

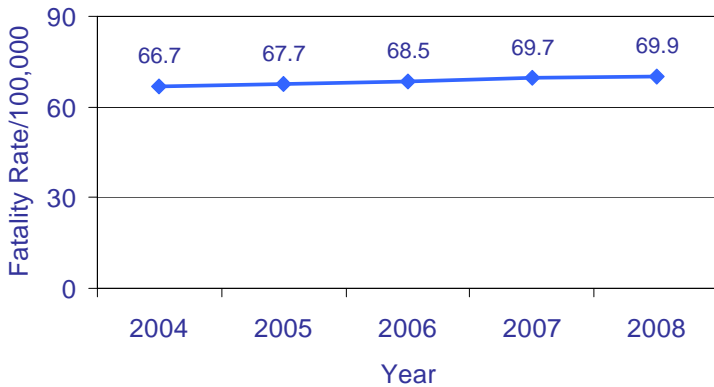


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: ALL INJURIES

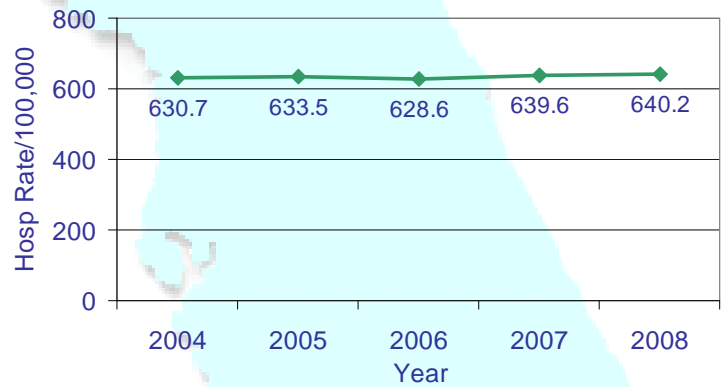
AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2008, 13,143 residents were fatally injured; there were an additional 120,433 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Injuries,
by Year, 2004-2008**



**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations,
by Year, 2004-2008**



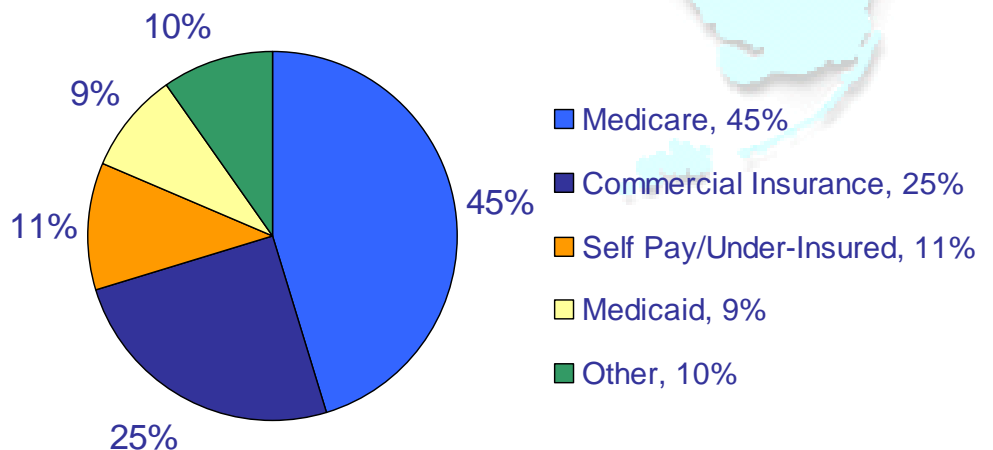
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$29,375; total charges exceeded \$5.4 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 45% of these hospitalizations; commercial insurance was responsible for 25%.

