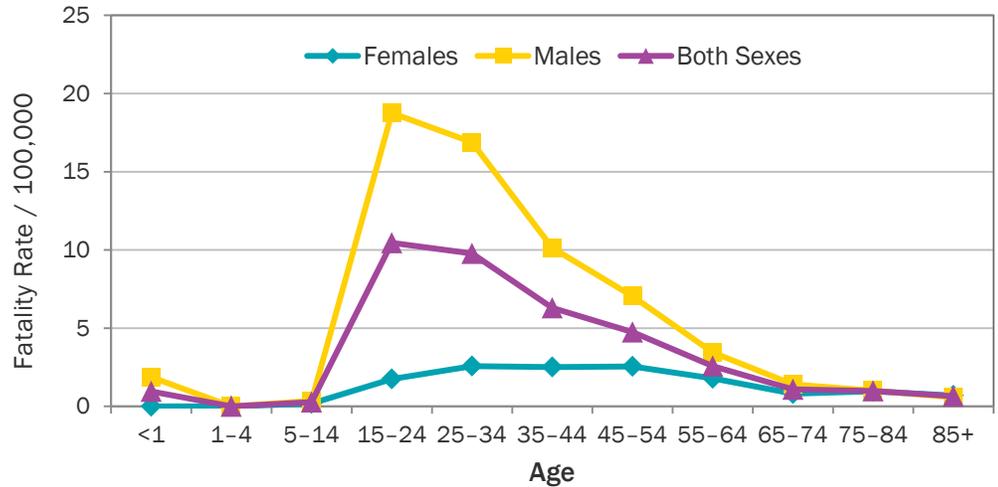
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2012

	Unintentional	Suicide/ Self-Inflicted	Homicide/ Assault	Undetermined	Other	Total
Deaths	25	1,538	870	9	15	2,457
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	510	96	1,009	69	30	1,714

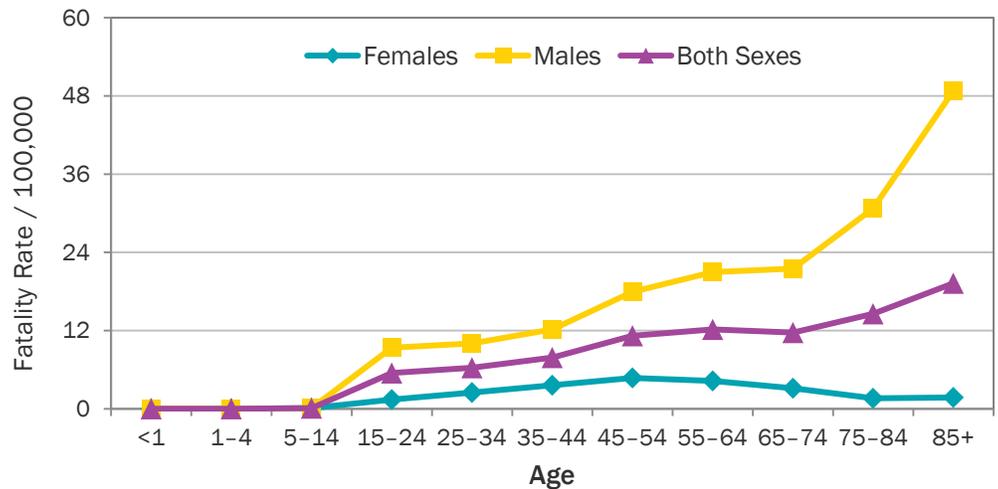
In 2012:

- 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.

