

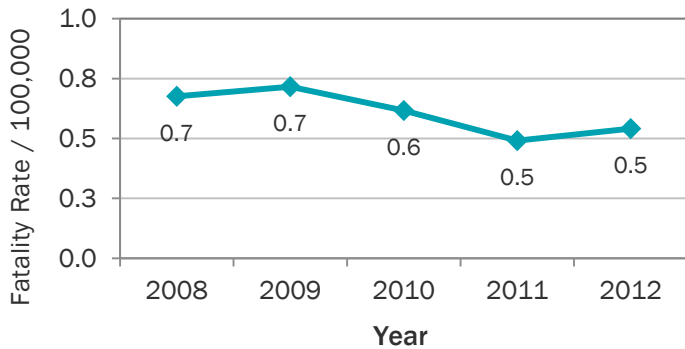


Florida Injury Facts Unintentional Fires

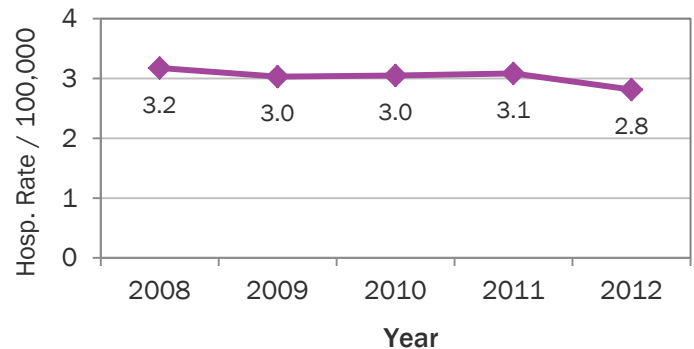
At A Glance

- 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 2012, 103 Florida residents died from unintentional fire-related injuries; there were an additional 536 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Year, 2008–2012



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2008–2012

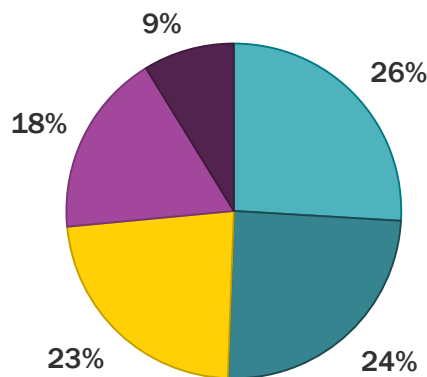


Economic Impact

In 2012:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations was \$42,076; total charges exceeded \$46 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- Medicaid was the payer source for 26% of these hospitalization; commercial insurance was responsible for 24%.

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2012



Median Admission Charge
\$42,076
Total Admission Charges
> \$46 million

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

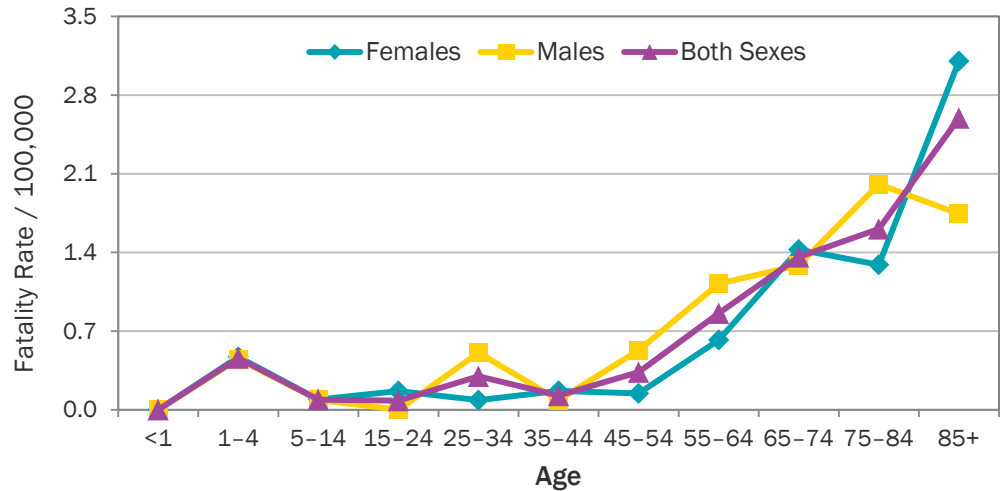


Who Is Injured?