**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer
Source, Florida Residents, 2008**

Median Admission Charge
\$29,375
Total Admission Charges
> \$5.4 billion

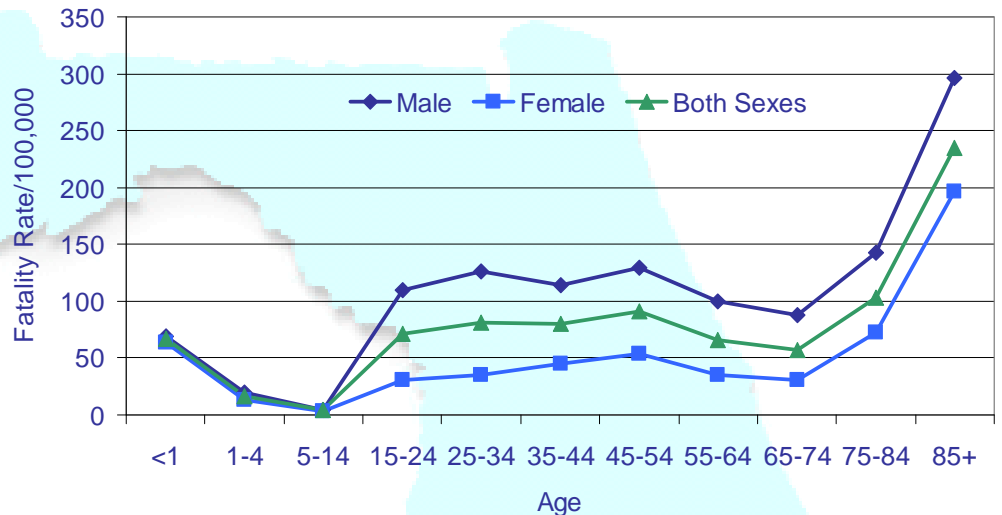


WHO IS INJURED?

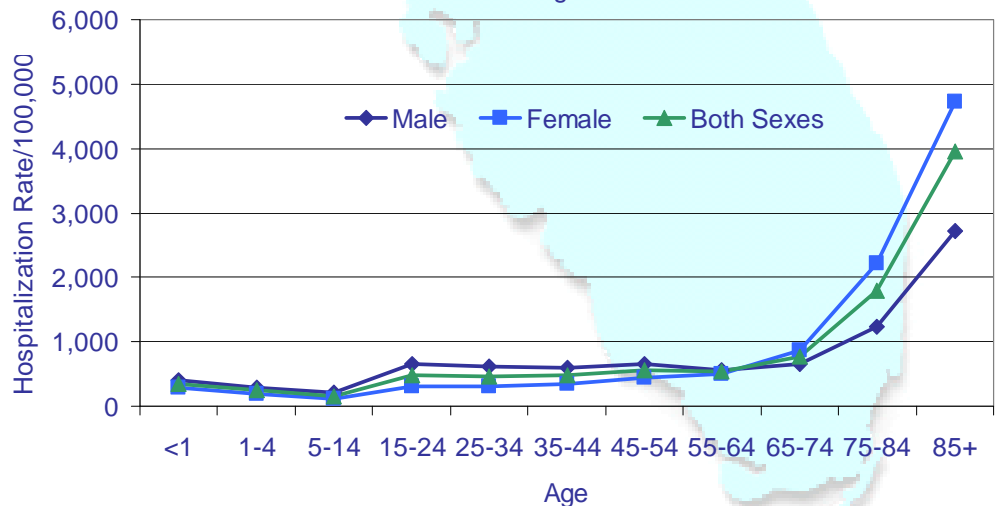
In 2008:

- 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, 2008



Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 70% of injury deaths, but only 48% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 30% of the deaths and 52% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 84% of injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

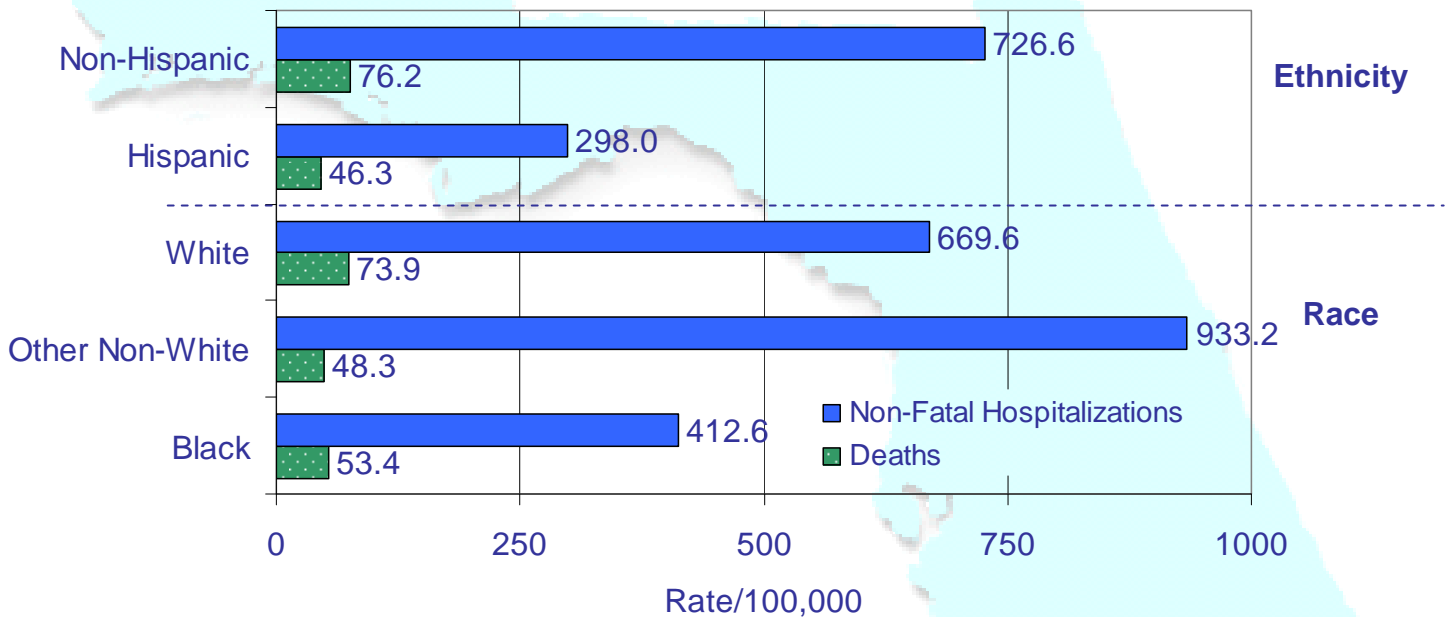
Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	3,970	9,167	11,222	1,658	258	13,143
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	62,581	57,851	101,609	12,803	4,984	120,433