**Firearm Homicides,
by Age and Sex, Florida
Residents, 2012**



**Firearm Suicides,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents, 2012**



Information And Prevention Resources

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

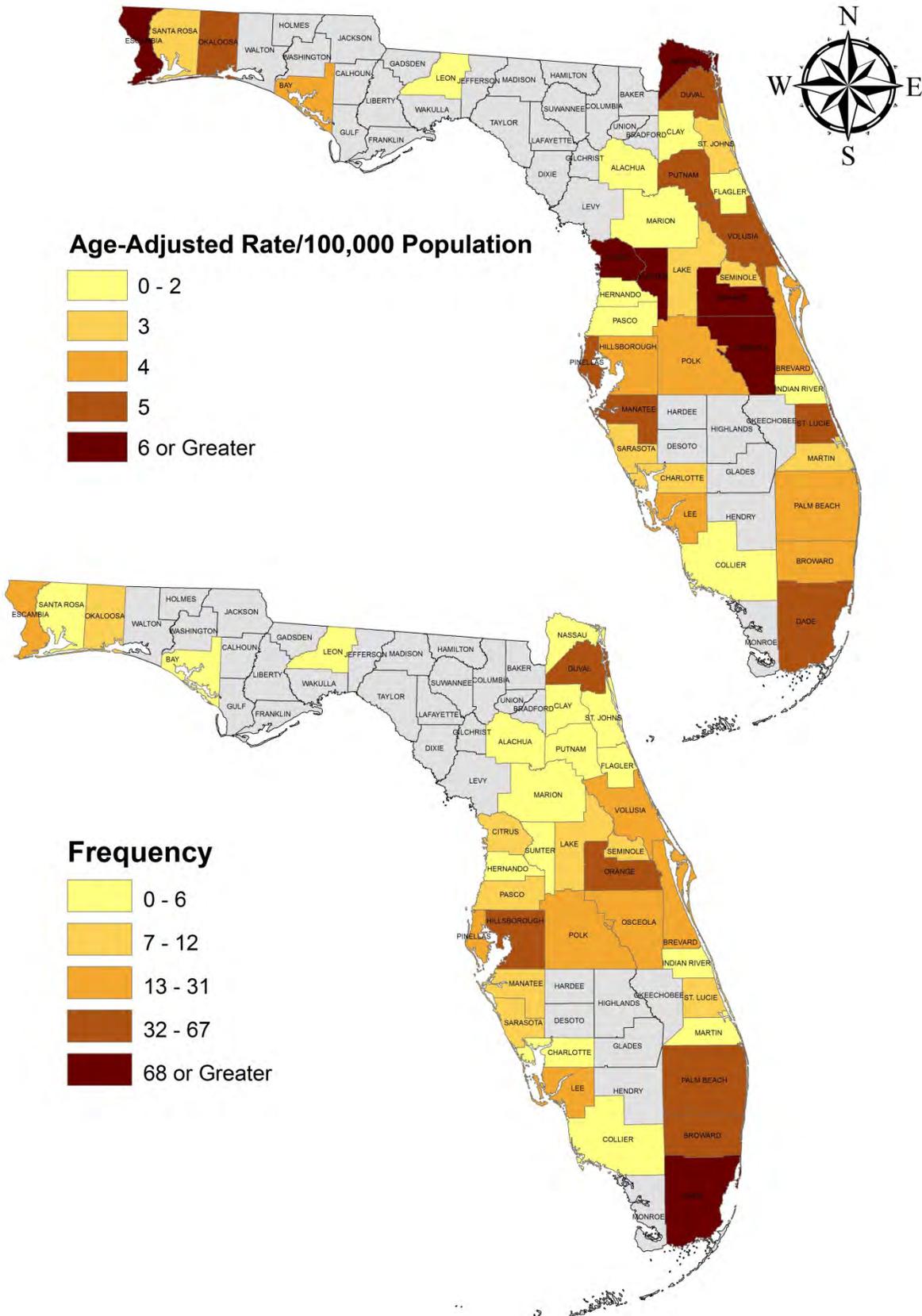
Data Sources and Case Definitions

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

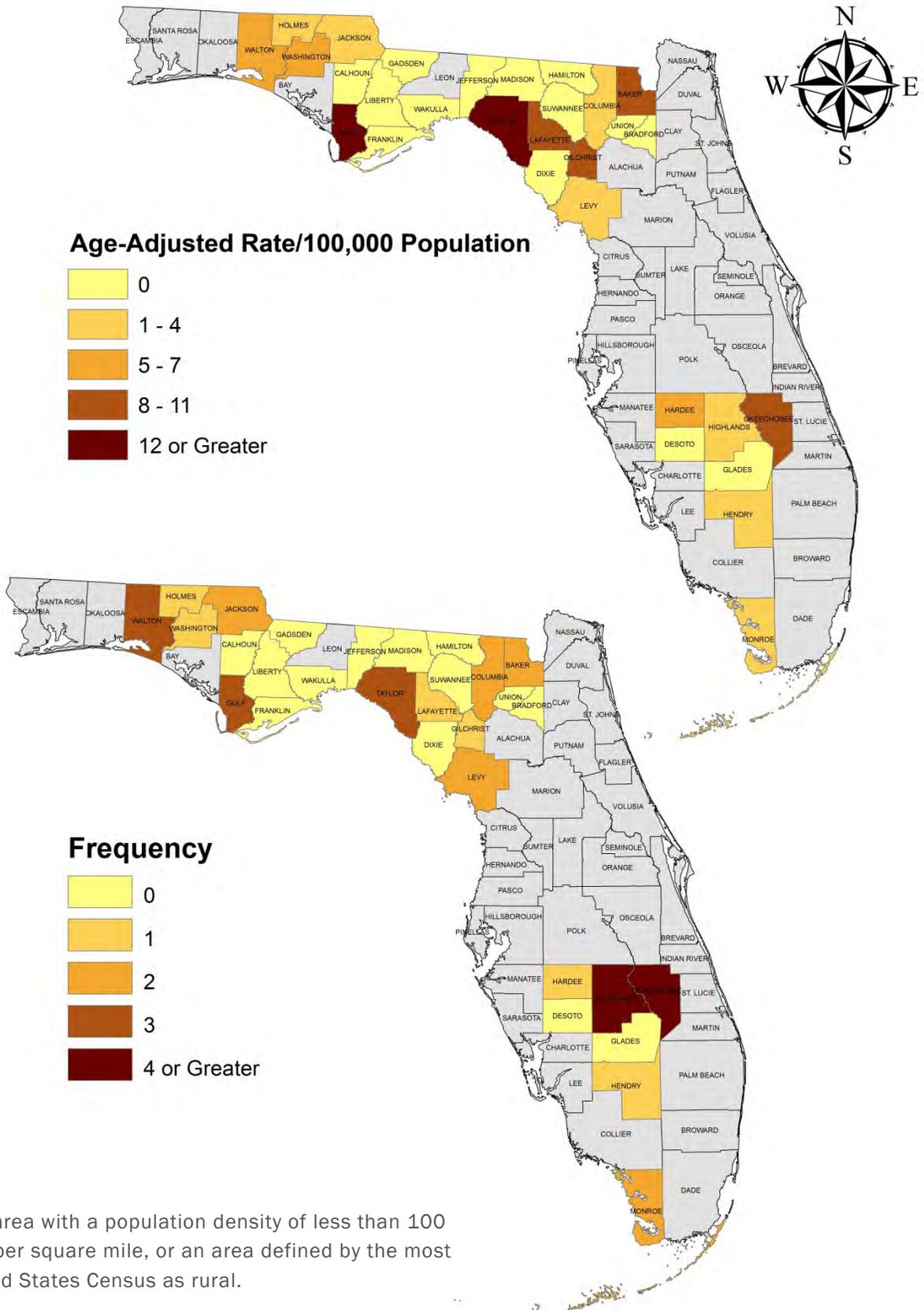
County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2012



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.