

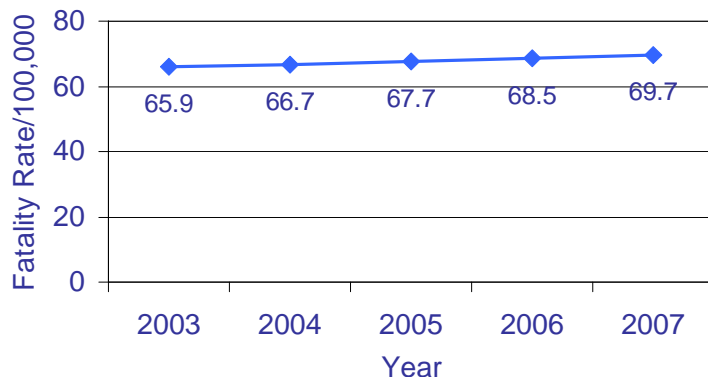


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: ALL INJURIES

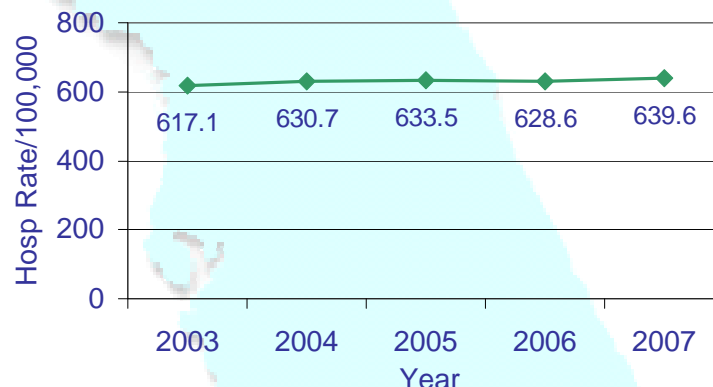
AT A GLANCE:

- Injuries are the leading cause of death among Florida residents ages 1-44 and the third leading cause of death overall after heart disease and cancer.
- The majority of injuries are unintentional, or accidents. However, injuries can be inflicted intentionally, or on purpose, through self-harm or by another individual.
- In 2007, 13,062 residents were fatally injured and another 119,804 were hospitalized for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Injuries,
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations,
by Year, 2003-2007**



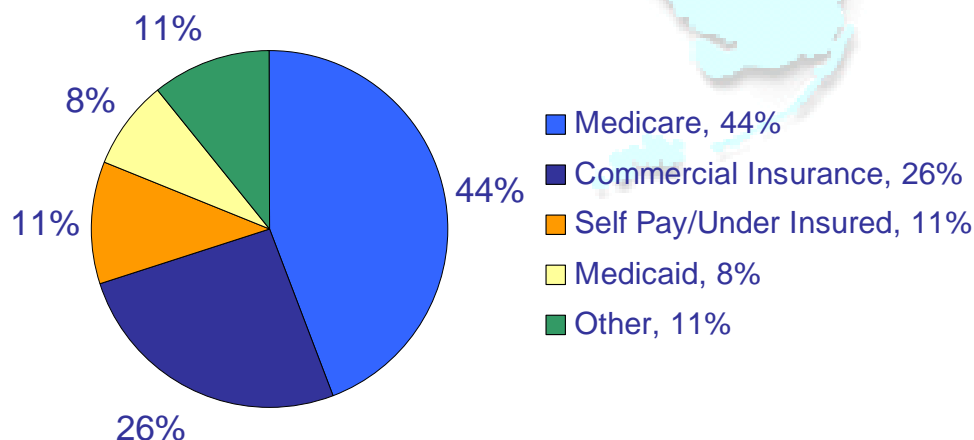
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$26,923; total charges exceeded \$5 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 44% of these hospitalizations; commercial insurance was responsible for 26%.

**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer
Source, Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$26,923
Total Admission Charges
> \$5 billion

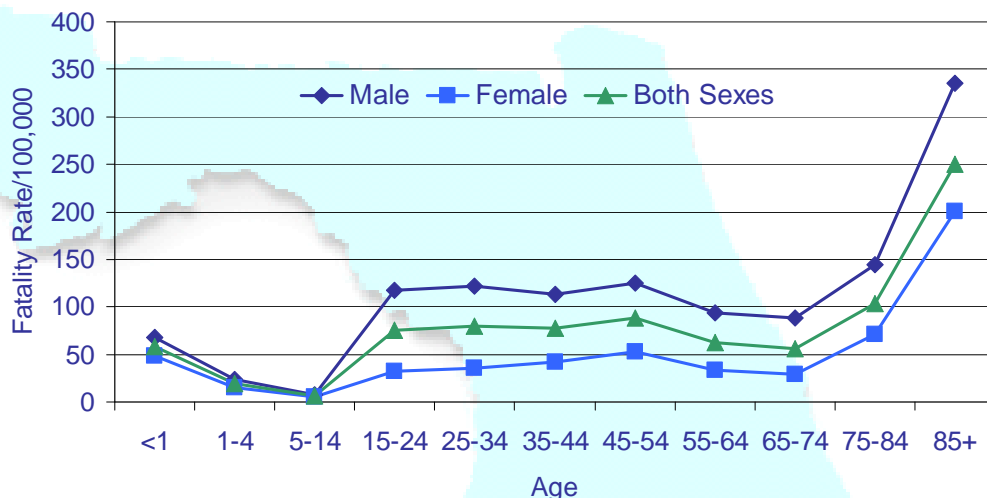


WHO IS INJURED?

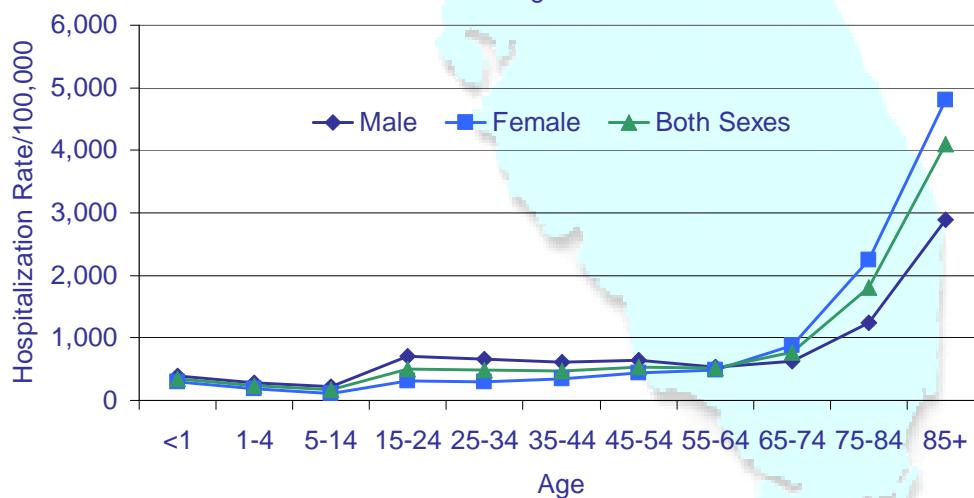
In 2007:

- Residents ages 85 years and older had the highest rate of fatal injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.
- The fatality rate among males in every age group was higher than among their female counterparts.
- The non-fatal hospitalization rate was higher among males under age 65 than among their female counterparts, but higher among females ages 65 and older than among their male counterparts.

**Fatal Injuries,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



**Non-Fatal
Injury Hospitalizations,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



- Males accounted for 70% of injury deaths, but only 48% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 30% of deaths, but 51% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 86% of injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 3%.

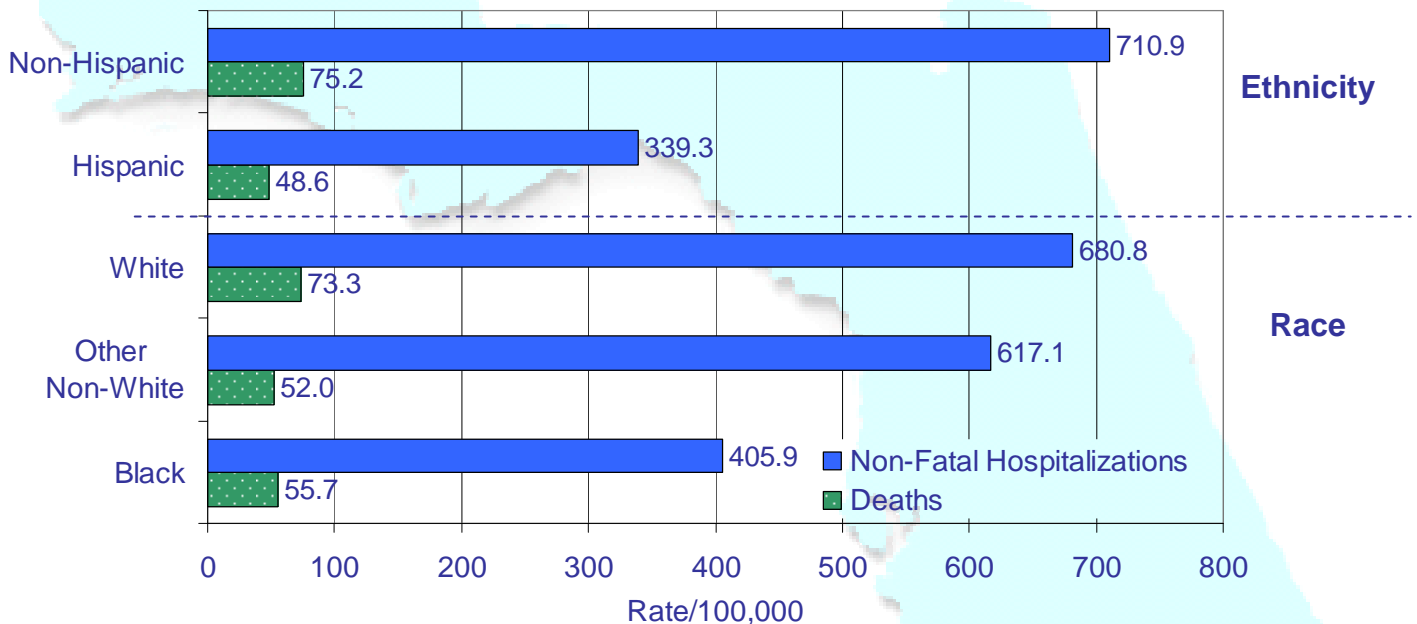
**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007**

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	9,145	3,917	11,056	1,731	275	13,062
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	58,103	61,695	102,743	12,625	3,265	119,804

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of both fatal injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal injuries followed by Other Non-White residents and Black residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal injury hospitalizations followed by Black residents and Other Non-White residents.

**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007**

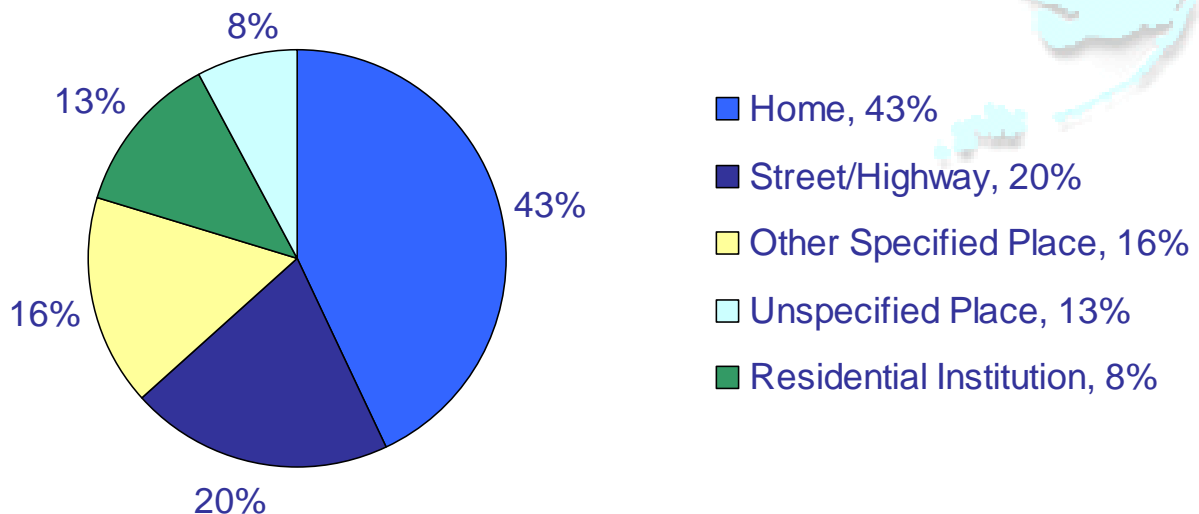


PLACE OF OCCURENCE:

In 2007, when coded:

- 43% of fatal injuries and non-fatal injuries requiring hospitalization occurred at home, 20% occurred on the street or highway, and 8% occurred at a residential institution.

**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2007**

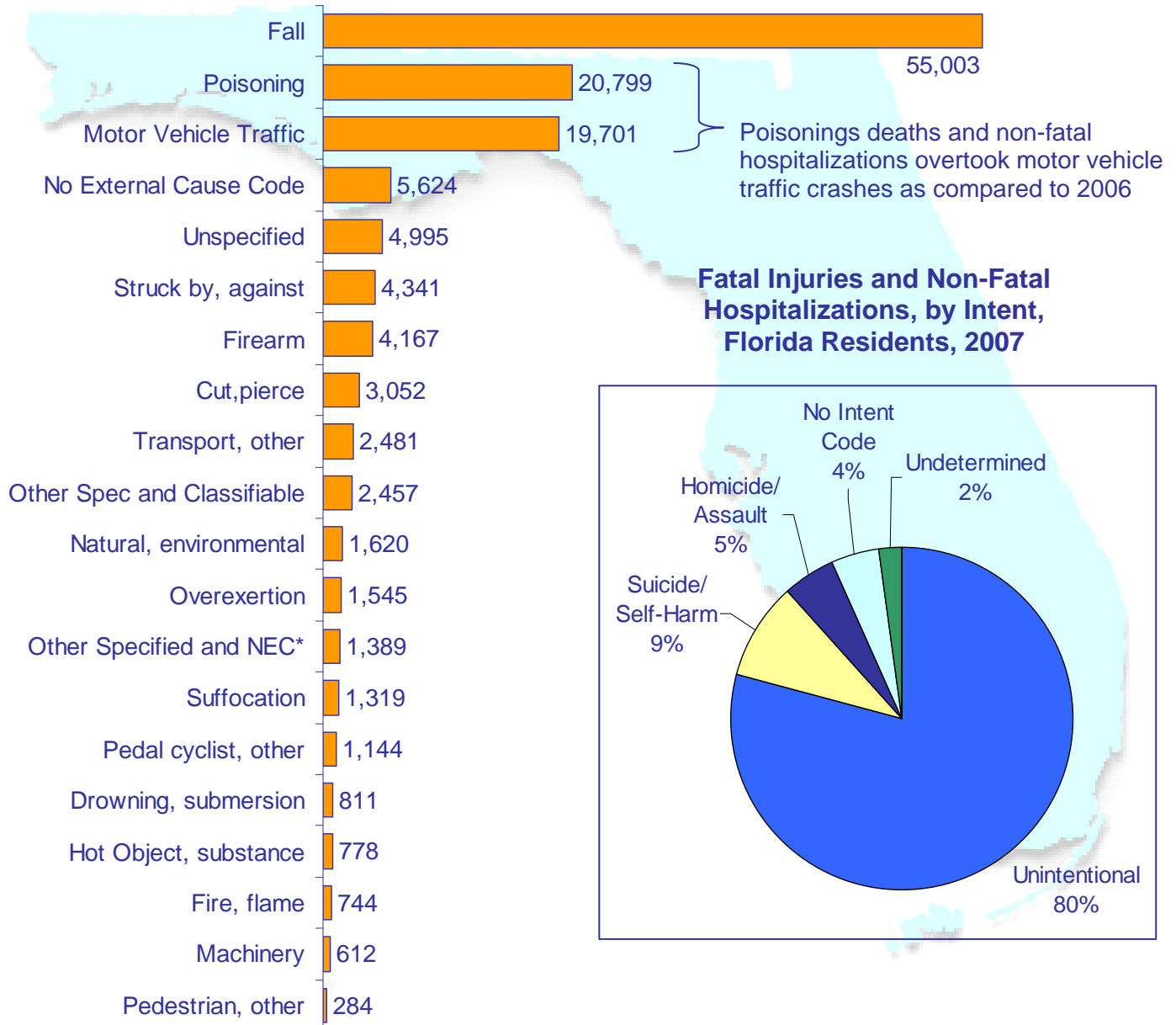


INJURY CAUSES AND INTENT:

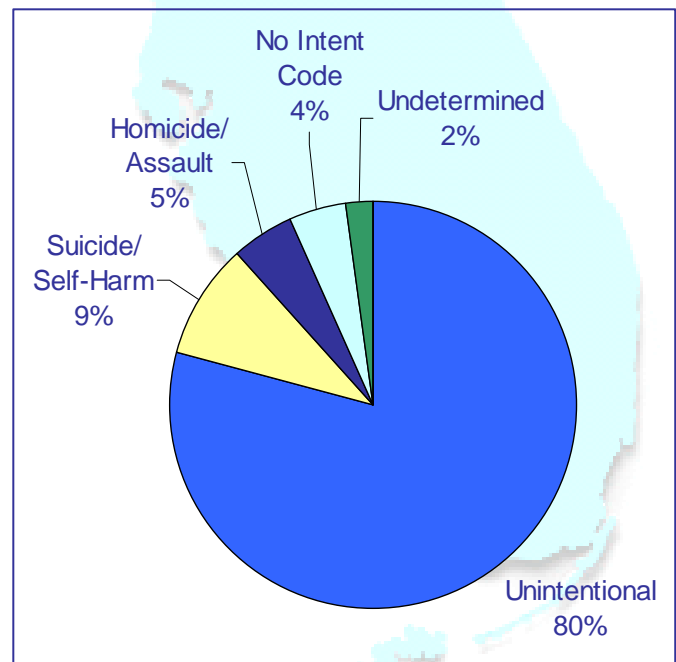
In 2007:

- Overwhelmingly, falls were the leading mechanism, or cause, of fatal and non-fatal injury hospitalizations combined, followed by poisonings and motor vehicle traffic crashes.
- 80% of fatal injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations combined were unintentional, 9% were self-inflicted, and 5% were assaults.

Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2007



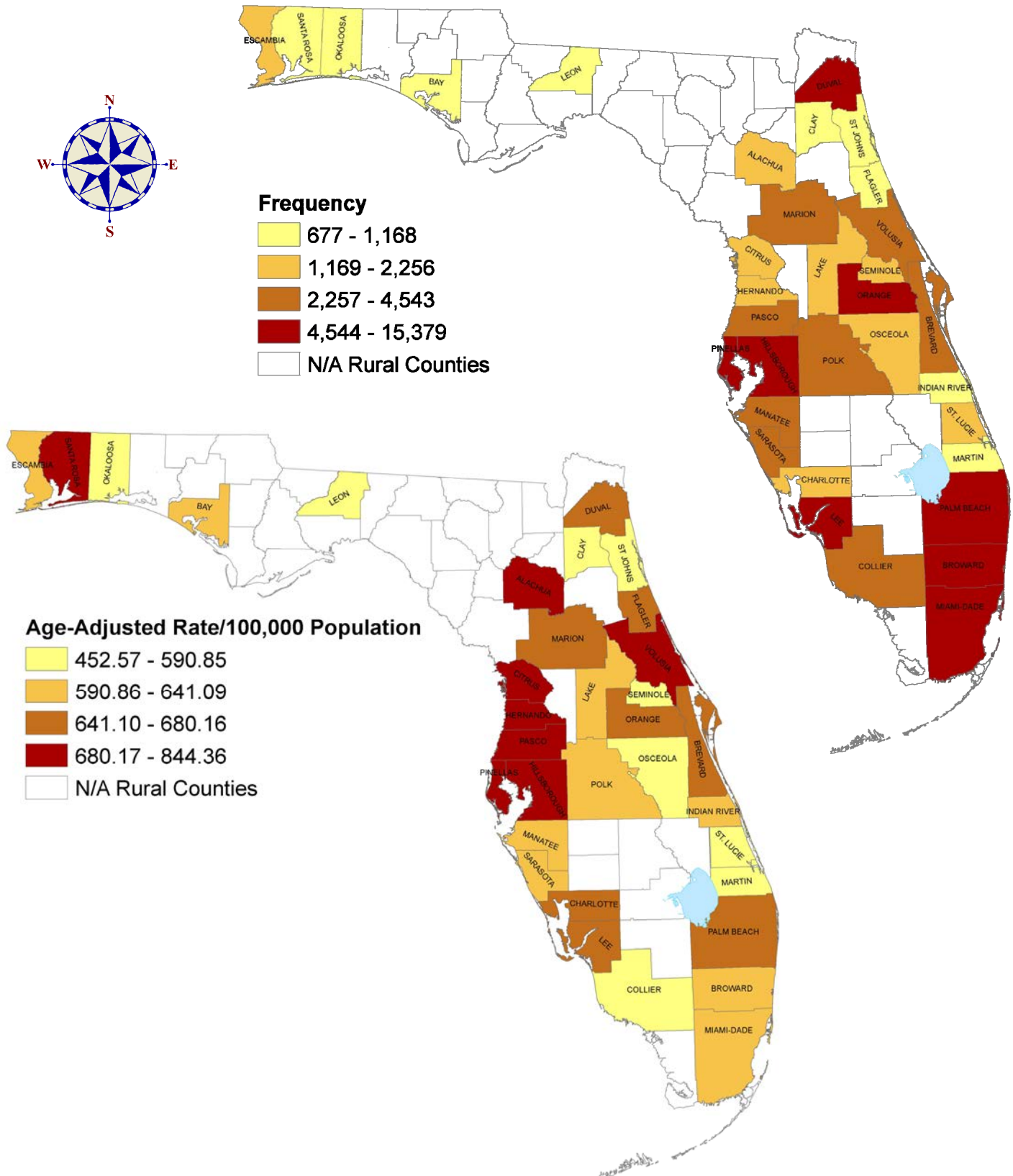
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Drowning Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 V01-Y36, Y85-Y97, Y89

Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis ICD-9 CM 800-909.2, 909.4, 909.9-994.9, 995.5-995.59, 995.80-995.85

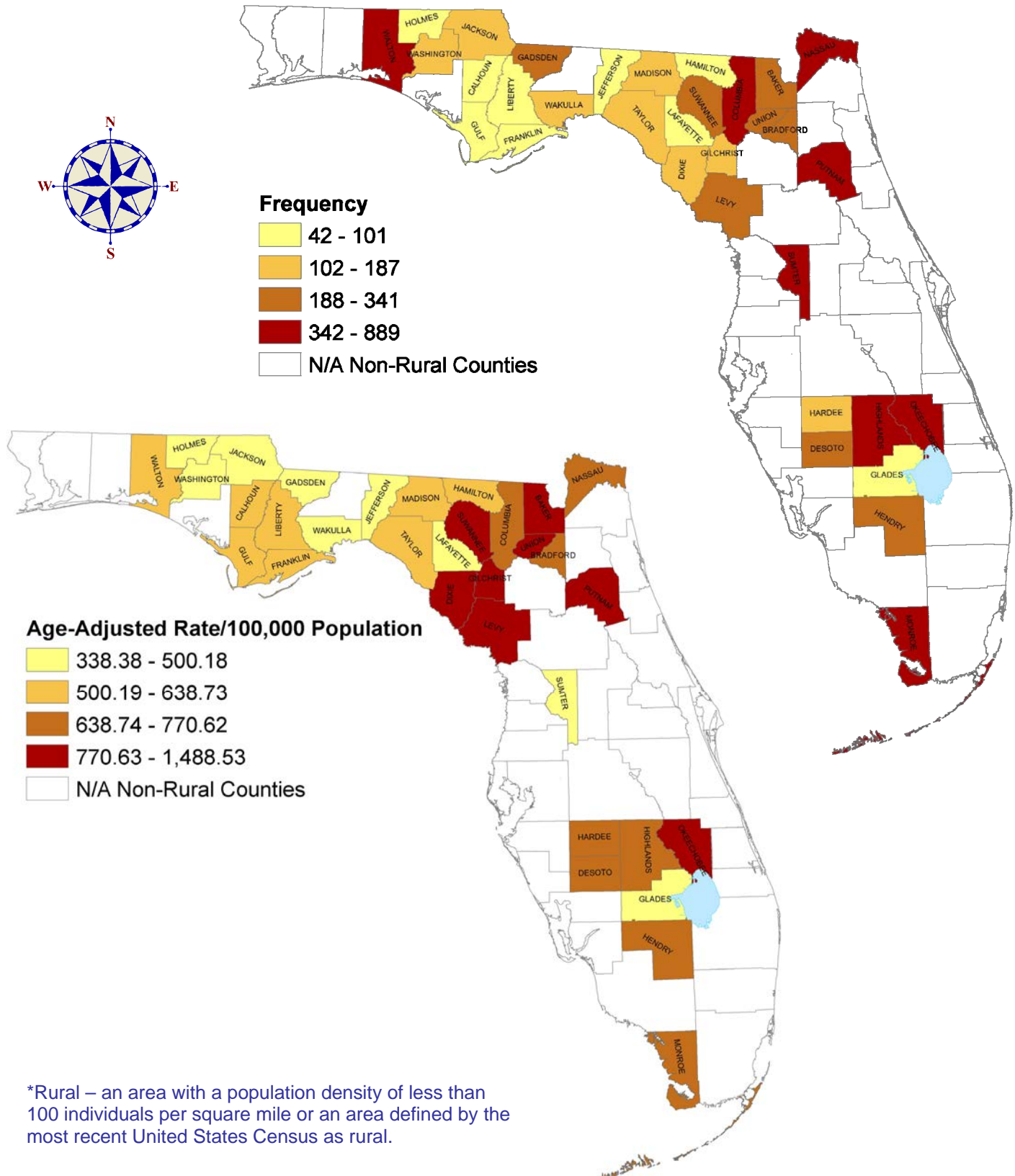
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007

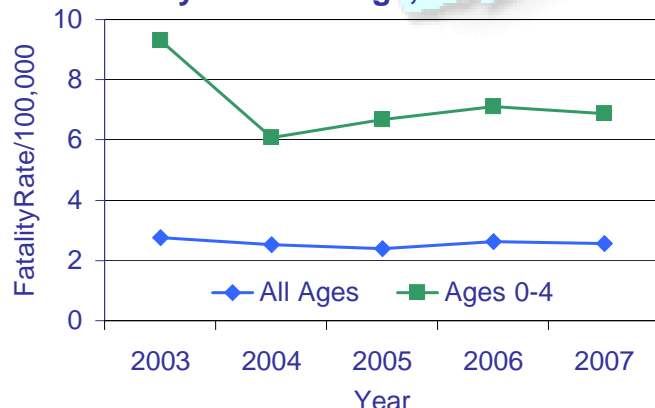




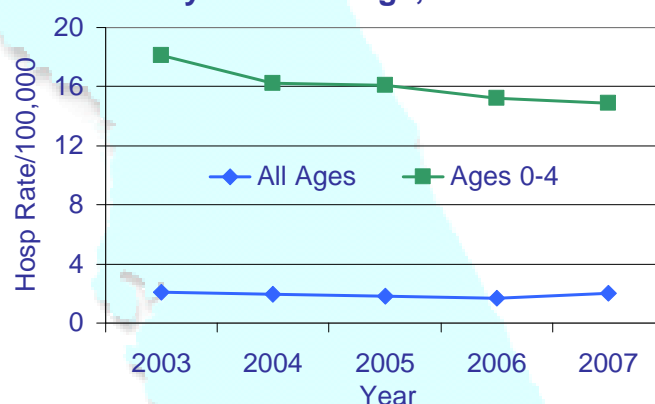
AT A GLANCE:

- Drowning is the leading cause of death among children ages 1-4 in Florida.
- Florida's drowning death rate among children under age five is the highest in the nation.
- Enough children drown each year in Florida to fill about four preschool classrooms.
- In 2007, 479 Florida residents drowned and another 374 were hospitalized for non-fatal drownings; children under five made up 16% of the deaths and 44% of the hospitalizations.

**Fatal Drownings,
by Year and Age, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations,
by Year and Age, 2003-2007**



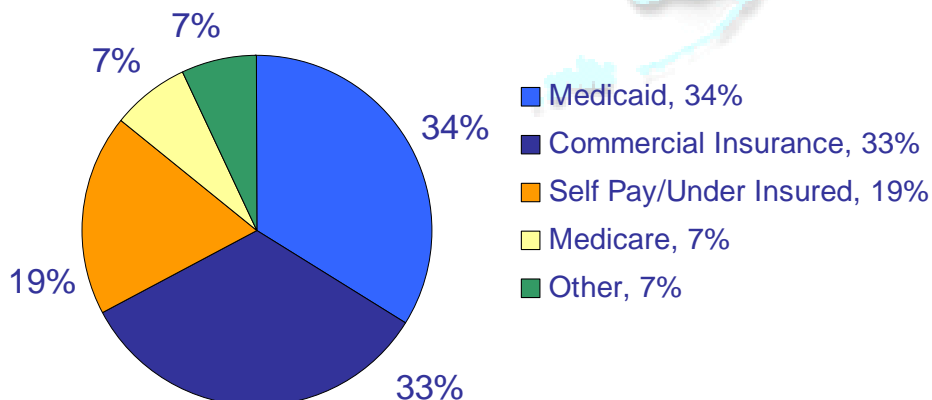
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal drowning hospitalizations was \$11,598. Total charges exceeded \$21 million representing an increase from 2006 due in part to ventilator dependent cases with extended lengths of stay before being transferred to another facility.
- Medicaid was the payer source for 34% of these hospitalizations.

Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2007

Median Admission Charge
\$11,598
Median Length of Stay
2 Days (0 Days - 737 Days)
Total Admission Charges
> \$21 million (\$852 - \$4,263,873)

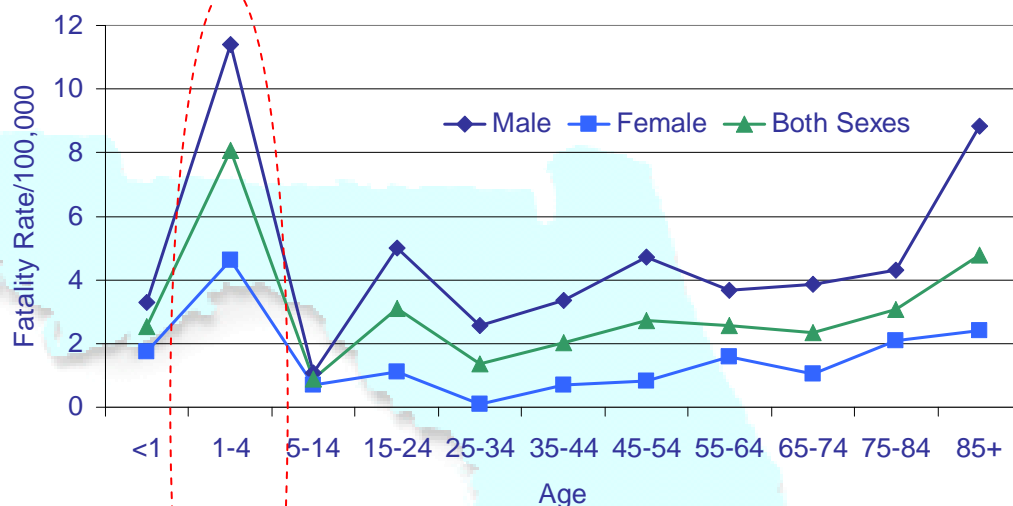


WHO IS INJURED?

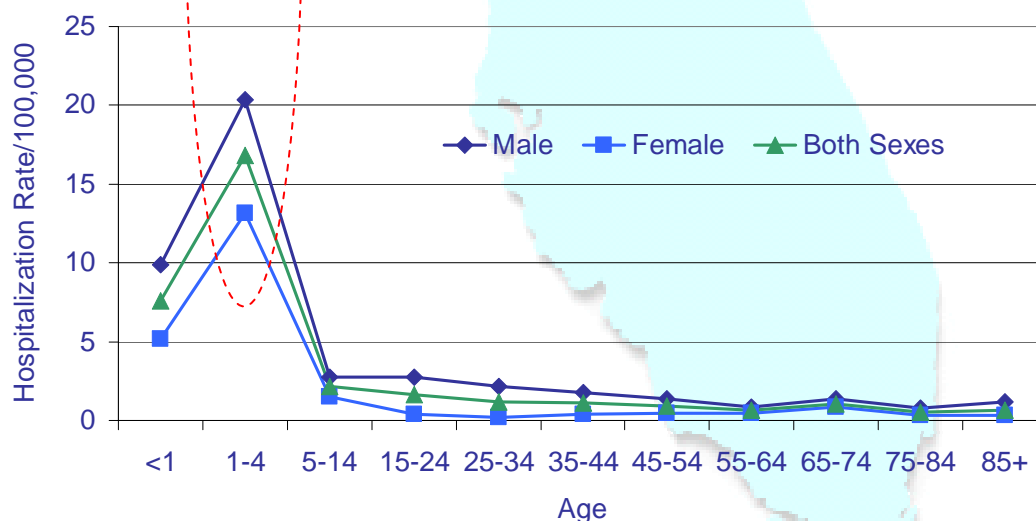
In 2007:

- Children ages 1-4 had the highest rates of drowning and non-fatal drowning hospitalization.
- The fatal drowning and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 3.6 and 2.7 times higher than among females, respectively.

**Drownings Deaths,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



**Non-Fatal Drowning
Hospitalizations,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



- Males accounted for 74% of drowning deaths and non-fatal drowning hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 26%.
- Whites accounted for 77% of drowning deaths and non-fatal drowning hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 16%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 5%.

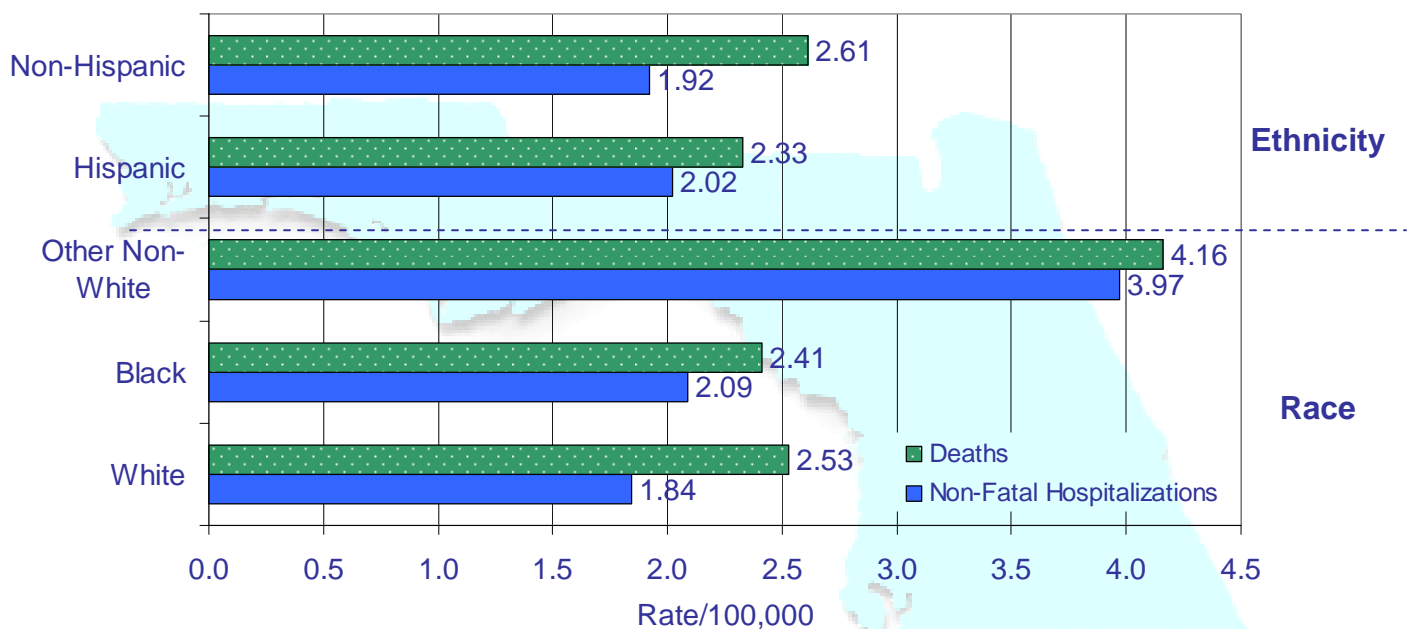
**Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007**

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	367	112	382	75	22	479
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	261	113	278	65	21	374

In 2007:

- The fatal drowning and non-fatal hospitalization rates among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic residents were very similar.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest fatal drowning and non-fatal hospitalization rates, while the rates among Black and White residents were quite similar.

Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race ,Florida Residents, 2007



LOCATION OF FATAL DROWNINGS:

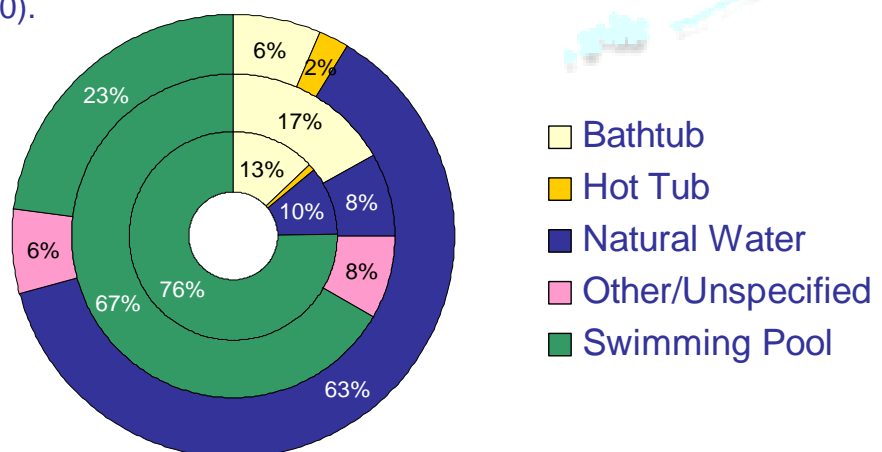
- Florida residents under the age of 10 are most likely to drown in a swimming pool.
- Florida residents ages 10 and older are most likely to drown in natural bodies of water.

In 2007:

- 76% of drowning victims under age five drowned in a swimming pool (58), 13% in a bathtub (10) and 10% in a natural body of water (8).
- 67% of drowning victims ages five to nine drowned in a swimming pool (8), 17% in a bathtub (2) and 8% in a natural body of water (1).
- 63% of drowning victims ages ten and older drowned in a natural body of water (242) and 23% in a swimming pool (90).

Drowning Deaths, By Age and Place, Florida Residents, 2007

Inner Ring: Ages 0-4
Middle Ring: Ages 5-9
Outer Ring: Ages 10+



WHEN DO DROWNINGS OCCUR?

- In Florida, drownings happen year round; however, most fatal and non-fatal drownings occur during the spring and summer.

In 2007:

- The majority (67%) of drowning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations occurred during the months of April through September.

JANUARY ●-----●	FEBRUARY -----16%-----	MARCH -----●
APRIL ●-----●	MAY -----32%-----	JUNE -----●
JULY ●-----●	AUGUST -----35%-----	SEPTEMBER -----●
OCTOBER ●-----●	NOVEMBER -----16%-----	DECEMBER -----●



INTENT OF DROWNINGS:

In 2007:

- 90% of drowning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined were unintentional, 5% were suicides or suicide attempts, 4% were undetermined and 0.7% were assaults.