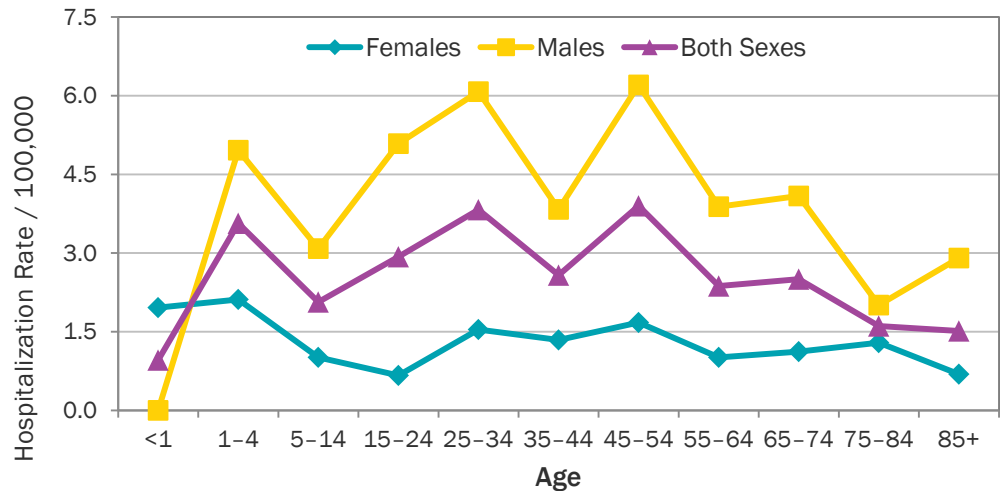
In 2012:

- The oldest age groups had some of 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 2.9 times higher than among females. The overall male and female fatality rates were similar.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



- Males accounted for 61% of unintentional fire-related deaths and 77% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 48% of deaths and 23% of hospitalizations.
- White residents accounted for 76% unintentional fire-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined. Black residents accounted for 15% and Other Non-White residents accounted for 8%.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

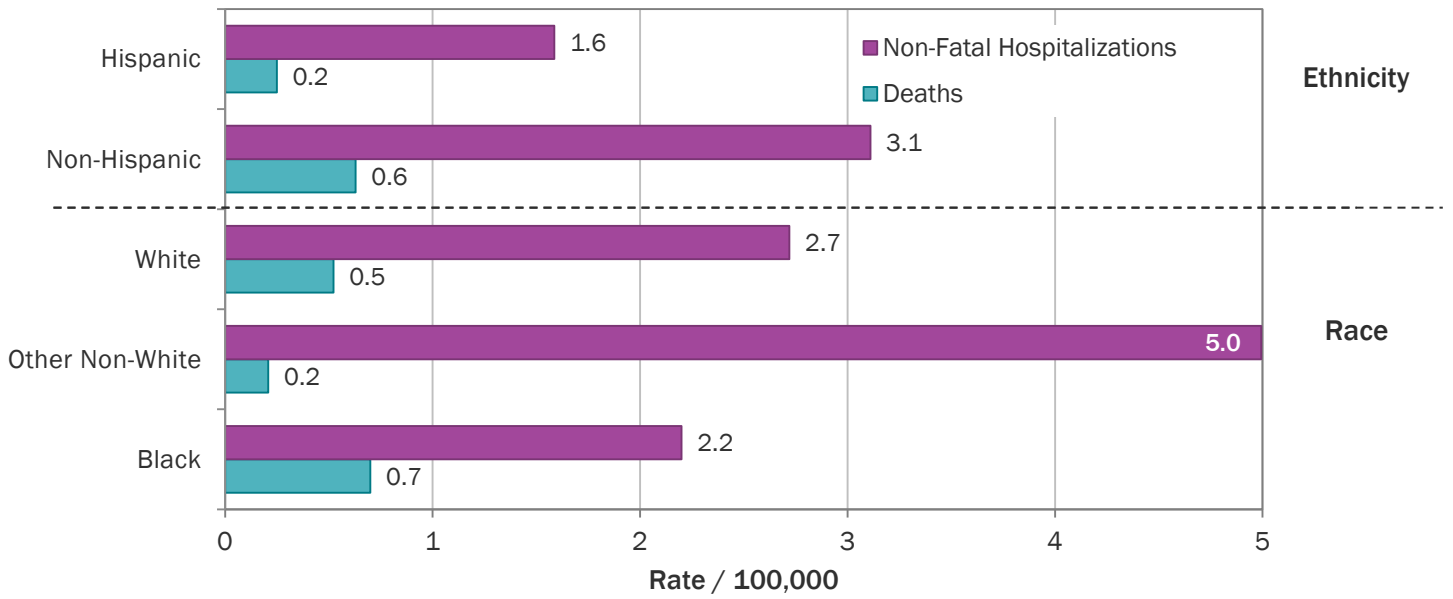
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	49	54	78	23	2	103
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	121	415	406	70	48	536

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

In 2012:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rates of non-fatal hospitalizations. Black residents had the highest rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.