In 2008:

- 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.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal injury hospitalizations followed by White residents and Black residents.

Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

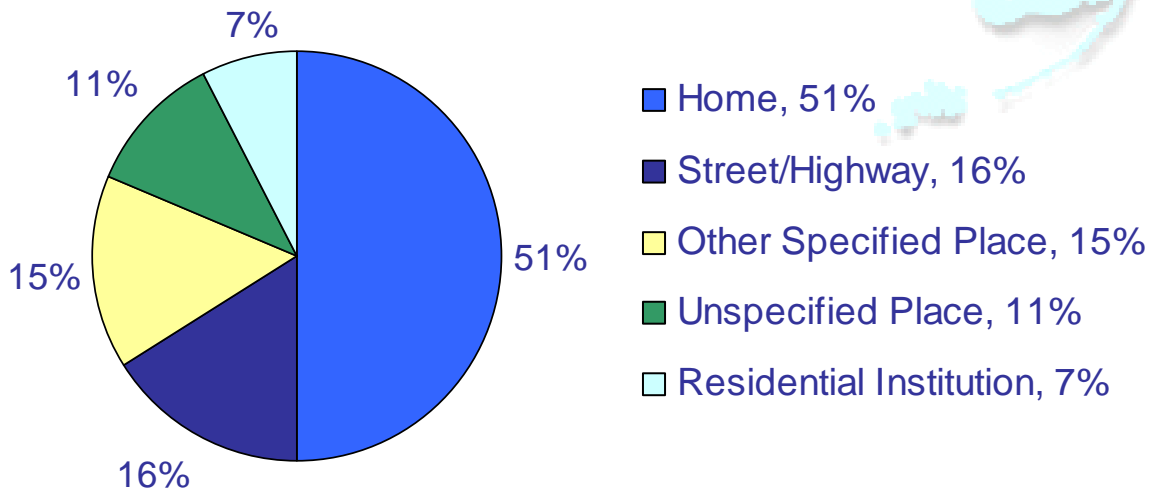


PLACE OF INJURY OCCURENCE:

In 2008, **when coded** (94% of fatal records, 40% of non-fatal records):

- 51% of fatal injuries and non-fatal injuries requiring hospitalization occurred at home, 16% occurred on the street or highway, and 7% occurred at a residential institution.

Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Place of Injury Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2008

