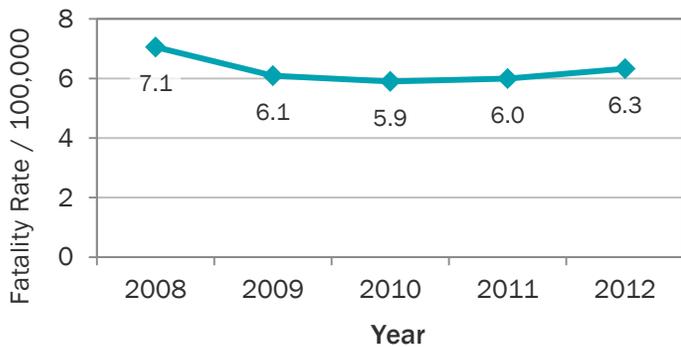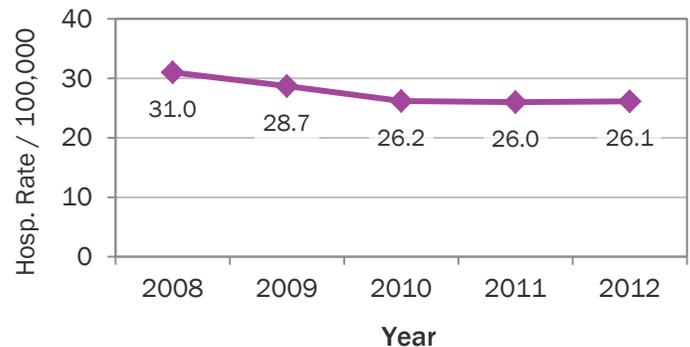**Florida Injury Facts**
Homicides & Assaults

At A Glance

- In 2012, homicides were the second leading cause of death among Florida residents ages 1–4 and the third leading cause among ages 15–24.

- In 2012, there were 1,205 homicides and 4,979 hospitalizations for non-fatal assault-related injuries.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Year, 2008–2012

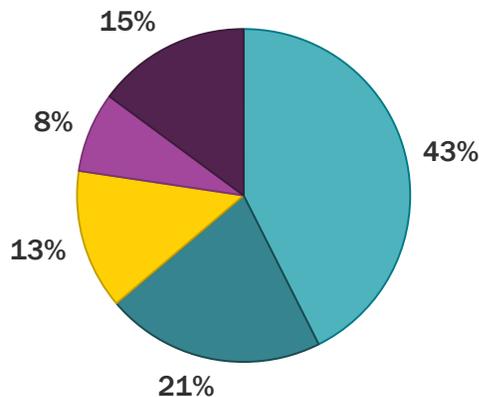**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2008–2012**

Economic Impact

In 2012:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal assault hospitalizations was $38,063; total charges exceeded $322 million. The median length of stay was 3 days.

- The payer source for 43% of these hospitalizations was classified as self-pay or underinsured. Medicaid covered 21% of the admissions; commercial insurance covered 13%.

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

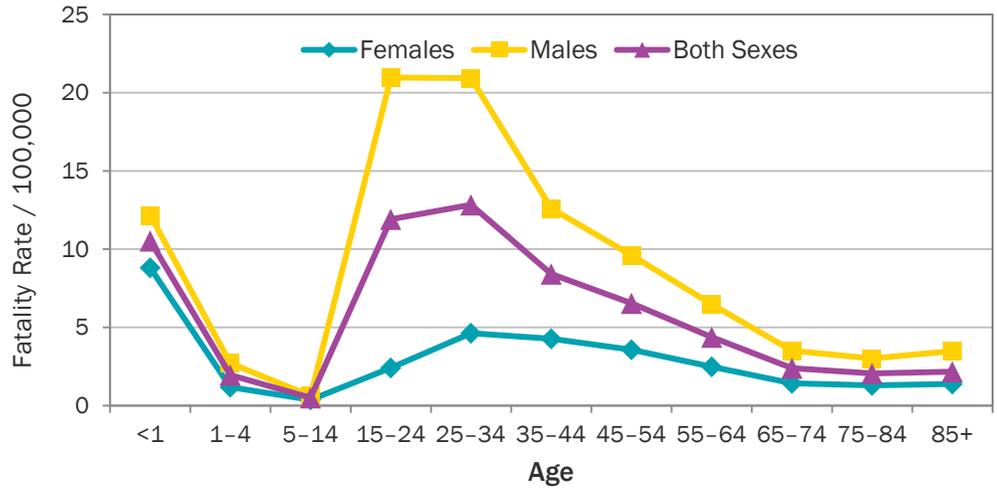| Median Admission Charge |
| --- |
| $38,063 |
| **Total Admission Charges** |
| > $322 million |