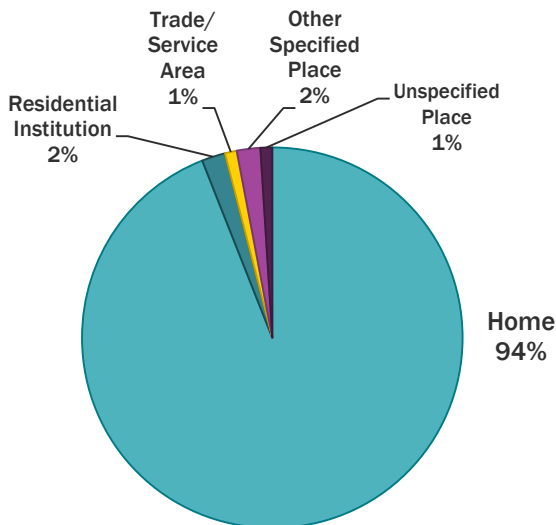
Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2012



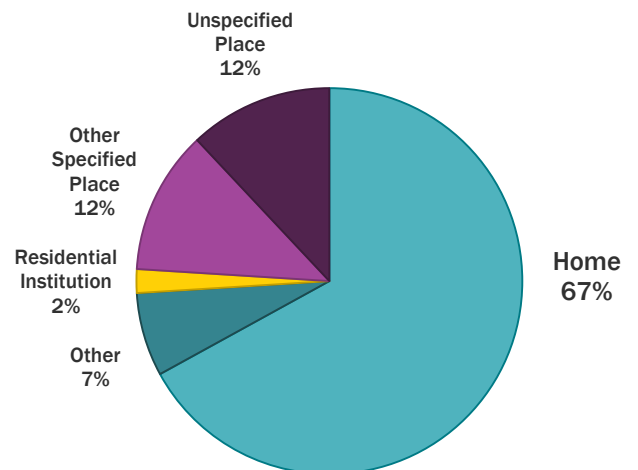
Place Of Occurrence

In 2012, when coded (95% of fatal records, 54% of non-fatal records): 94% of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and 66% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2012



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2012

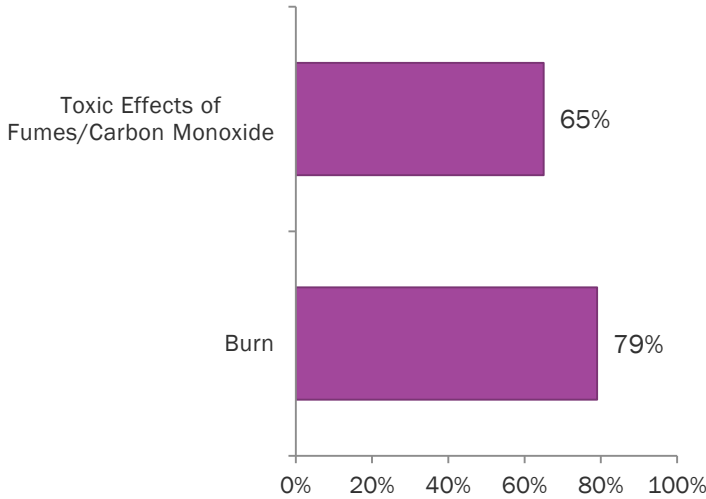


Most Common Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries

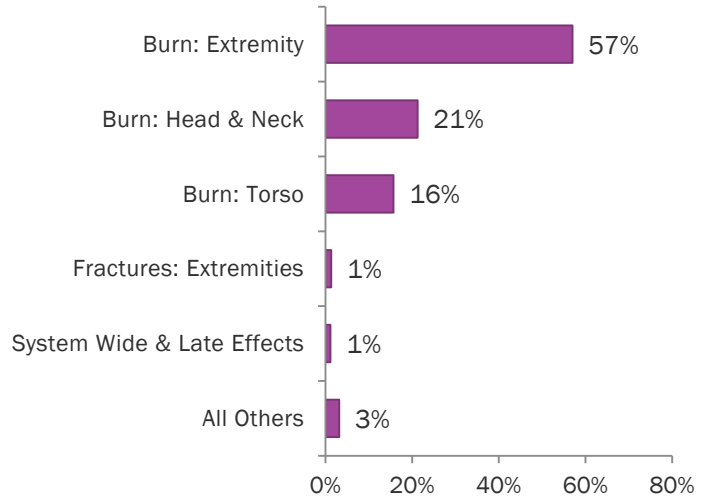
In 2012:

- 65% 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 for admission, for 57% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations.