Unintentional drowning does not mean unpreventable drowning. According to the 2008 Florida Child Abuse Death Review Report, the leading cause of child abuse deaths in Florida is drowning. The State Committee reviewed 45 child neglect cases involving drowning. Inadequate supervision was cited in each.

PREVENTION TIPS AND RESOURCES:

- “Keep Your Eyes On The Kids.” Never leave a child unsupervised in or around water, not even for a second.
- Install four-sided isolation fencing with a self-closing and self-latching gate around pools and spas.
- Install alarms on all doors and windows leading to the pool.
- Learn to swim and never swim alone or while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Always wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) while participating in open water sports and recreation.
- Operate watercraft safely and legally.
- Never dive into water less than nine feet deep. If you don’t know, don’t dive.
- Learn Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Water-Related Injuries
<http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Water-Safety/index.html>
- National Drowning Prevention Alliance <http://www.ndpa.org/home/index.htm>

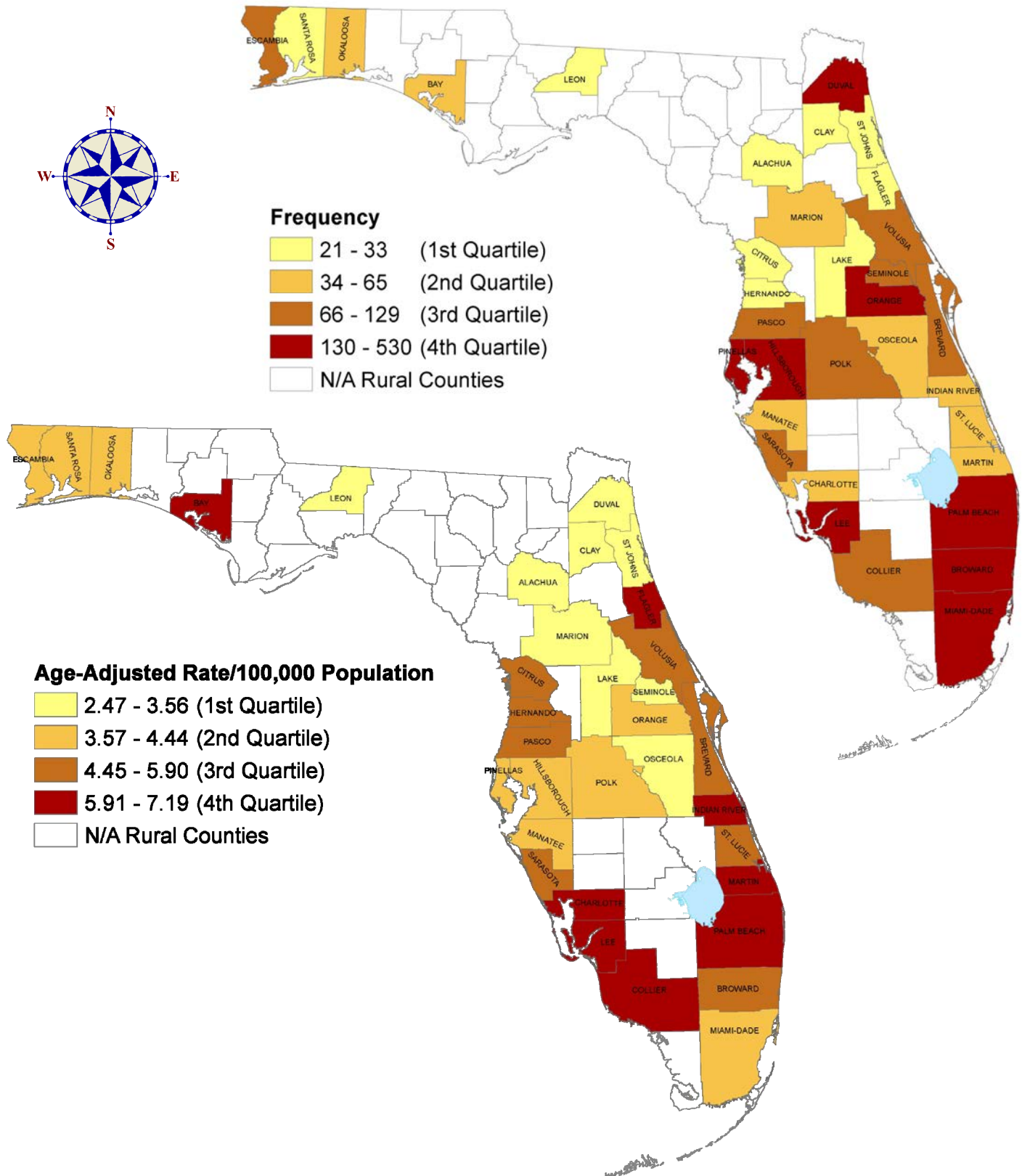
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Drowning Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 W65-W74, X71, X92, Y21, V90, V92

Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Drowning External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E830, E832, E910, E954, E964, E984; or Any Drowning Diagnosis ICD-9 CM 994.1

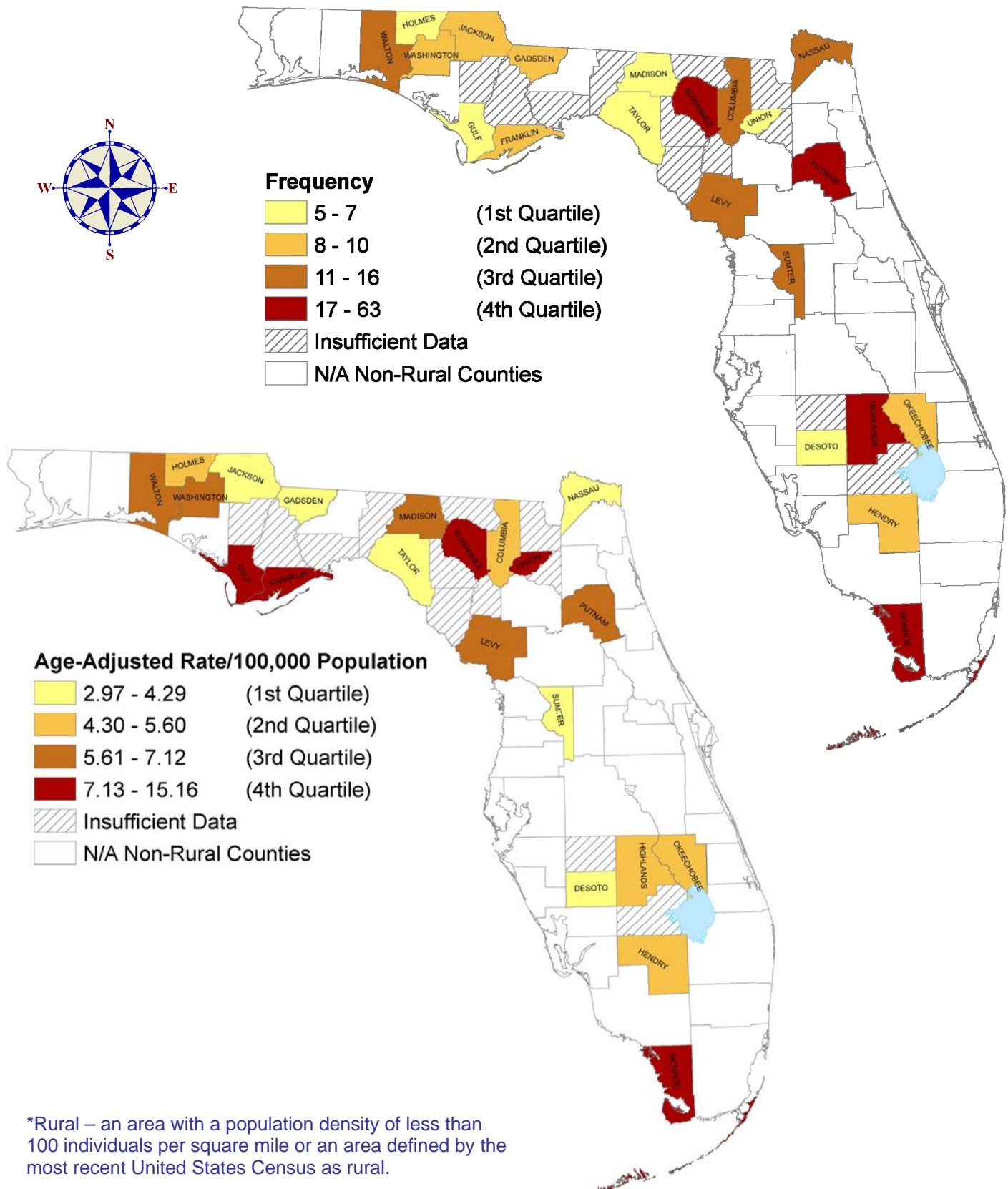
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2003-2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2003-2007

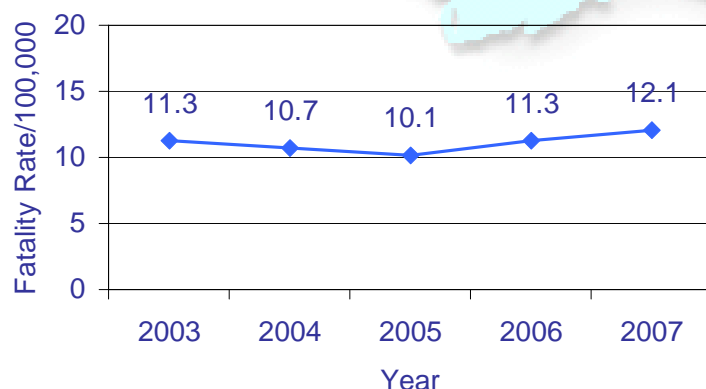


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: FIREARMS

AT A GLANCE:

- Firearms are the second leading cause of injury death among Florida residents ages 10-24 and the third leading cause of injury death overall.
- In 2007, 2,261 Florida residents died due to firearm injuries and another 1,906 were hospitalized due to non-fatal injuries.
- Individuals ages 15-24 made up 19% of the deaths and 43% of the hospitalizations.

**Fatal Firearm Injuries,
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Firearm Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007**



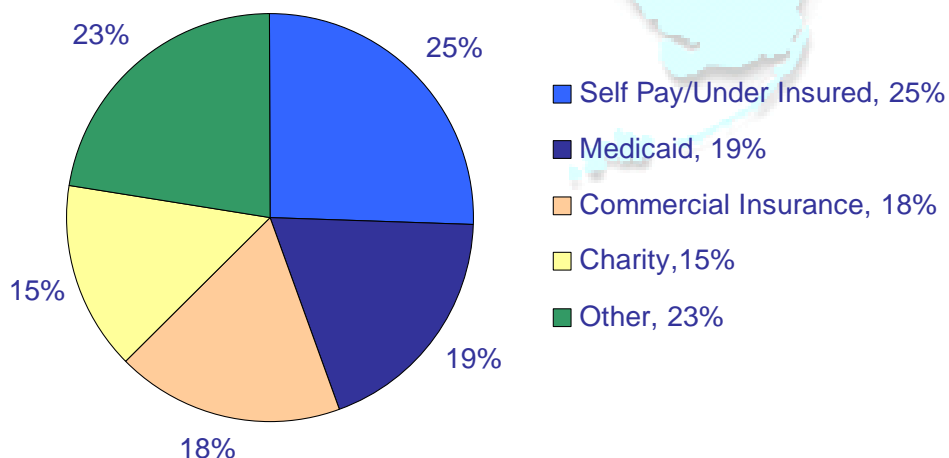
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations was \$37,629; total charges exceeded \$156 million. The median length of stay was four days.
- The payer sources for a large portion of these hospitalizations (44%) were self pay/under insured or Medicaid.

**Non-Fatal Firearm Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer
Source, Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$37,629
Total Admission Charges
> \$156 million

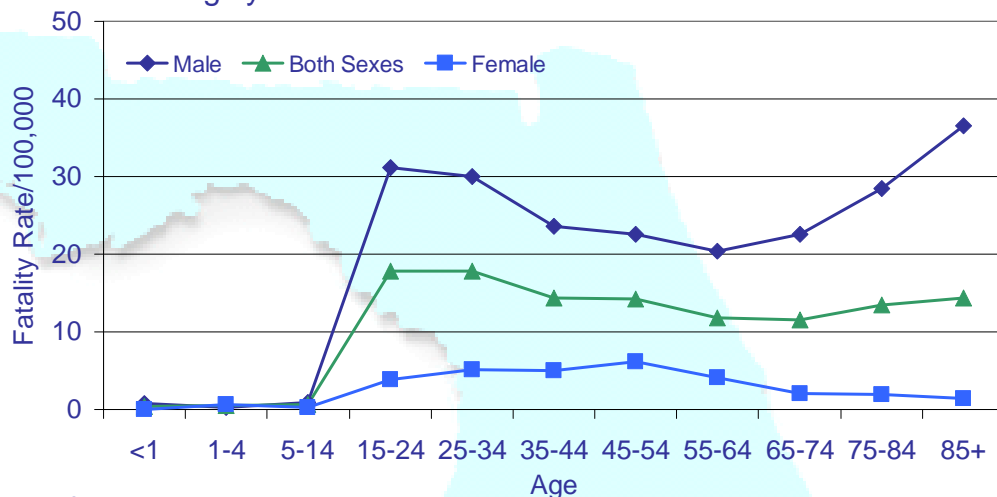


WHO IS INJURED?

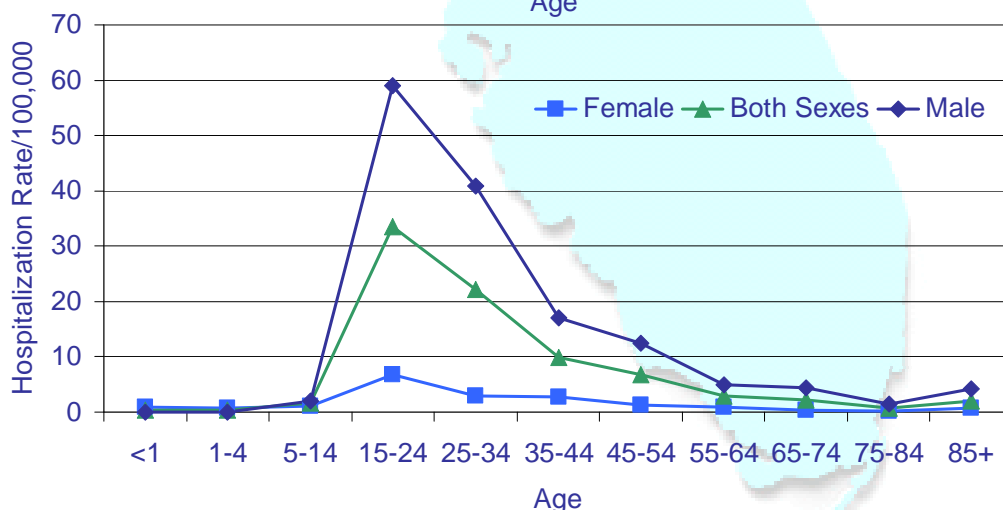
In 2007:

- Florida residents ages 15-24 had higher rates of fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than any other age group.
- The fatal firearm injury and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 5.9 and 8.9 times higher than among females, respectively.
- In older age groups, firearm fatality rates remained high while non-fatal hospitalization rates decreased. This may be because firearm suicide rates are highest in older men, and self-inflicted gunshots are a highly effective method of suicide.

Fatal Firearm Injuries by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



In 2007:

- Males accounted for 87% of firearm injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 13%.
- White residents accounted for 57% of firearm deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations, Black residents accounted for 39%, and Other Non-White residents accounted for 3%.

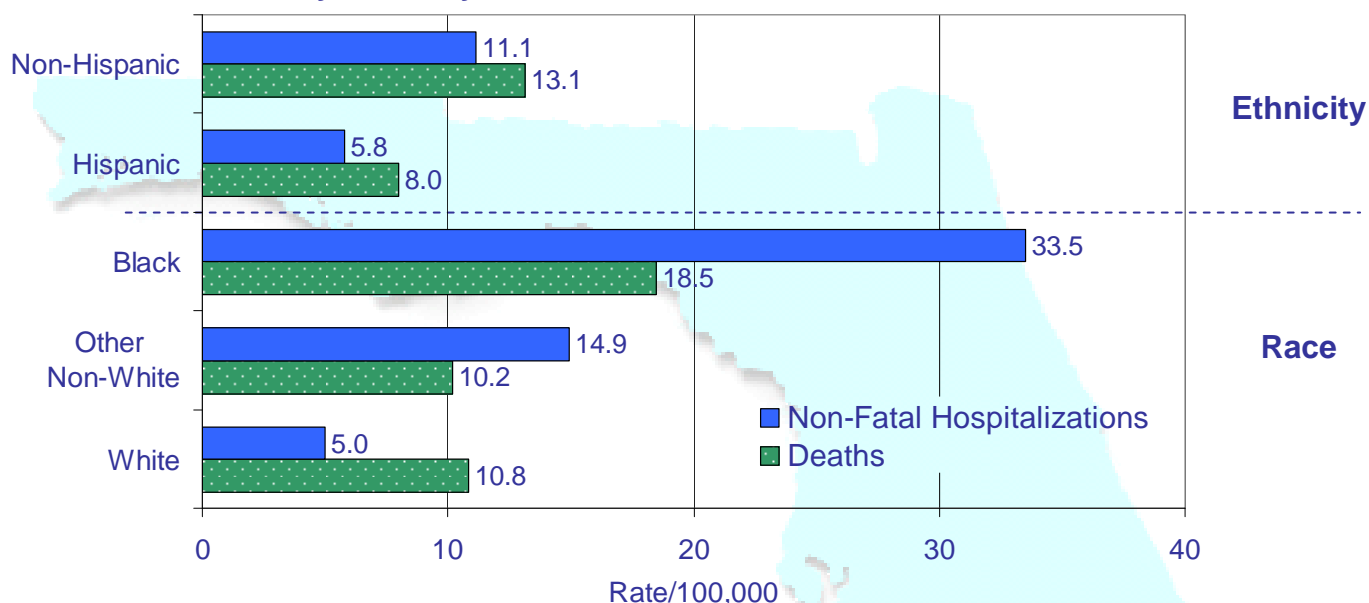
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,923	338	1,633	574	54	2,261
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	1,707	198	754	1,042	79	1,906

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of both fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations compared to Hispanic residents.
- Black residents had the highest rates of fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations. White residents had the lowest non-fatal hospitalization rate while Other Non-White residents had the lowest fatality rate.

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007



Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before age 75 due to Fatal Firearm Injuries, Florida Residents, 2007

AGE	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
YPLL75	75	292	890	23,565	18,618	12,979	9,626	4,027	977

- 64% of individuals who died prematurely due to fatal firearm injuries each lost 25 or more years of potential life. Residents ages 15-24 lost the most years of potential life, 23,565 total. Years of potential life lost is a measure of premature death before age 75.

INTENT OF FIREARM DEATHS AND INJURIES:

In 2007:

- 57% of firearm deaths were suicides and 41% were homicides. However, 64% of non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations were assaults while only 4% were self-inflicted.
- Fatal firearm injuries were more likely to be self-inflicted while non-fatal firearm injuries were more likely to be inflicted by another person through assault.

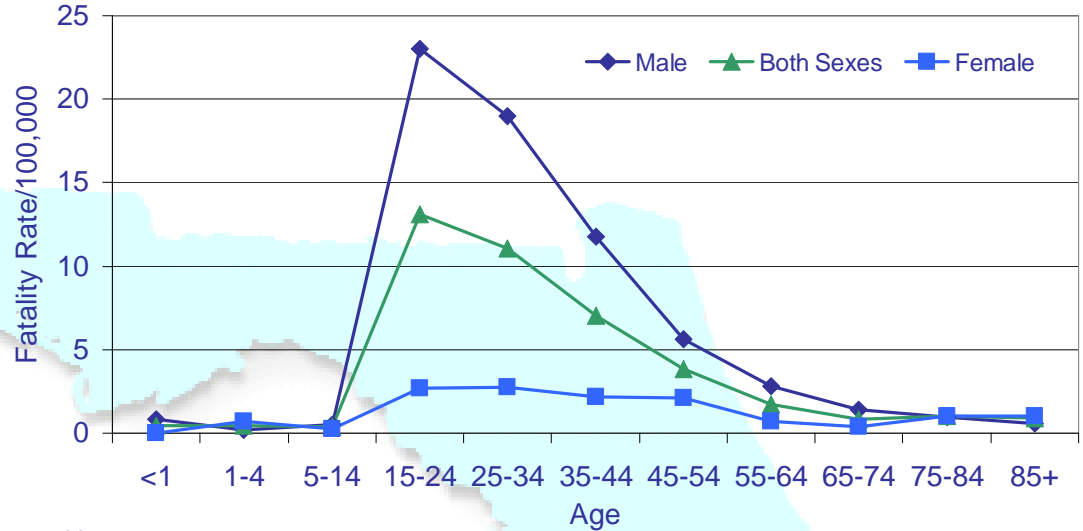
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations by Intent, Florida Residents, 2007

	Homicide/Assaults	Suicide/Self-inflicted	Unintentional	Undetermined	Total
Deaths	929	1,279	17	16	2,261
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	1,213	72	471	109	1,906

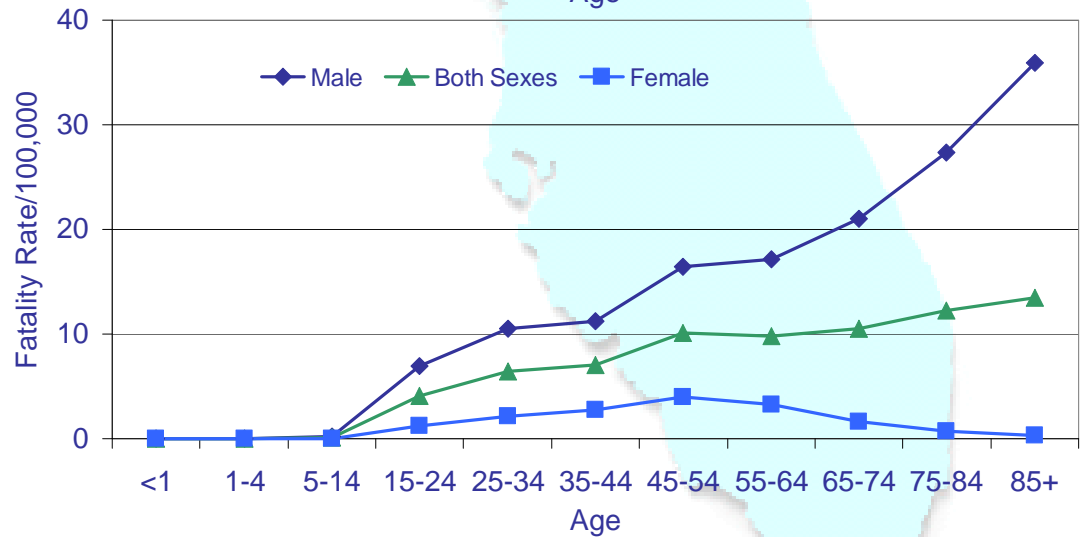
In 2007:

- Males ages 15-24 had the highest rate of firearm homicides while males ages 85 years and older had the highest rate of firearm suicides.
- The firearm homicide and suicide rates among males were 5.6 and 6.2 times higher than among females, respectively.

**Firearm Homicides,
by Age and Sex
Florida Residents,
2007**



**Firearm Suicides,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm>
- U.S. Department of Justice: Prevent Youth Violence
http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo_pyv.html
- National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center
<http://www.safeyouth.org/scripts/index.asp>

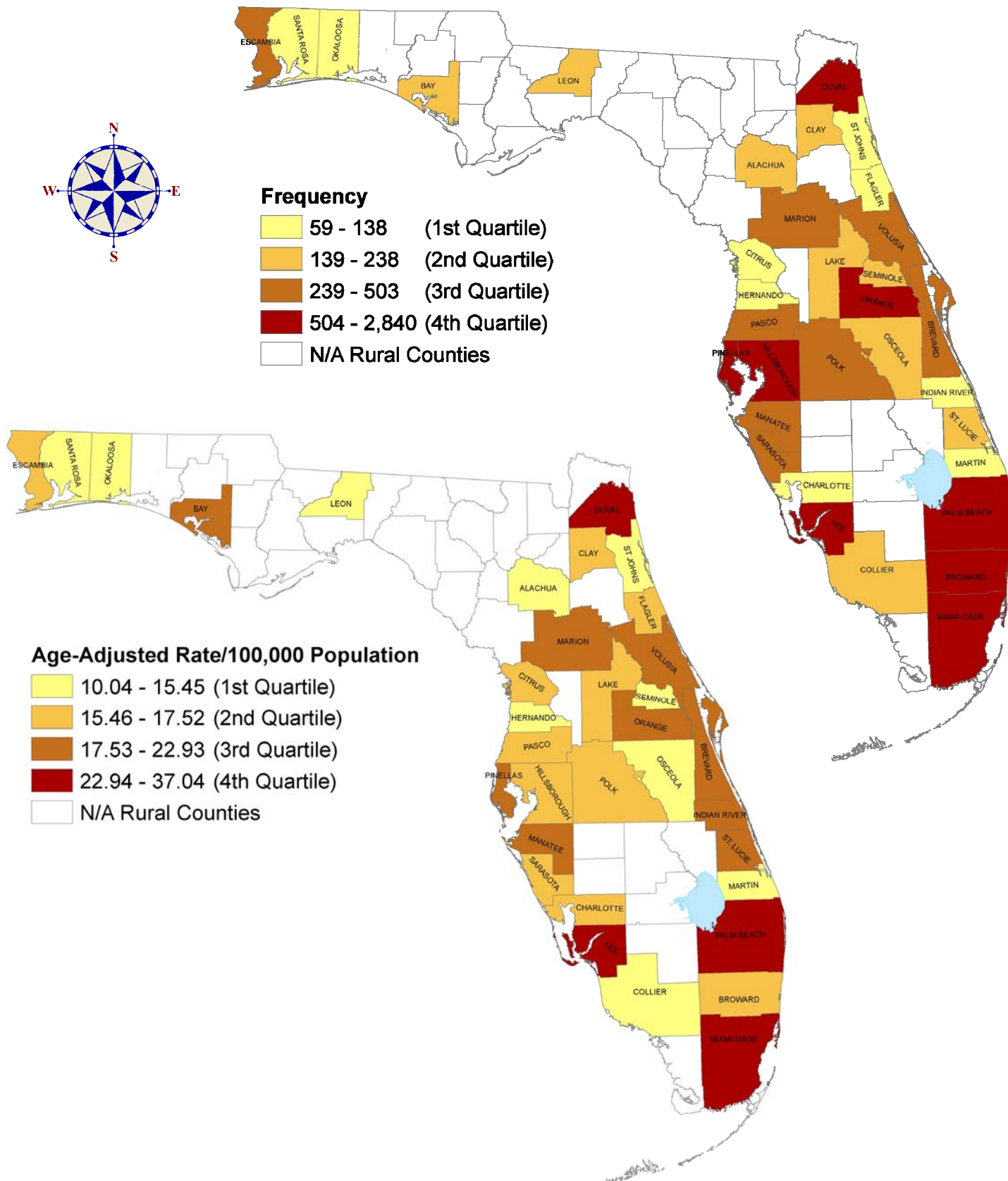
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

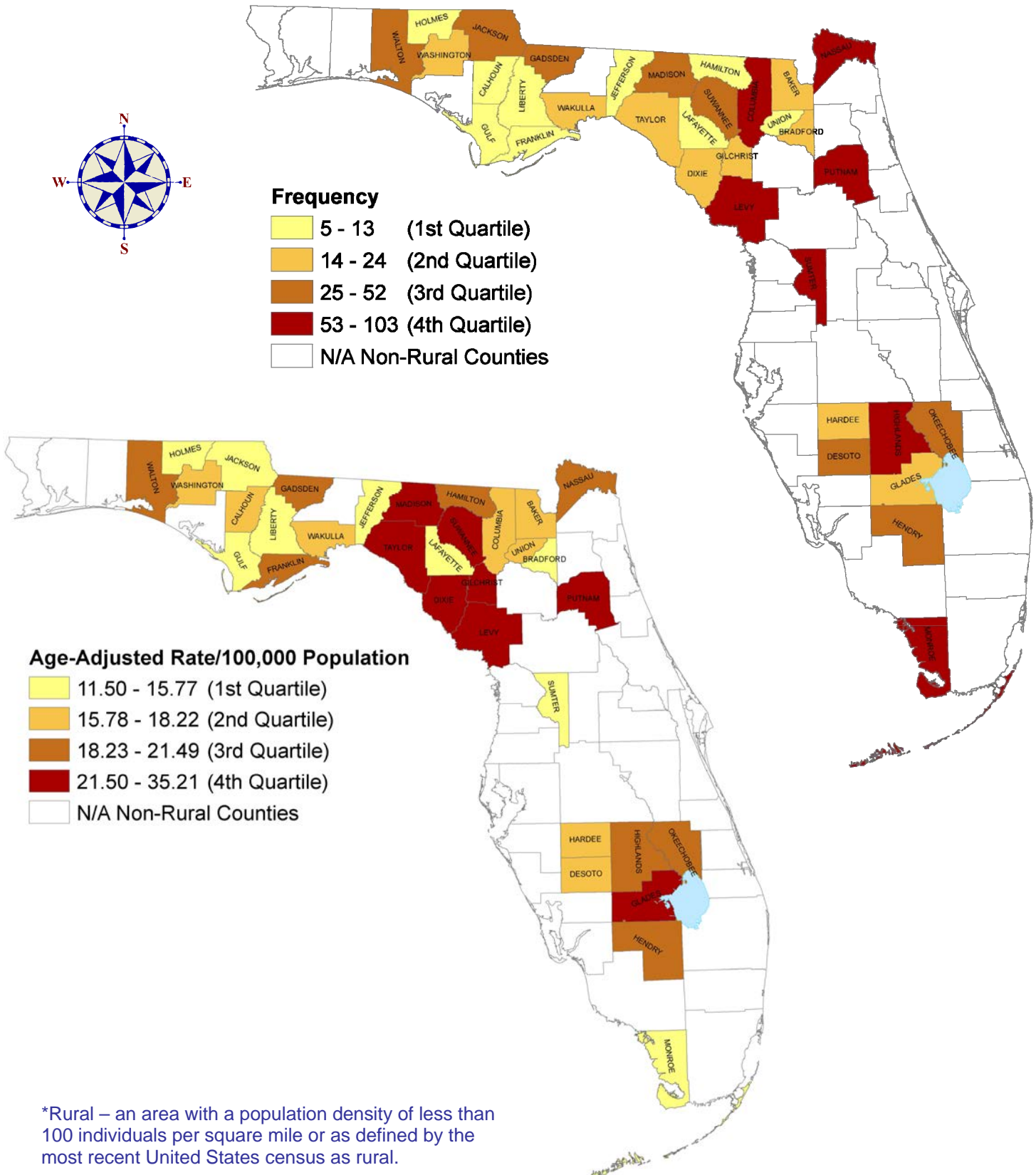
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2003-2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2003-2007





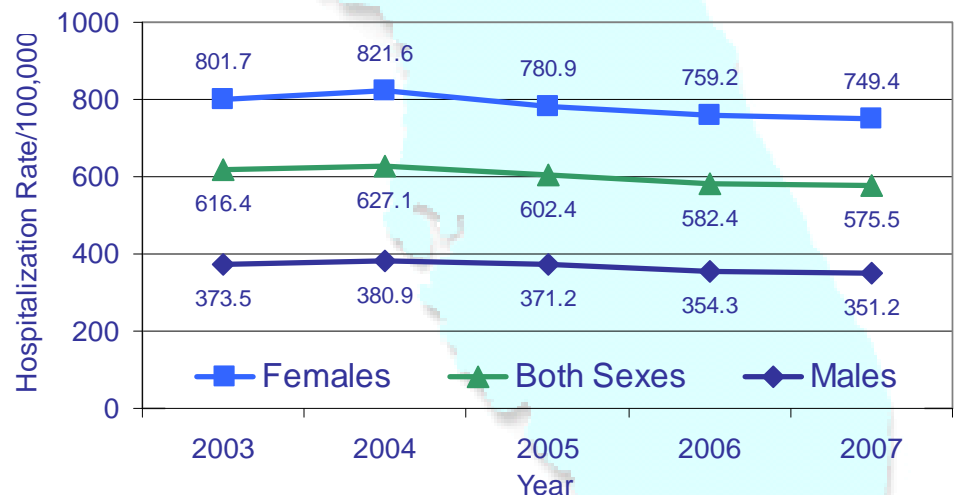
AT A GLANCE:

- A hip fracture is a fracture of the neck of the femur or thighbone, usually where it meets the pelvic bone.
- Hip fractures are often related to falls and can lead to a steep decline in health due to an individual's loss of mobility and independence.

In 2007:

- 18,474 Florida seniors, ages 65 and older, were hospitalized for a hip fracture.
- 35% of **all** injury hospitalizations among Florida's seniors were related to a hip fracture.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Sex and Year, 2003-2007



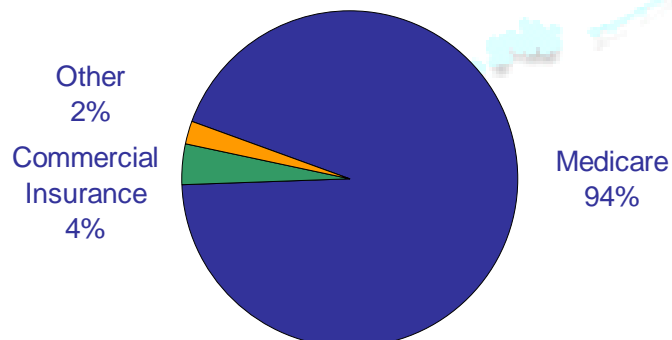
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007, among Florida's seniors:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal hip fracture hospitalizations was \$43,725; total charges exceeded \$930 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 94% of these hospitalizations.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalization Admissions Charges and Payer Source, Florida's Senior Residents, 2007

Median Admission Charge
\$43,725
Total Admission Charges
> \$930 million



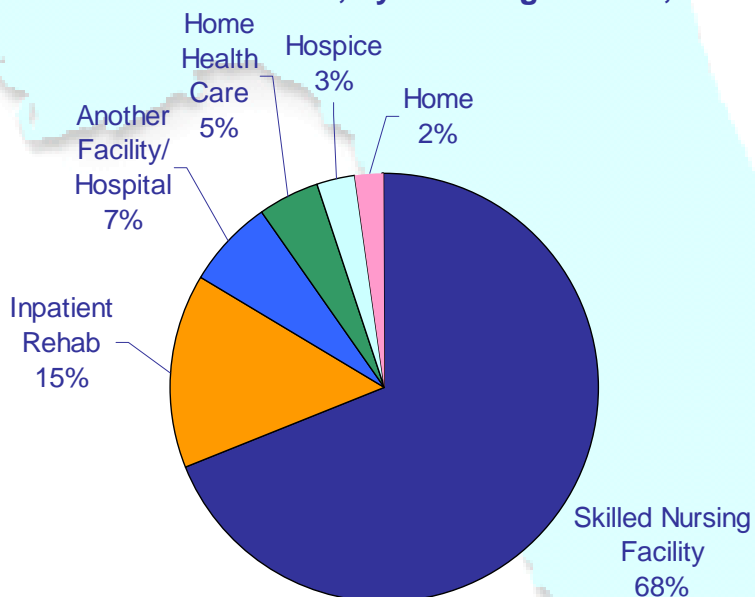
DISCHARGE STATUS AND OUTCOMES:

- Hip fractures can cause severe health problems and lead to reduced quality of life and premature death.¹
- About one of five hip fracture patients dies within one year of their injury.²
- Up to one in four adults who lived independently before their hip fracture has to stay in a nursing home for at least one year after their injury.³

In 2007, among Florida's seniors:

- The majority (68%) of patients were discharged to a skilled nursing facility at the conclusion of their hospital treatment; only 2% of patients were discharged directly home.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Discharge Status, 2007

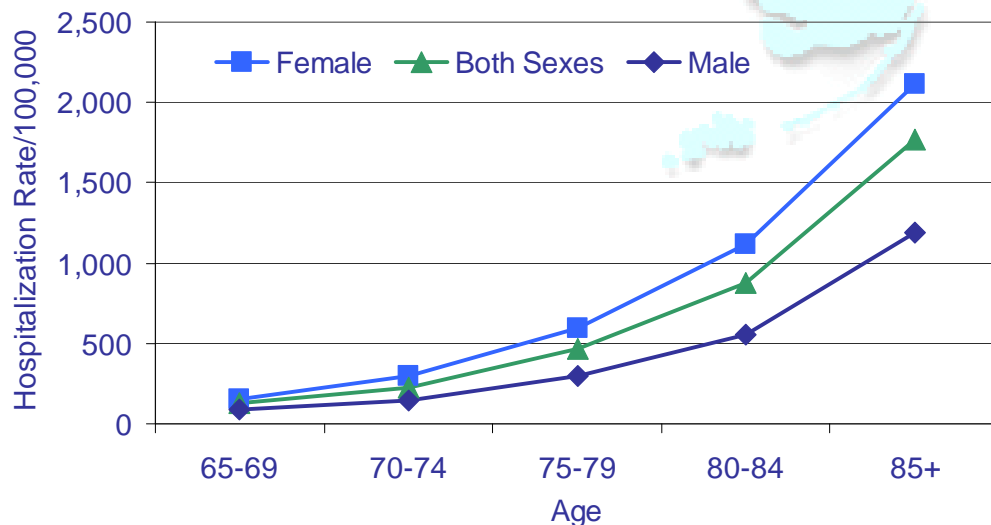


WHO IS INJURED?

In 2007, among Florida's seniors:

- Females had higher rates of non-fatal hip fracture hospitalization than their male counterparts.
- The hospitalization rate for non-fatal hip fractures increased significantly with increasing age.