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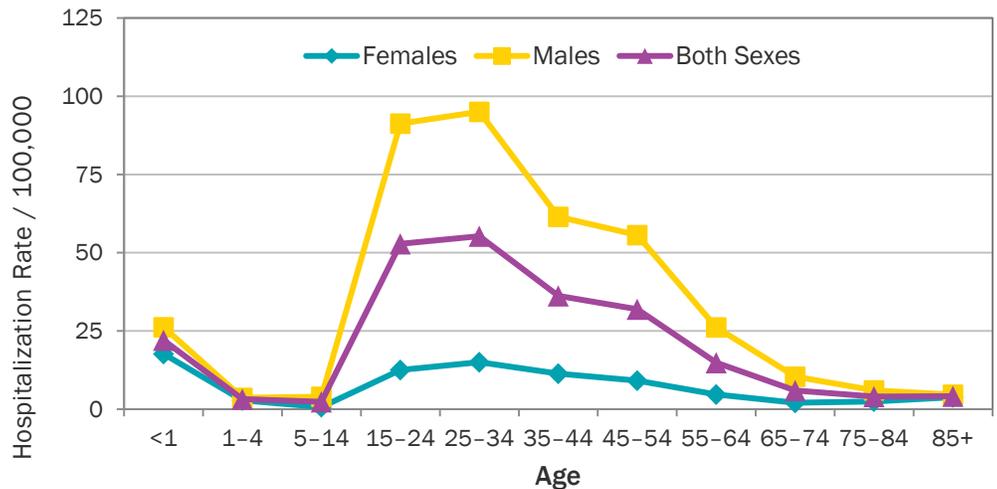- Commercial Insurance
- Medicare
- Other

Who Is Injured?

- Residents ages 25–34 years had the highest rates of homicide and non-fatal assault hospitalizations. Infants under 1 had the highest rates among Florida's young children.

- The homicide rate among males was 3.7 times higher than among females.

- The hospitalization rate for non-fatal assault injuries was 4.7 times higher among males than among females.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012

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

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

- Males accounted for 84% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 16%.

