

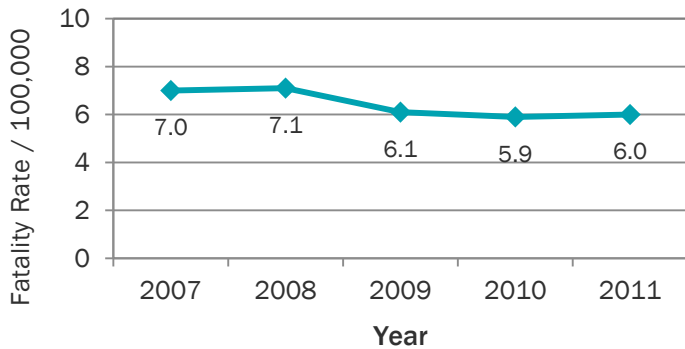


Florida Injury Facts Homicides & Assaults

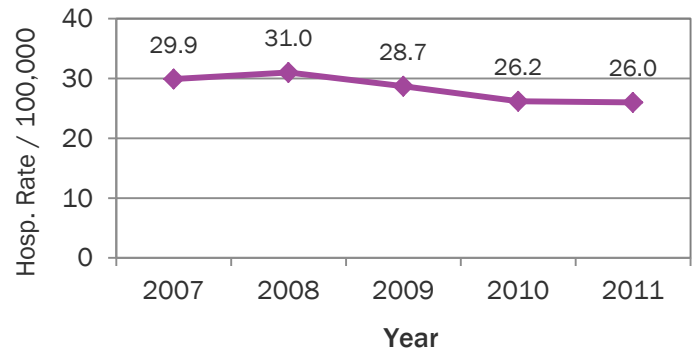
At A Glance

- Homicides and assaults are intentional injuries, inflicted on purpose by another individual through an act of violence.
- In 2011, homicide was the second-leading cause of death for Florida residents ages 15–24 and the third-leading cause of death for residents ages 25–34 years.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides),
by Year, 2007–2011**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2007–2011**

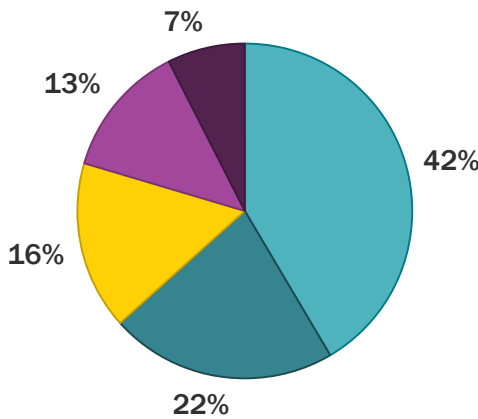


Economic Impact

In 2011:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$35,995; total charges exceeded \$300 million. The median length of stay was three days.
- The payer sources for 41% of these hospitalizations was classified as self-pay/underinsured. Medicaid covered 22% of the admissions; commercial insurance, 13%.

**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2011**



Median Admission Charge
\$35,995
Total Admission Charges
> \$300 million

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

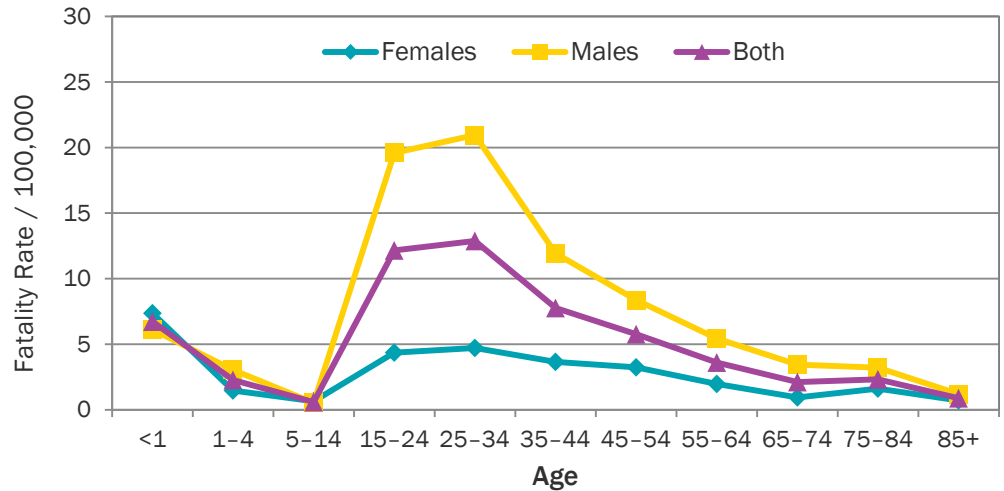


Who Is Injured?