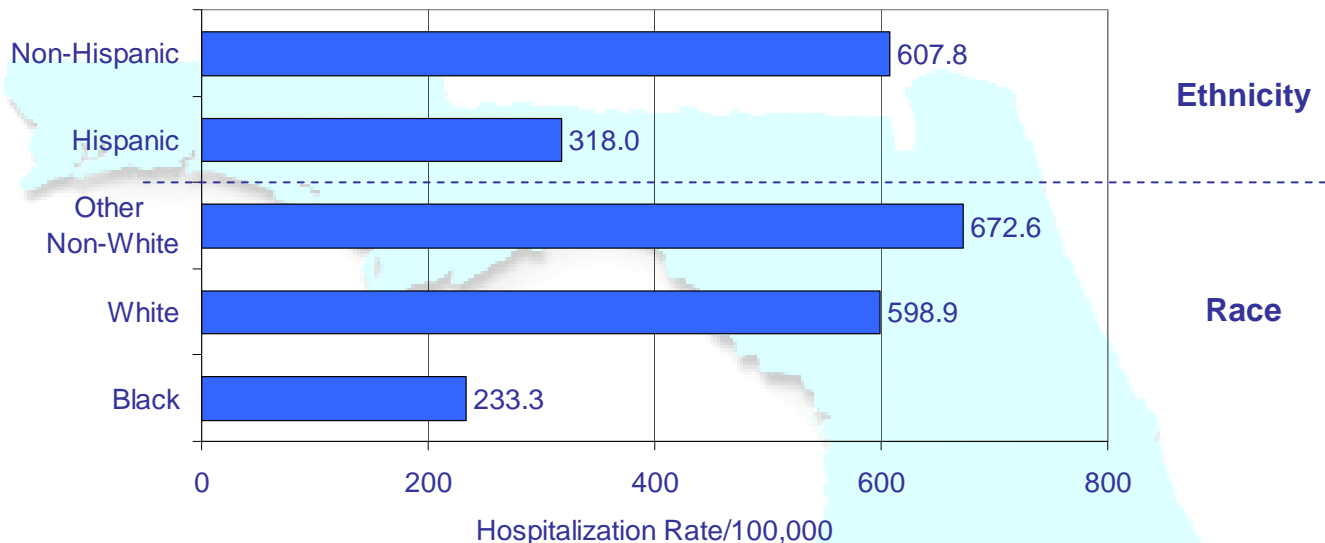
Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida's Senior Residents, 2007



In 2007, among Florida's seniors:

- Non-Hispanic residents had a higher rate of non-fatal hip fracture hospitalization than Hispanic residents.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal hip fracture hospitalization followed by White residents and Black residents.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, 2007



- Females accounted for 73% of non-fatal hospitalizations; Males 27%.
- Whites accounted for 95% of non-fatal hospitalizations, Blacks accounted for 3%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 1%.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Sex and Race, 2007

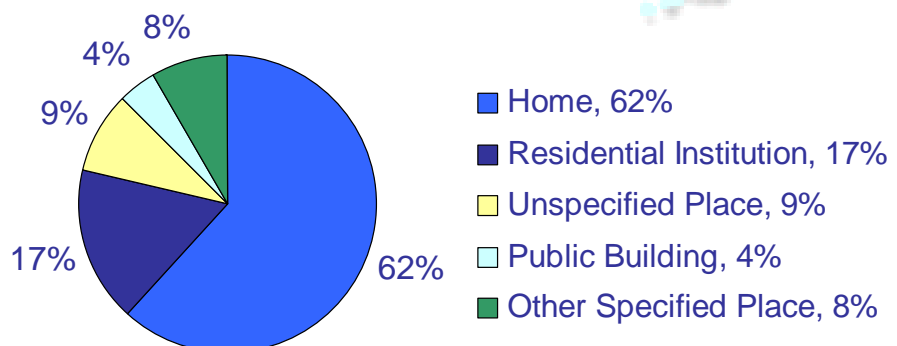
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	4,926	13,548	17,527	566	277	18,474

WHERE AND HOW:

In 2007, when coded:

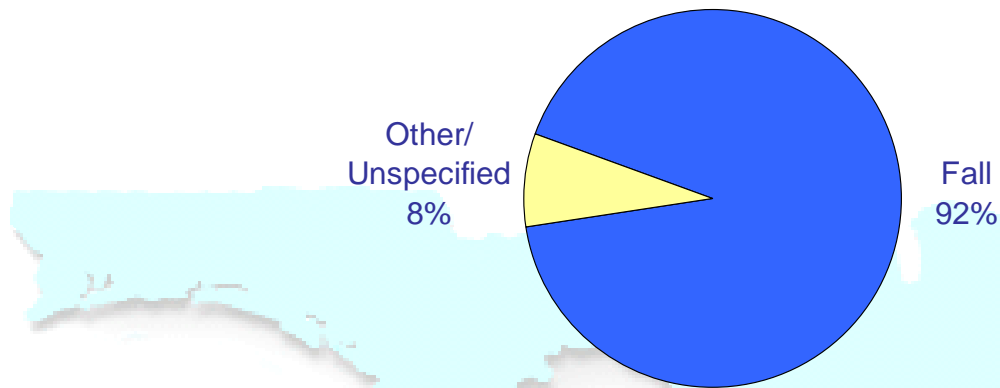
- Among Florida's seniors, at least 79% of non-fatal hip fractures requiring hospitalization occurred in or around a place of residence such as a home or residential institution.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida's Senior Residents, 2007



- Among Florida's seniors, at least 92% of non-fatal hip fracture hospitalizations were related to falls in 2007.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Mechanism, 2007



PREVENTION TIPS:

The most effective way to prevent fall-related injuries, including hip fractures, is to combine exercise with other fall prevention strategies.⁴

- Exercise regularly to maintain or improve strength and balance.
- Have medicines reviewed—both prescription and over-the counter—to reduce side effects and interactions.
- Have yearly eye exams.
- Improve lighting in the home.
- Reduce fall hazards in the home.

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/preventadultfalls.htm>
- Center for Healthy Aging <http://www.healthyagingprograms.org>
- National Safety Council <http://www.nsc.org/resources/issues/fallstop.aspx>
- Center for Excellence for Fall Prevention <http://www.stopfalls.org>
- National Institute on Aging, Age Page: Preventing Falls and Fractures <http://www.nia.nih.gov/HealthInformation/Publications/falls.htm>

REFERENCES:

¹Hall SE, Williams JA, Senior JA, Goldswain PR, Criddle RA. Hip fracture outcomes: quality of life and functional status in older adults living in the community. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine 2000;30(3):327–32.

² Leibson CL, Toteson ANA, Gabriel SE, Ransom JE, Melton JL III. Mortality, disability, and nursing home use for persons with and without hip fracture: a population-based study. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 2002;50:1644–50.

³ Magaziner J, Hawkes W, Hebel JR, Zimmerman SI, Fox KM, Dolan M, et al. Recovery from hip fracture in eight areas of function. Journal of Gerontology: Medical Sciences 2000;55A(9):M498–507.

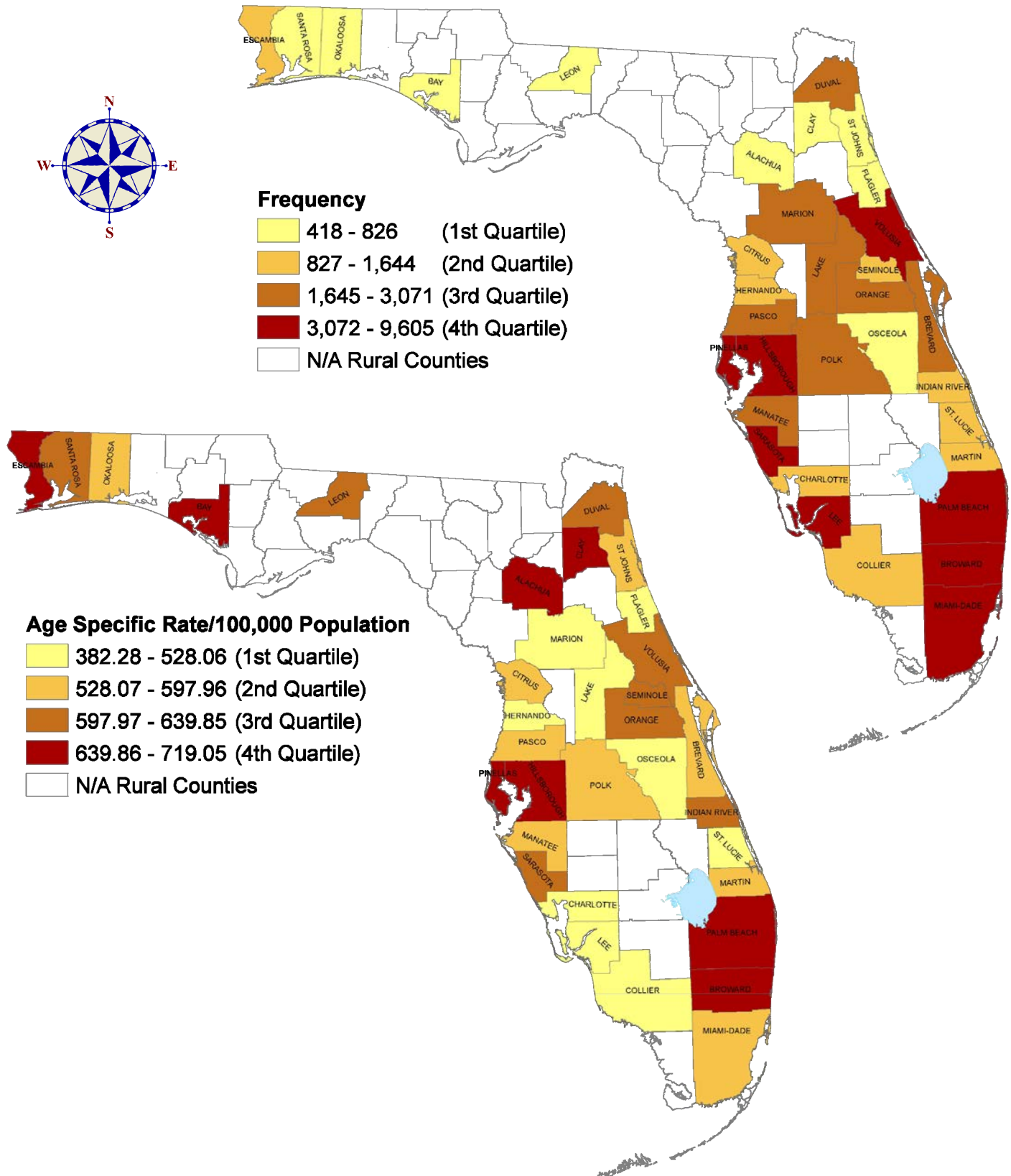
⁴ RAND Report: Evidence report and evidence-based recommendations: fall prevention interventions in the Medicare population. Contract no. 500-98-0281. RAND Corporation Southern California Evidence-based Practice Center; 2003.

DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Hip Fracture Diagnosis ICD-9 CM 820

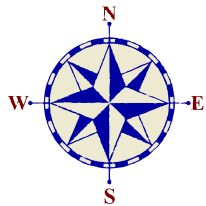
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Related Hospitalizations,
Florida Senior Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2003-2007

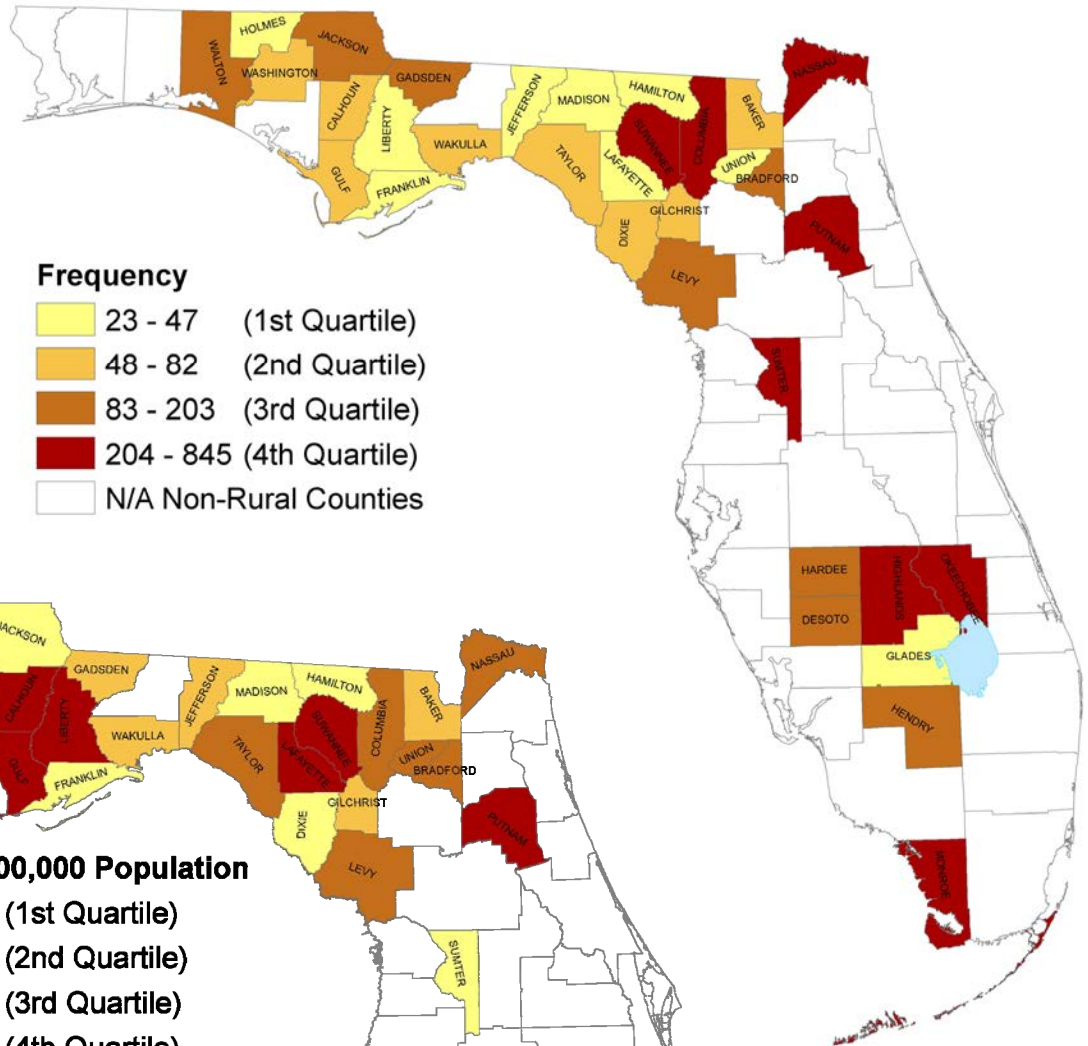
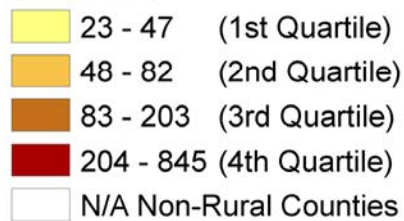


COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

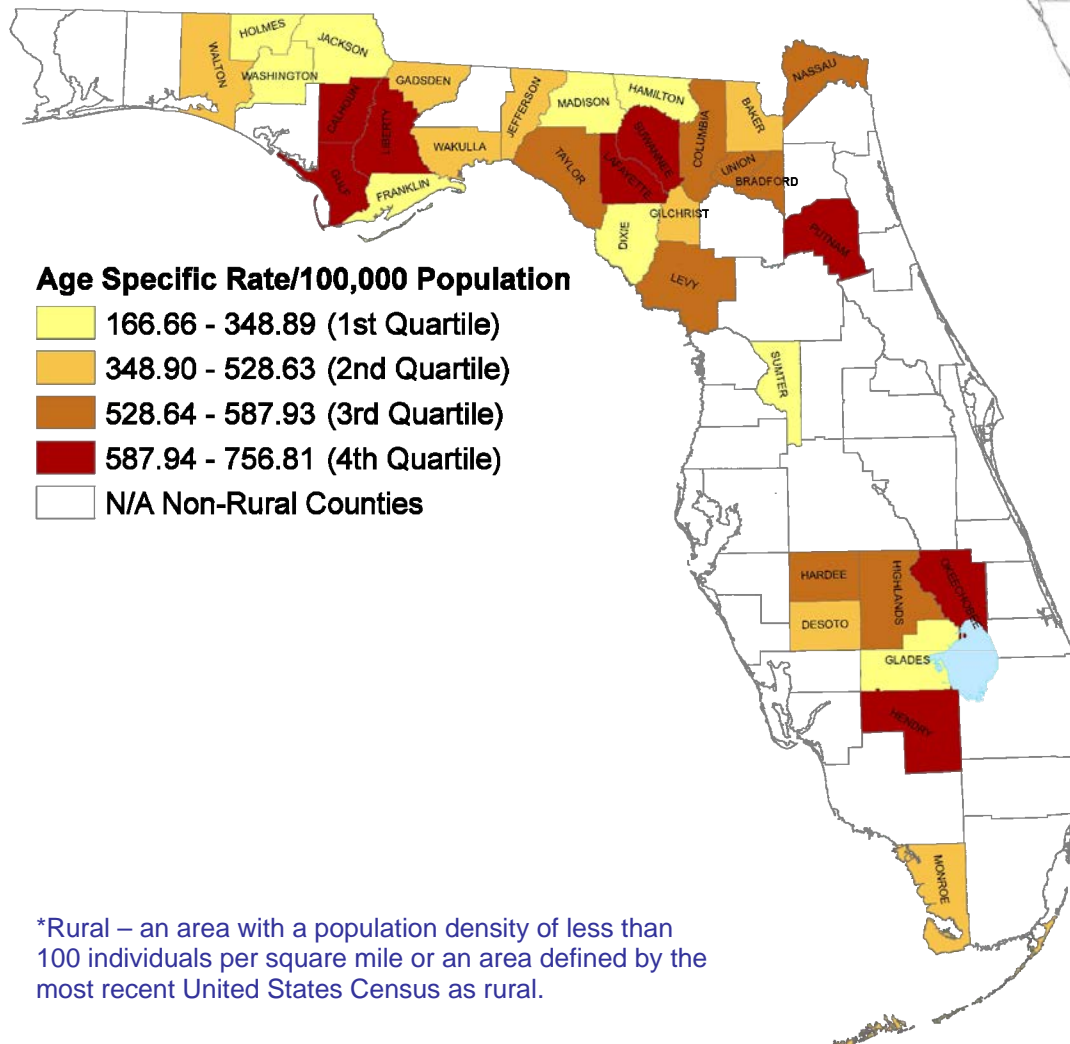
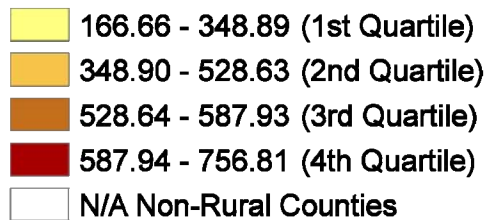
Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Related Hospitalizations,
Florida Senior Residents of Rural Counties, 2003-2007



Frequency



Age Specific Rate/100,000 Population



*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.

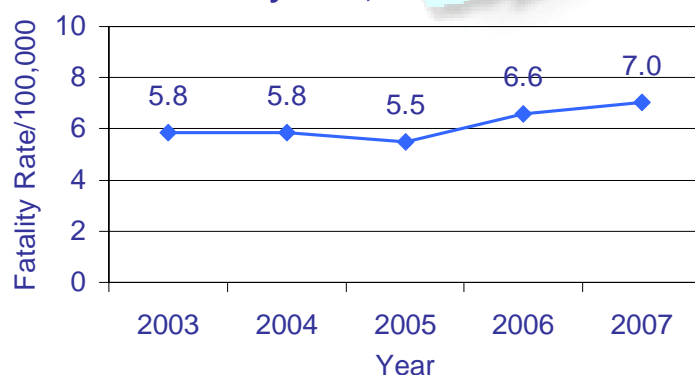


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: HOMICIDES & ASSAULTS

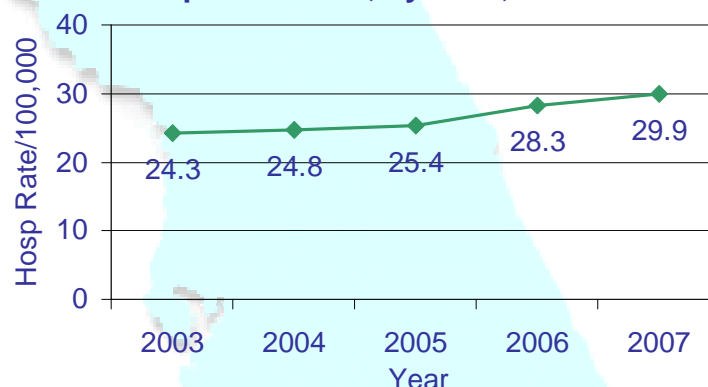
AT A GLANCE:

- Homicides and assaults are intentional injuries, inflicted on purpose by another individual through an act of violence.
- Homicides are the second leading cause of death among Florida residents ages 15-34.
- In 2007, there were 1,319 homicides and 5,610 hospitalizations for non-fatal assault-related injuries.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides),
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007**



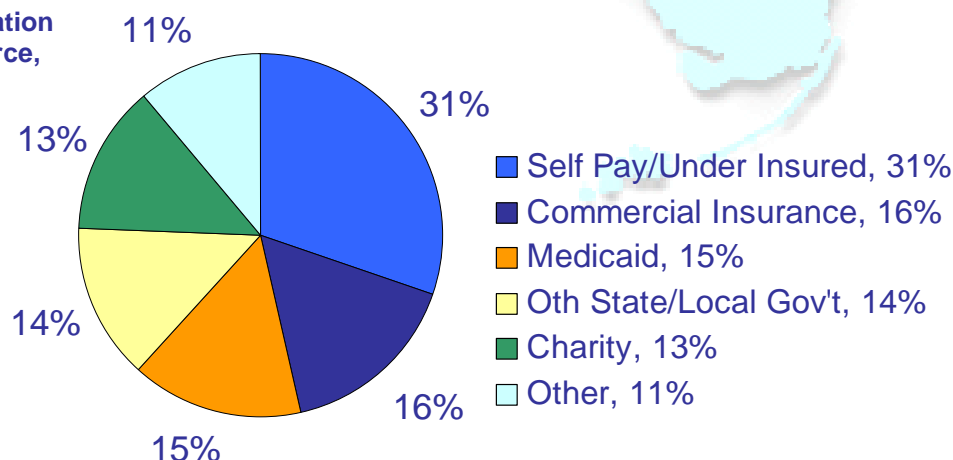
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal assault hospitalizations was \$26,347; total charges exceeded \$281 million. The median length of stay was three days.
- The payer source for 31% of these hospitalizations was classified as self pay or underinsured. Commercial insurance covered 16% of the admissions.

**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$26,347
Total Admission Charges
> \$281 million

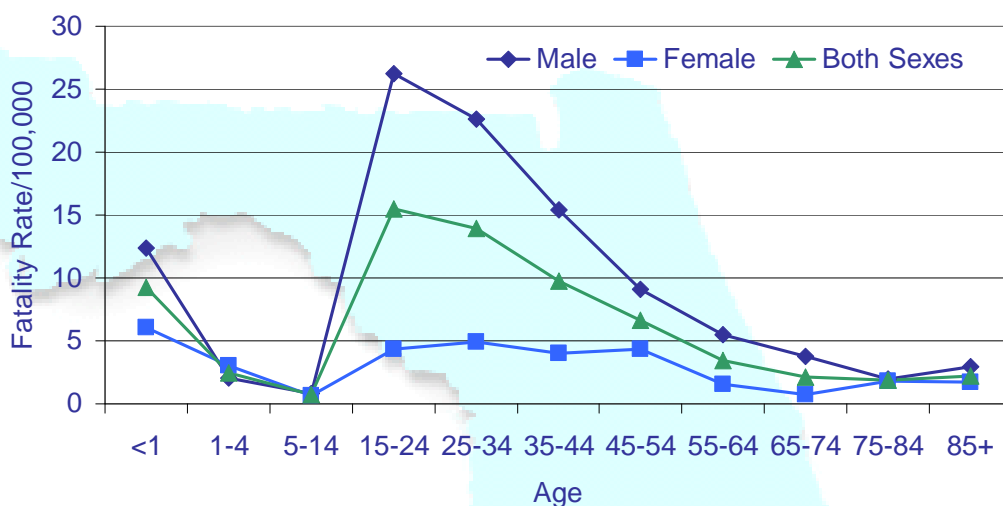


WHO IS INJURED?

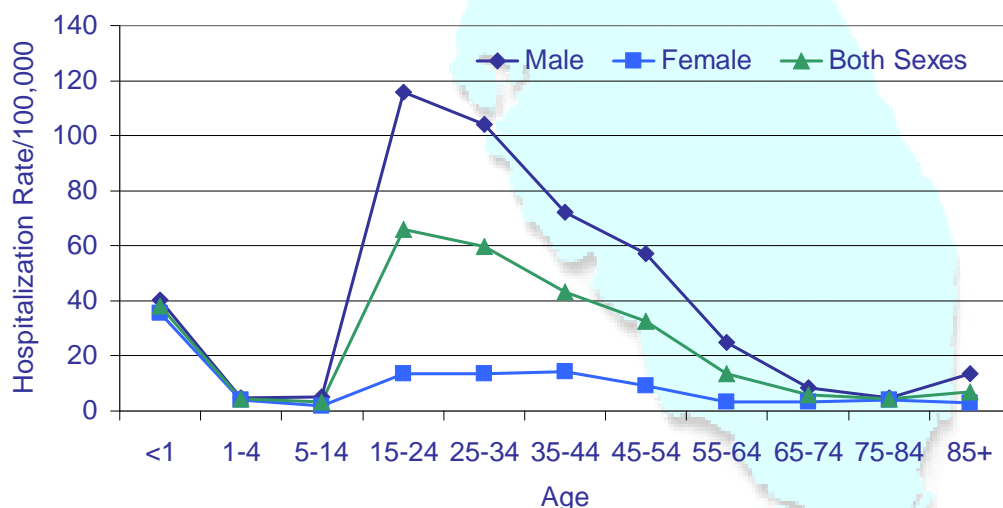
In 2007:

- Residents ages 15-24 years had the highest rates of homicide and non-fatal assault hospitalization. Infants under 1 had the highest rates among Florida's young children.
- The homicide rate among males was 3.8 times higher than among females.
- The hospitalization rate for non-fatal assault injuries was 6.2 times higher among males than among females.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 84% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 16%.
- Whites accounted for 56% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 38%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

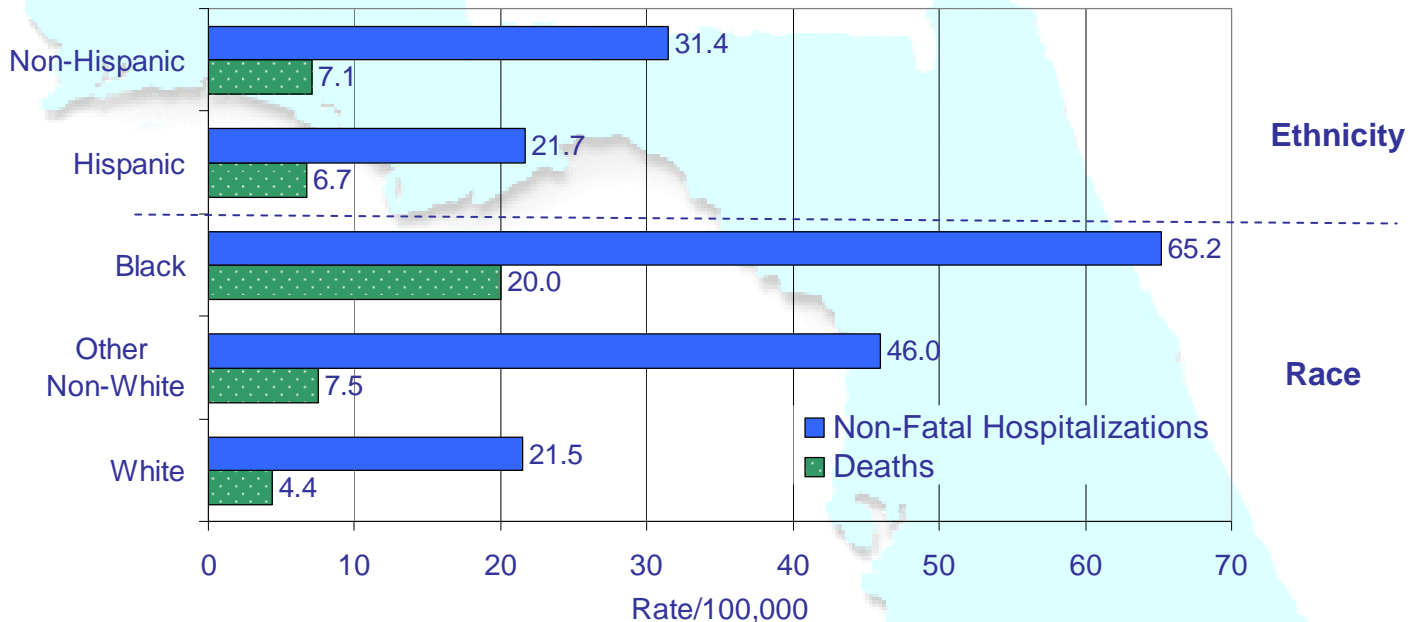
Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,036	283	658	623	38	1,319
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	4,807	802	3,247	2,028	233	5,610

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- Black residents had the highest rates of homicide and non-fatal assault hospitalization, followed by Other Non-White residents and White residents.
- The homicide rate among Black residents was 2.7 times higher than among Other Non-White residents and 4.5 times higher than among White residents.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

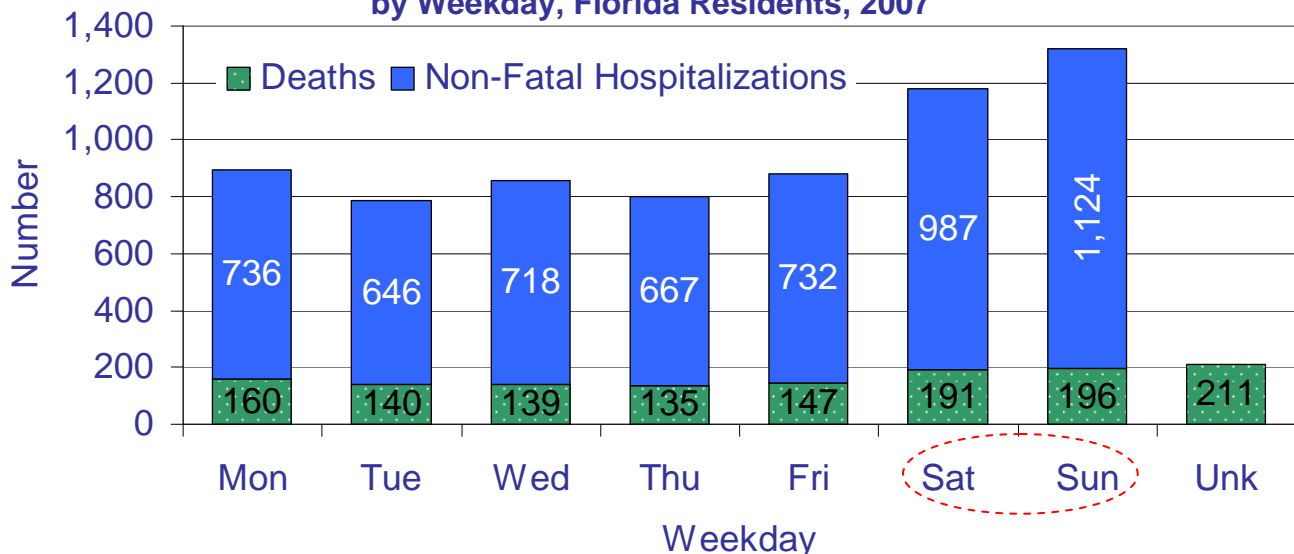


WHEN DO HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURIES OCCUR?

In 2007:

- Homicides and non-fatal assault injury hospitalizations were more likely to occur on a Saturday or Sunday than a weekday.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Weekday, Florida Residents, 2007

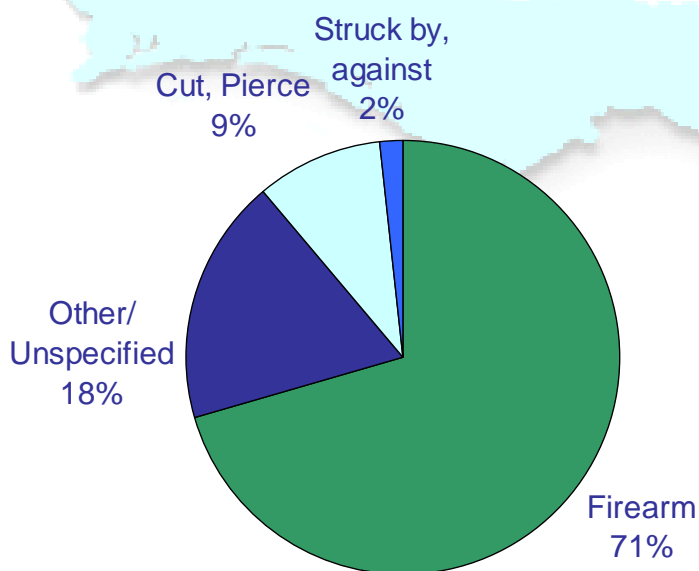


HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURY CAUSES:

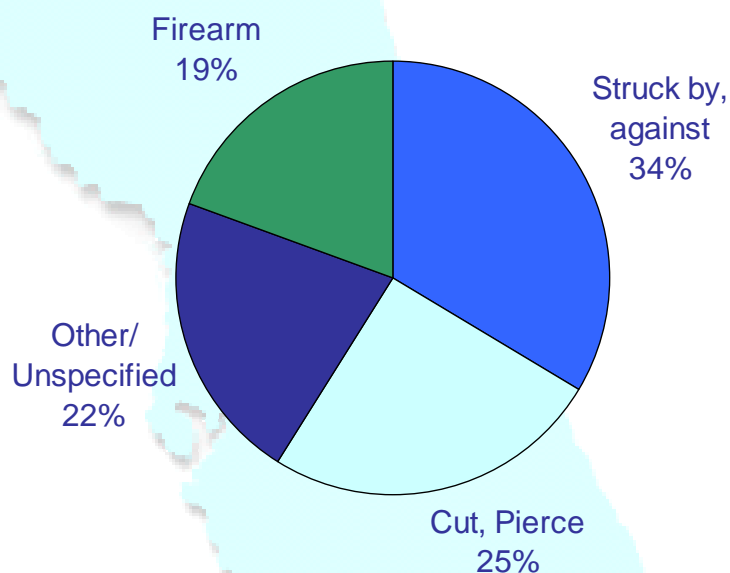
In 2007:

- 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 Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm>
- 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.state.fl.us/cf_web/
- 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>

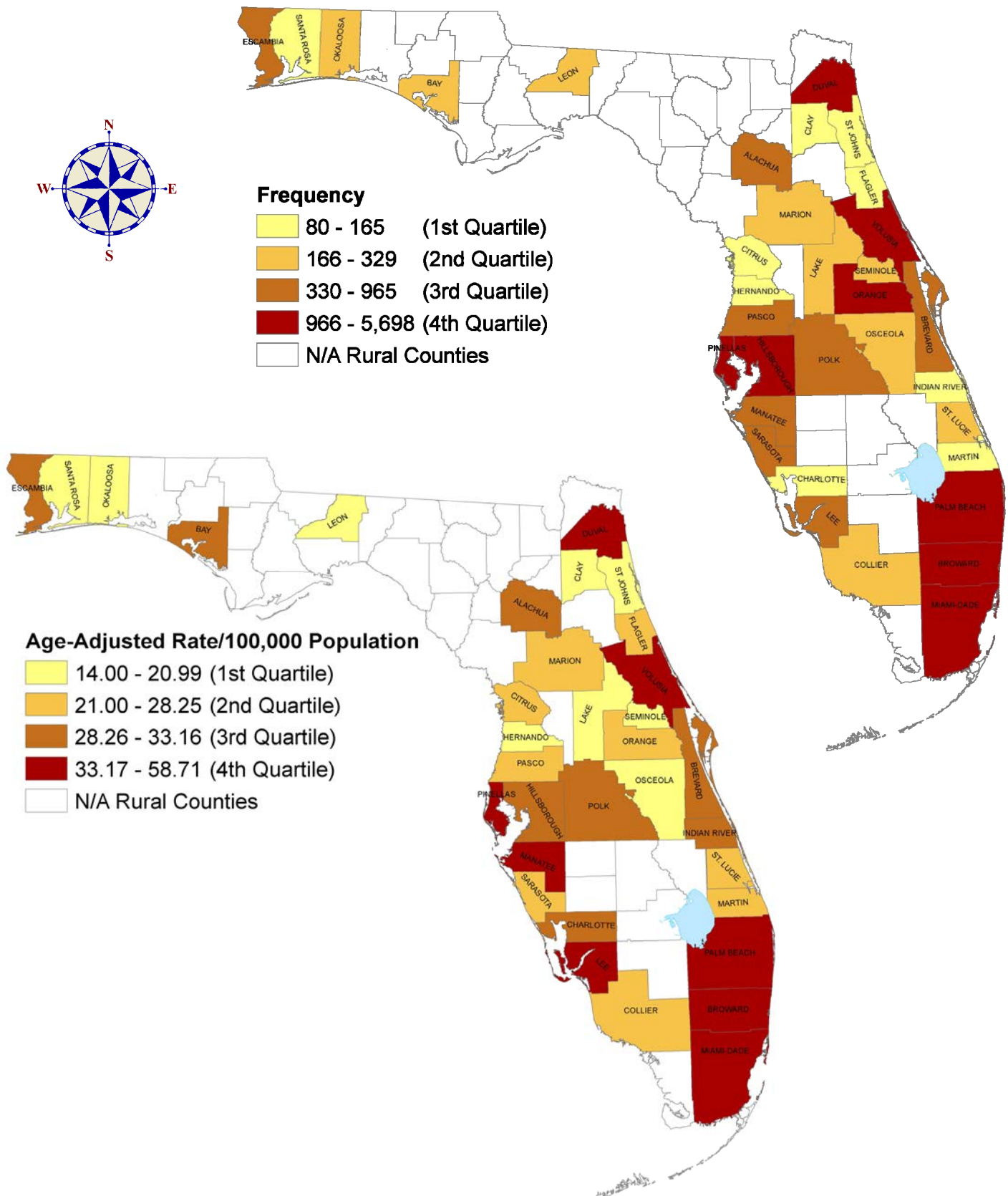
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

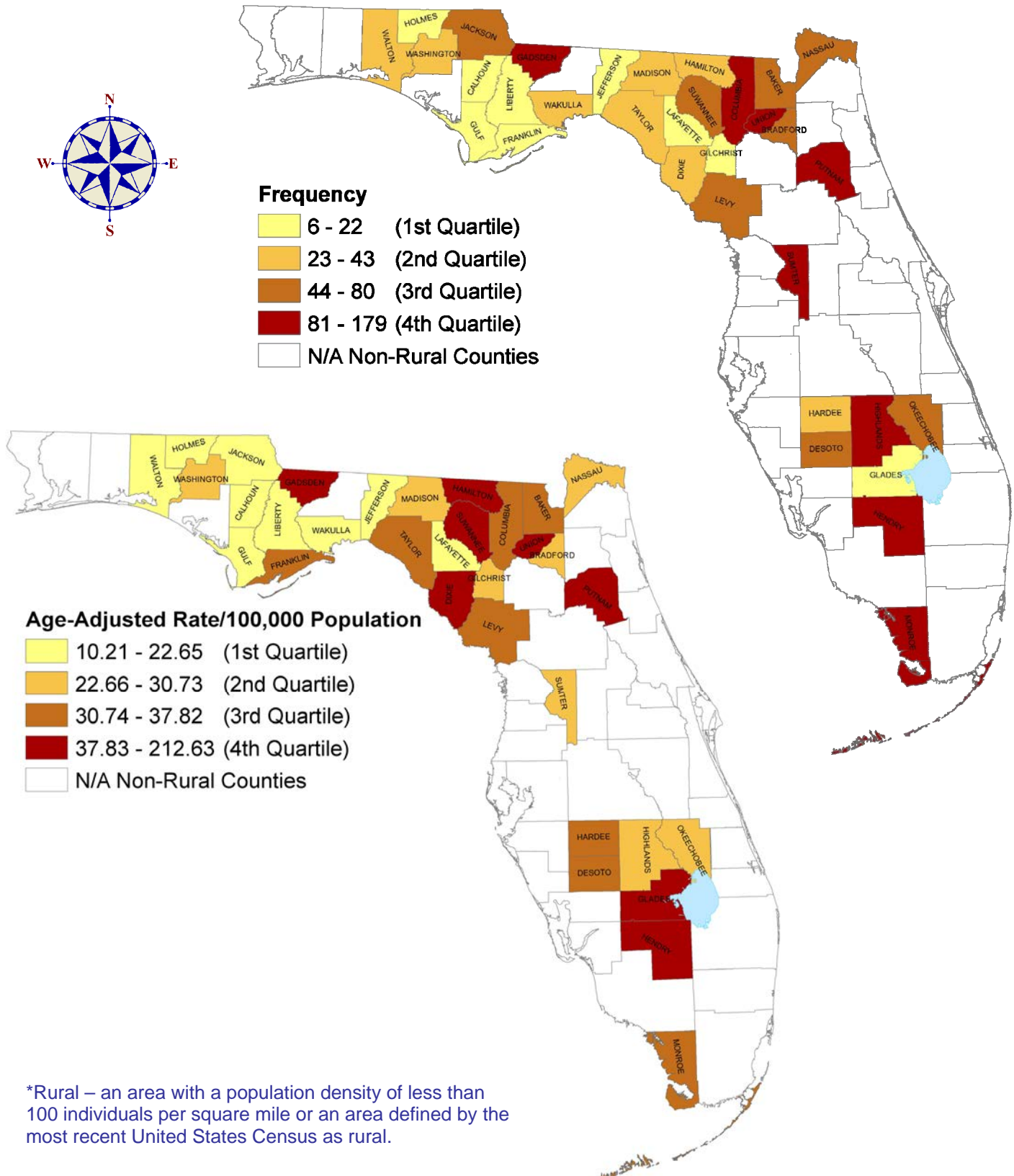
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2003-2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2003-2007



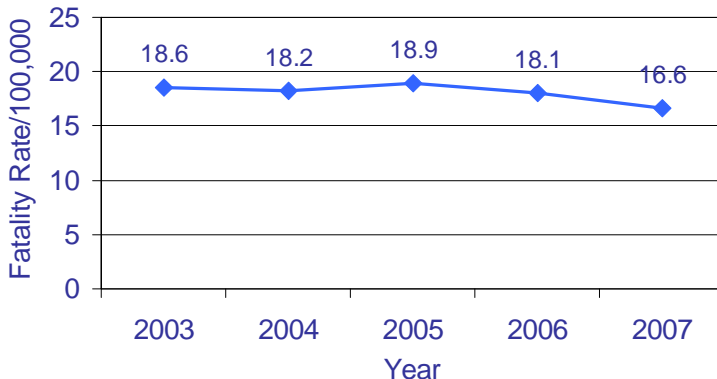


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC

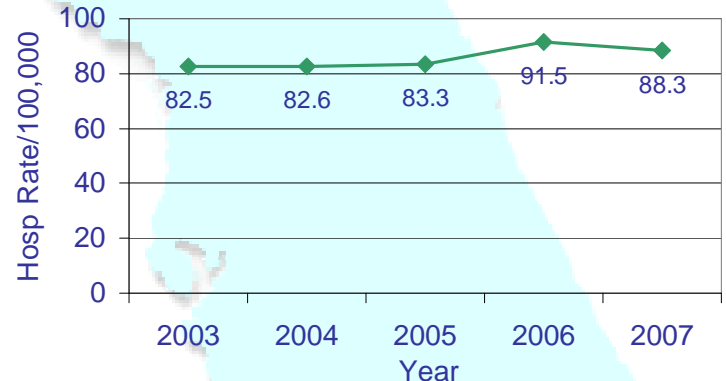
AT A GLANCE:

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic crashes are the leading cause of injury death in Florida, but may soon be second after poisonings.
- These crashes can cause injuries to passengers and drivers of motor vehicles, motorcyclists, pedal cyclists, pedestrians, and others.
- In 2007, 3,118 Florida residents were fatally injured in motor vehicle traffic crashes and another 16,546 were hospitalized for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries,
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007**



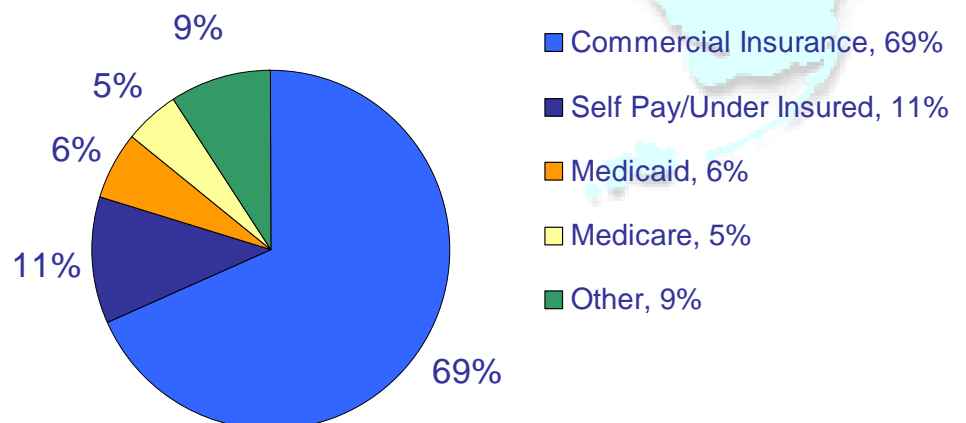
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal MV traffic injury hospitalizations was \$38,584; total charges exceeded \$1.2 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 69% of these hospitalizations.

**Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic
Injury Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$38,584
Total Admission Charges
> \$1.2 billion

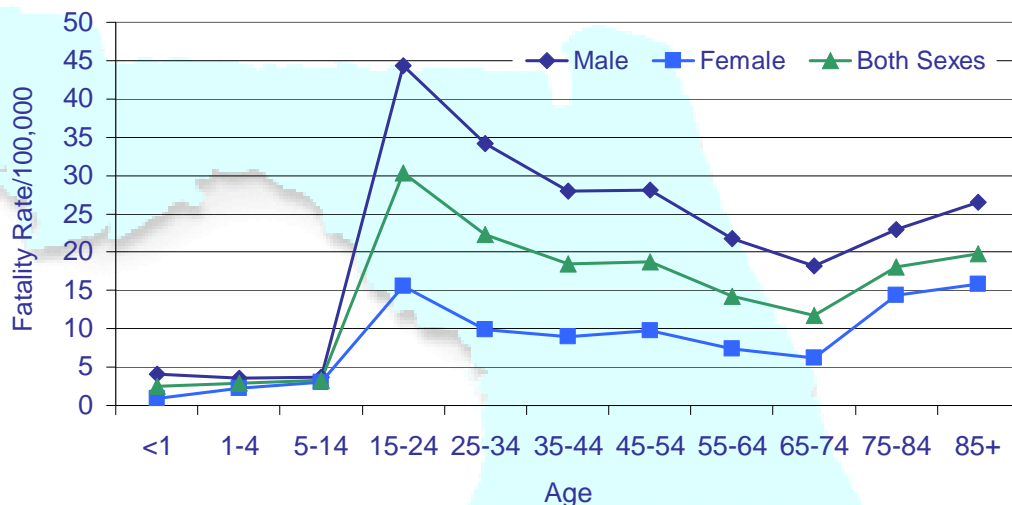


WHO IS INJURED?

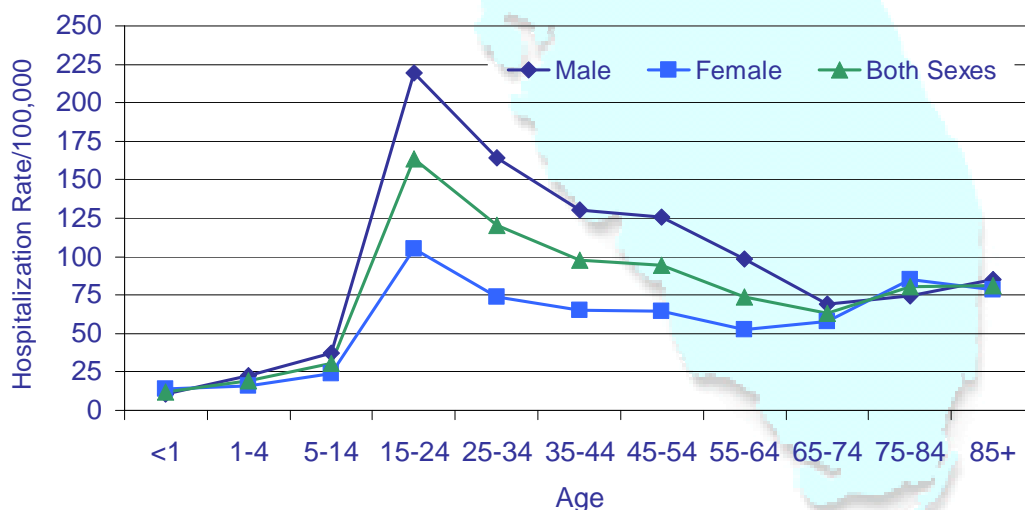
In 2007:

- Residents aged 15-24 had the highest rates of fatal motor vehicle traffic injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.
- Fatality and non-fatal hospitalization rates gradually declined after age 24, but began increasing again among residents ages 65 and older.
- Overall, the fatality and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 2.7 and 1.8 times higher than among females, respectively.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 72% of motor vehicle traffic injury deaths and 64% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 28% of deaths and 36% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 80% of motor vehicle traffic injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 15%, and Other Non-Whites 4%.

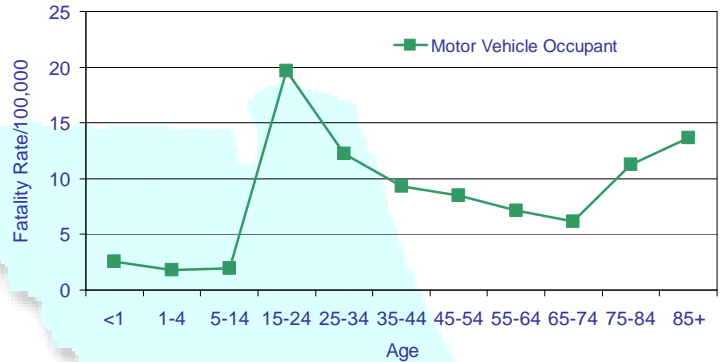
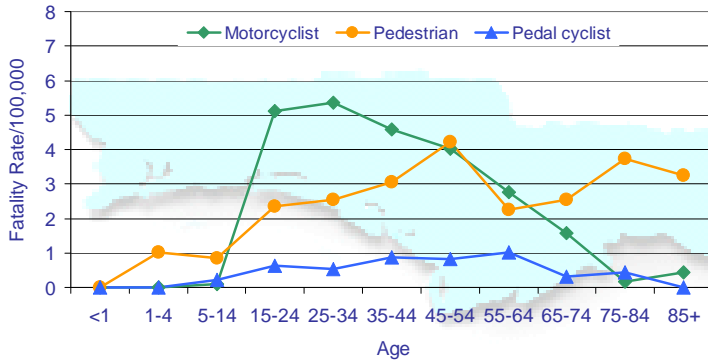
Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	2,253	865	2,597	429	92	3,118
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	10,529	6,013	13,101	2,468	664	16,546

In 2007:

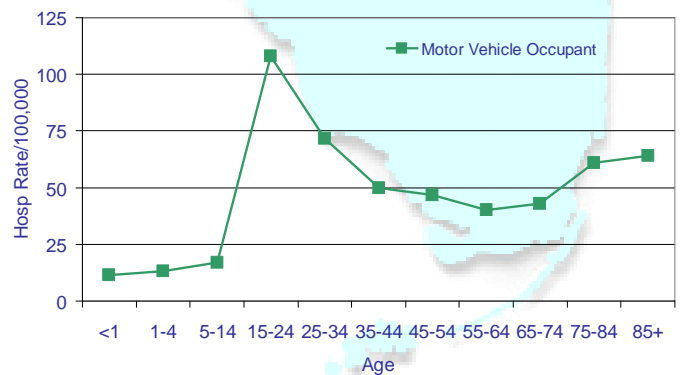
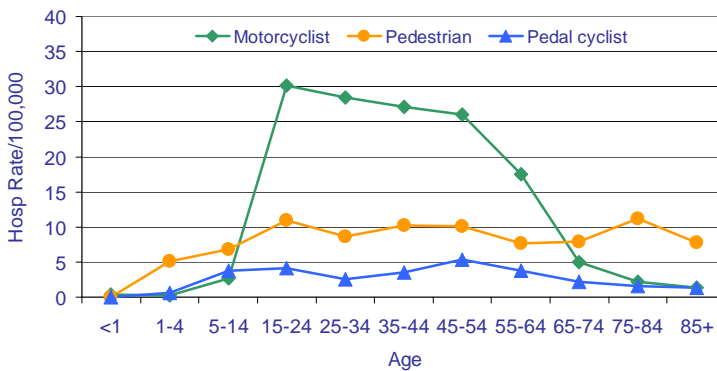
- Residents ages 15-54 have some of the highest motorcyclist injury rates.
- Residents ages 15-24 had the highest MV occupant fatality and hospitalization rates.
- In general, older residents had higher pedestrian fatality rates than younger residents.
- Pedal cyclist injury rates did not vary dramatically by age.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Person Injured, Florida Residents, 2007



Deaths by Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Occupant	6	16	45	477	279	238	224	155	97	132	63	1,732
Motorcyclist	0	0	2	124	122	117	106	60	25	2	2	560
Pedestrian	0	9	20	57	58	78	111	49	40	44	15	481
Other, Unspecified	0	1	6	61	37	18	31	24	18	30	11	237
Pedal cyclist	0	0	5	15	12	22	22	22	5	5	0	108
Total: MV Traffic	6	26	78	734	508	473	494	310	185	213	91	3,118

Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Person Injured, Florida Residents, 2007

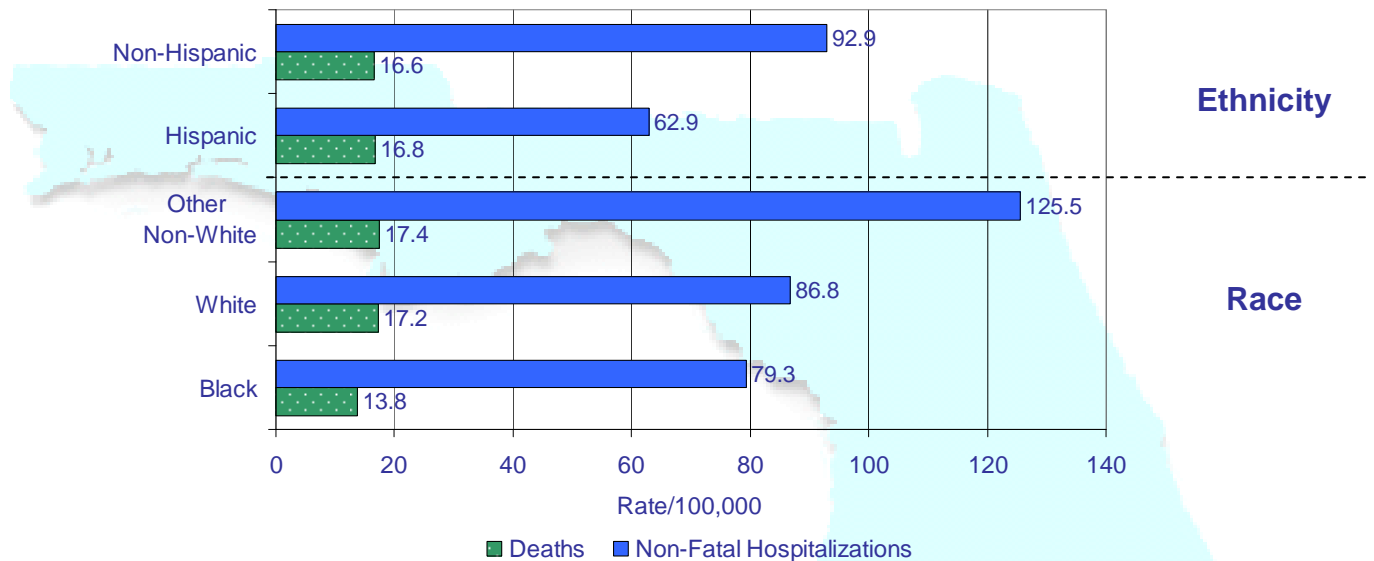


Hosp by Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Occupant	27	116	393	2,615	1,634	1,270	1,237	873	676	715	295	9,851
Motorcyclist	1	2	61	731	650	692	685	382	79	25	6	3,314
Pedestrian	0	45	160	264	197	261	265	166	125	131	36	1,650
Other, Unspecified	1	3	17	259	201	187	164	112	80	58	29	1,111
Pedal cyclist	0	5	87	100	59	90	140	81	34	18	6	620
Total: MV Traffic	29	171	718	3,969	2,741	2,500	2,491	1,614	994	947	372	16,546

In 2007:

- Compared to Non-Hispanic residents, Hispanic residents had a slightly higher rate of fatal motor vehicle traffic injuries, but a much lower rate of hospitalization for non-fatal injuries.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rates of fatal motor vehicle traffic injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations followed by White residents and Black residents.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

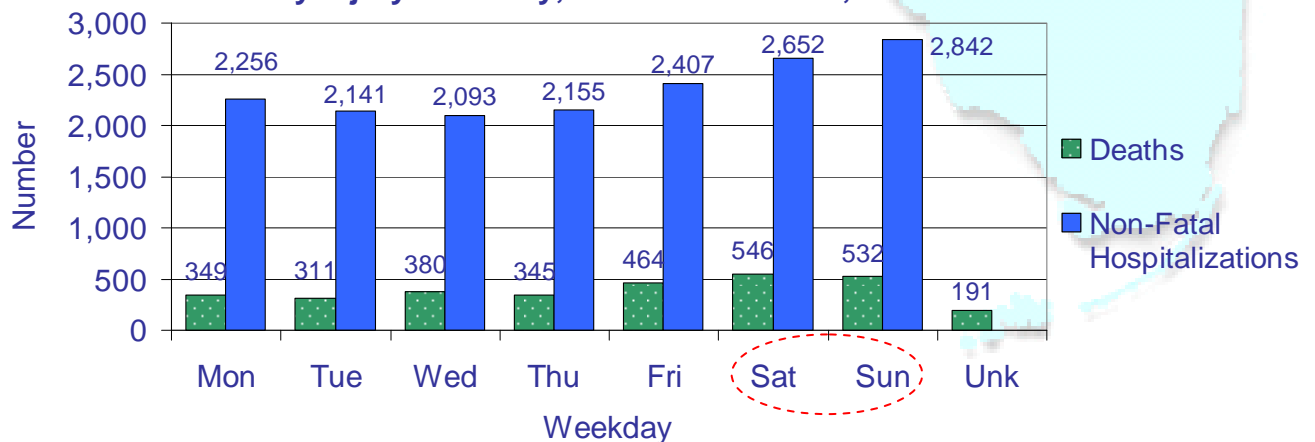


WEEKDAY OF INJURY:

In 2007:

- Saturday and Sunday were the weekdays with the highest numbers of fatal motor vehicle traffic injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Injury Weekday, Florida Residents, 2007



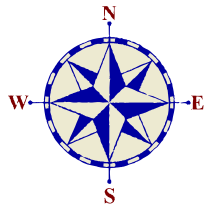
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 V02-V04 (.1-.9), V09.2, V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19.4-V19.6, V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29.4-V29.9, V30-V79 (.4-.9), V80.3-V80.5, V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V87.0-V87.8, V89.2

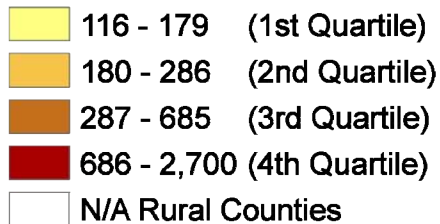
Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Motor Vehicle Traffic External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E810-E819

COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

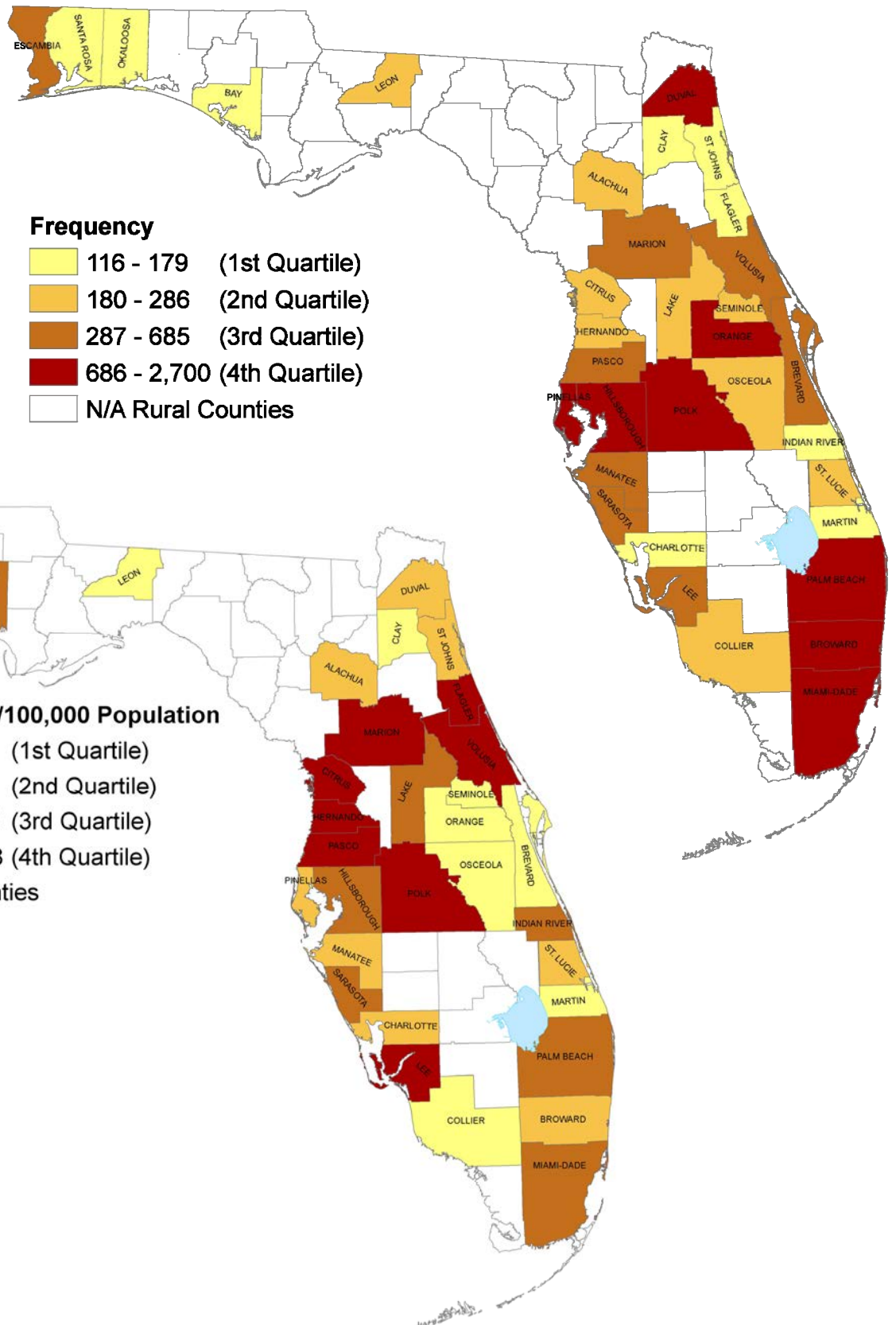
Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



Frequency

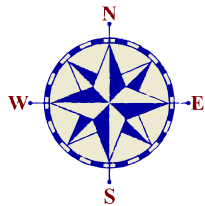


Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

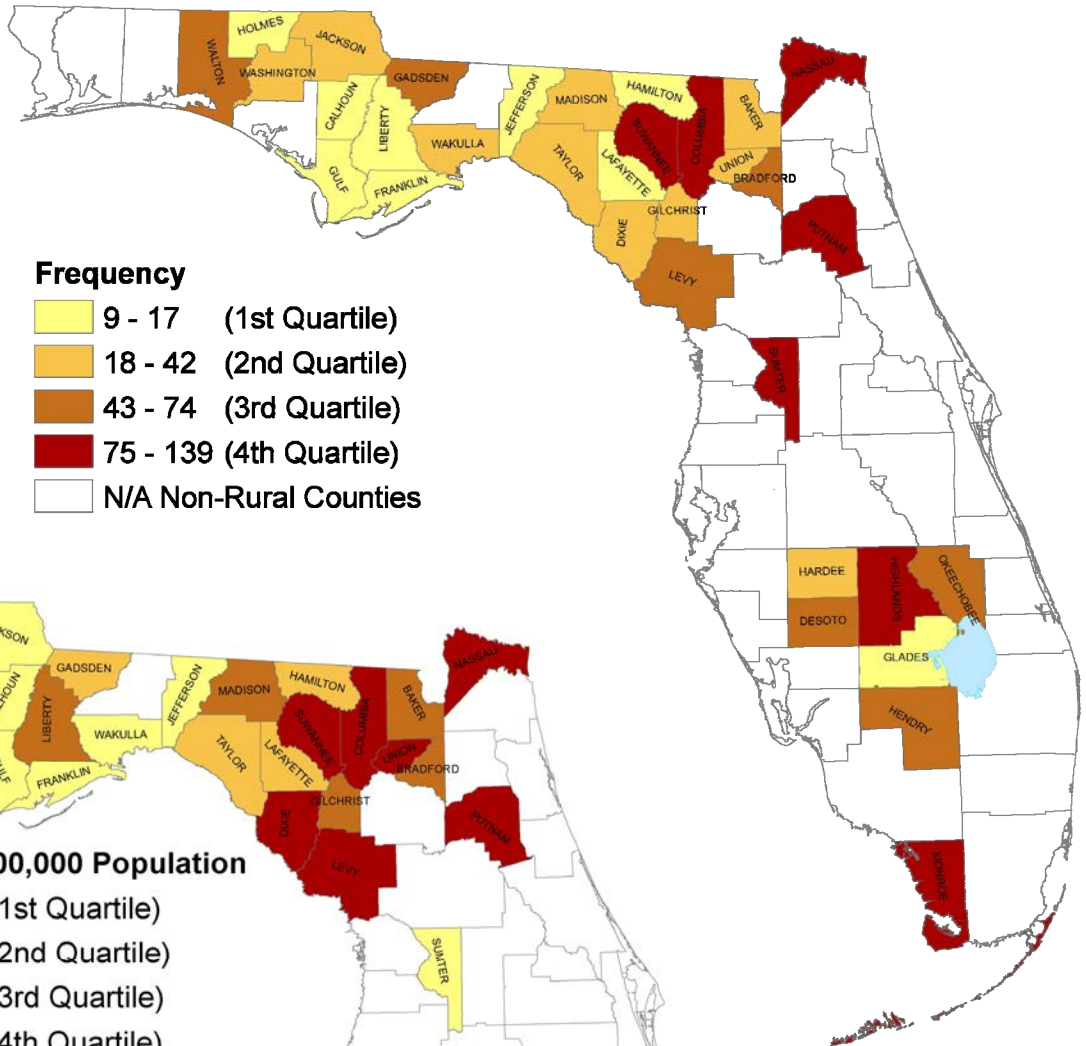
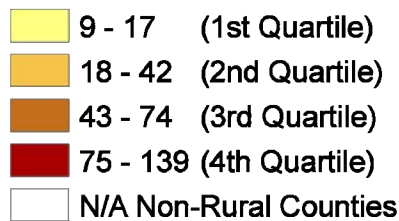


COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

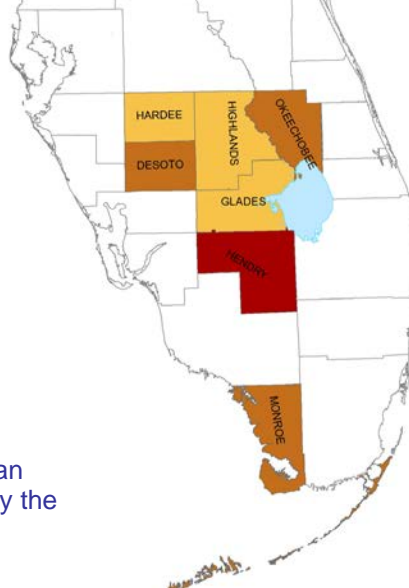
Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007



Frequency



Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population



*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.

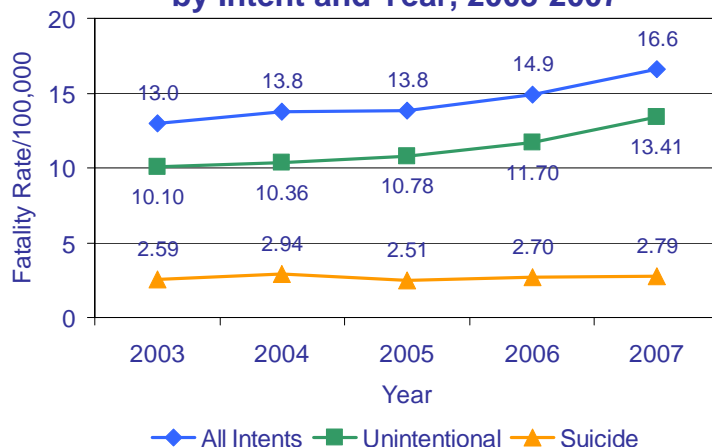


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: POISONINGS

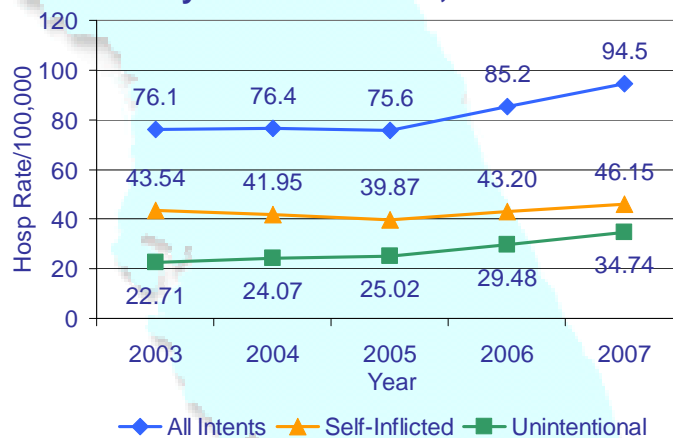
AT A GLANCE:

- Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25 to 54 years old. Poisonings were the second leading cause of injury death overall, second to motor vehicle traffic crashes by only 15 deaths in 2007.
- Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a growing public health concern.
- In 2007, 3,103 residents died by poisoning and another 17,696 were hospitalized for non-fatal poisonings.

**Fatal Poisonings,
by Intent and Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations,
by Intent and Year, 2003-2007**



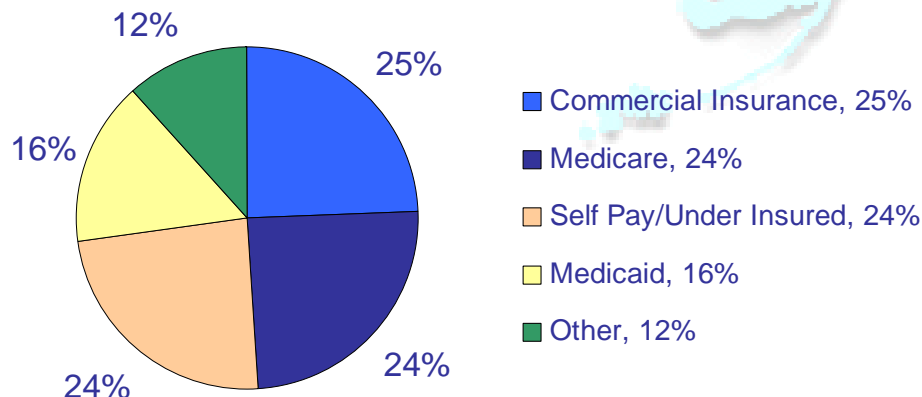
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations was \$13,295; total charges exceeded \$388 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 25% of the admissions; Medicare 24%.

**Non-Fatal Poisoning
Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$13,295
Total Admission Charges
> \$388 million

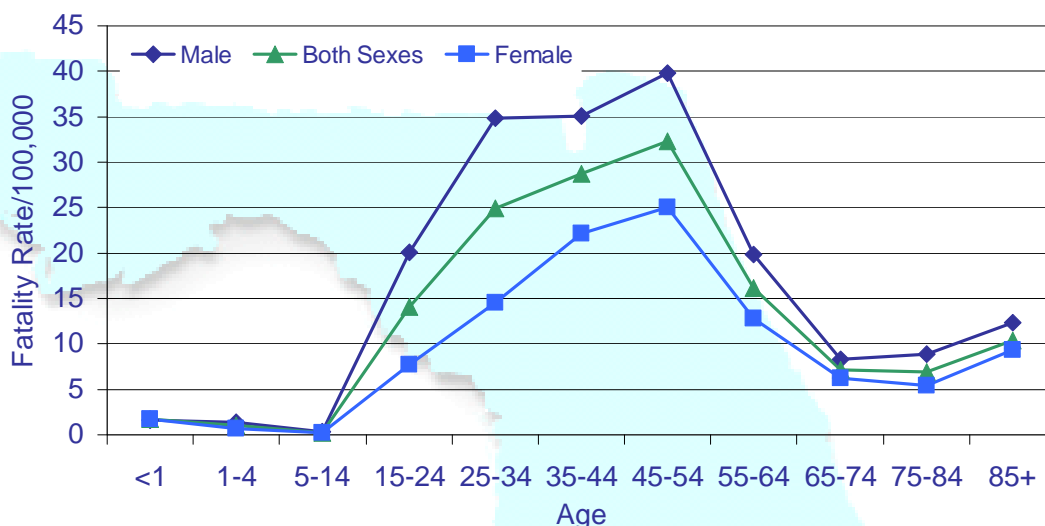


WHO IS INJURED?

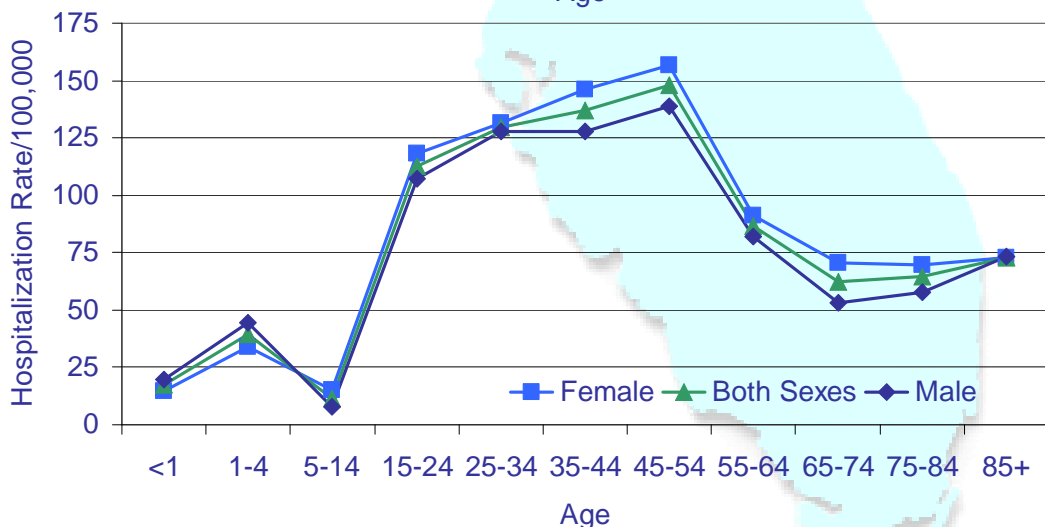
In 2007:

- Overall, the poisoning fatality rate among males was 1.8 times higher than among females.
- The non-fatal poisoning hospitalization rates were similar among both sexes by age group. Overall, however, females had a slightly higher hospitalization rate than males.
- Residents ages 35-54 had the highest poisoning fatality and hospitalization rates.

**Fatal Poisonings
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



**Non-Fatal Poisoning
Hospitalizations,
by Age and Sex,
Florida Residents,
2007**



- Males accounted for 63% of poisoning deaths, but only 46% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 37% of deaths, but 54% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 86% of poisoning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 2%.

