

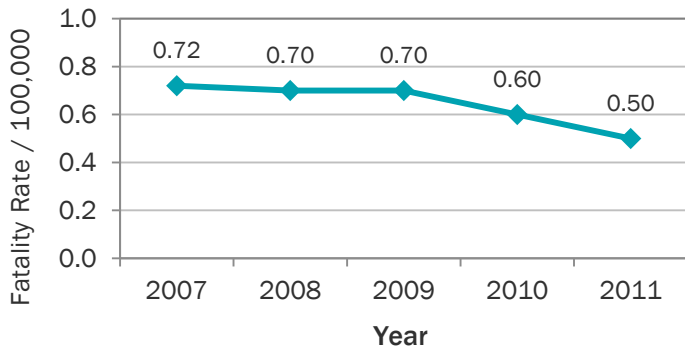


# Florida Injury Facts Unintentional Fires

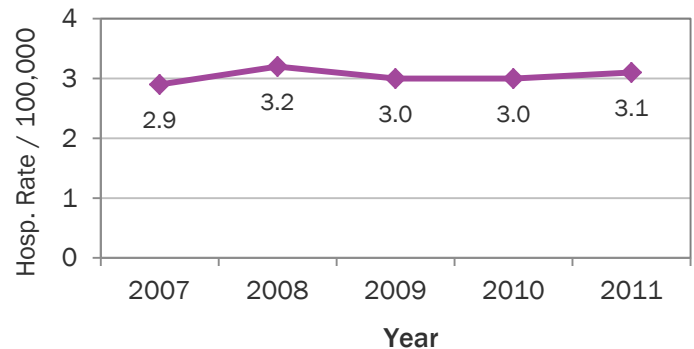
## At A Glance

- Unintentional fire-related injuries are those occurring from exposure to smoke, fire, or flames and can include burns, poisonings, smoke inhalation, and other injuries.
- In 2011, 94 Florida residents died from unintentional fire-related injuries; there were an additional 584 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Year, 2007-2011**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2007-2011**

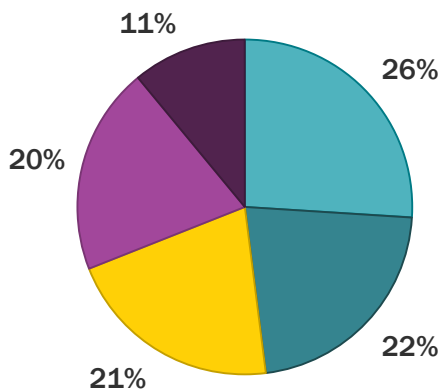


## Economic Impact

In 2011:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$35,739; total charges exceeded \$57 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- Medicaid was the payer source for 26% of these hospitalizations; commercial insurance was responsible for 22%.