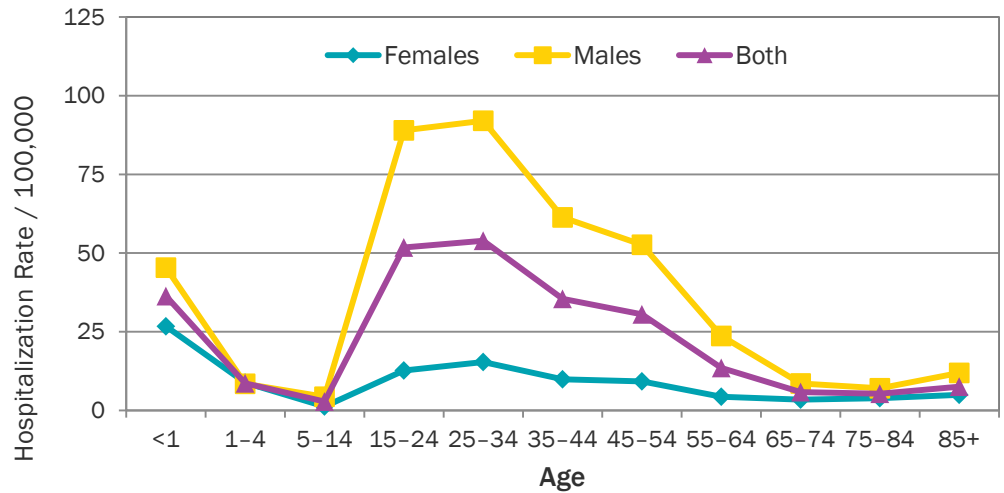
In 2011:

- Residents ages 15–24 years had the highest rates of homicide and non-fatal assault hospitalizations. Infants under 1 year had the highest rates among Florida's young children.
- The homicide rate among males was 3.4 times higher than among females.
- The hospitalization rate for non-fatal assault was 5.5 times higher among males than among females.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011



Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011



- Males accounted for 77% of homicides and 84% of non-fatal assault hospitalizations. Females accounted for 23% of the homicides and 16% of the non-fatal assault hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 54% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 40% and Other Non-Whites accounted for 6%.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2011

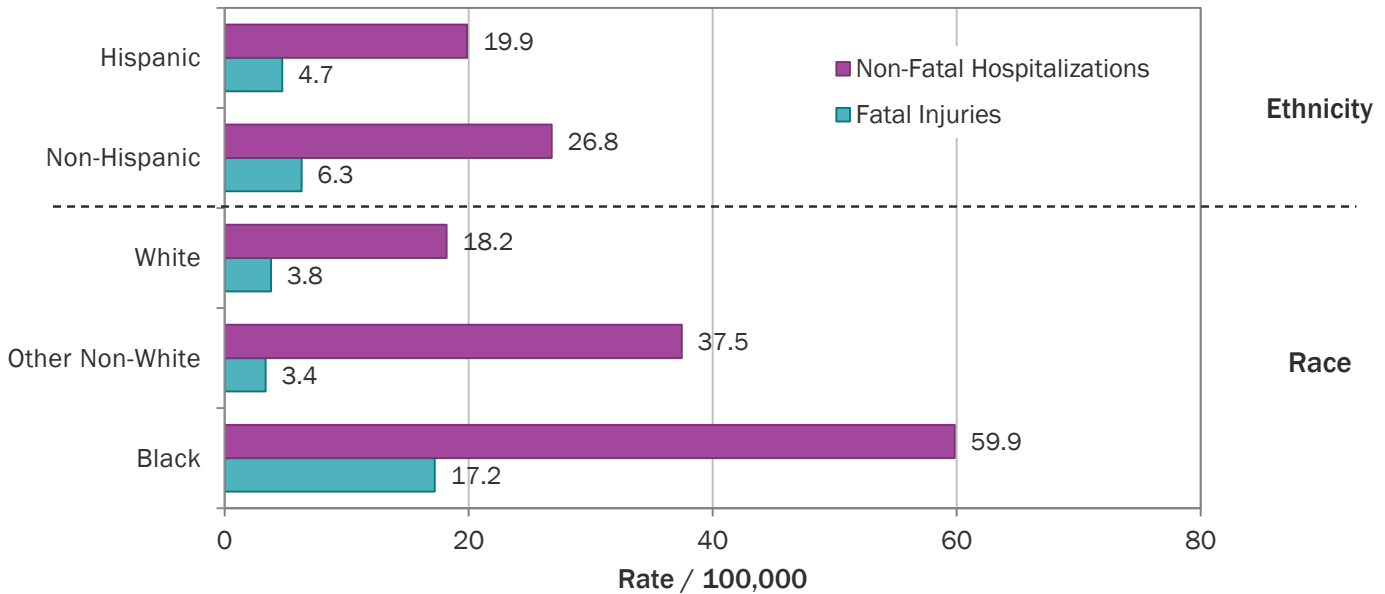
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	262	877	566	537	32	1,140
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	778	4,148	2,704	1,866	356	4,926