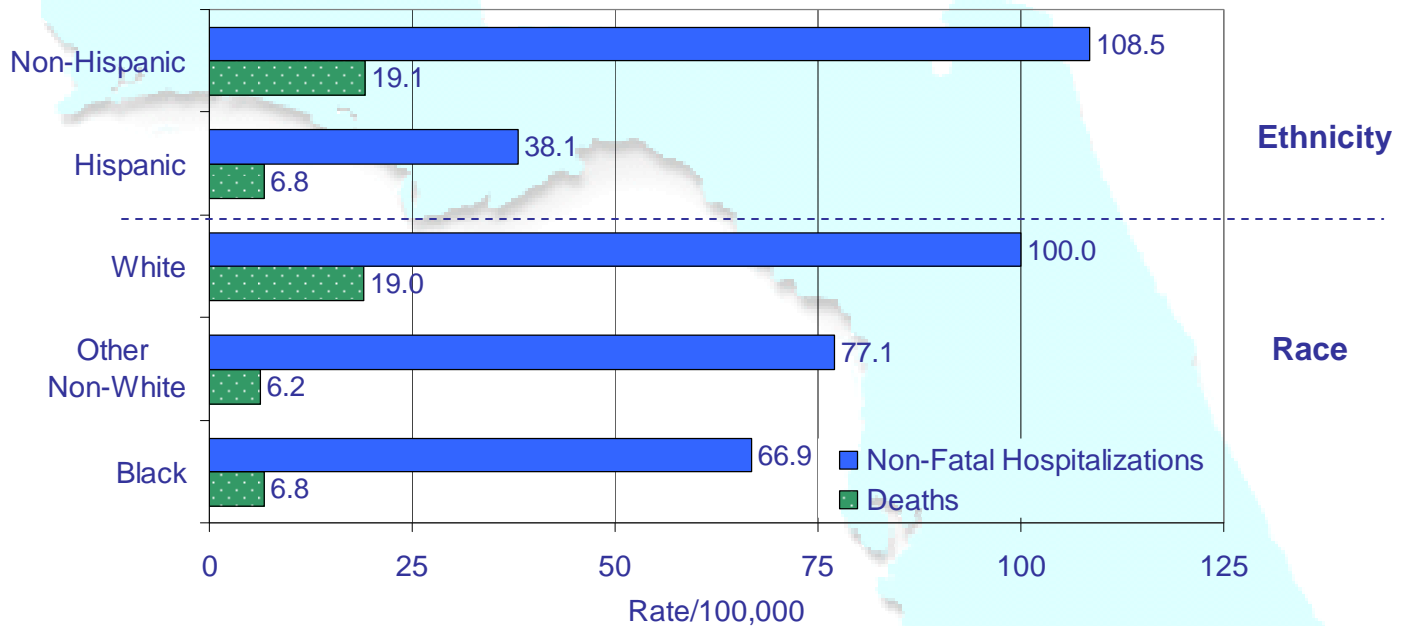
**Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007**

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,961	1,142	2,860	210	33	3,103
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	8,213	9,483	15,085	2,080	408	17,696

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations
- Other Non-White residents had a higher rate of non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations than Black residents.
- Black residents and Other Non-White residents had similar poisoning fatality rates.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

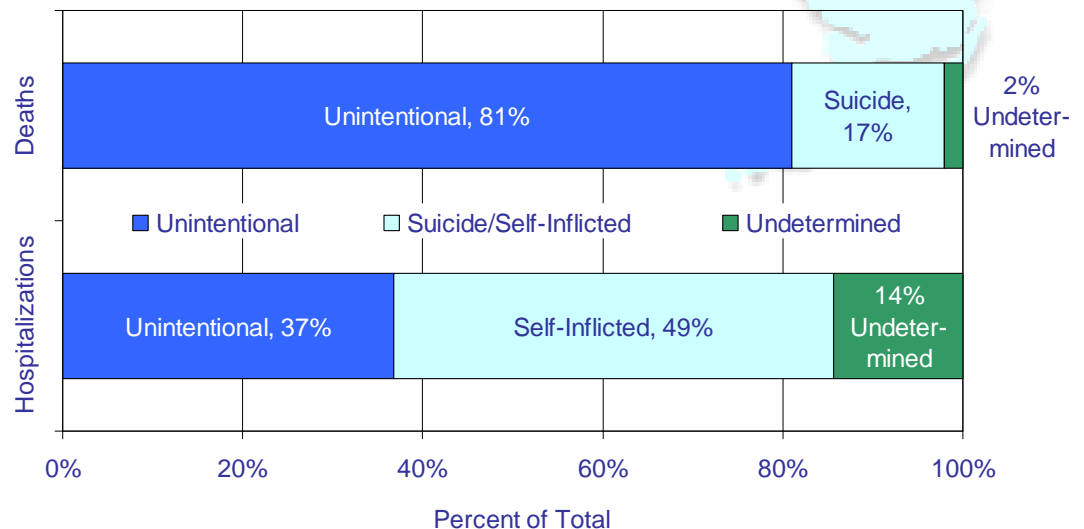


INTENT OF POISONING:

In 2007:

- 81% of fatal poisonings were unintentional, 17% were suicides, and 2% were undetermined; less than 1% were homicides.
- 49% of non-fatal poisonings resulting in hospitalization were self-inflicted, 37% were unintentional, and 14% were undetermined; less than 0.1% were assaults.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2007

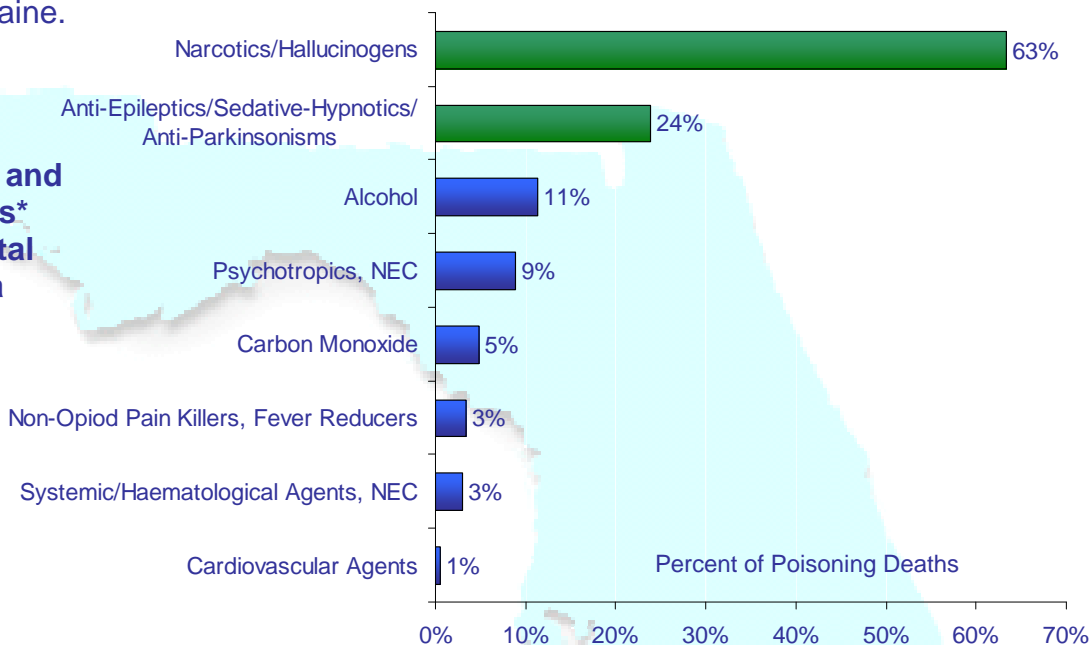


LEADING FATAL AGENTS:

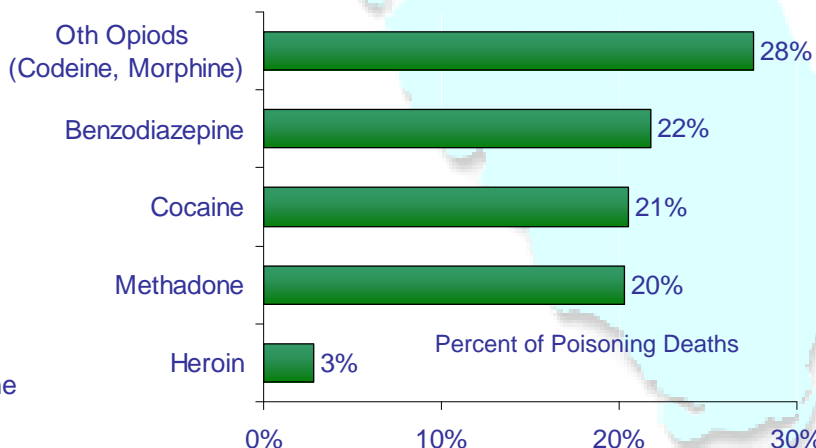
In 2007:

- 63% of fatal poisonings were associated with narcotics and hallucinogens (56% in 2006).
- More specifically, 48% of fatal poisonings were associated with non-heroin opioids including, but not limited to: codeine, morphine, and methadone; up from 40% in 2006.
- Benzodiazepines were associated with 22% of fatal poisonings; up from 18% in 2006 and surpassing cocaine.

Leading Immediate and Contributing Agents* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2007



Leading Immediate and Contributing Narcotics and Sedative Hypnotics* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2007



*A single death may have more than one immediate or contributing agent.

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Florida Poison Information Center Network <http://www.fpicn.org> 1-800-222-1222
- The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/poisonprevention.htm>

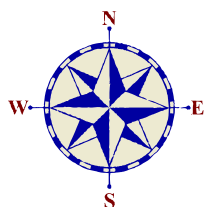
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Poisoning Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X40-X49, X60-X69, X85-X90, Y10-Y19, Y35.2

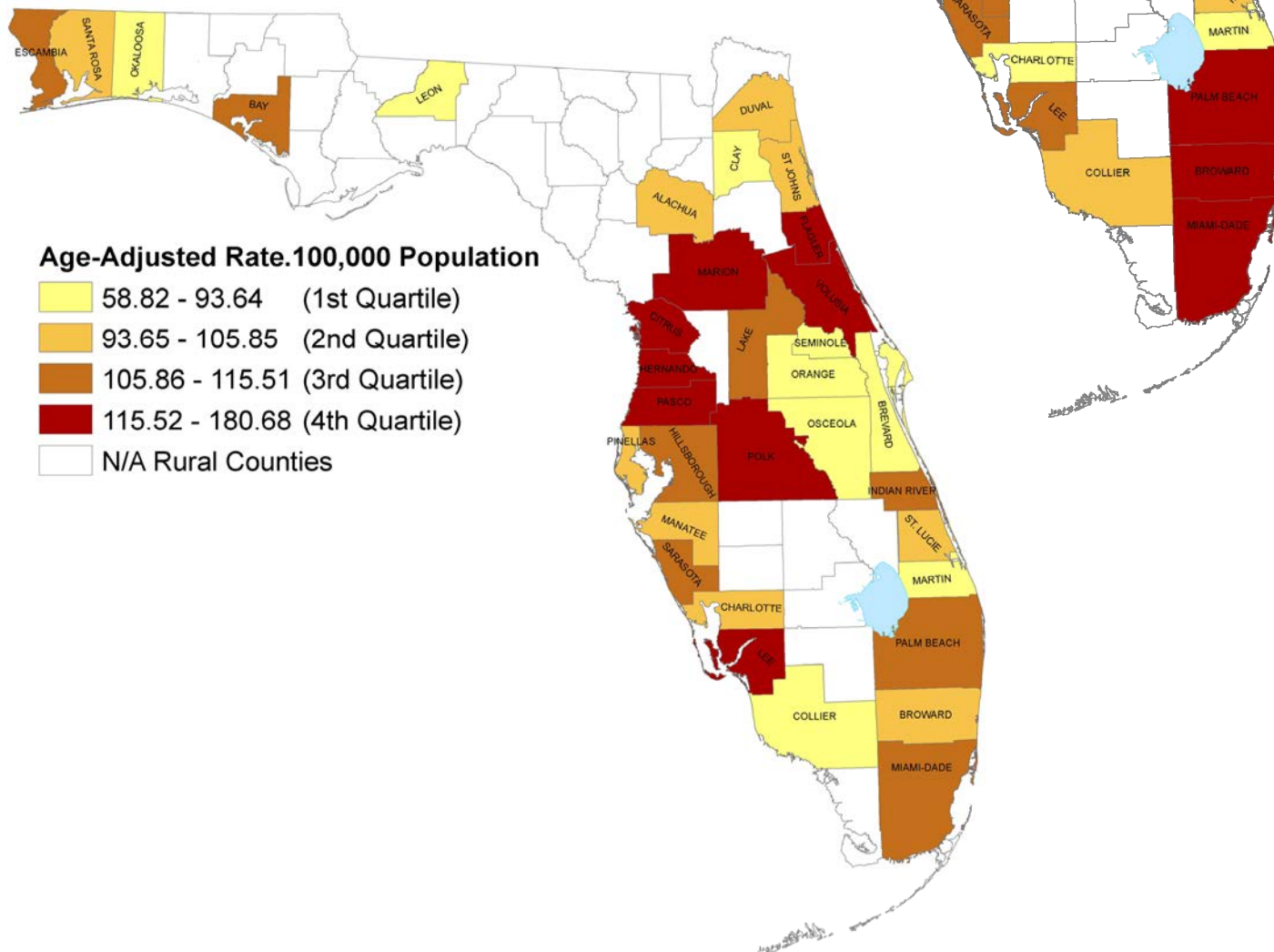
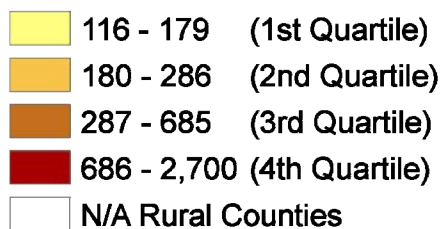
Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Poisoning External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E850-E869, E950, E952, E962, E972, E980-E982

COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007

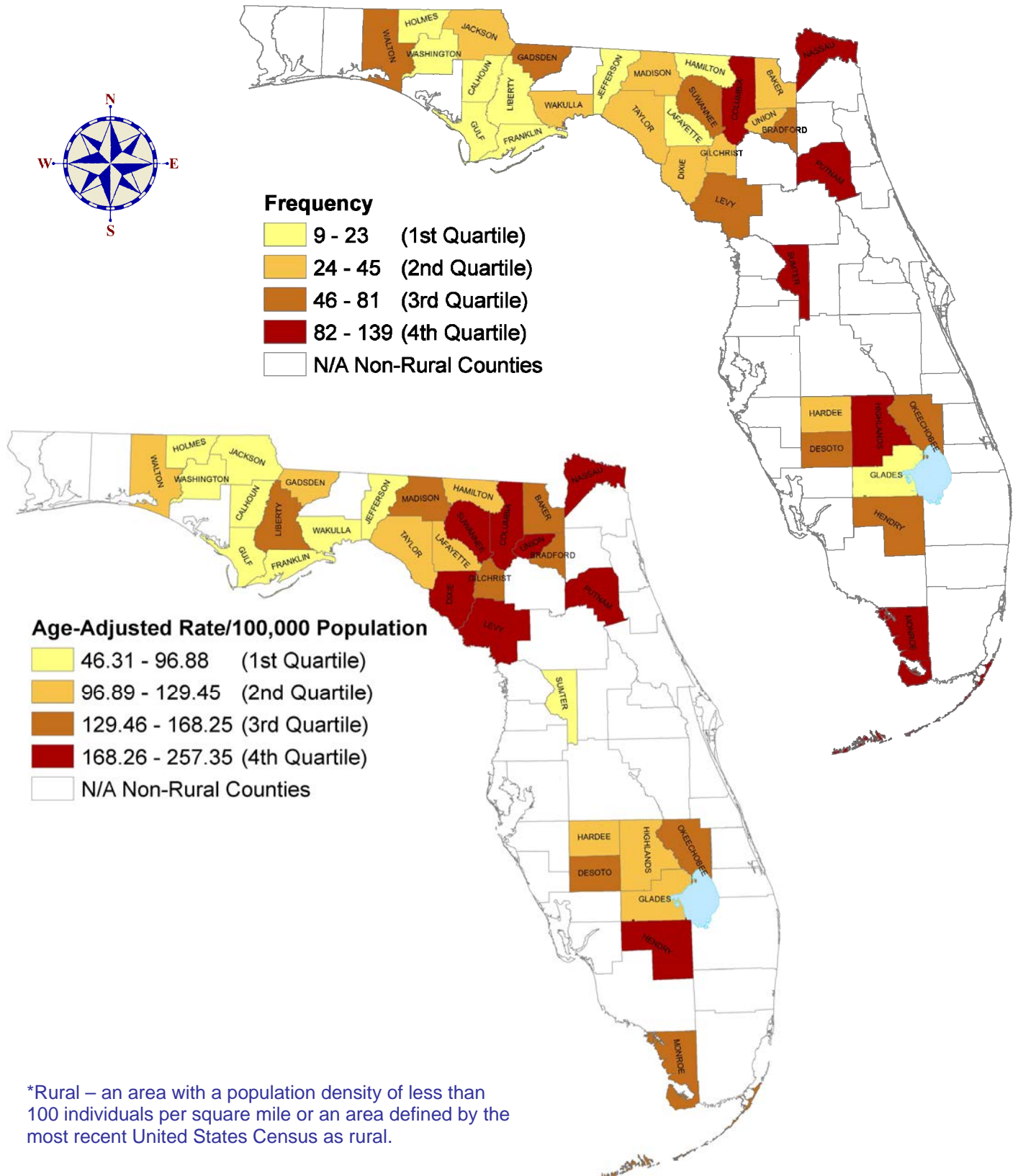


Frequency



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007



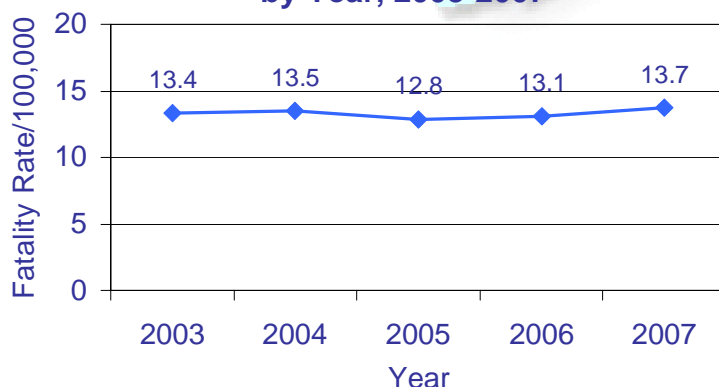


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: SUICIDES & SELF-HARM

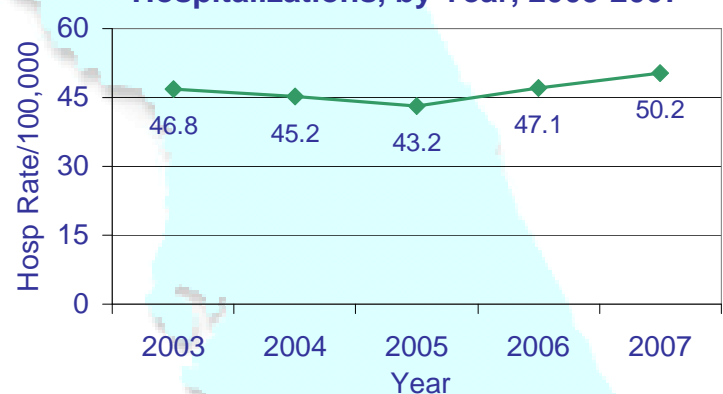
AT A GLANCE:

- Suicide is the act of taking one's own life by intentional self-harm or self-inflicted injury.
- Non-fatal self-inflicted injuries are more common and not all self-inflicted injuries are suicide attempts.
- In 2007, there were 2,570 suicides and another 9,410 hospitalizations for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007**



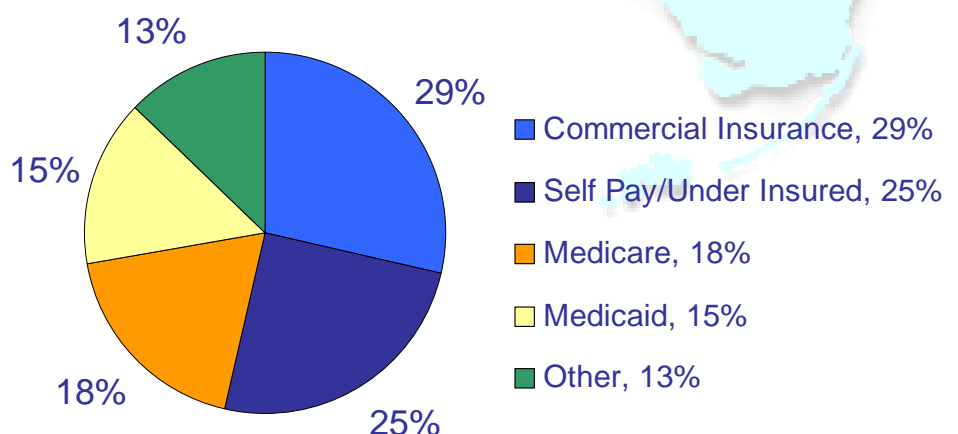
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations was \$13,200; total charges exceeded \$225 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- The payer source for 29% of these hospitalizations was classified as commercial insurance, another 25% were self pay or underinsured.

**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury
Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$13,200
Total Admission Charges
> \$225 million

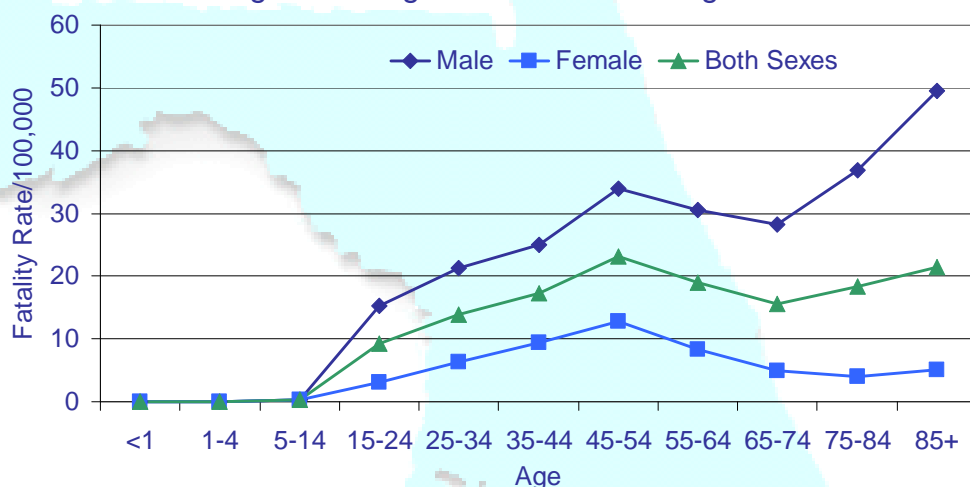


WHO IS INJURED?

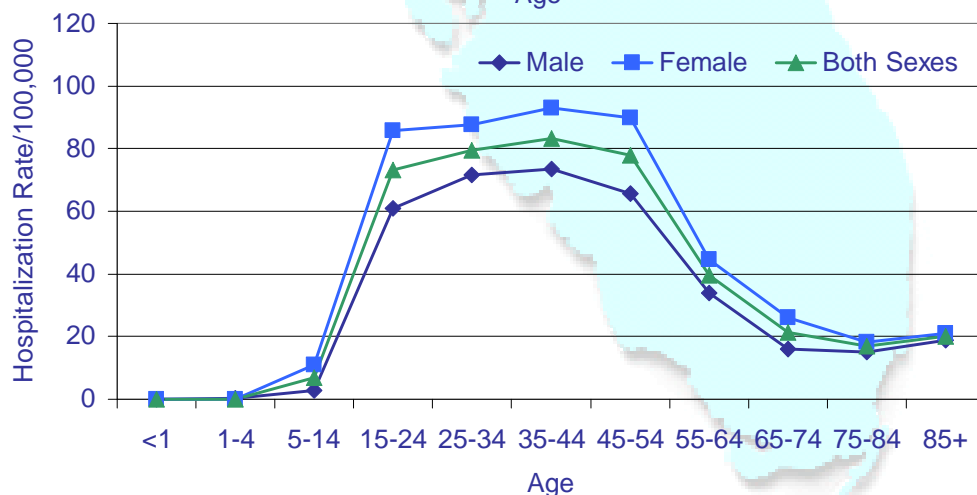
In 2007:

- The suicide rate among males steadily increased from age 15 through age 64, decreased from age 65 through 74, then increased rapidly after age 74.
- The suicide rate among females steadily increased from age 15 through age 54 then decreased in each older age group.
- Overall, male residents ages 85 years and older had the highest rate of suicide while females between the ages of 15 and 54 had the highest non-fatal hospitalization rates.
- The suicide rate among males was 3.5 times higher than among females while the non-fatal hospitalization rate was 1.3 times higher among females than among males.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 77% of suicides, but only 42% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 23% of deaths, but 58% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 89% of suicides and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 8%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 3%.

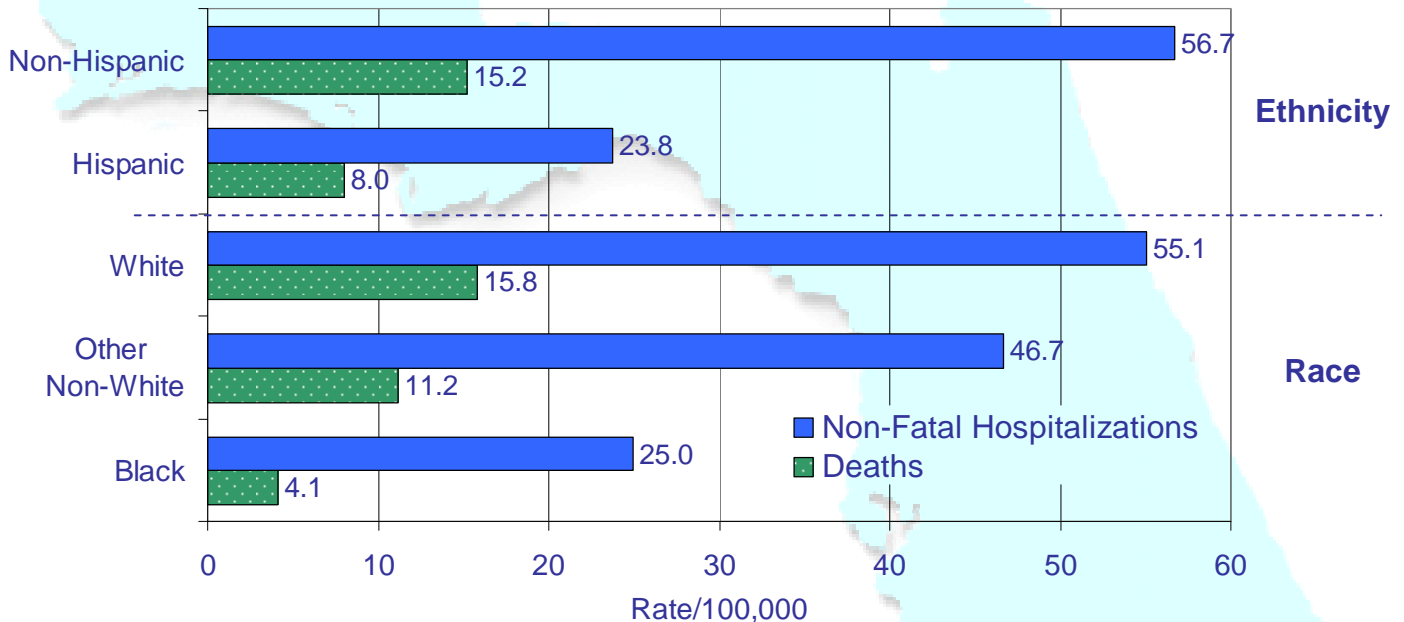
Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,989	581	2,384	127	59	2,570
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	3,987	5,423	8,311	777	247	9,410

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of suicide and non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rates of suicide and non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations, followed by Other Non-White residents and Black residents.
- The suicide rate among White residents was 3.8 times higher than among Black residents.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

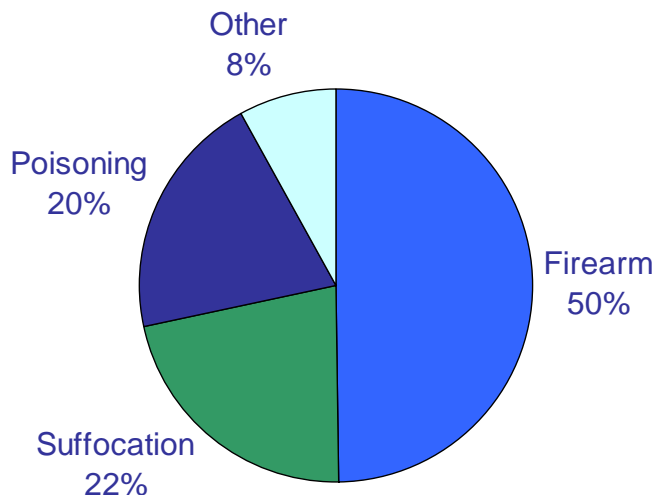


SUICIDE AND SELF-HARM INJURY CAUSES:

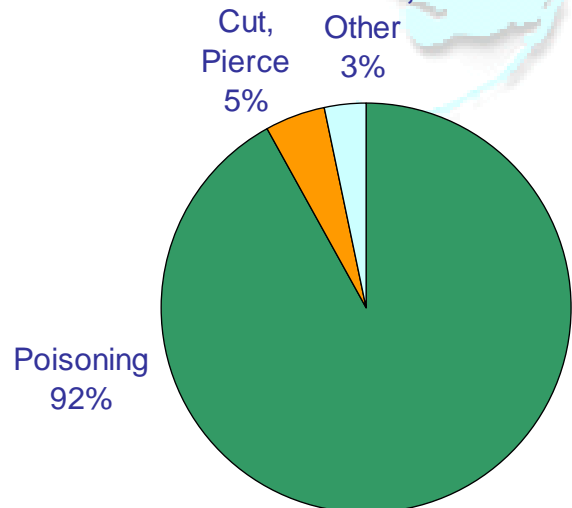
In 2007:

- Overall, firearms were the leading mechanism, or cause, of suicides while poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



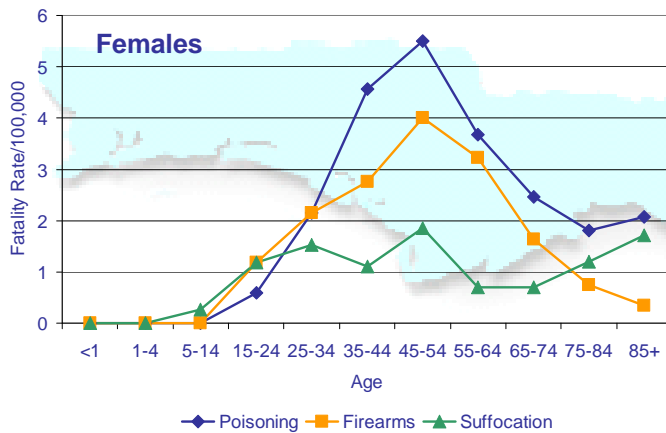
Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



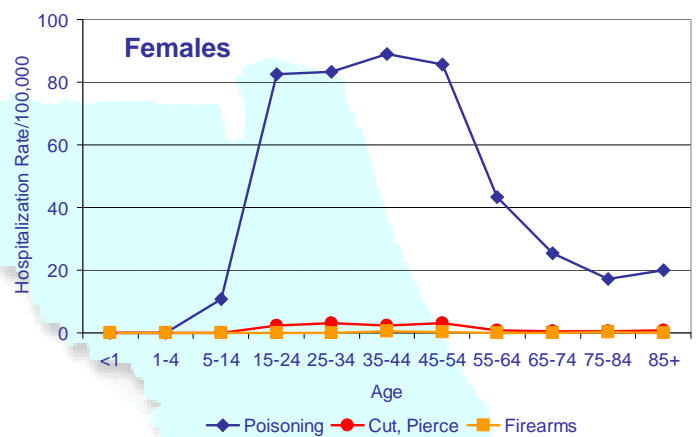
In 2007, among female residents:

- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries for ages 25 and older which represents 3 more age groups than in 2006. Suffocation was the leading mechanism for ages 5-14.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism, or cause, of non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. Residents ages 35-44 had the highest rate.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2007



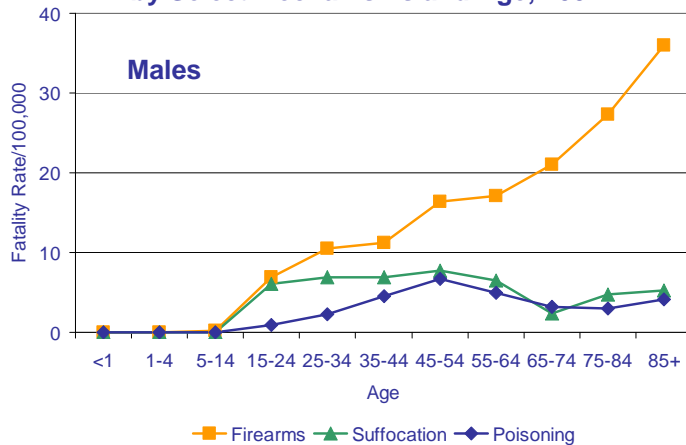
Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2007



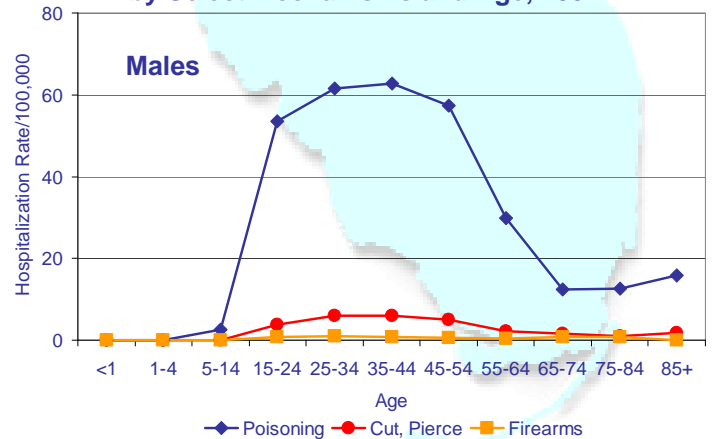
In 2007, among male residents:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries among all ages.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. Residents ages 35-44 had the highest rate.

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2007



Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2007



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Florida Statewide Office of Suicide Prevention www.helppromotehope.com
- Florida Suicide Prevention Coalition <http://floridasuicideprevention.org>
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-TALK www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

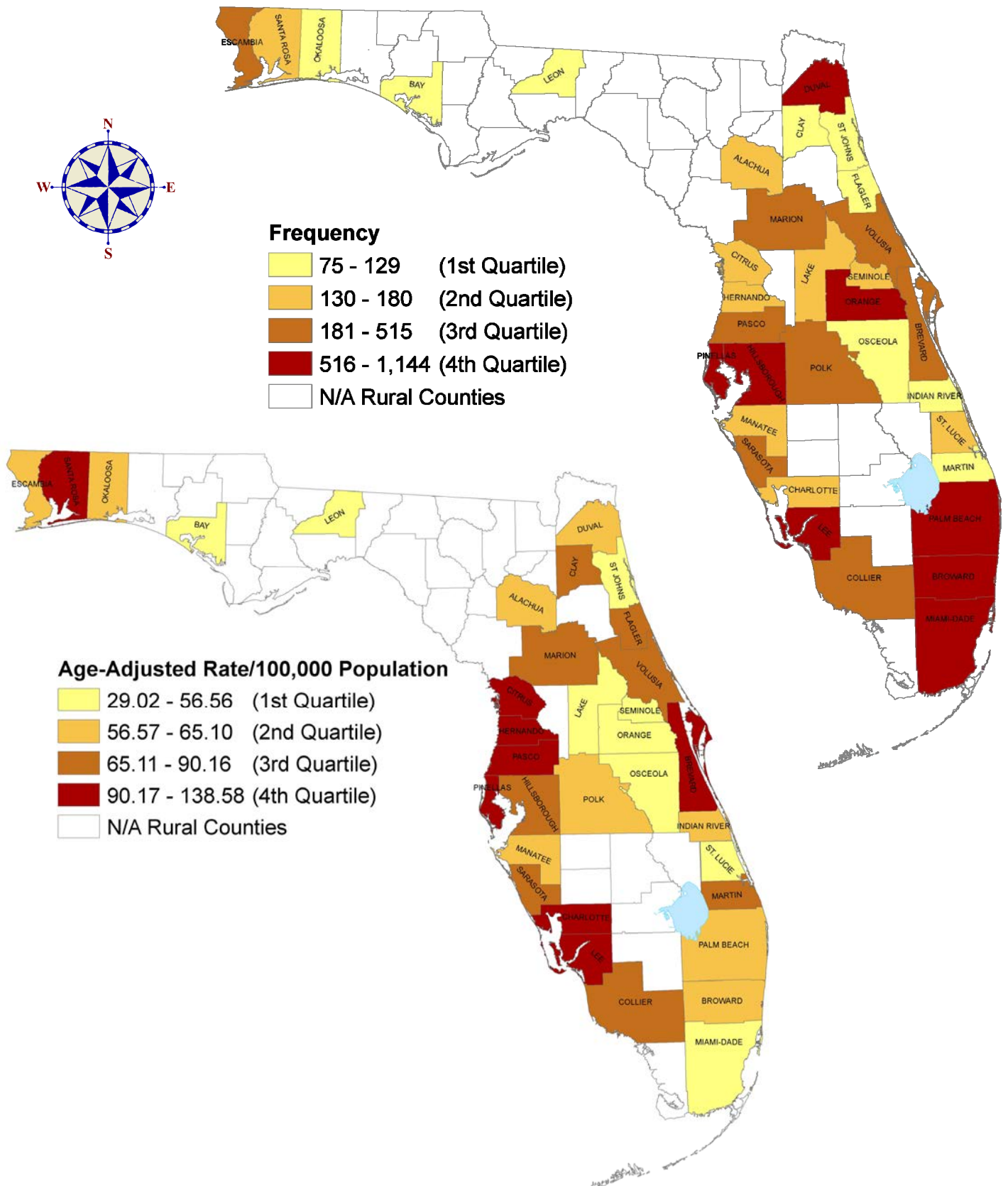
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Suicides: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X60-X84, Y87.0

Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Self-Inflicted External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E950-E959

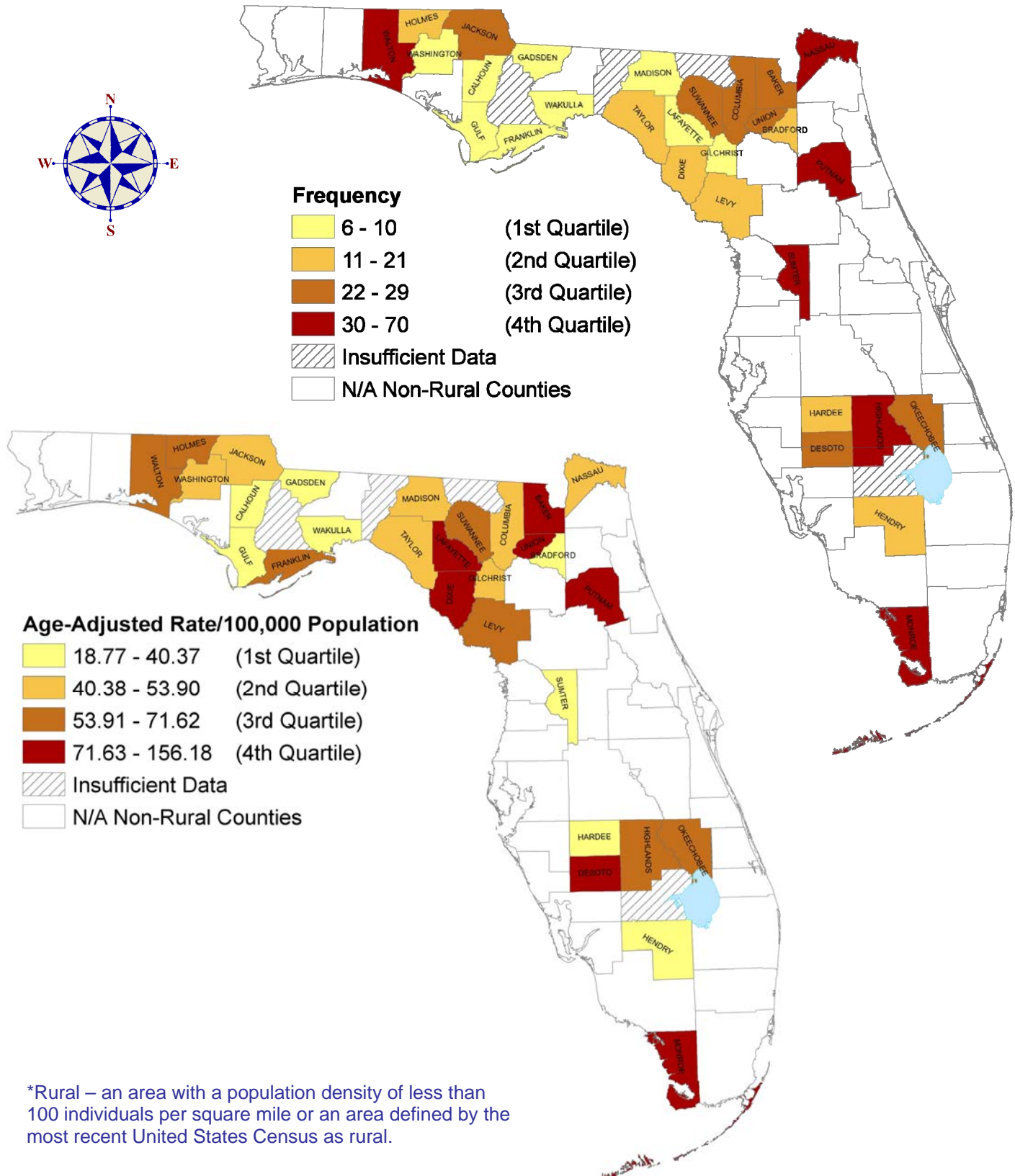
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007

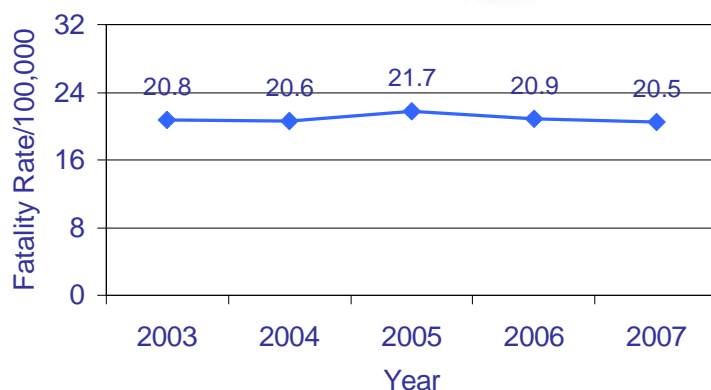


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES

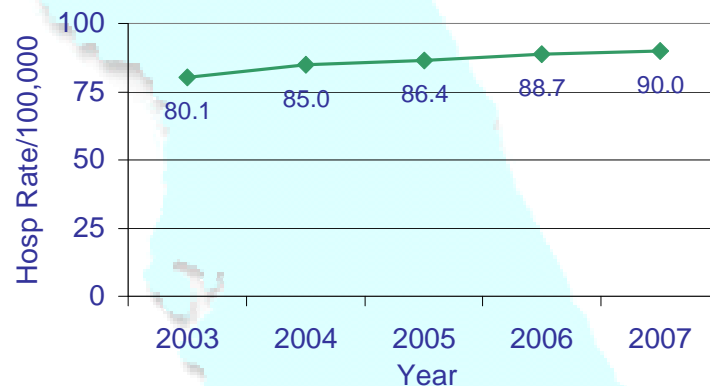
AT A GLANCE:

- A traumatic brain injury (TBI) is caused by a blow or jolt to the head or a penetrating head injury that disrupts the normal function of the brain. The severity of traumatic brain injuries can range from mild to severe.¹
- In 2007, traumatic brain injuries were related to 3,837 deaths and another 16,849 residents were hospitalized with a non-fatal traumatic brain injury.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries,
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007**



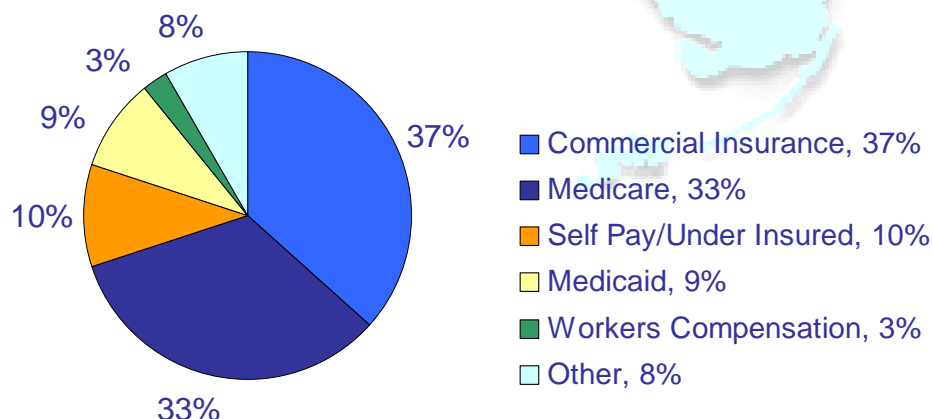
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations was \$29,548; total charges exceeded \$1 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 37% of the admissions; Medicare 33%.