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2011**



Median Admission Charge	
	\$35,739
Total Admission Charges	
	> \$57 million

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

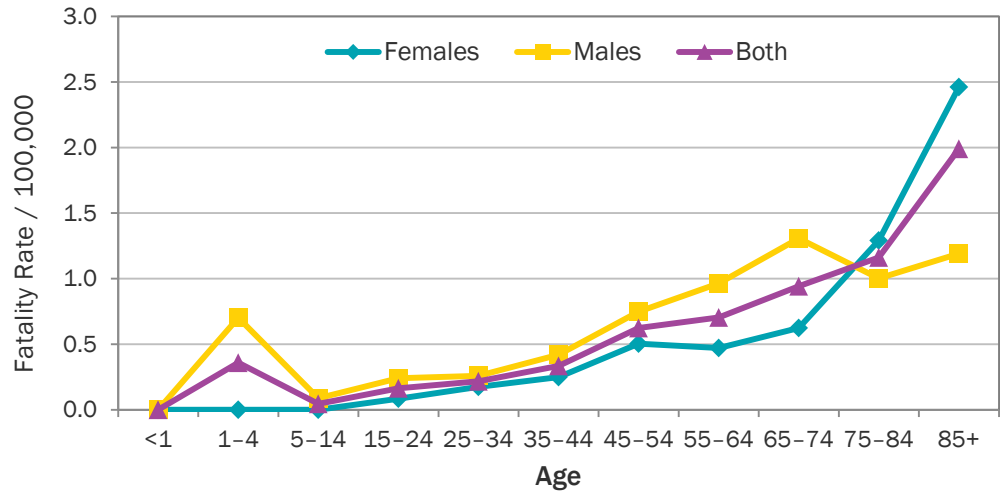


# Who Is Injured?

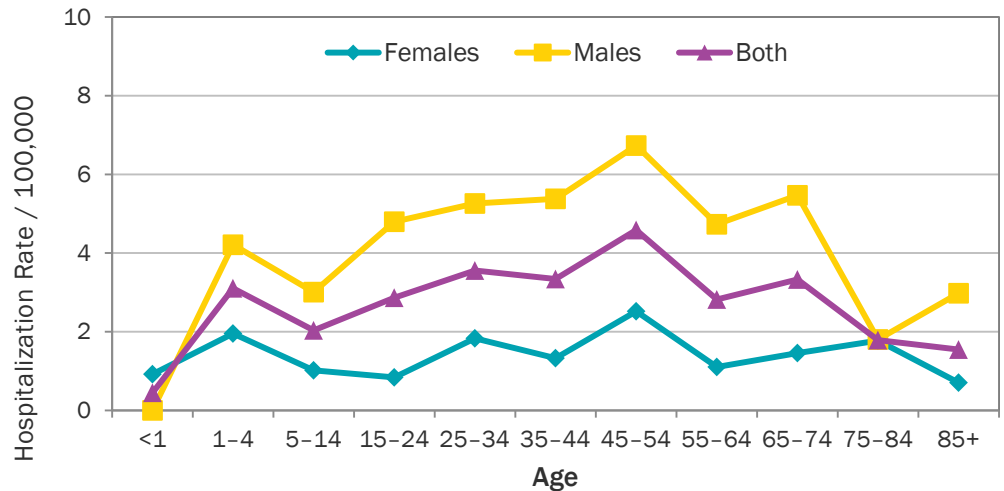
In 2011:

- The oldest age groups had the highest rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Residents ages 45–54 had the highest hospitalization rate for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Overall, the non-fatal hospitalization rate among males was 3.2 times the rate among females. The overall male and female fatality rates were similar.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011**



- Males accounted for 57% of injury deaths and 76% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 43% of the deaths and 24% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 77% of injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 17% and Other Non-Whites accounted for 6%.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2011**

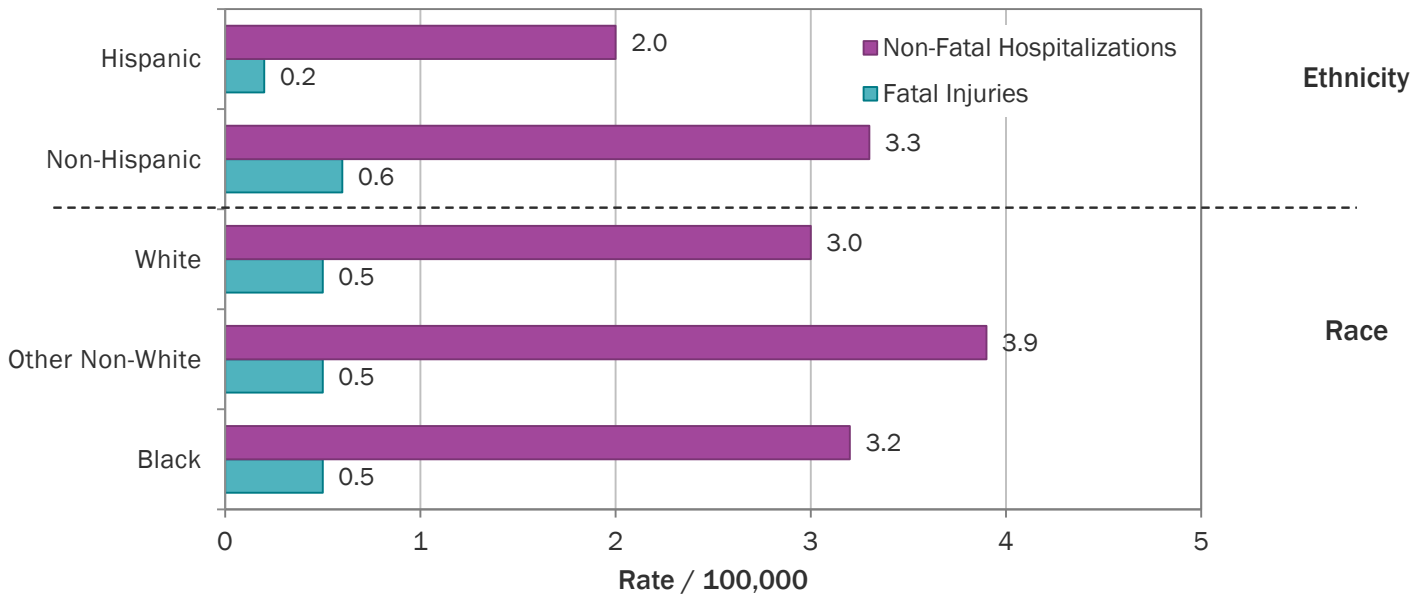
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	40	54	74	15	5	94
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	143	441	446	101	37	584

\*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 unintentional fire-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of both fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations, but the rates are very similar between racial groups.