Select Immediate and Contributing Causes of Death* for Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, Florida Residents, 2012



Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2012



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

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2012

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Deaths
X00: Uncontrolled fire in bldg/struc	72
X01: Uncontrolled fire not in bldg/struc	1
X02: Controlled fire in bldg/struc	1
X03: Controlled fire in not in bldg/struc	2
X04: Ignition of highly flammable material	3

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Deaths
X05: Ignition/melting of nightwear	1
X06: Ignition/melting of other apparel	6
X08: Other specified smoke, fire, flame	17
X09: Unspecified smoke, fire, flame	0

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2012

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Hospitalizations
E890: Conflagration in private dwelling	50
E891: Conflagration in oth/unspec bldg/struc	15
E892: Conflagration not in bldg/structure	25
E893: Ignition of clothing	23
E894: Ignition of highly flammable material	203

External Cause of Injury Code: Description	# of Hospitalizations
E895: Controlled fire in private dwelling	32
E896: Controlled fire in oth/unspec bldg/struc	5
E897: Controlled fire not in bldg/struc	82
E898: Other specified fire, flame	29
E899: Unspecified fire	71

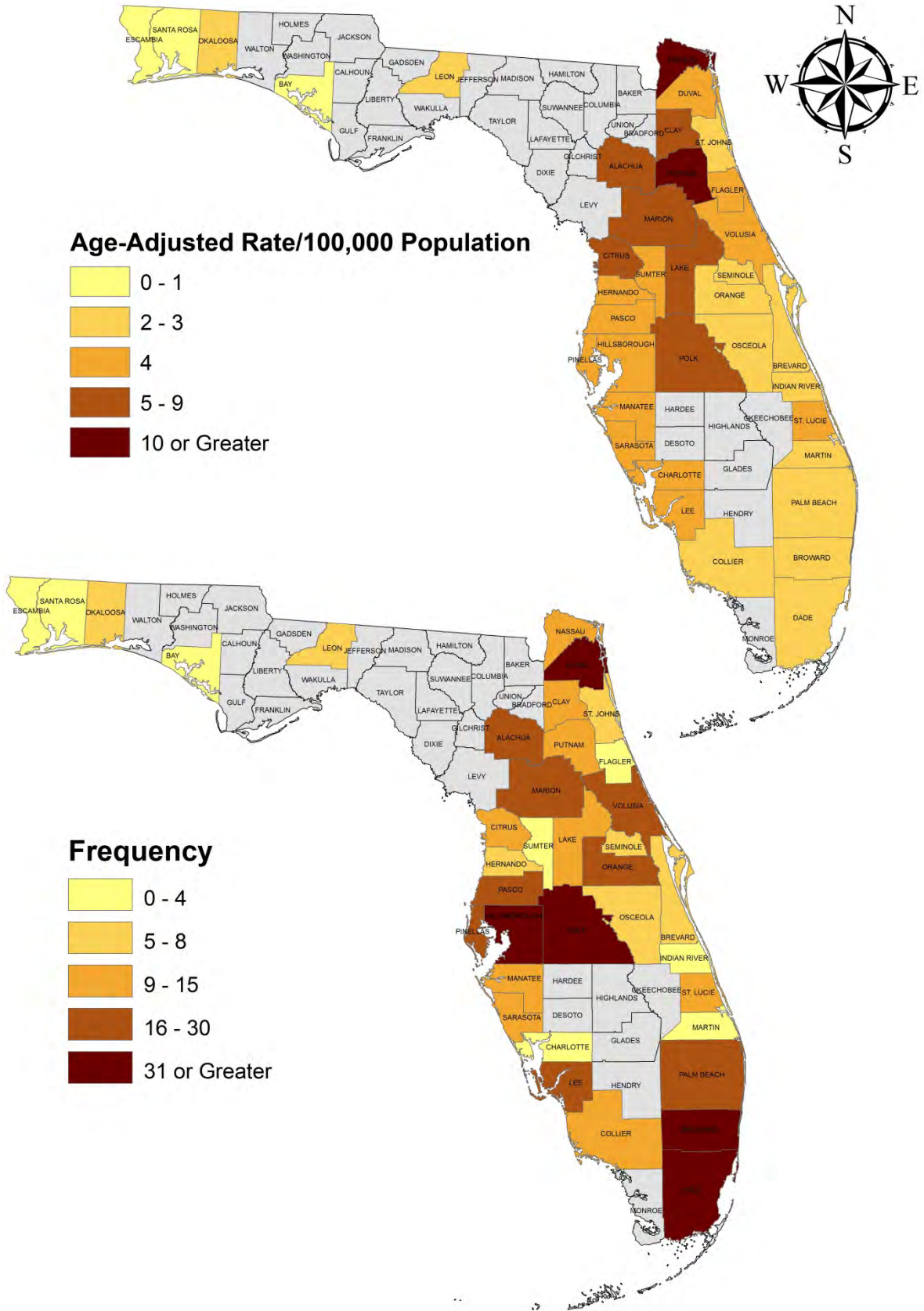
Data Sources and Case Definitions

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

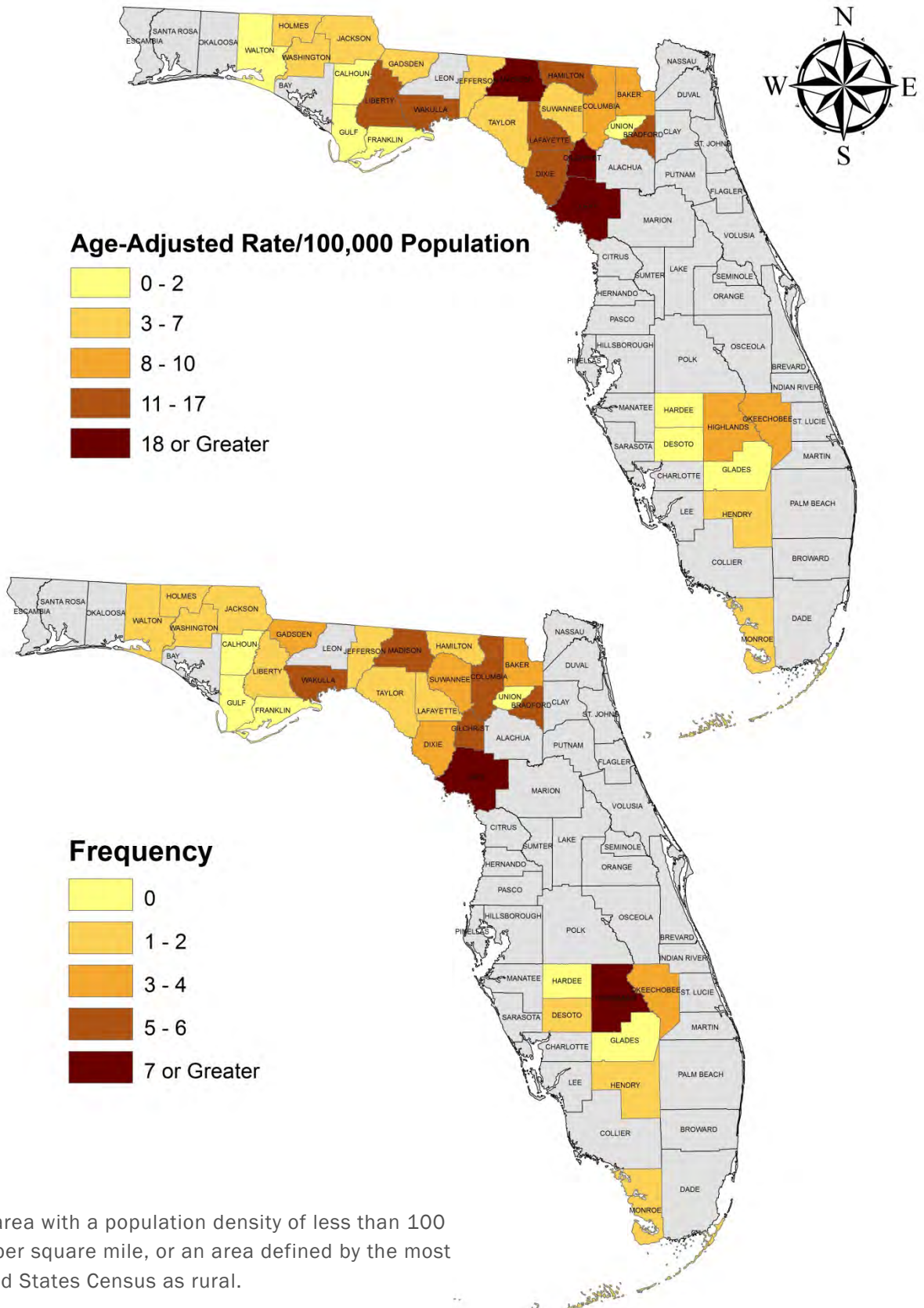
County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2012



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury 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.