**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury
Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$29,548
Total Admission Charges
> \$1 billion

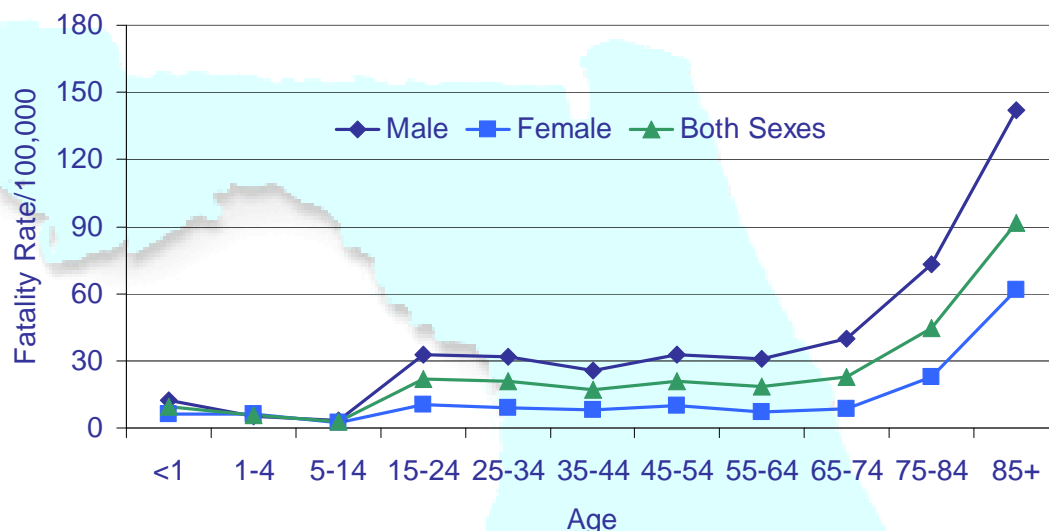


WHO IS INJURED?

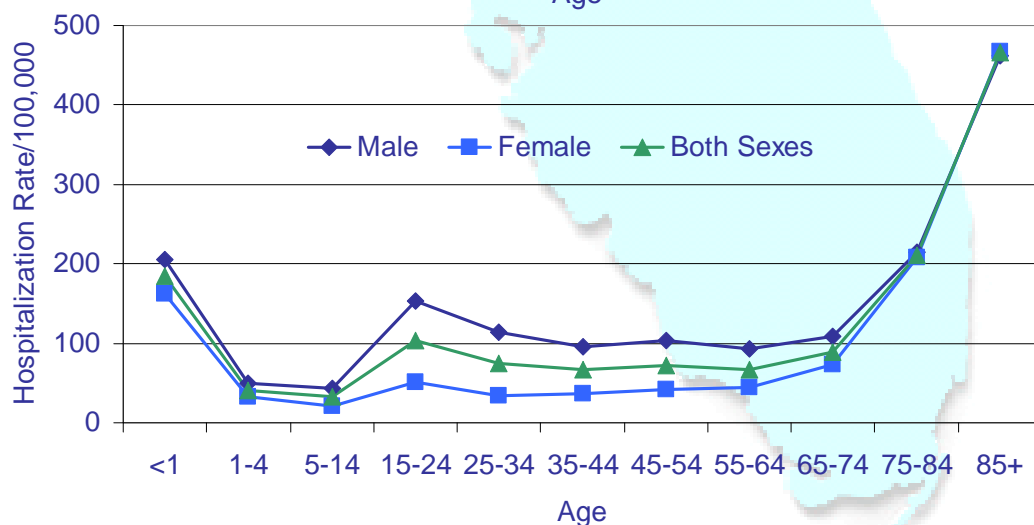
In 2007:

- Residents ages 65 years and older had the highest rates of fatal TBIs followed by 15-24 year olds.
- Residents under the age of 1, ages 15-24, and 65 years and older had the highest hospitalization rates for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.
- Males of nearly every age group had higher rates of fatal traumatic brain injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than their female counterparts.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal TBI Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 74% of TBI deaths, and 62% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 26% of deaths, and 38% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 84% of TBI deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 12%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 3%.

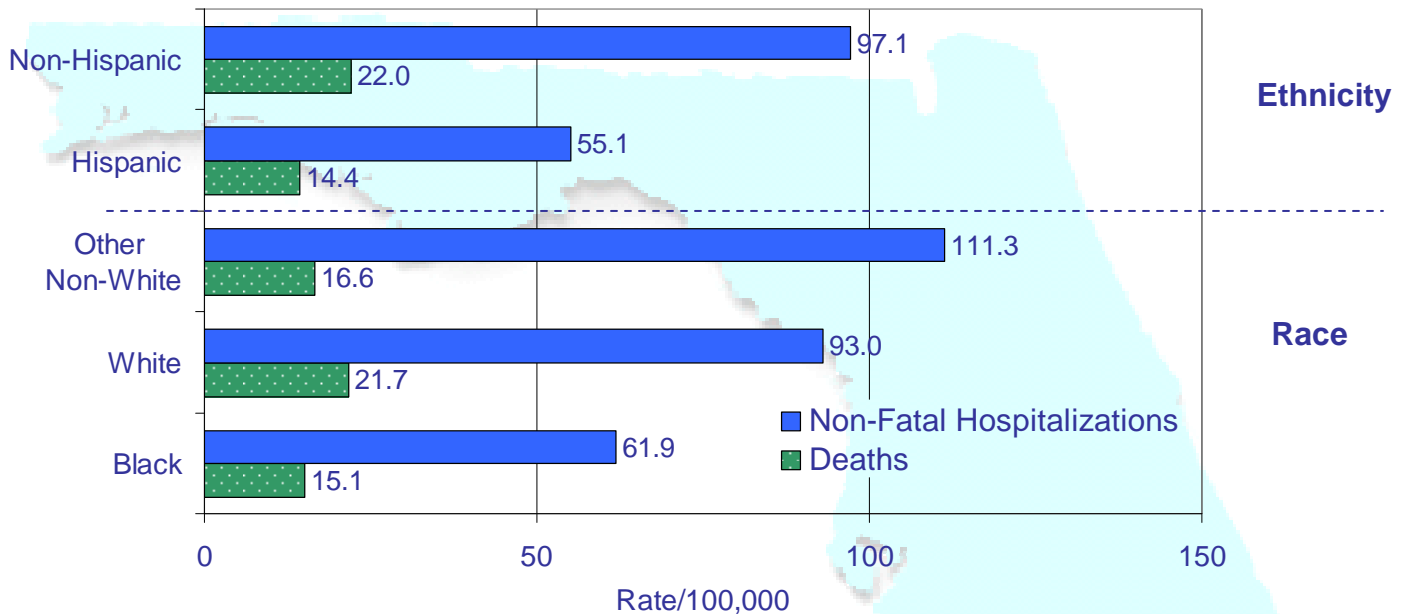
Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	2,827	1,010	3,280	469	88	3,837
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	10,392	6,454	14,036	1,926	589	16,849

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal traumatic brain injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal traumatic brain injuries while Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of hospitalization for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries. Black residents had the lowest fatality and hospitalization rates.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

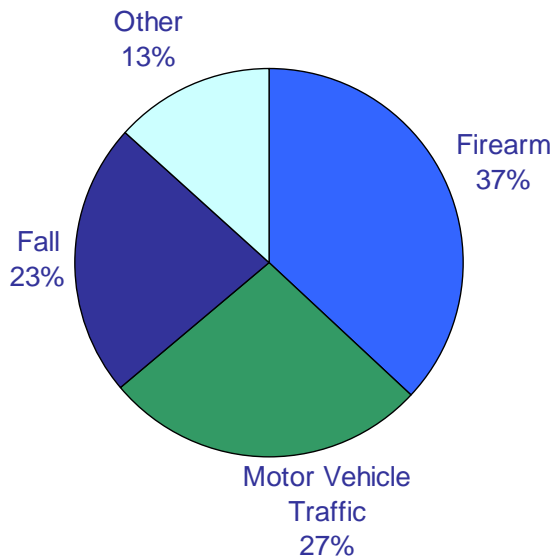


TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY CAUSES:

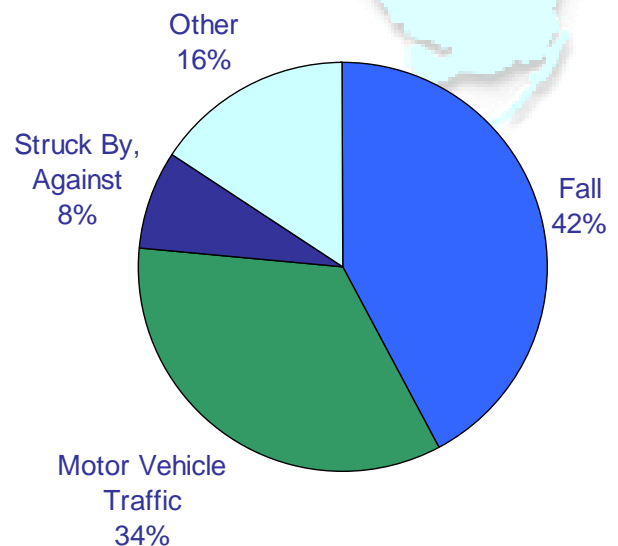
In 2007:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism, or cause, of fatal traumatic brain injuries.
- Falls were the leading cause of non-fatal TBI hospitalizations.
- Motor vehicle crashes were the second leading cause of both fatal and non-fatal TBIs.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007

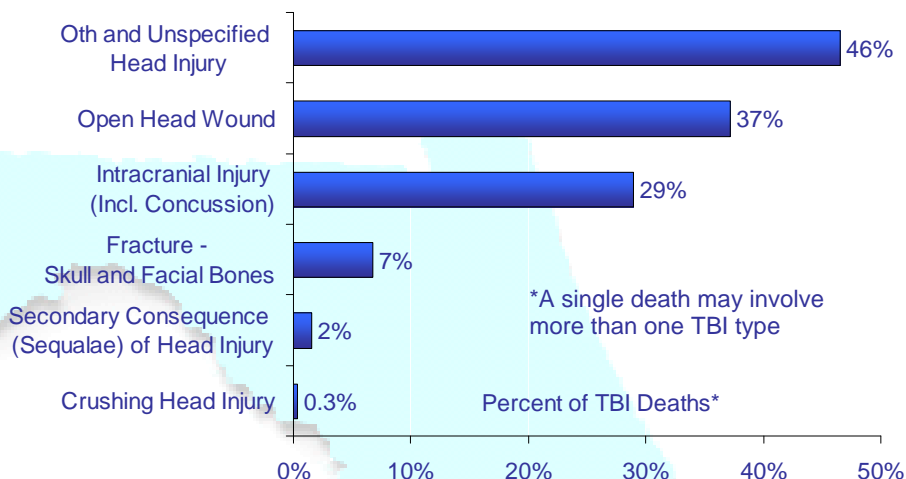


TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TYPES:

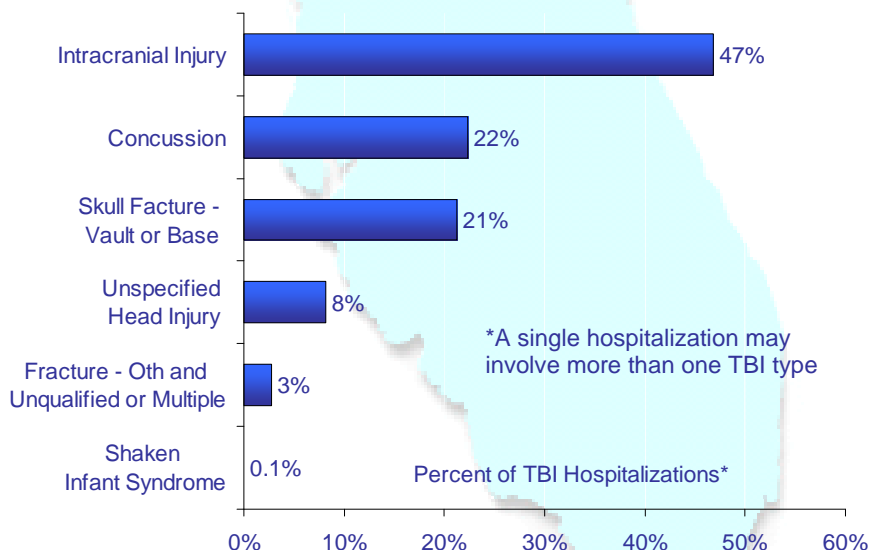
In 2007:

- 37% of TBI deaths involved an open head wound, 29% involved an intracranial injury.
- 47% of hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries involved an intracranial injury other than a concussion, 22% involved a concussion.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries,
by Type, Florida Resident, 2007**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain
Injury Hospitalizations,
by Type, Florida Residents, 2007**



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- ¹The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/tbi/TBI.htm>
- Brain Injury Association of America & Florida <http://www.biausa.org/> <http://www.biaf.org/>
- Department of Health, Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/workforce/brainsc/>

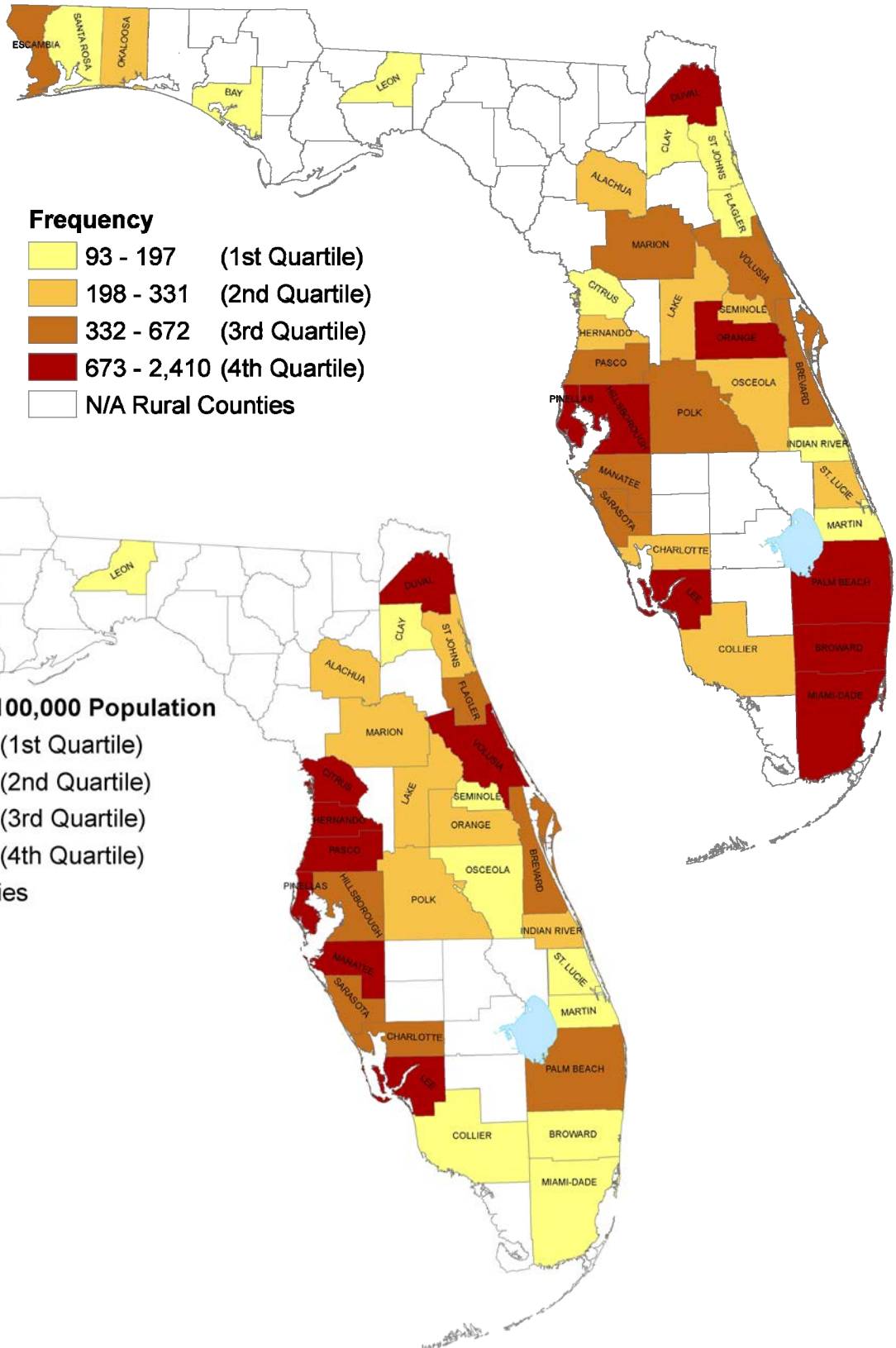
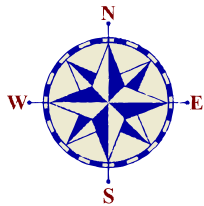
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

TBI Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Immediate and/or Contributing Cause of Deaths ICD-10 S01, S02.0, S02.1, S02.3, S02.7-S02.9, S04.0, S06, S07, S09.7-S09.9, T01.0, T02.0, T04.0, T06.0, T90.1, T90.2, T90.4, T90.5, T90.8, T90.9

Non-Fatal TBI Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and TBI Diagnosis ICD-9 CM 800-801, 803-804, 850, 851-854.19, 950.1-950.3, 959.01, 995.55

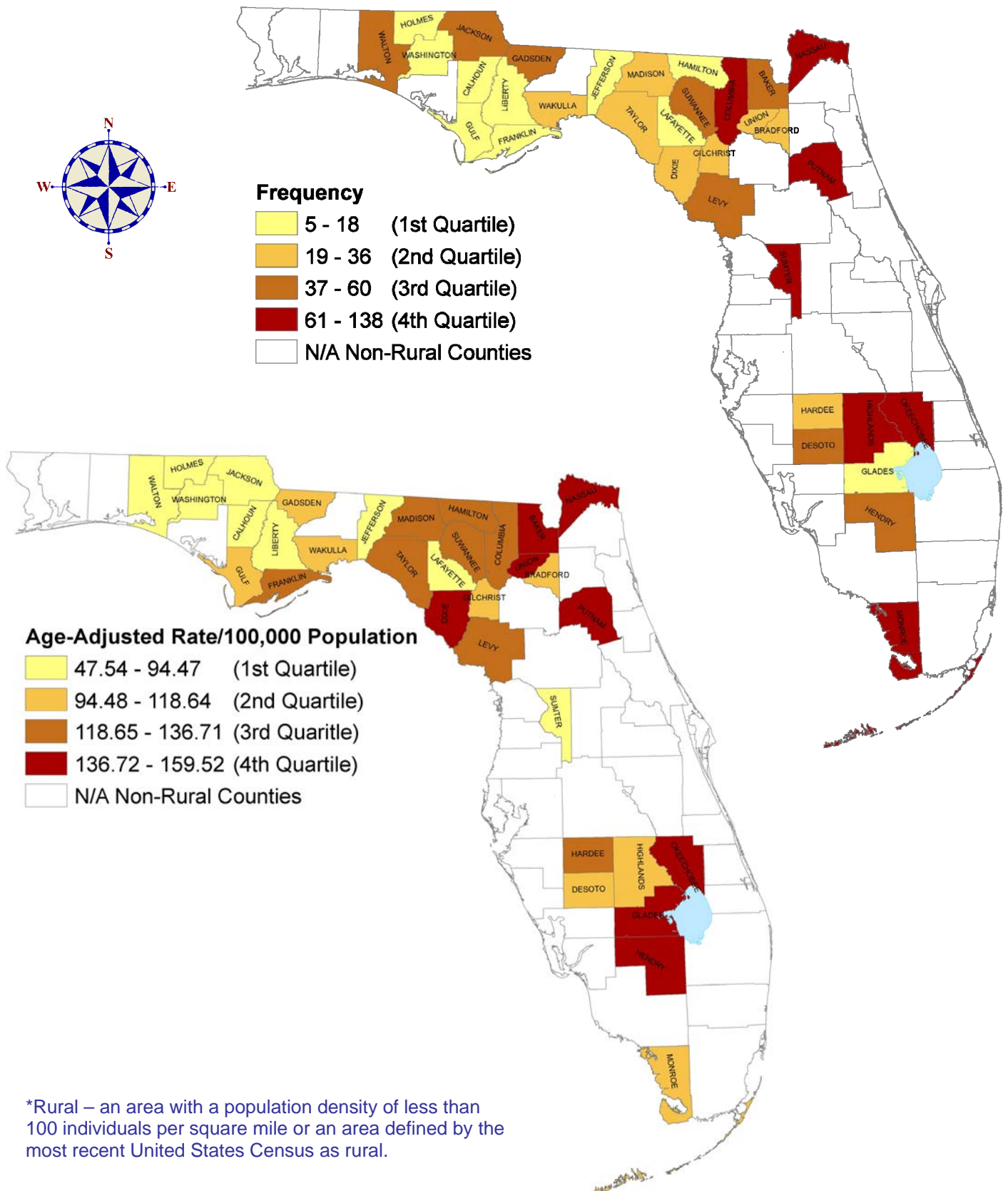
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007



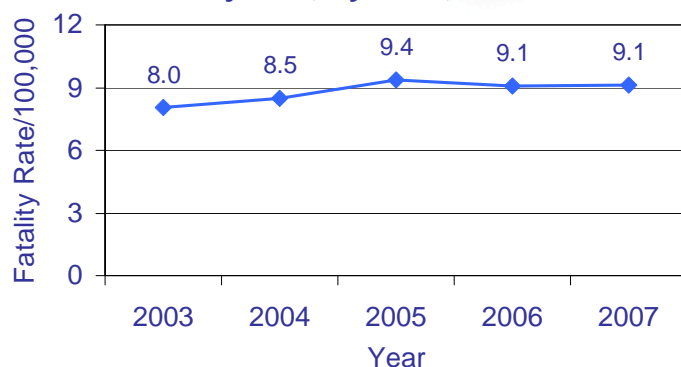


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FALLS

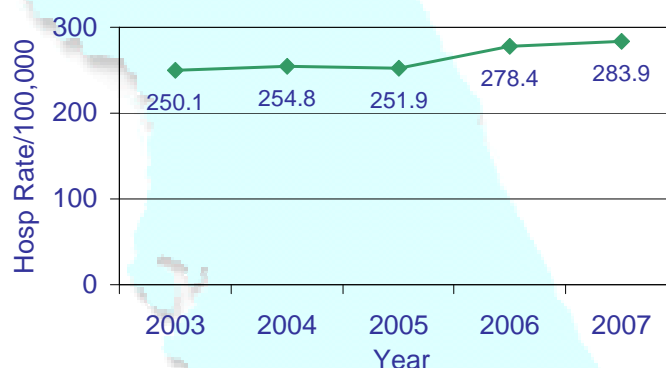
AT A GLANCE:

- Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury death among Florida residents ages 65 years and older and the fourth leading cause of injury death overall. In addition, falls are the leading cause of non-fatal injury-related hospital admissions in Florida.
- In 2007, 1,708 residents were fatally injured in a fall and another 53,179 were hospitalized for non-fatal injuries. Nearly three-quarters of these injuries were among residents ages 65 year and older.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Year, 2003-2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007



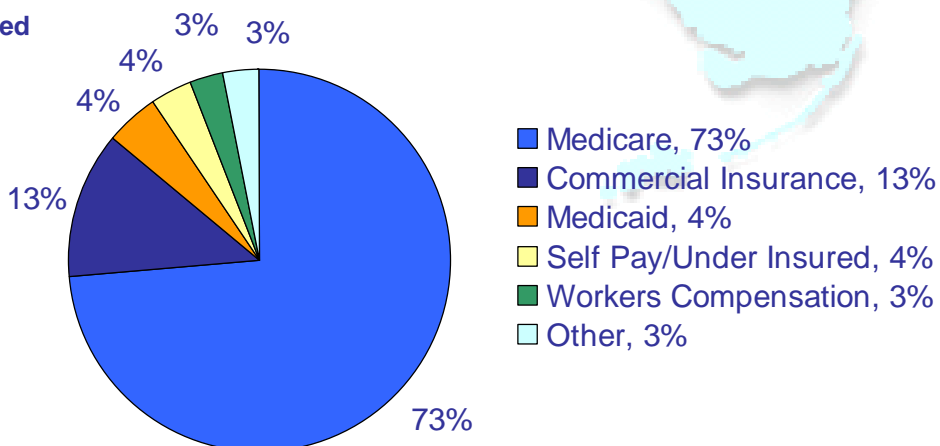
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations was \$31,978; total charges exceeded \$2.1 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 73% of these hospitalizations.

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2007

Median Admission Charge
\$31,978
Total Admission Charges
> \$2.1 billion

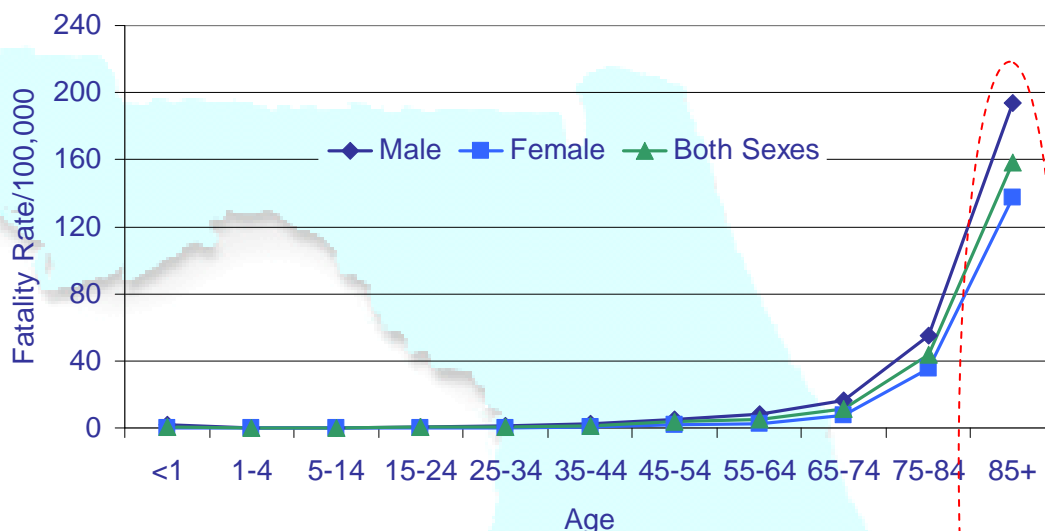


WHO IS INJURED?

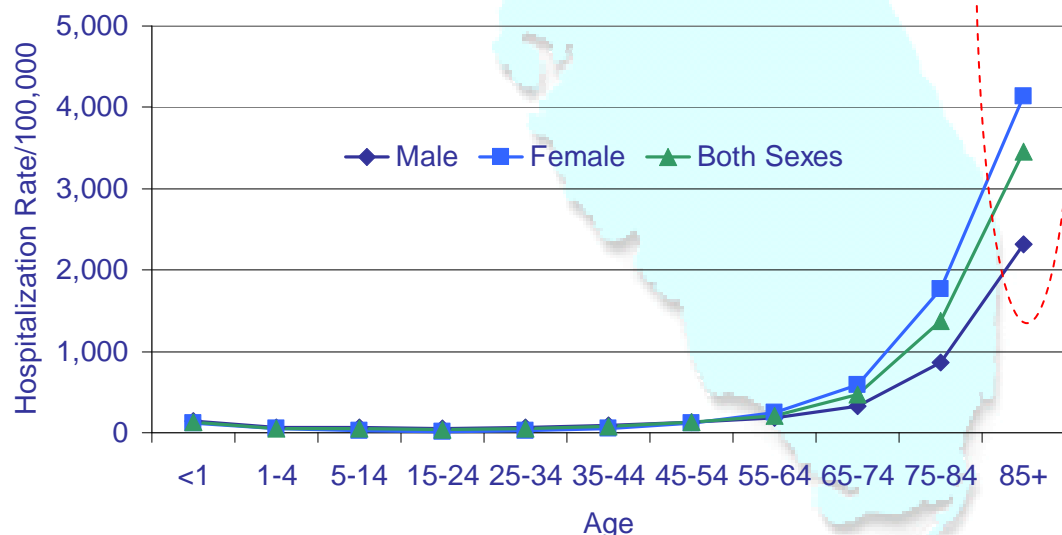
In 2007:

- Males of every age group had a higher rate of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries than their female counterparts while the non-fatal hospitalization rates were highest among females.
- Residents over 64 years of age had the highest rates of both fatal unintentional fall-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations. Residents ages 85 years and older were most at risk.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 55% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths, but only 34% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 45% of deaths, and 66% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 92% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 5%, and Other Non-Whites 2%.

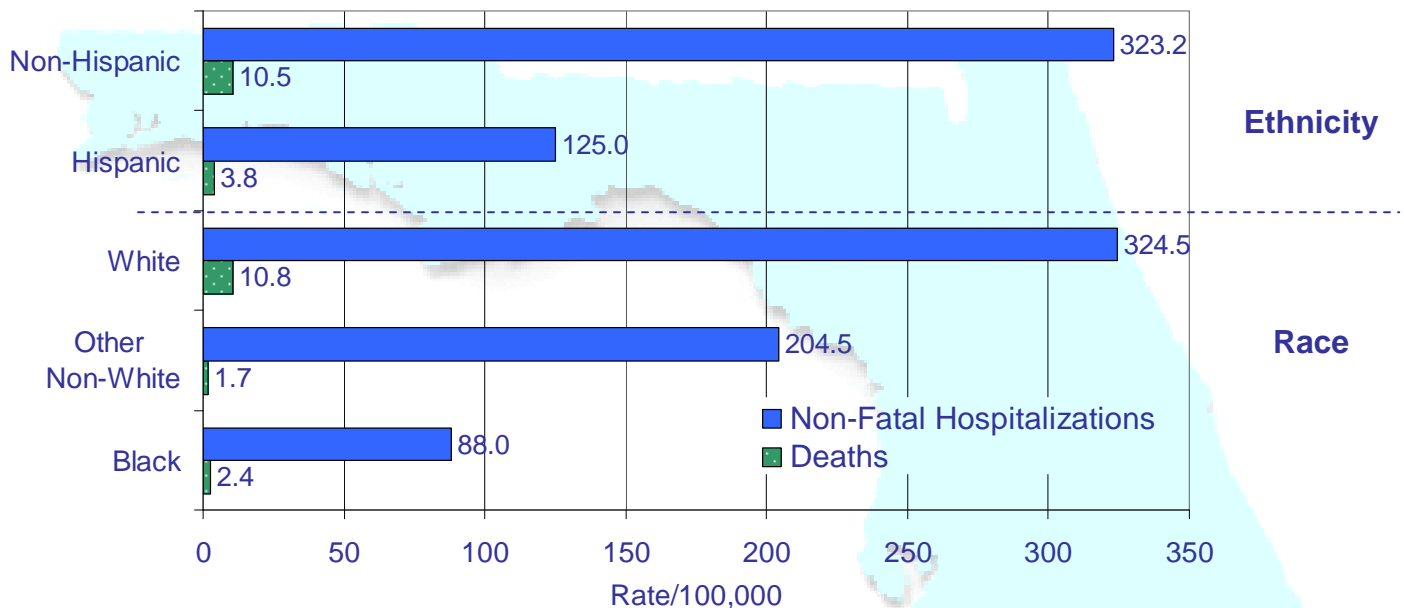
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	941	767	1,623	76	9	1,708
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	18,286	34,893	48,974	2,737	1,082	53,179

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rates of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations. Black residents had the lowest hospitalization rate and Other Non-White residents had the lowest fatality rate.

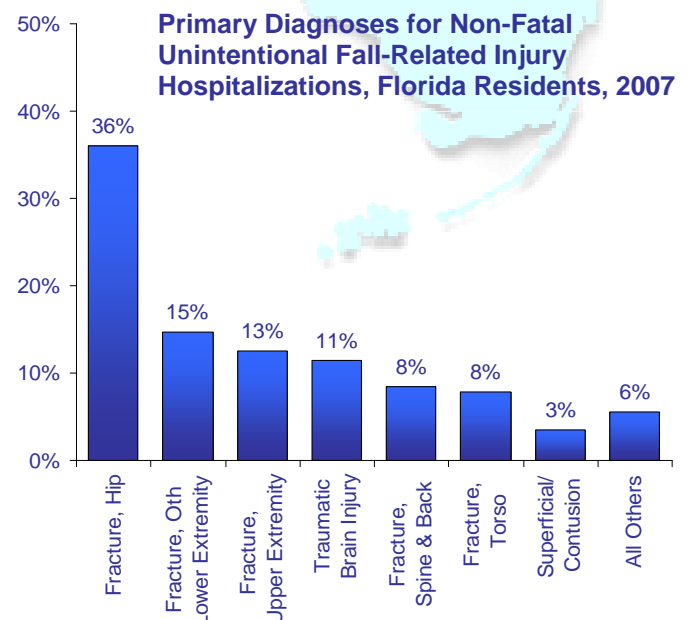
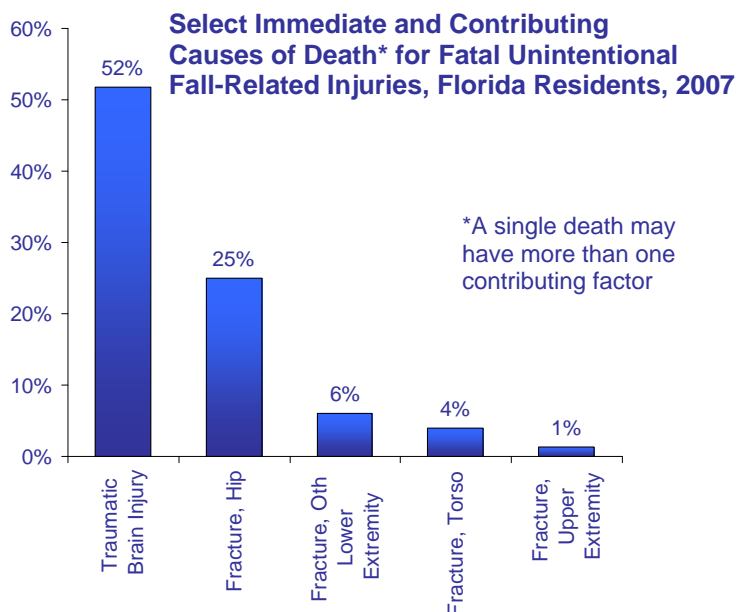
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007



MOST COMMON INJURIES FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS:

In 2007:

- Hip fractures were related to 25% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 36% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.
- Traumatic brain injuries were related to 52% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 11% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.



PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF FALL:

In 2007:

- At least 72% of unintentional fall-related injuries occurred within or around a place of residence.
- The most common fatal falls were same-level falls which includes: slips, trips, and stumbles. Falls from beds, stairs, steps, buildings, and ladders were also common.
- The most common types of falls resulting in hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries were slips, trips, and stumbles. Falls from ladders, stairs, steps, and beds were also common.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, 2007

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

W01 Slip, Trip, Stumble – 52	W12 Scaffolding – 3
W03 Collision with, or push by, other person – 1	W13 Building – 36
W04 While carried/supported by other person – 4	W14 Tree – 7
W05 Wheelchair – 14	W15 Cliff – 1
W06 Bed – 51	W16 Jump or dive into water – 4
W07 Chair – 14	W17 Other fall, one level to another – 14
W08 Other furniture – 5	W18 Other fall, same level – 652
W10 Stairs, Steps – 42	W19 Unspecified – 780
W11 Ladder – 28	

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, 2007

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E880 Escalator – 14	E884.6 Commode – 239
E880.1 Sidewalk curb – 196	E884.9 Other fall – one level to another - 1,801
E880.9 Stairs, Steps – 1,427	E885.0 Non-motorized Scooter - 44
E881.0 Ladder – 1,620	E885.1 Roller-Skates – 155
E881.1 Scaffolding – 141	E885.2 Skateboard – 204
E882 Building – 606	E885.3 Skis – 25
E883.0 Dive or jump into water – 77	E885.4 Snowboard – 1
E883.9 Other hole/opening – 56	E885.9 Other Slip, Trip, Stumble – 21,203
E884.0 Playground equipment – 302	E886.0 Collision with person in sports – 128
E884.1 Cliff – 6	E886.9 Oth/Unspec collisions with person – 104
E884.2 Chair – 819	E888.0 Fall and strike sharp object – 168
E884.3 Wheelchair – 708	E888.1 Fall and strike against other object – 791
E884.4 Bed – 1,622	E888.8 Other fall – 3,593
E884.5 Other furniture – 178	E888.9 Unspecified fall – 16,951

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/preventadultfalls.htm>
- Florida Department of Elder Affairs, Communities for a Lifetime <http://www.communitiesforalifetime.org>

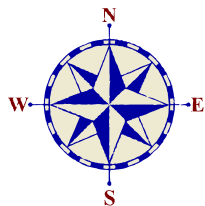
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 W00-W19

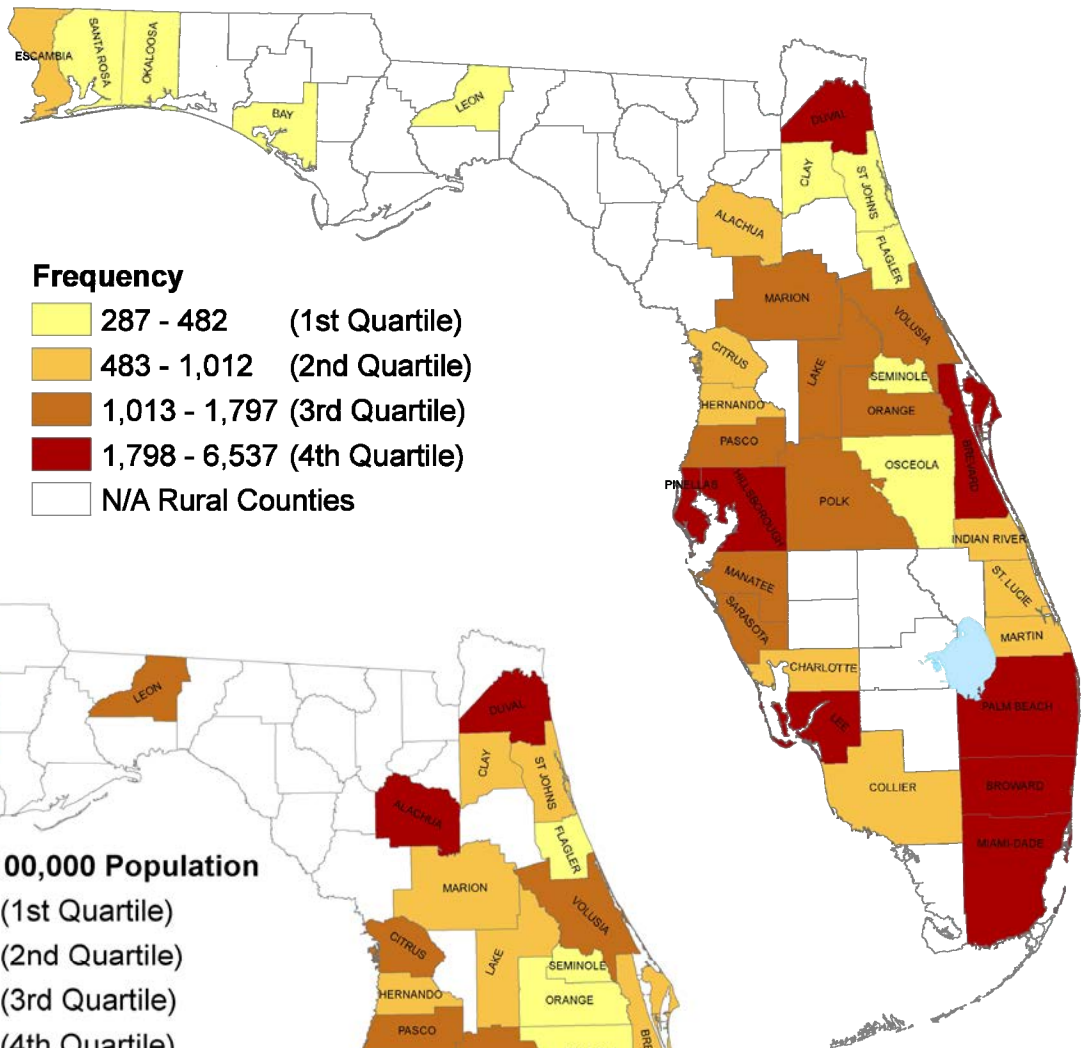
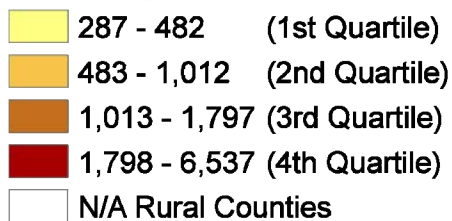
Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Unintentional Fall External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E880-E886, E888

COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

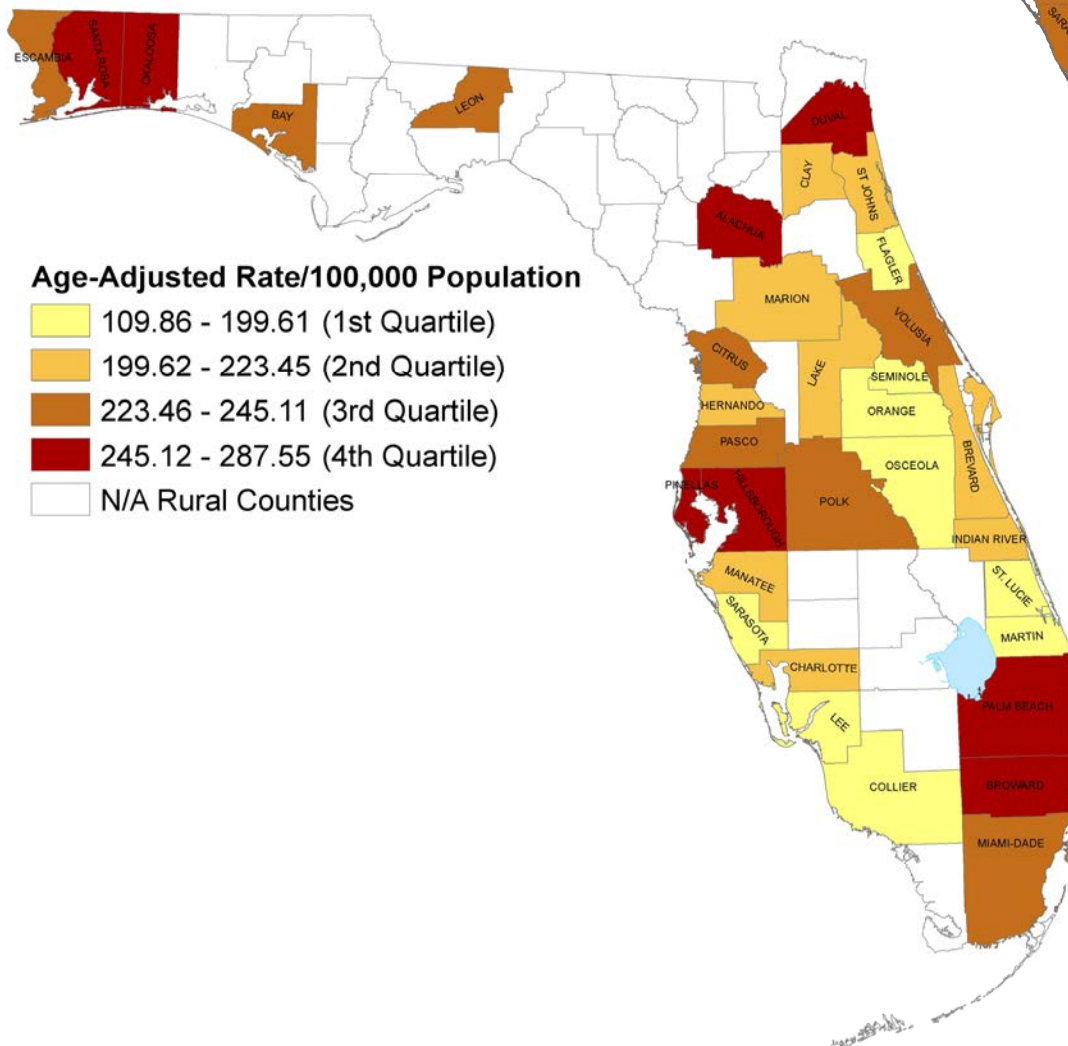
Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



Frequency

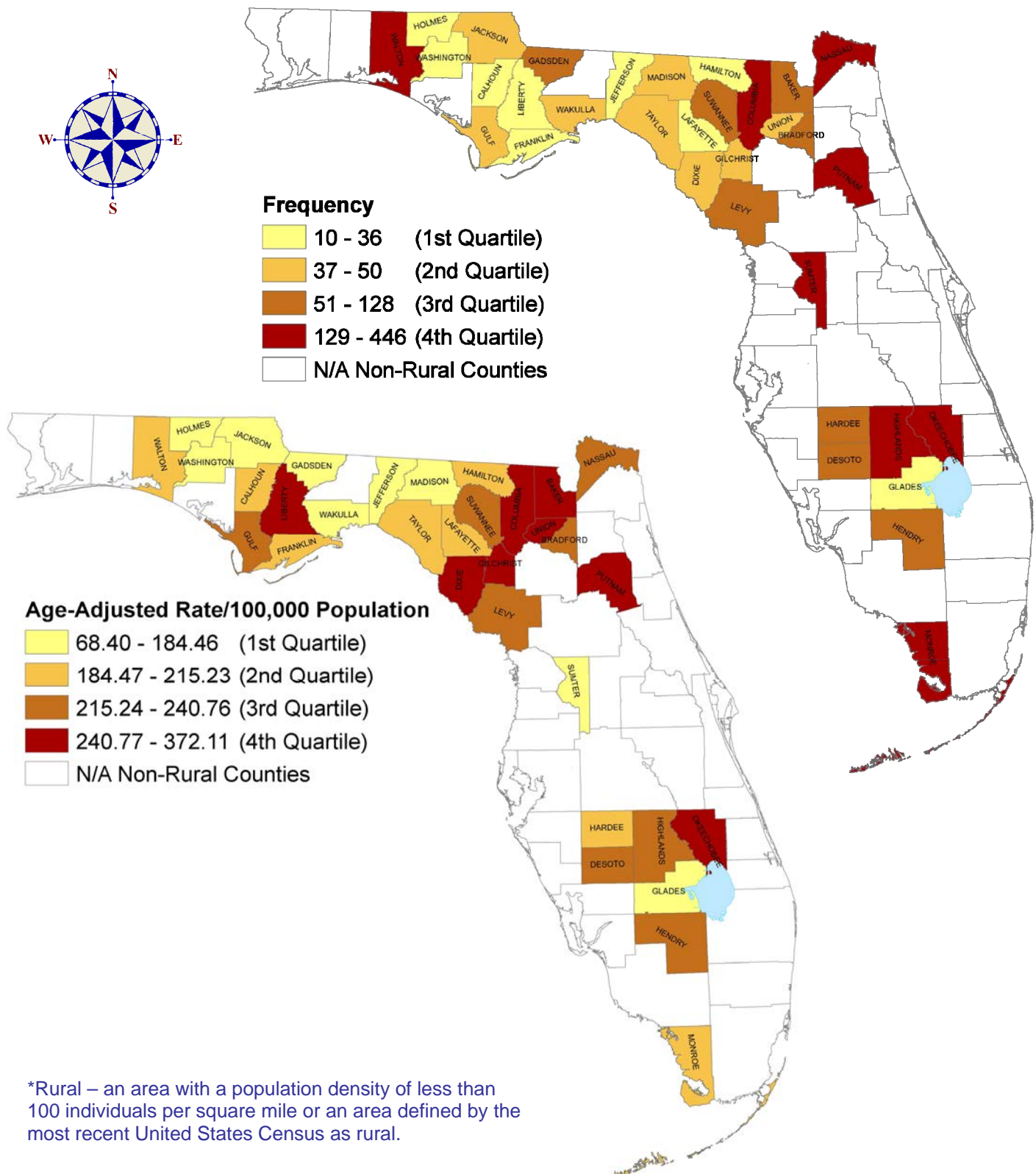


Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007



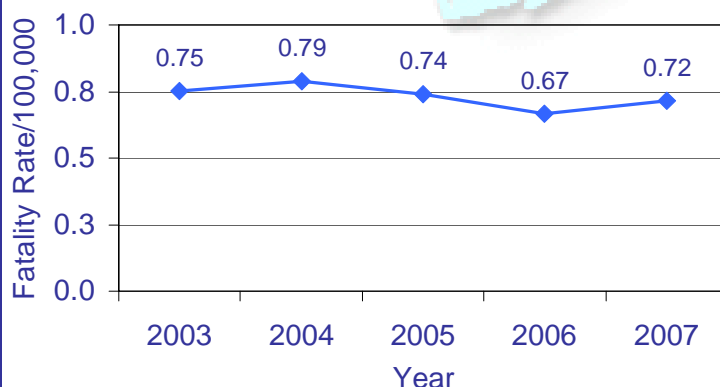


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FIRES

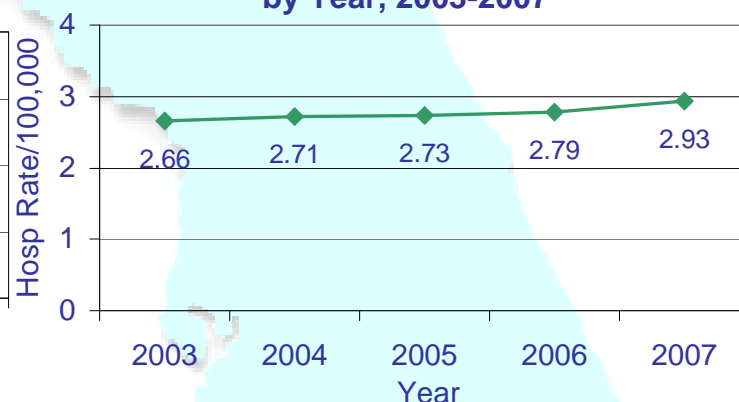
AT A GLANCE:

- Unintentional fire-related injuries are those occurring from exposure to smoke, fire, or flames and can include burns, poisonings, smoke inhalation, and others.
- In 2007, 134 Florida residents died from unintentional fire-related injuries and another 549 were hospitalized due to non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional
Fire-Related Injuries, by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related
Injury Hospitalizations,
by Year, 2003-2007**



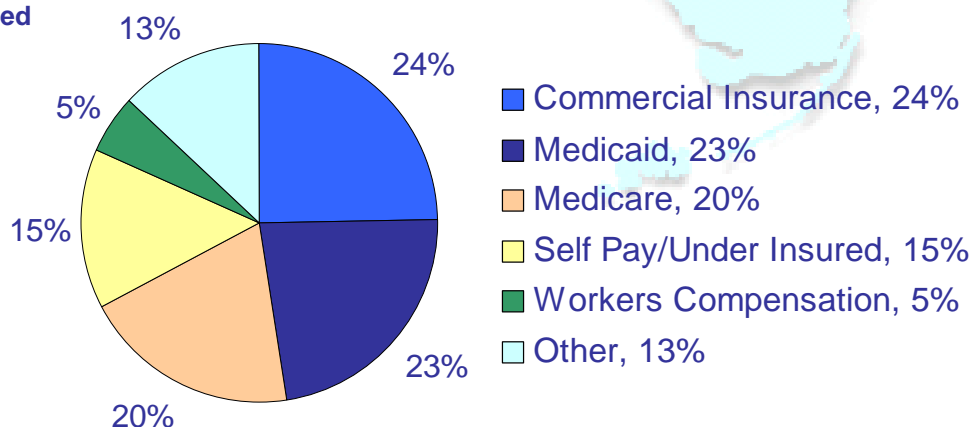
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations was \$21,481; total charges exceeded \$40 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 24% of these hospitalizations, Medicaid was responsible for 23%, and another 20% were covered by Medicare.

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related
Injury Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$21,481
Total Admission Charges
> \$40 million

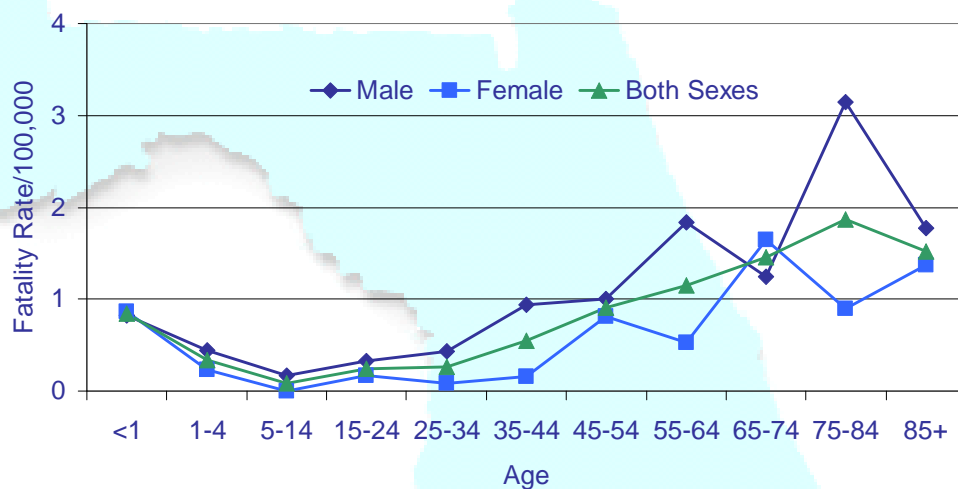


WHO IS INJURED?

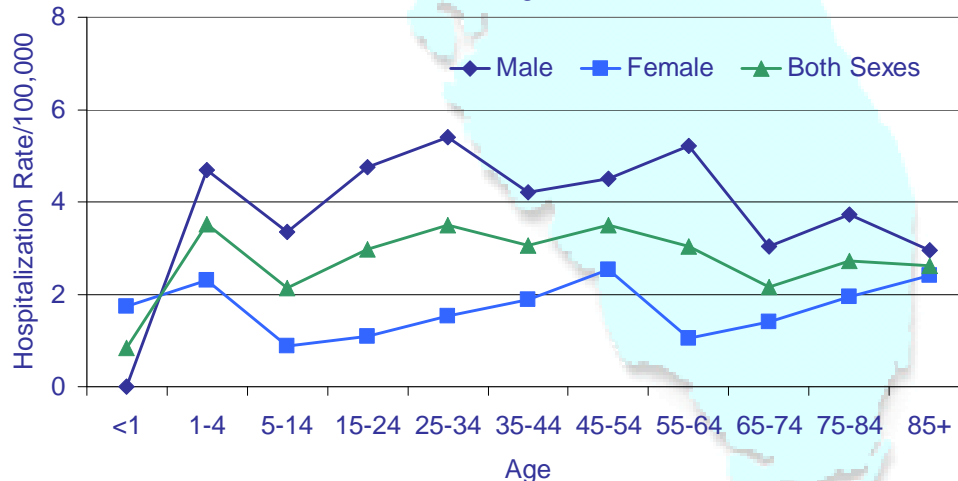
In 2007:

- Residents over the age of 74 years and under age 1, the very old and very young, had some of the highest rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Residents ages 1-4 had the highest hospitalization rates for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Overall, the fatality rate among males was 1.9 times higher than among females.
- The hospitalization rate was higher among males in every age group than among their female counterparts except among the youngest residents (<1 year).

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 64% of unintentional fire-related injury deaths and 72% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 36% of deaths and 28% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 82% of unintentional fire-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks 14%, and Other Non-Whites 3%.

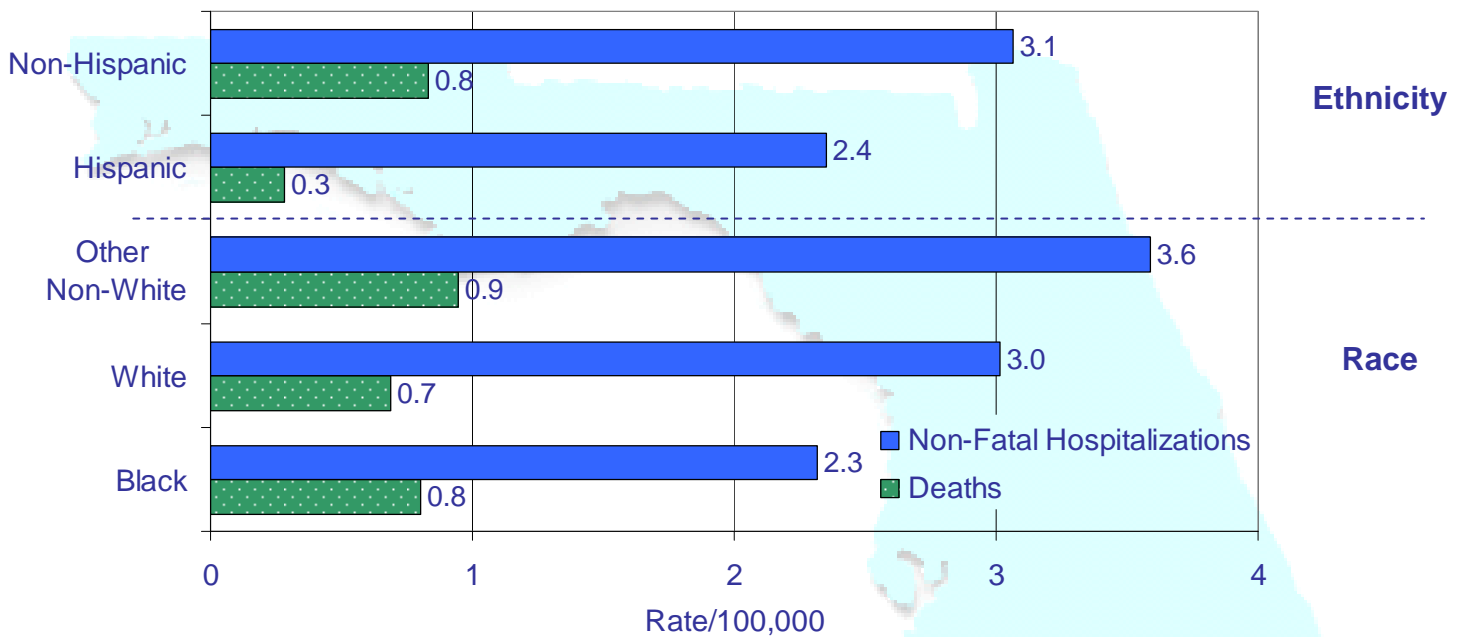
Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	86	48	104	25	5	134
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	395	154	455	72	19	549

In 2007:

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

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

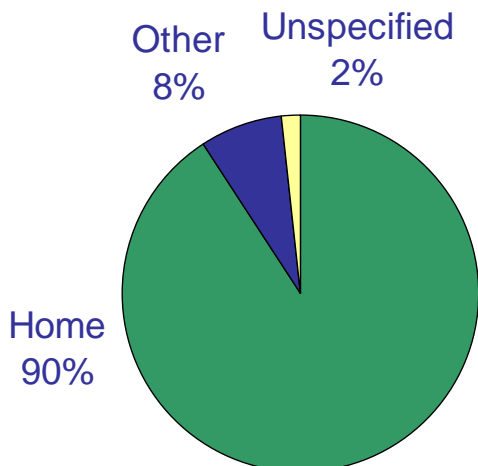


PLACE OF OCCURENCE:

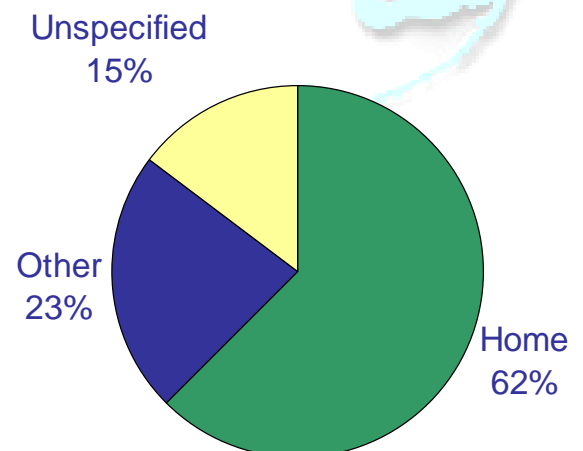
In 2007, when coded:

- 90% of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and 62% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2007

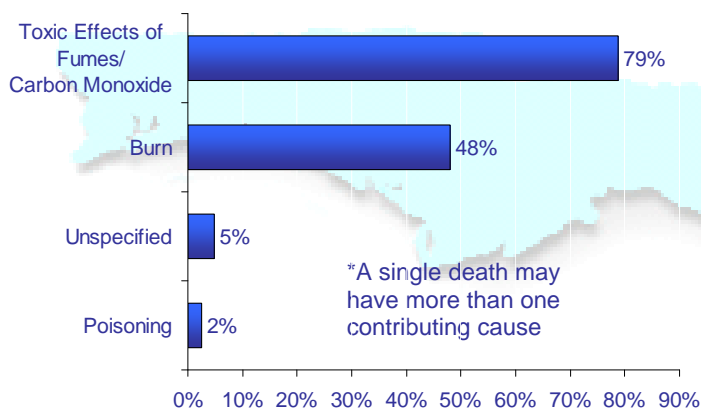


MOST COMMON UNINTENTIONAL FIRE-RELATED INJURIES:

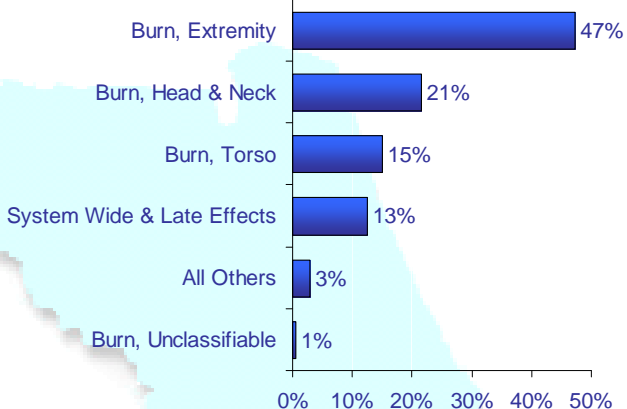
In 2007:

- 79% 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 47% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations.

Select Immediate & Contributing Causes of Death* for Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, Florida Residents, 2007



Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2007

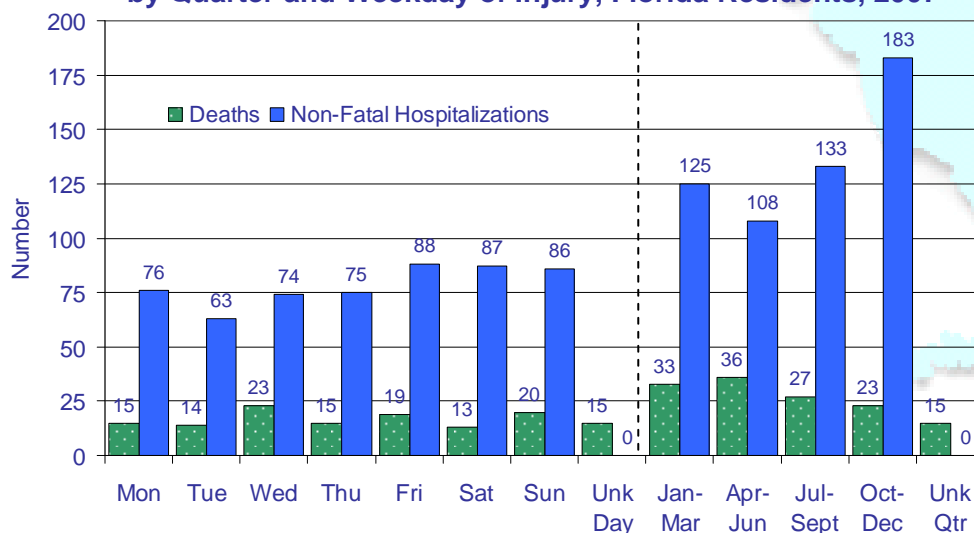


WHEN DO UNINTENTIONAL FIRE-RELATED INJURIES OCCUR?

In 2007:

- Friday was the weekday with the highest number of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.
- The quarter with the highest number of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations was April-June and October-December, respectively.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Quarter and Weekday of Injury, Florida Residents, 2007



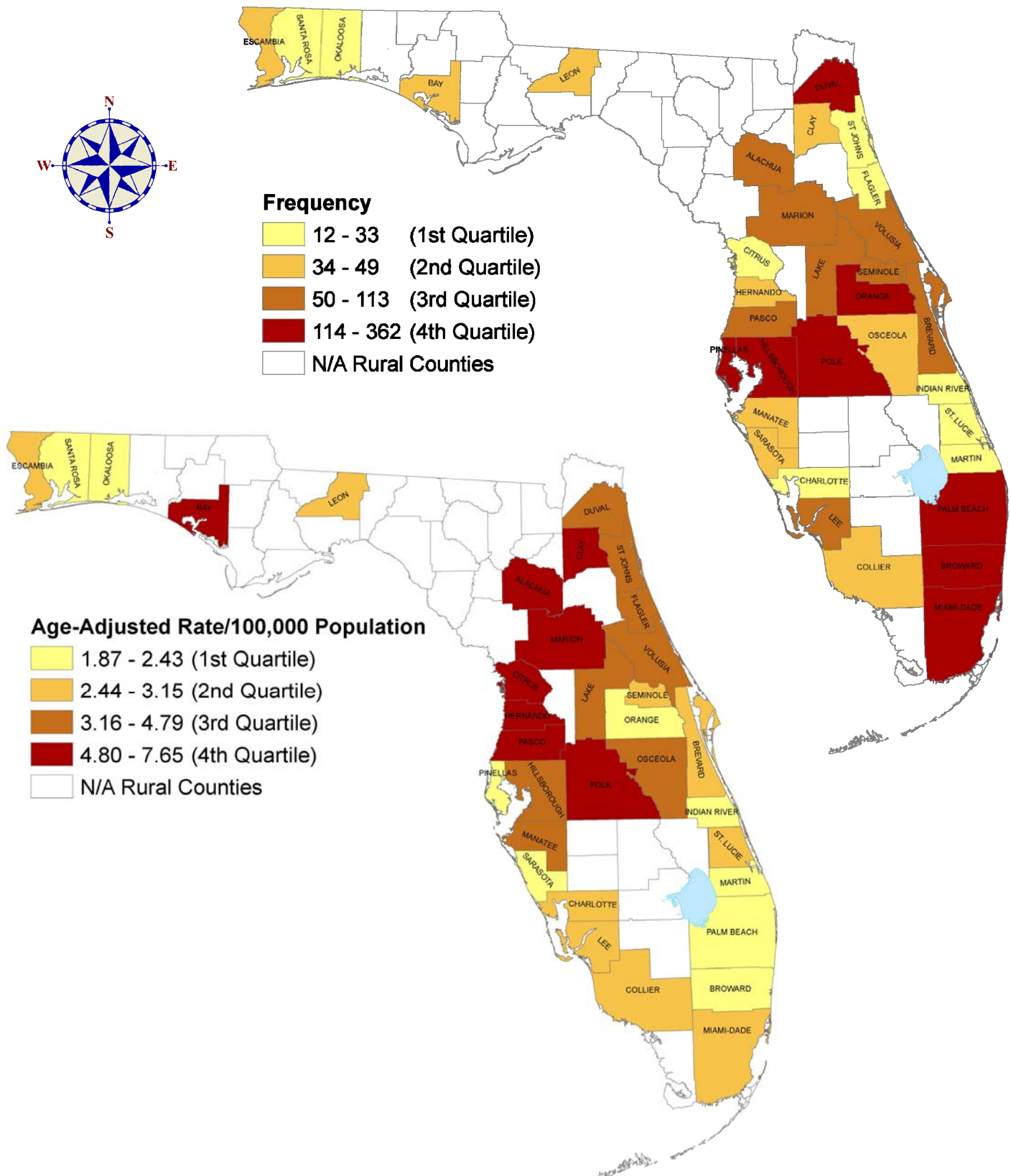
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

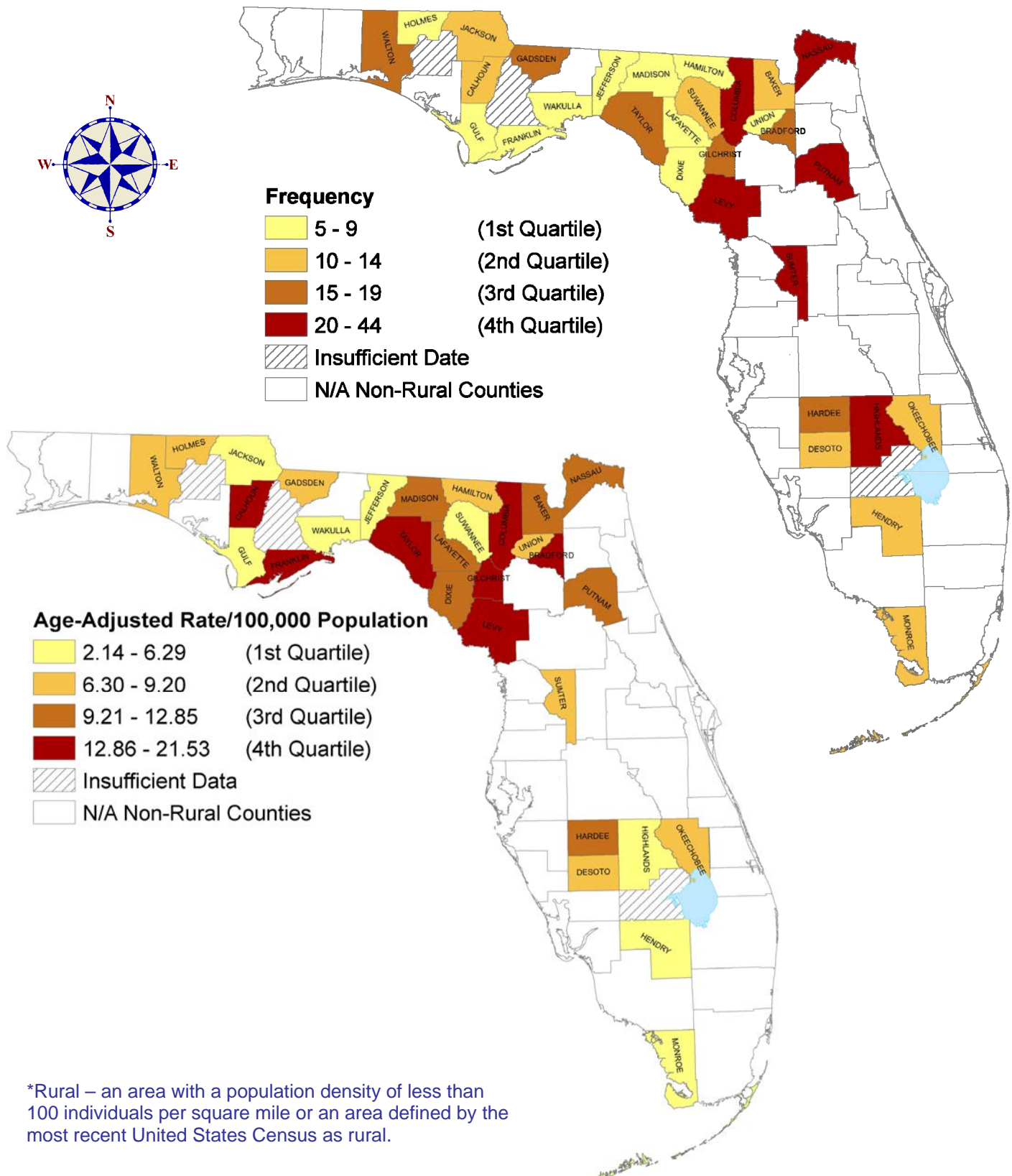
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2003-2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fire-Related Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2003-2007

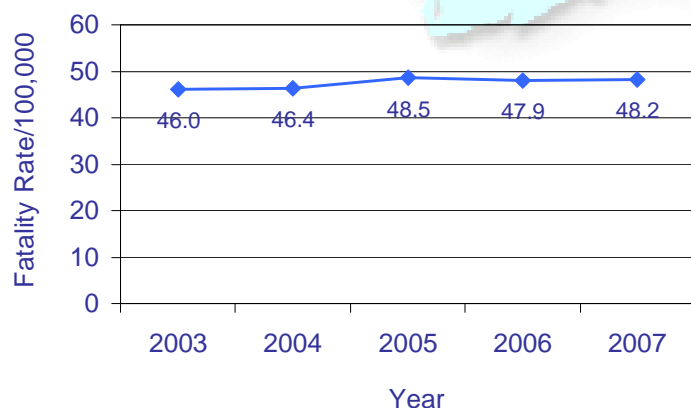


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

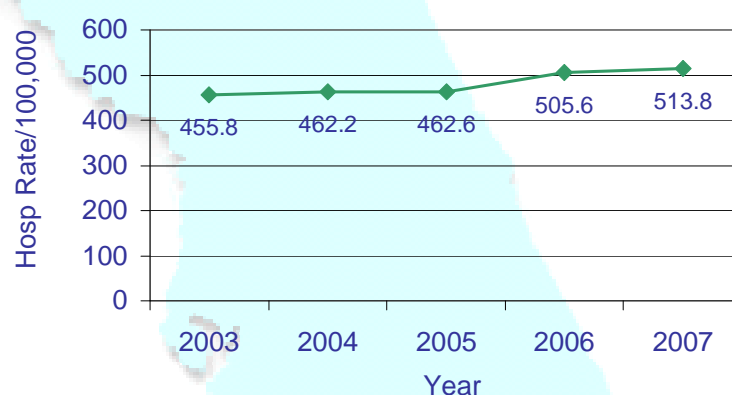
AT A GLANCE:

- Unintentional injuries, or accidents, are the leading cause of death for Florida residents ages 1-44 and the fifth leading cause of death overall.
- In 2007, 9,020 Florida residents died from unintentional injuries and another 96,237 were hospitalized for non-fatal unintentional injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Injuries,
by Year, 2003-2007**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007**



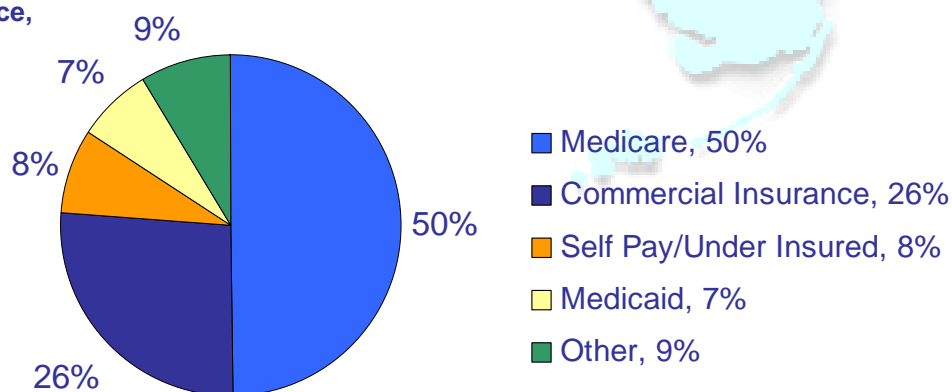
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations was \$29,175; total charges exceeded \$4.2 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Medicare was the payer source for half of these hospitalizations (50%), commercial insurance covered 26%.

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2007**

Median Admission Charge
\$29,175
Total Admission Charges
> \$4.2 billion

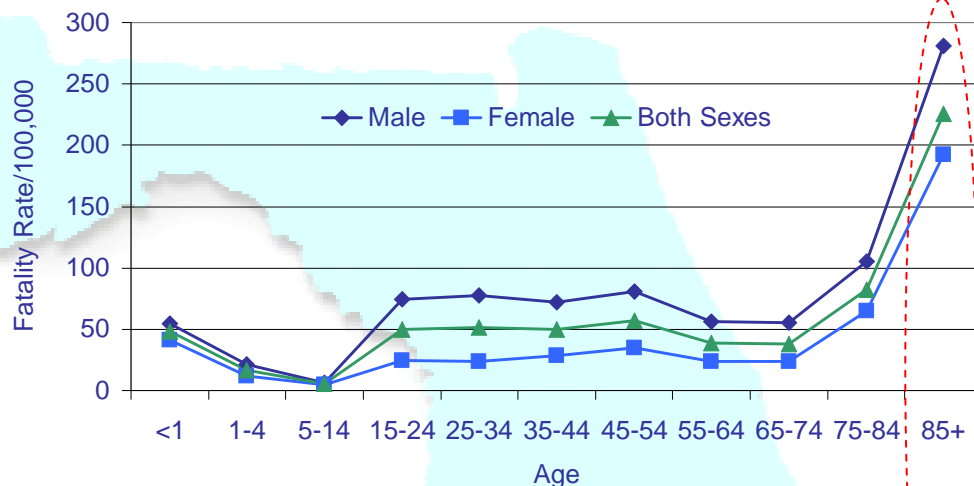


WHO IS INJURED?