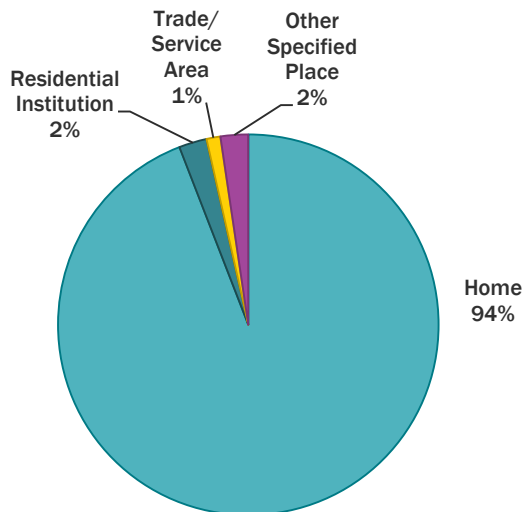
**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2011**



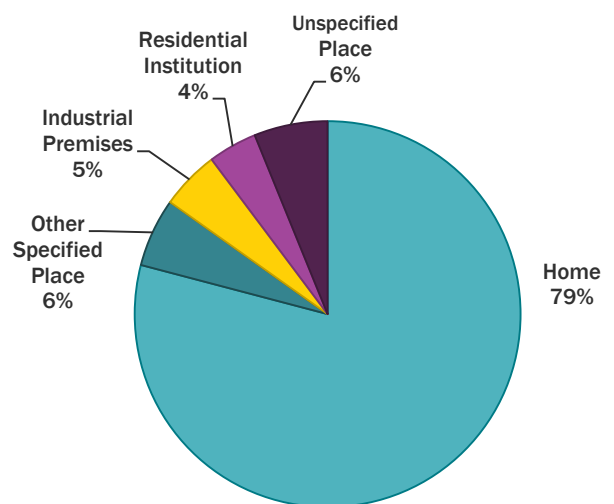
## Place Of Occurrence

In 2011, when coded (90% of fatal records, 42% of non-fatal records): 94% of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and 79% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2011**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2011**

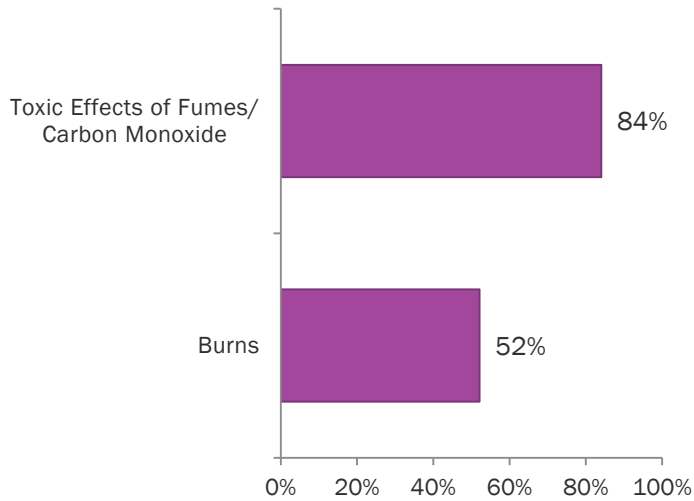


# Most Common Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries

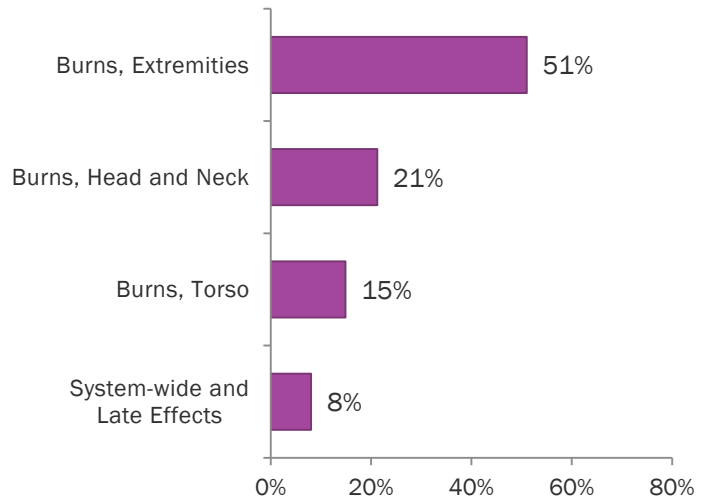
In 2011:

- 84% of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries were related to the toxic effect of fumes.
- A burn to an extremity was the primary diagnosis, or principal reason of admission, for 51% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations.