- White residents accounted for 51% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined. Black residents accounted for 41% and Other Non-White residents accounted for 7%.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2012
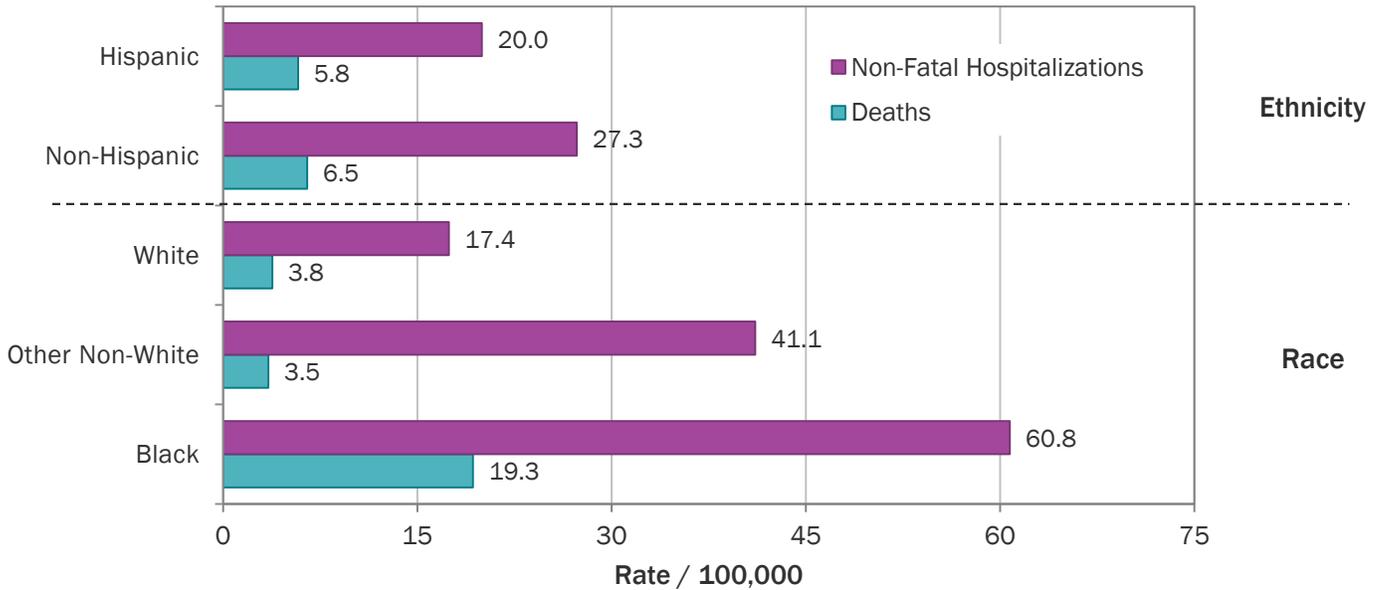
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	260	945	562	609	34	1,205
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	728	4,251	2,603	1,914	395	4,979

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

In 2012:

- 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.
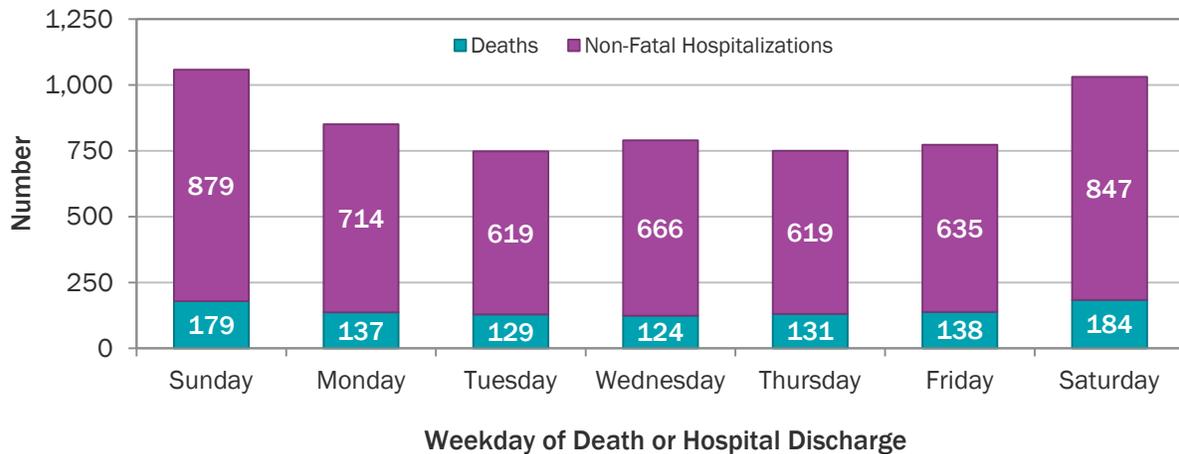- White residents had the second-highest homicide rate, followed by Other Non-White residents.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

Group	Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	Deaths
Hispanic	20.0	5.8
Non-Hispanic	27.3	6.5
White	17.4	3.8
Other Non-White	41.1	3.5
Black	60.8	19.3

Rate / 100,000

When Do Homicide & Assault Injuries Occur?