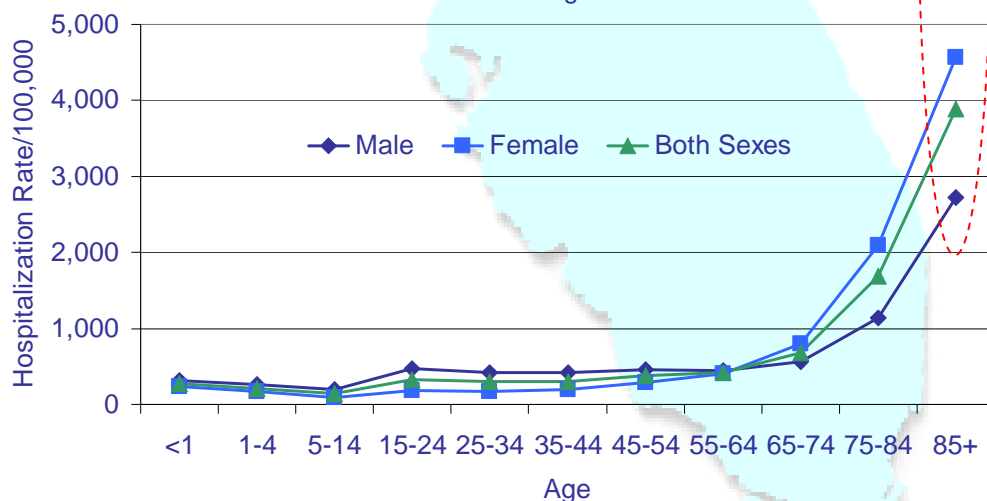
In 2007:

- Residents ages 85 years and older had the highest rate of fatal unintentional injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.
- That fatality rate among males of every age group was higher than among their female counterparts.
- The non-fatal hospitalization rate was higher among males under age 65 than among their female counterparts, but higher among senior females (65+) than among their male counterparts.

Fatal Unintentional Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 67% of unintentional injury deaths, but only 47% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 33% of deaths, but 53% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 87% of unintentional injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 9%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 3%.

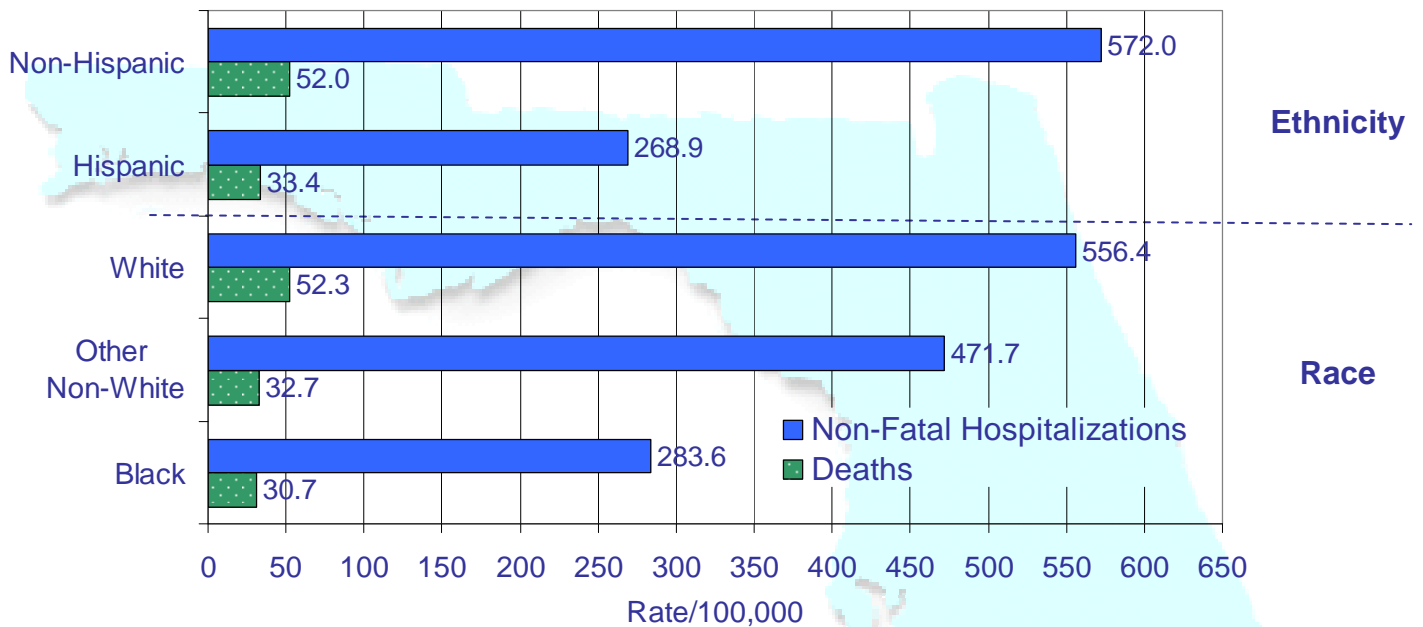
Fatal Unintentional Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	6,012	3,008	7,893	954	173	9,020
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	44,971	51,261	83,967	8,820	2,496	96,237

In 2007:

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

**Fatal Unintentional Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007**

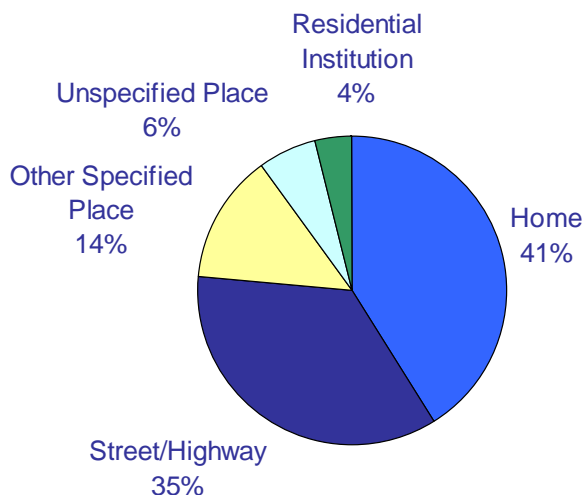


PLACE OF OCCURENCE:

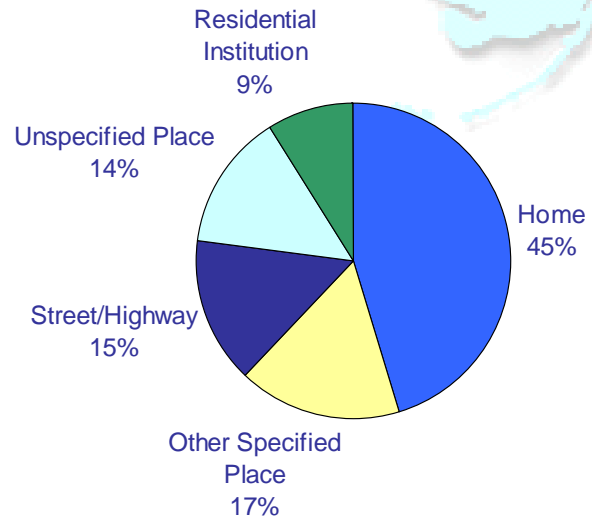
In 2007, when coded:

- 41% of fatal unintentional injuries and 45% of non-fatal unintentional injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.
- 35% of fatal unintentional injuries and 15% of non-fatal unintentional injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred on a street or highway.

Fatal Unintentional Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2007

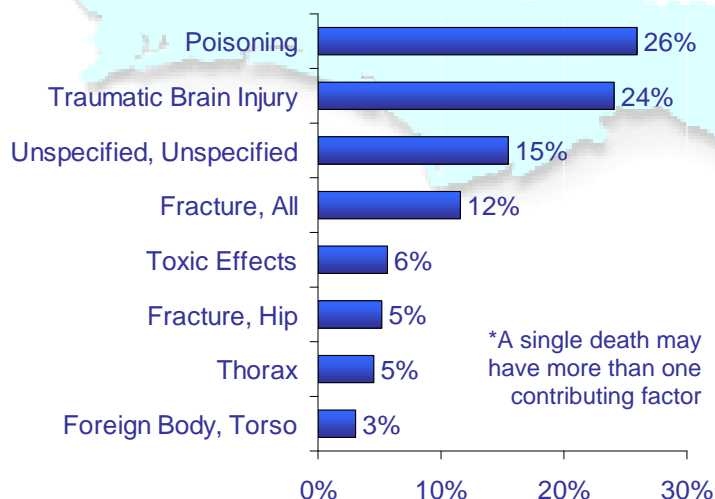


MOST COMMON UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES:

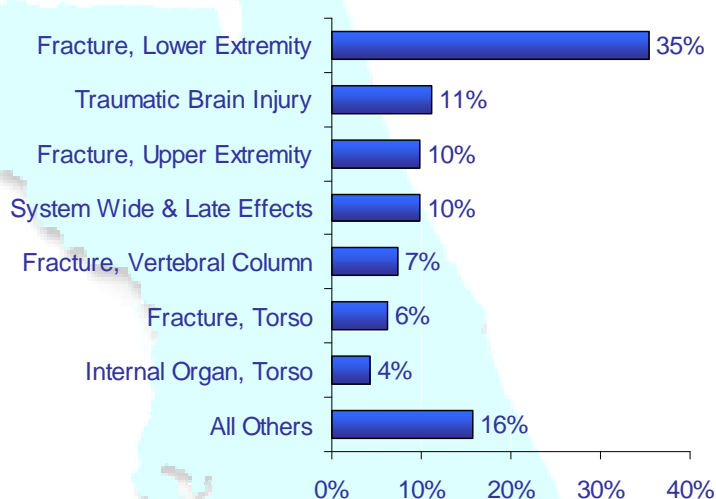
In 2007:

- 26% of fatal unintentional injuries were related to poisoning, 24% were related to traumatic brain injuries. Poisonings overtook traumatic brain injuries as the most common injury listed on death certificates as compared to 2006.
- A fracture of the lower extremity was the primary diagnosis, or principal reason, of admission for 35% of non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations.

Select Immediate and Contributing Causes of Death* for Fatal Unintentional Injuries, Florida Residents, 2007



Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2007

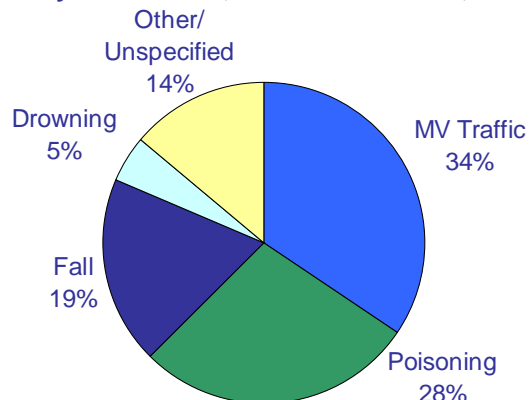


UNINTENTIONAL INJURY CAUSES:

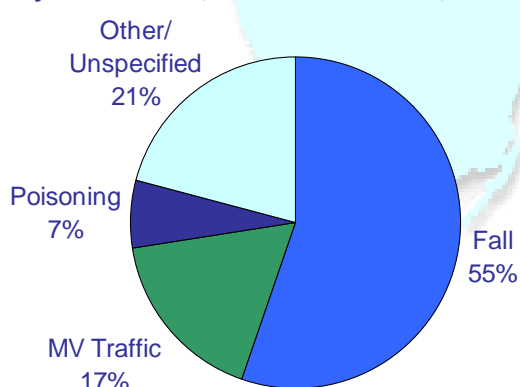
In 2007:

- Falls, motor vehicle (MV) traffic crashes, and poisonings were the leading mechanisms, or causes, of fatal and non-fatal unintentional injuries.

Fatal Unintentional Injuries by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007



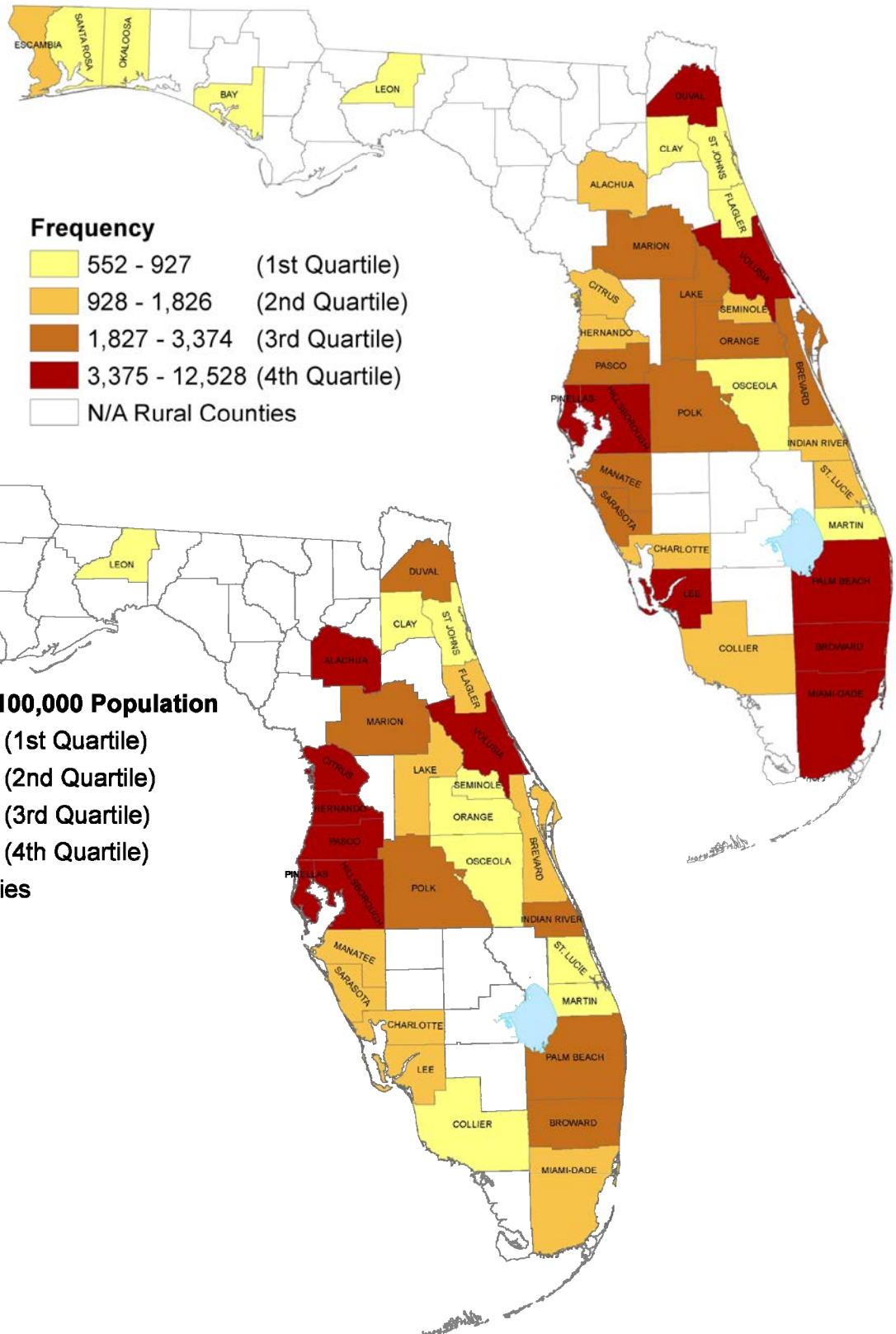
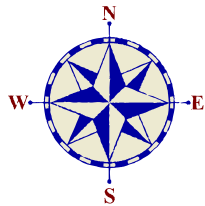
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Unintentional Injury Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 V01-X59, Y85-Y86

Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Unintentional External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E800-E869, E880-E929

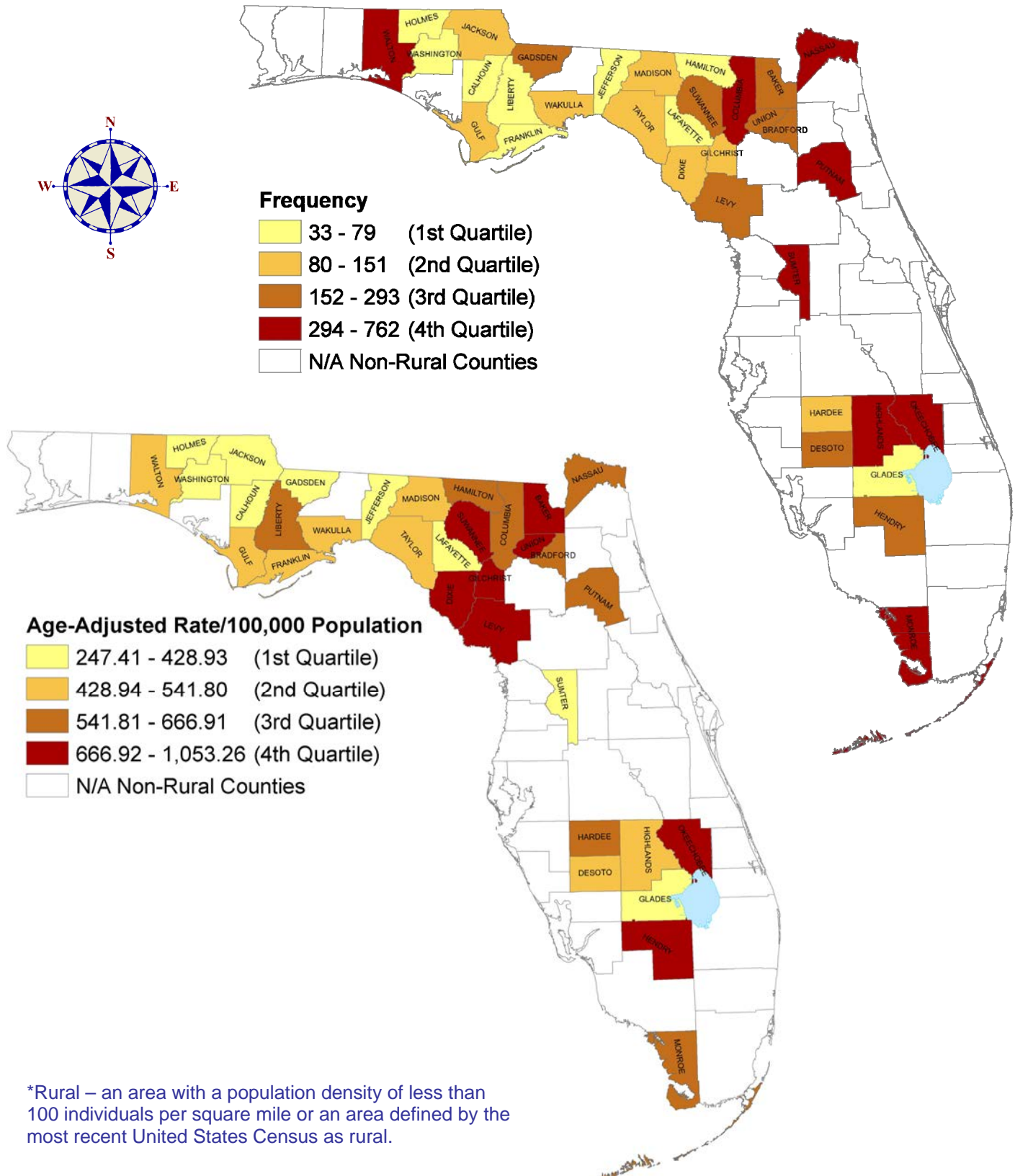
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007

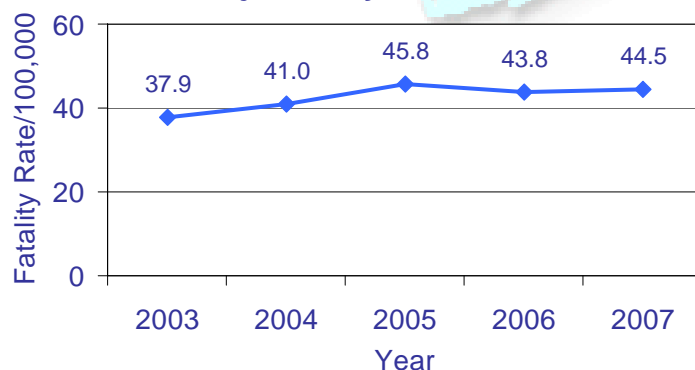


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FALLS: SENIORS

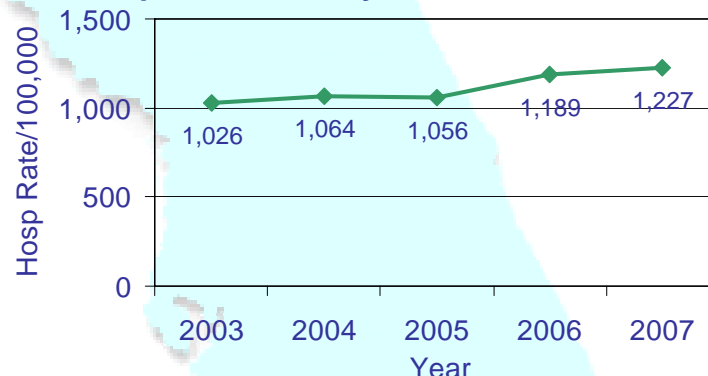
AT A GLANCE:

- Falls are the leading cause of injury-related deaths, hospitalizations and emergency department visits among Florida's senior population (65+ years) and result in significant physical, personal, social and economic burden.
- In 2007, 1,427 senior residents were fatally injured in an unintentional fall and another 39,384 were hospitalized for non-fatal injuries.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Year, 2003-2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2003-2007



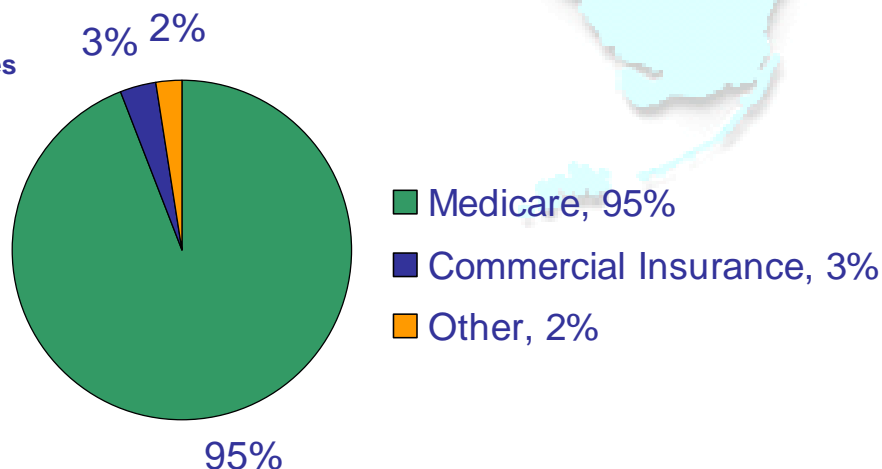
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007, among seniors:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations was \$33,545; total charges exceeded \$1.6 billion. The median length of stay was four days and most patients (87%) received continued medical care after hospital discharge; only 13% of patients went directly home without care.
- Medicare was the payer source for 95% of these hospitalizations.

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older 2007

Median Admission Charge
\$33,545
Total Admission Charges
> \$1.6 billion

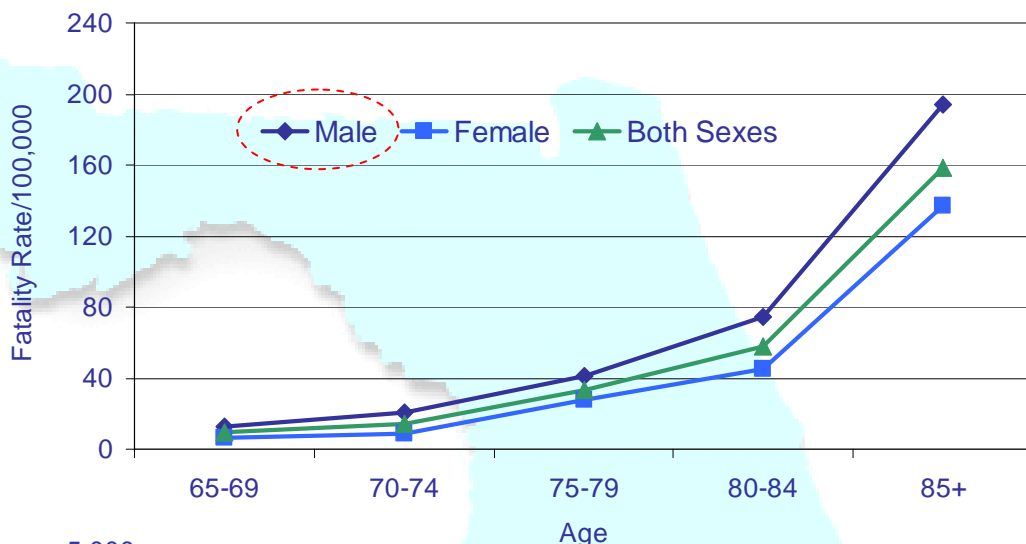


WHO IS INJURED?

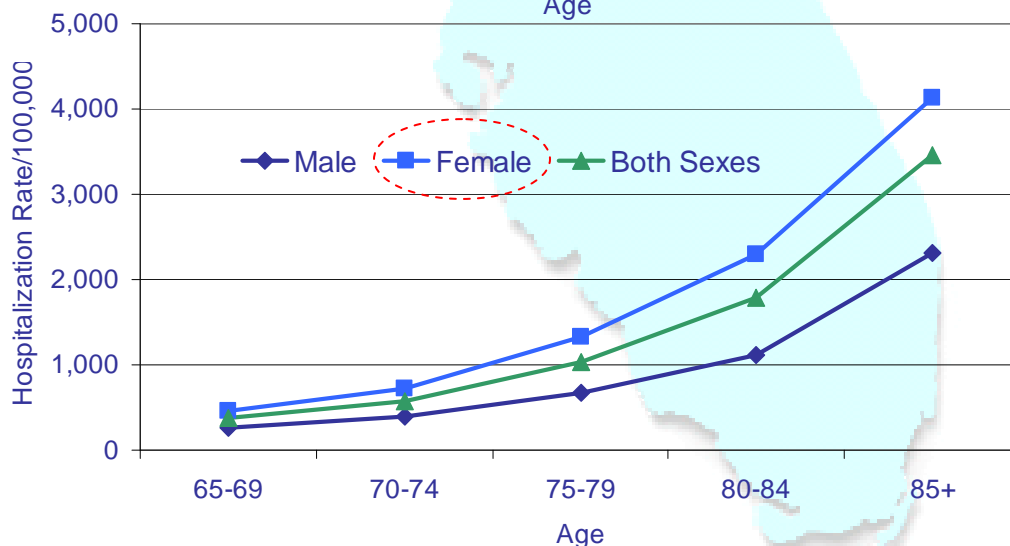
In 2007, among seniors:

- Males of each age group had a higher rate of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries than their female counterpart while the non-fatal hospitalization rates were highest among females.
- The rate of injury, fatal and non-fatal, increased dramatically with age among both males and females. Residents ages 85 years and older were most at risk.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, Ages 65+, 2007



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, Ages 65+, 2007



- Males accounted for 51% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths, but only 27% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 49% of deaths, and 73% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 95% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 3%, and Other Non-Whites 2%.

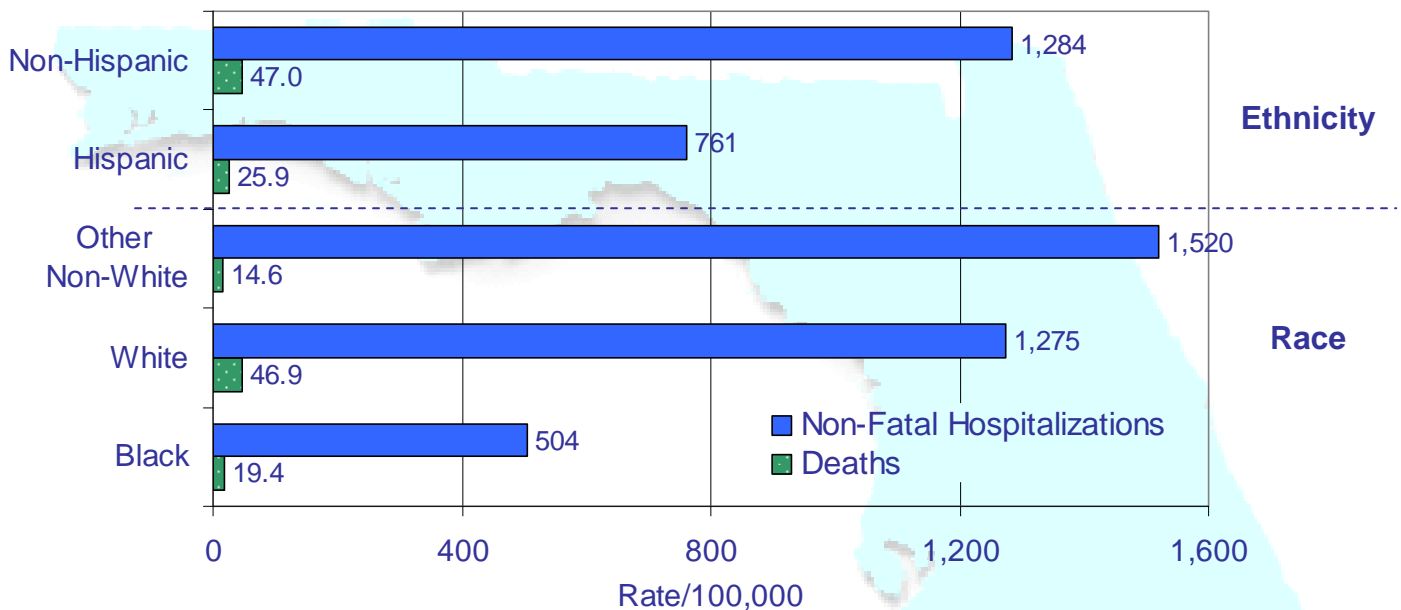
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	729	698	1,374	47	6	1,427
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	10,652	28,732	37,305	1,222	626	39,384

In 2007, among seniors:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries while Other Non-White residents had the highest non-fatal hospitalization rate. Black residents had the lowest hospitalization rate and Other Non-White residents had the lowest fatality rate.

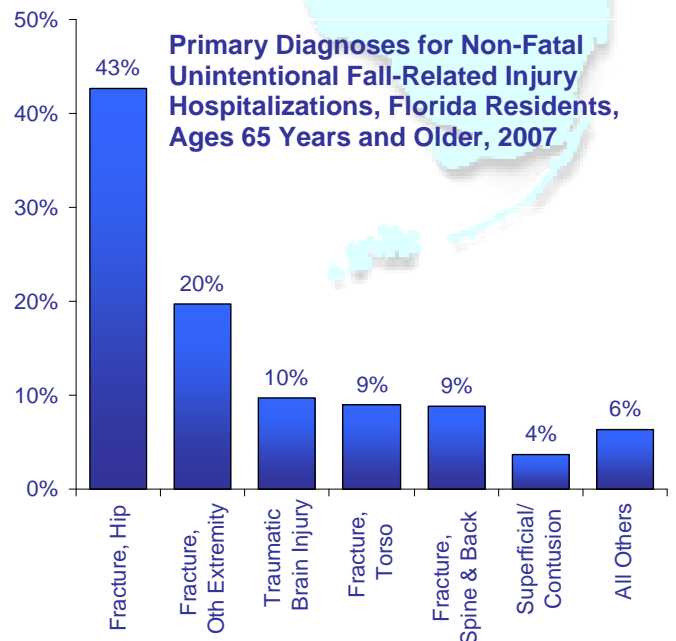
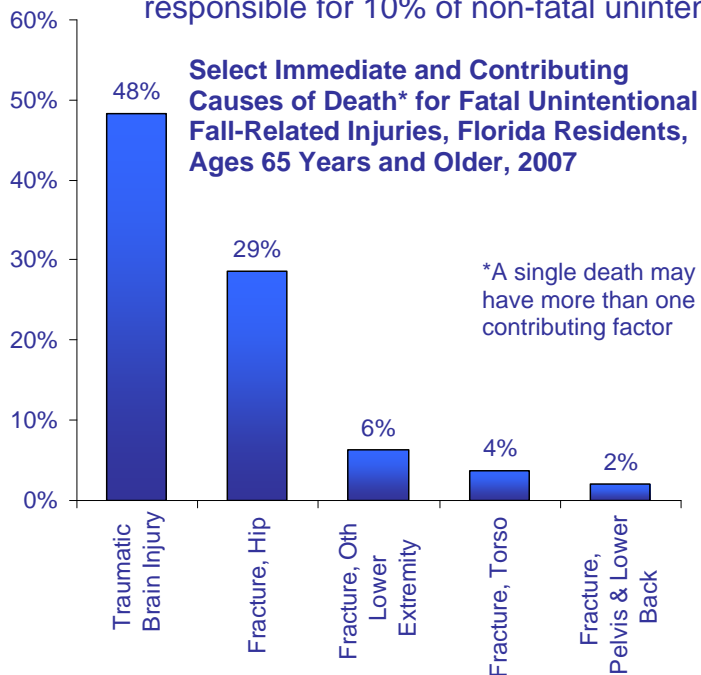
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2007



MOST COMMON INJURIES FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS:

In 2007, among seniors:

- Hip fractures were related to 29% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 43% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.
- Traumatic brain injuries were related to 48% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 10% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.



PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF FALL:

In 2007, among seniors:

- Approximately 80% of unintentional fall-related injuries occurred within or around a place of residence.
- The most common fatal falls were same-level falls which includes: slips, trips, and stumbles. Falls from furniture and stairs/steps were also common.
- The most common types of falls resulting in hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries were slips, trips, and stumbles. Falls from ladders, stairs/steps, and furniture were also common.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2007

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

W01 Slip, Trip, Stumble – 45	W11 Ladder – 16
W03 Collision with, or push by, other person – <5	W13 Building – 6
W04 While carried/supported by other person – 4	W15 Cliff – <5
W05 Wheelchair – 13	W16 Jump or dive into water – <5
W06 Bed – 42	W17 Other fall, one level to another – 7
W07 Chair – 14	W18 Other fall, same level – 574
W08 Other furniture – 5	W19 Unspecified – 668
W10 Stairs, Steps – 30	

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2007

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E880 Escalator – 8	E884.9 Other fall – one level to another - 400
E880.1 Sidewalk curb – 150	E885.0 Non-motorized Scooter - 12
E880.9 Stairs, Steps – 756	E885.1 Roller Skates – 10
E881.0 Ladder – 526	E885.2 Skateboard – 6
E881.1 Scaffolding – 5	E885.3 Skis – <5
E882 Building – 47	E885.4 Snowboard – <5
E883.0 Dive or jump into water – <5	E885.9 Other Slip, Trip, Stumble – 17,431
E883.9 Into other hole or opening – 16	E886.0 Collision with person in sports – 2
E884.1 Cliff – <5	E886.9 Oth/Unspec collisions with person – 59
E884.2 Chair – 605	E888.0 Fall and strike sharp object – 35
E884.3 Wheelchair – 556	E888.1 Fall and strike against other object – 505
E884.4 Bed – 1,254	E888.8 Other fall – 2,834
E884.5 Other furniture – 75	E888.9 Unspecified fall – 13,874
E884.6 Commode – 214	

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/preventadultfalls.htm>
- Florida Department of Elder Affairs, Communities for a Lifetime <http://www.communitiesforalifetime.org>

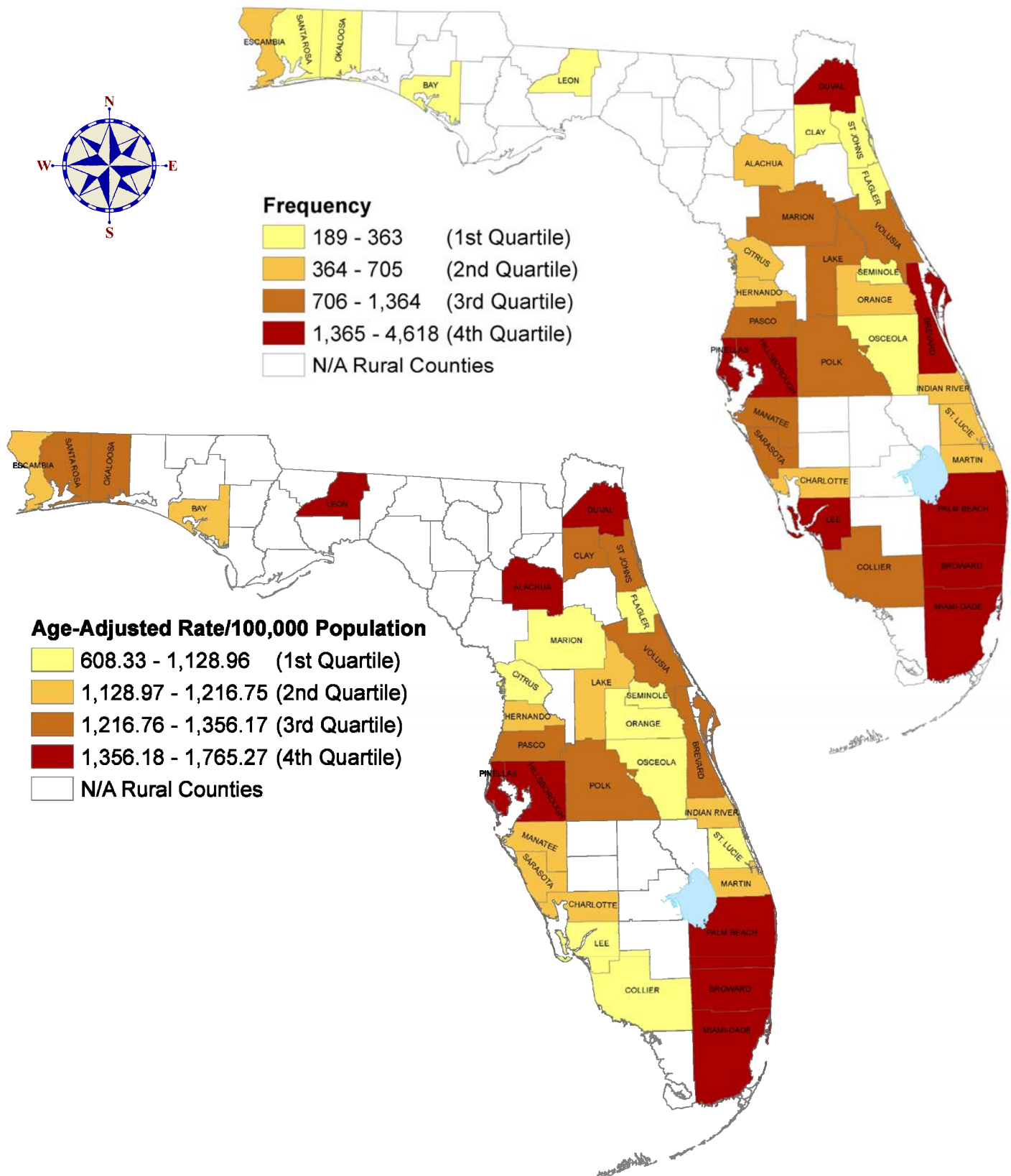
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 W00-W19

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Unintentional Fall External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E880-E886, E888

COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2007



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2007