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

In 2011:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- Black residents had the highest rates of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations.
- White residents had the second-highest homicide rate, followed by Other Non-White residents. Other Non-White residents had the second-highest rate of non-fatal assault hospitalizations, followed by White residents.

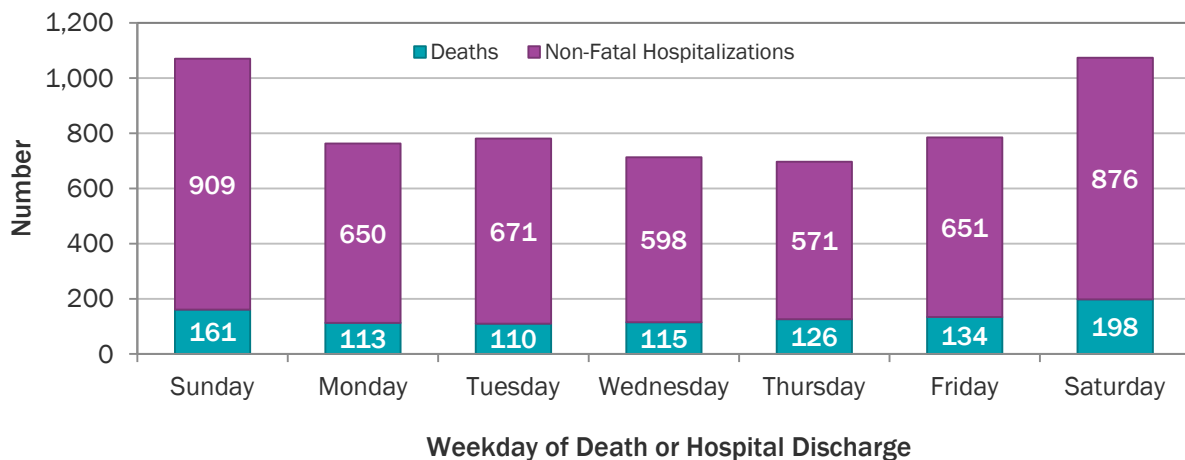
Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2011



When Do Homicide & Assault Injuries Occur?

In 2011, Homicides and non-fatal assault injury hospitalizations occurred more often around the weekend than during the middle of the week.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Weekday, Florida Residents, 2011

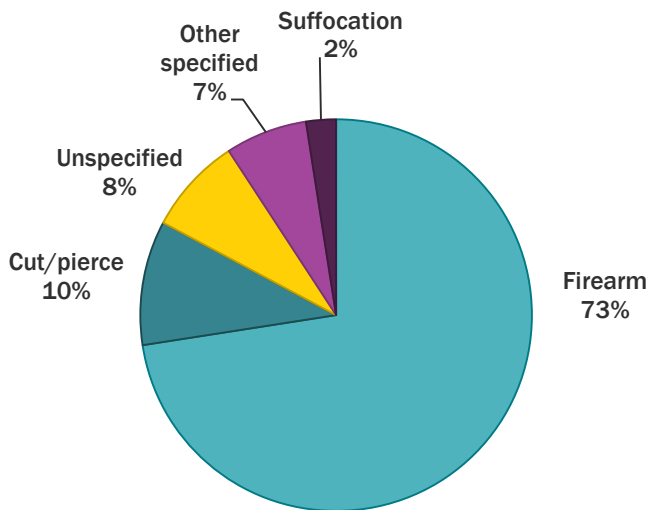


Homicide & Assault Injury Causes:

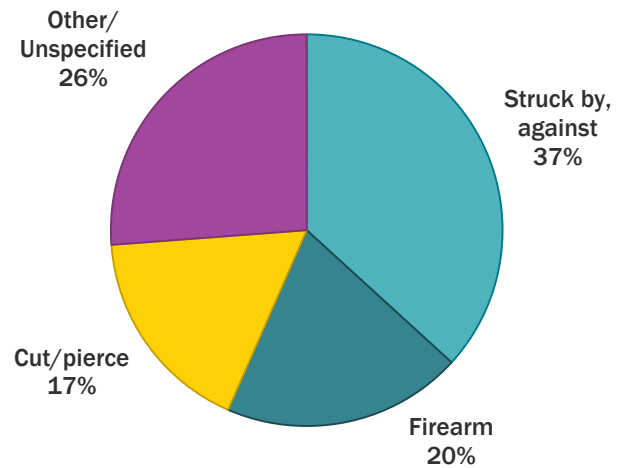
In 2011:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism, or cause, of homicides and the second-leading mechanism of non-fatal assault injury hospitalizations.
- Struck by, against we the leading mechanism, or cause, of non-fatal assault injury hospitalizations. This mechanism includes injuries sustained from a blunt object or in an unarmed fight or brawl.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides),
by Mechanisms, Florida Residents, 2011**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
by Mechanisms, Florida Residents, 2011**



Information And Prevention Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html>
- Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.fcadv.org/>
- Florida Crime Prevention Association: http://www.floridacrimeprevention.org/about_us.htm
- Florida Department of Children and Families: <http://www.myflfamilies.com/>
- Florida Department of Health, Sexual Violence Prevention Program: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Family/svpp>
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reports: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/fsac/ucr/>
- Prevention Institute: <http://preventioninstitute.org/violenceprev.html>