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, 2012

Weekday	Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	Deaths
Sunday	879	179
Monday	714	137
Tuesday	619	129
Wednesday	666	124
Thursday	619	131
Friday	635	138
Saturday	847	184

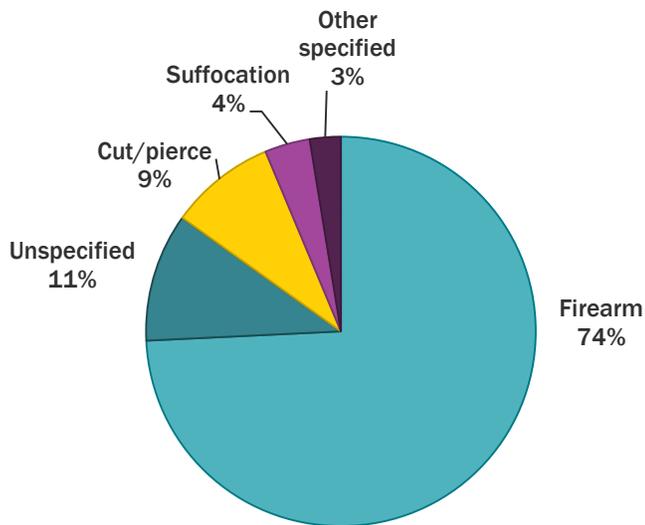Weekday of Death or Hospital Discharge
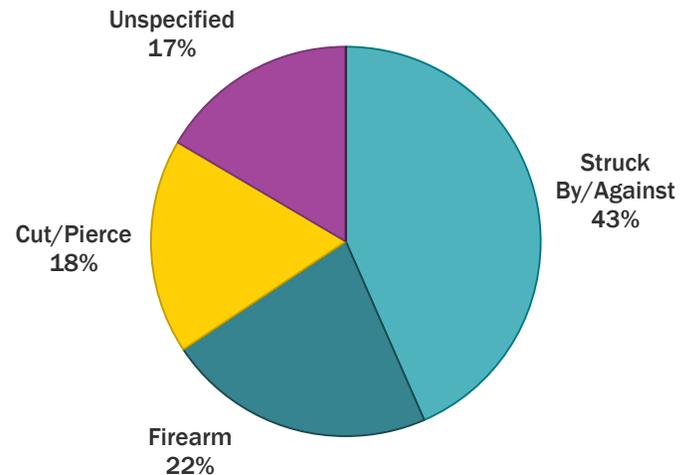
Homicide & Assault Injury Causes

In 2012:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism, or cause, of homicides and the third leading mechanism of non-fatal assault injury hospitalizations.

- Struck by, against was 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, 2012**

Other specified 3%
Suffocation 4%
Cut/pierce 9%
Unspecified 11%
Firearm 74%

**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
by Mechanisms, Florida Residents, 2012**

Unspecified 17%
Cut/Pierce 18%
Struck By/Against 43%
Firearm 22%

Information And Prevention Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention: www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html

- Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence: www.fcadv.org/

- Florida Crime Prevention Association: www.floridacrimeprevention.org

- Florida Department of Children and Families: www.myflfamilies.com/

- Florida Department of Health, Sexual Violence Prevention Program: www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/prevention/sexual-abuse-or-violence-prevention/index.html

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reports: www.fdle.state.fl.us/fsac/ucr/