**Select Immediate and Contributing Causes of Death\* for Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, Florida Residents, 2011**



**Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2011**



\*A single death may have more than one contributing cause.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2011**

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Deaths
X00: Uncontrolled fire in bldg/struc	68
X01: Uncontrolled fire not in bldg/struc	< 5
X03: Controlled fire in bldg/struc	< 5
X04: Ignition of highly flammable material	< 5

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Deaths
X06: Ignition/melting of other apparel	< 5
X08: Other specified smoke, fire, flame	< 5
X09: Unspecified smoke, fire, flame	17

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2011**

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Hospitalizations
E890: Conflagration in private dwelling	86
E891: Conflagration in oth/unspec bldg/struc	22
E892: Conflagration not in bldg/structure	24
E893: Ignition of clothing	38
E894: Ignition of highly flammable material	201

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Hospitalizations
E895: Controlled fire in private dwelling	36
E896: Controlled fire in oth/unspec bldg/struc	6
E897: Controlled fire not in bldg/struc	66
E898: Other specified fire, flame	36
E899: Unspecified fire	69

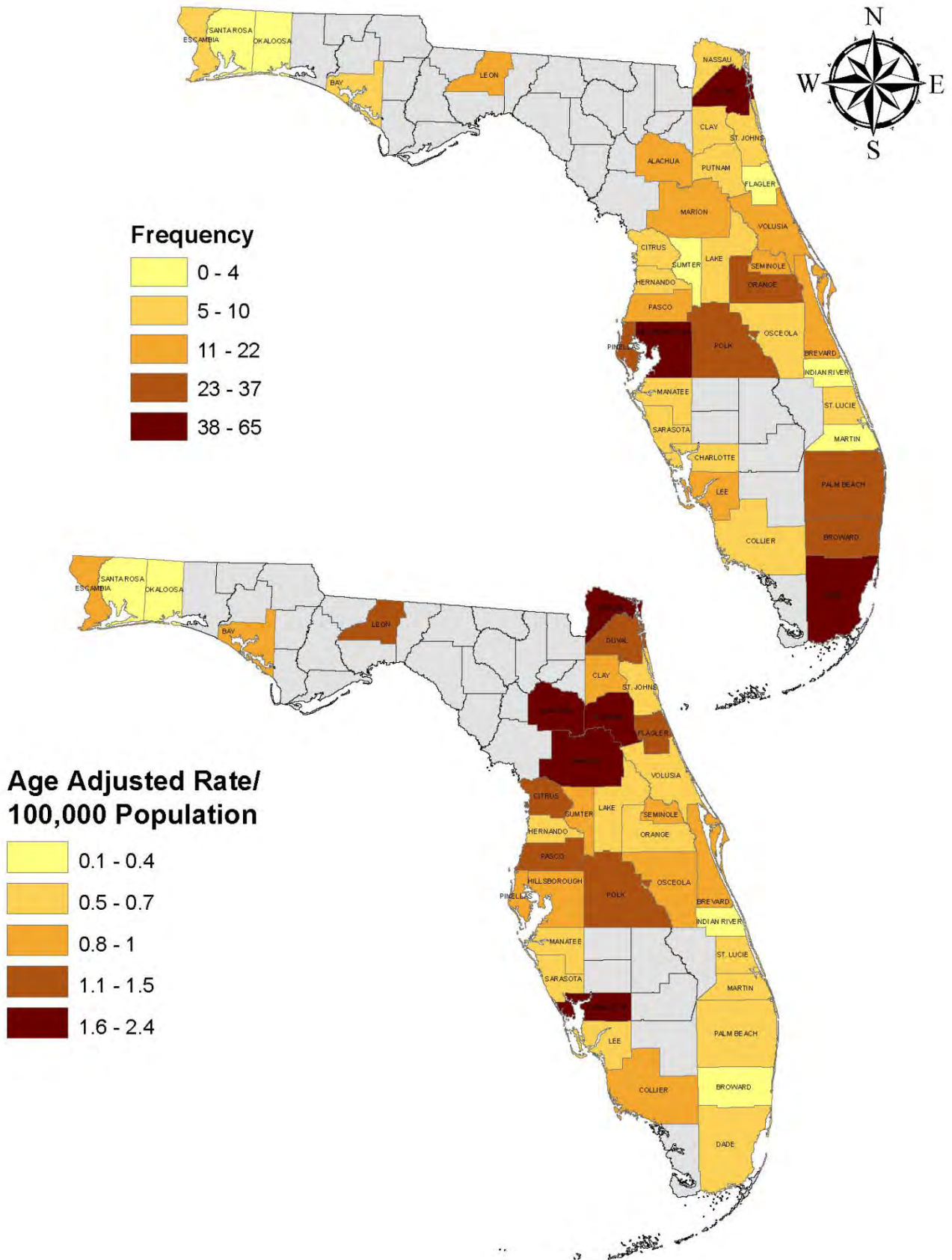
## Data Sources and Case Definitions

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X00–X09

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Unintentional Fire-Related External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E890–E899

# County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2011



# County By County Comparison: Rural\* Counties

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2011