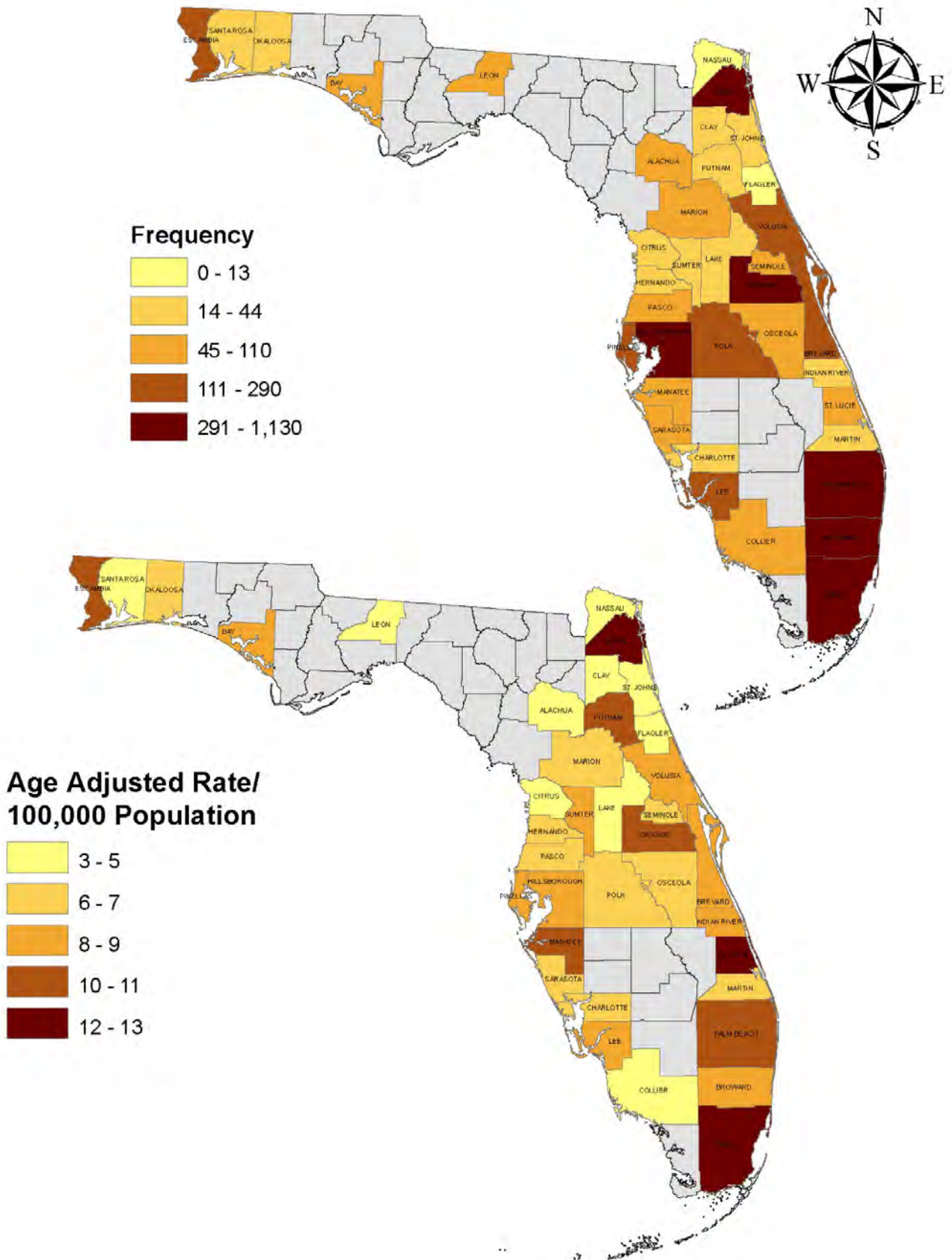
Data Sources and Case Definitions

Homicides: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X85-Y09, Y87.1

Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Assault External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E960-E969

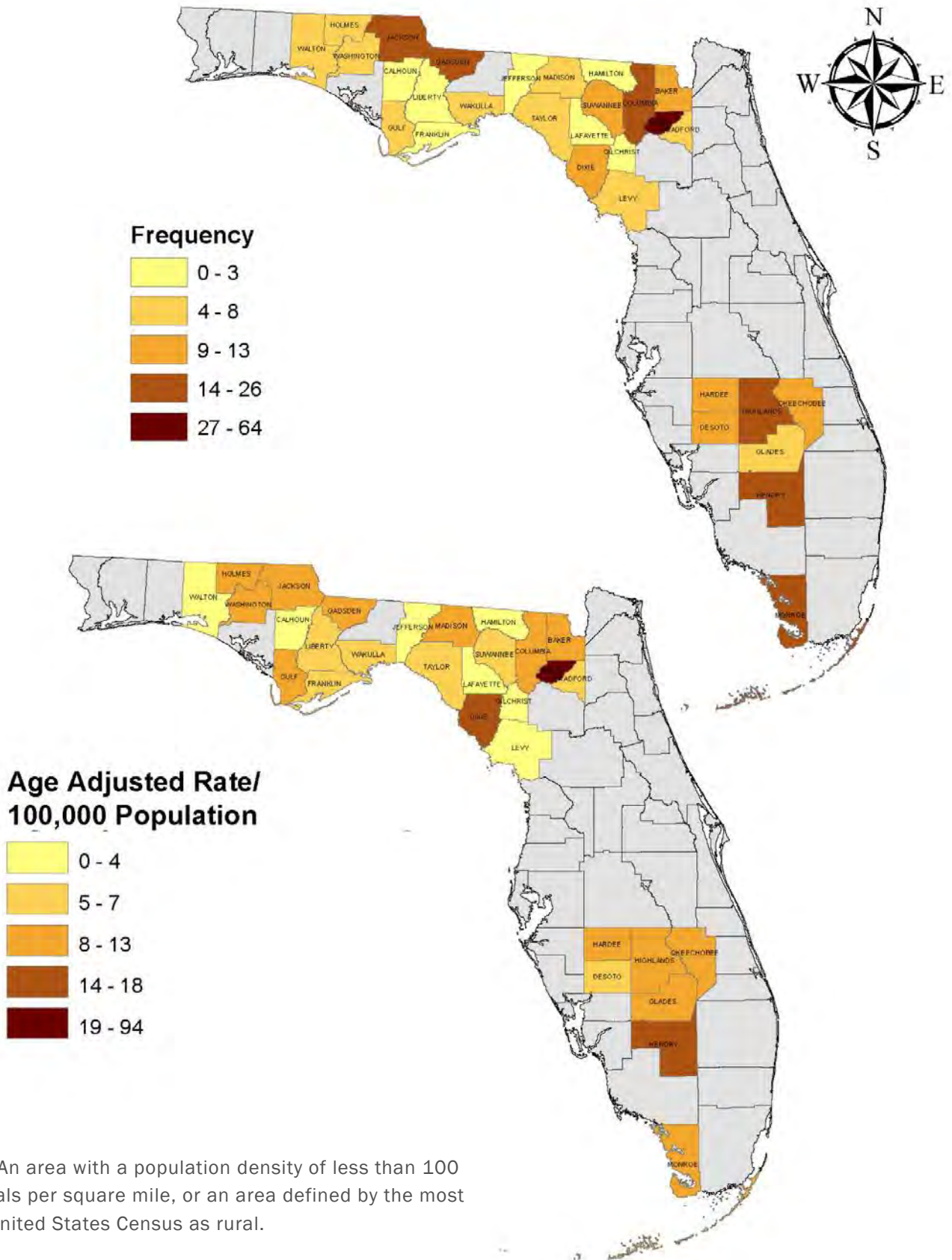
County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2011



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2011



* 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.