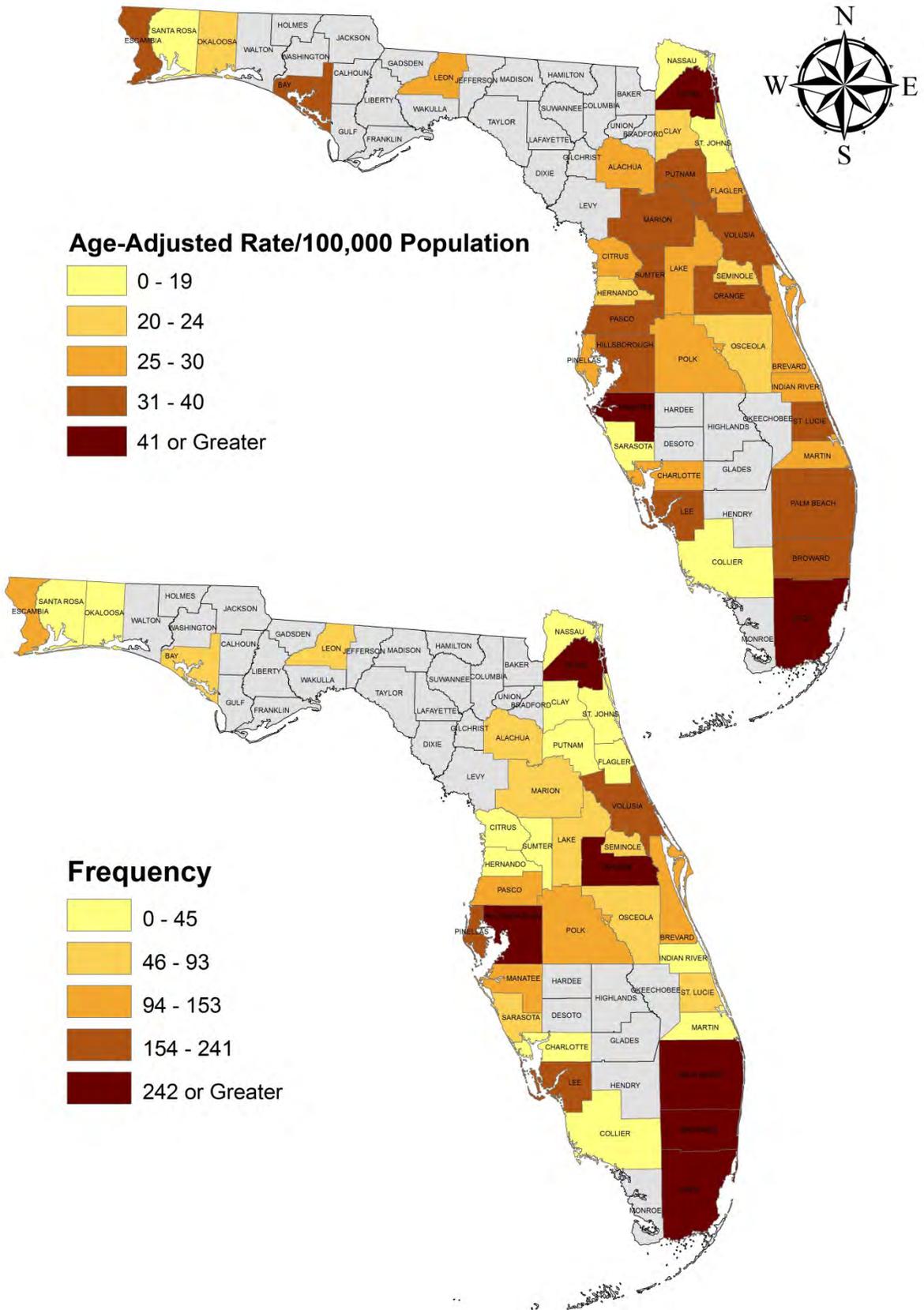- Prevention Institute: http://preventioninstitute.org/violenceprev.html

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
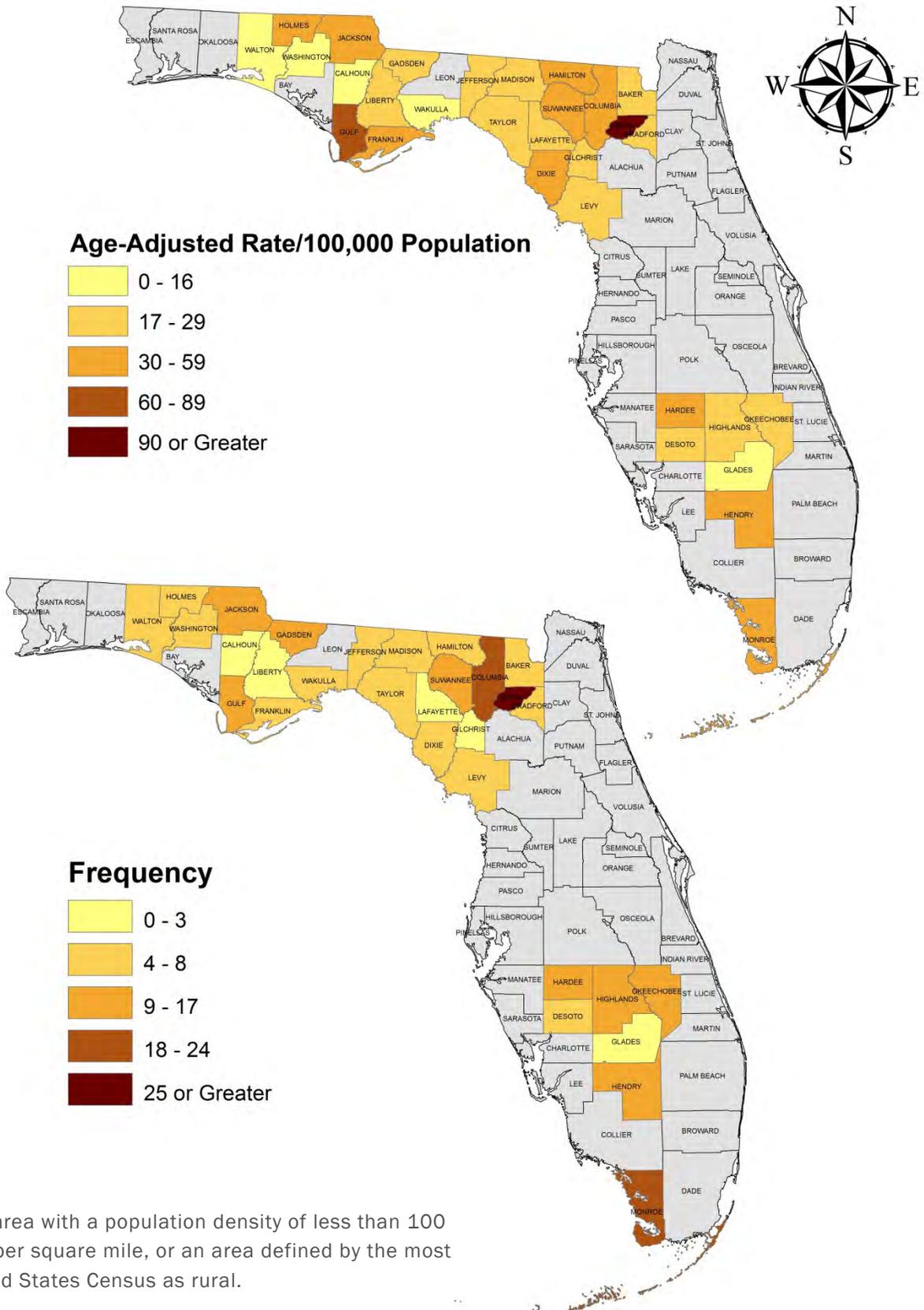
County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2012

Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 0 - 19
- 20 - 24
- 25 - 30
- 31 - 40
- 41 or Greater

Frequency

- 0 - 45
- 46 - 93
- 94 - 153
- 154 - 241
- 242 or Greater

County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2012

Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 0 - 16
- 17 - 29
- 30 - 59
- 60 - 89
- 90 or Greater

Frequency

- 0 - 3
- 4 - 8
- 9 - 17
- 18 - 24
- 25 or Greater

* 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.