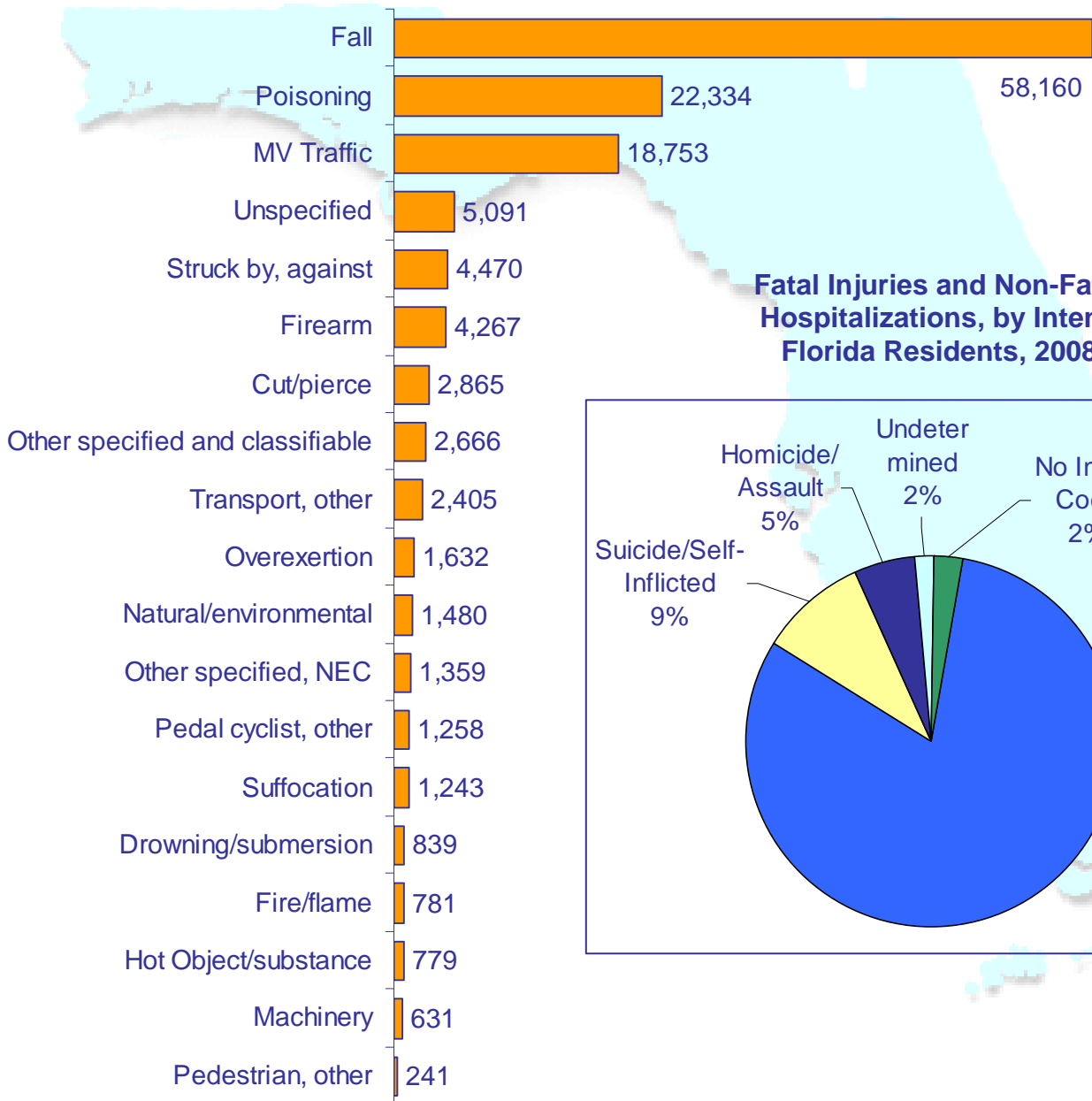


INJURY CAUSES AND INTENT:

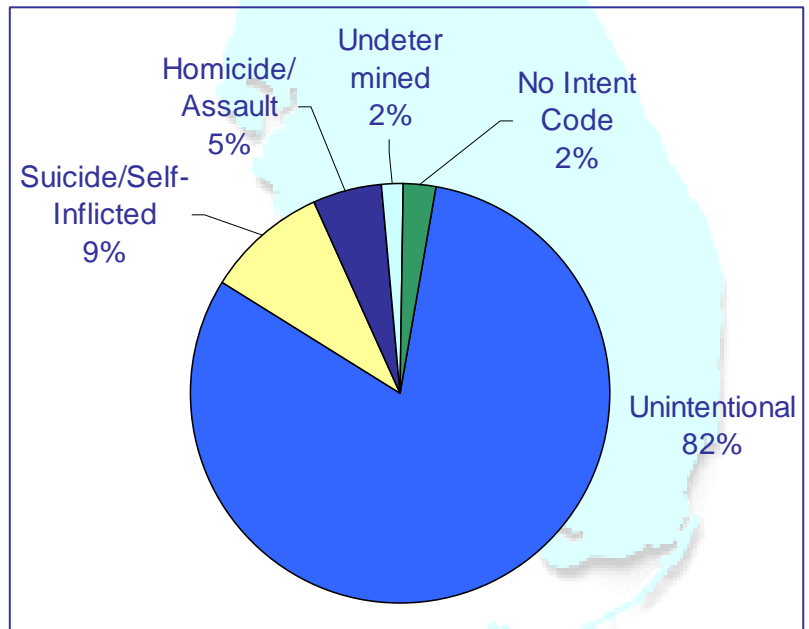
In 2008:

- Overwhelmingly, falls were the leading mechanism, or cause, of fatal and non-fatal injury hospitalizations combined, followed by poisonings and motor vehicle traffic crashes.
- 82% 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, 2008



Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2008



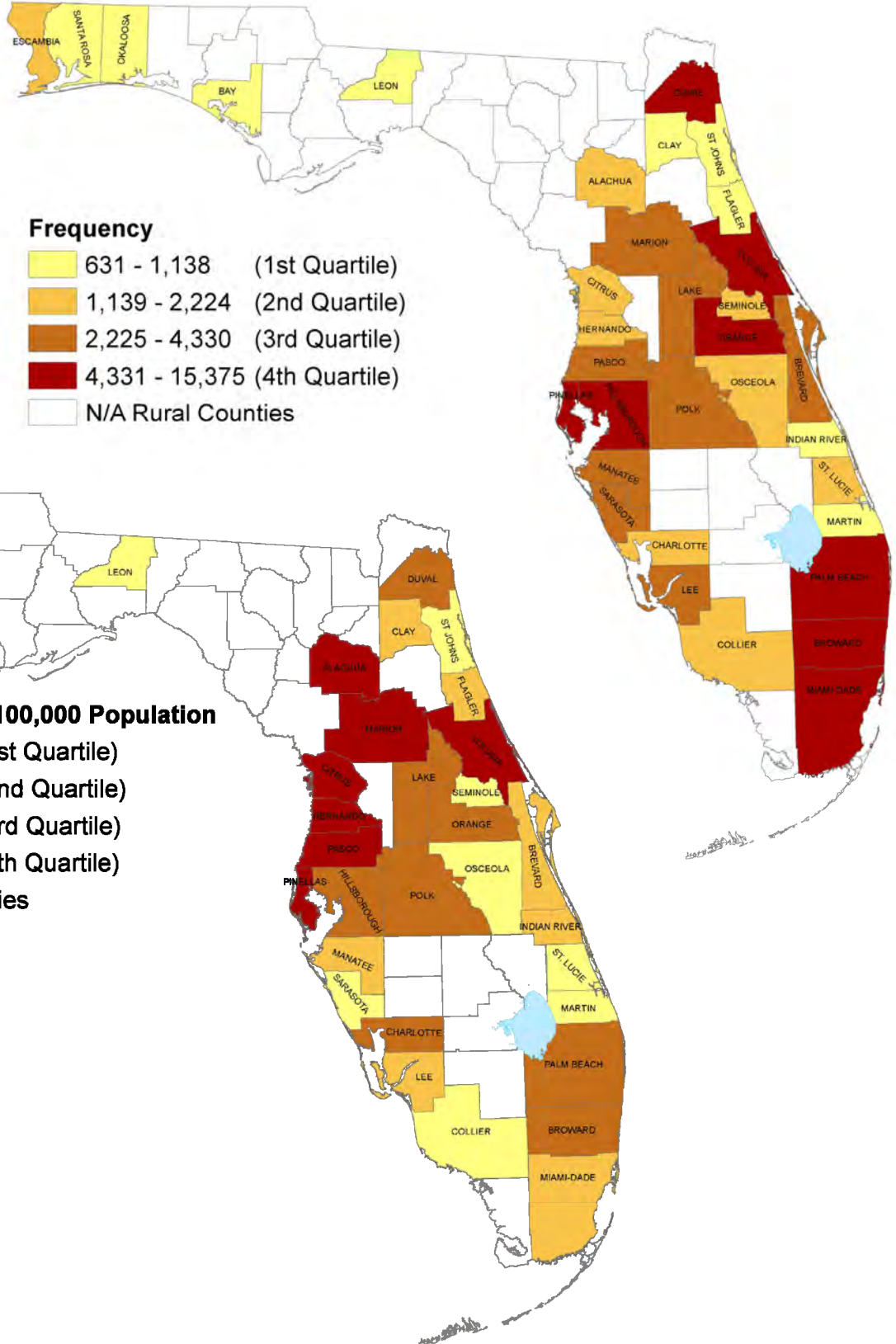
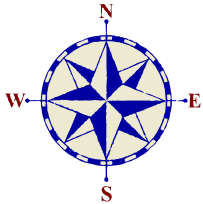
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

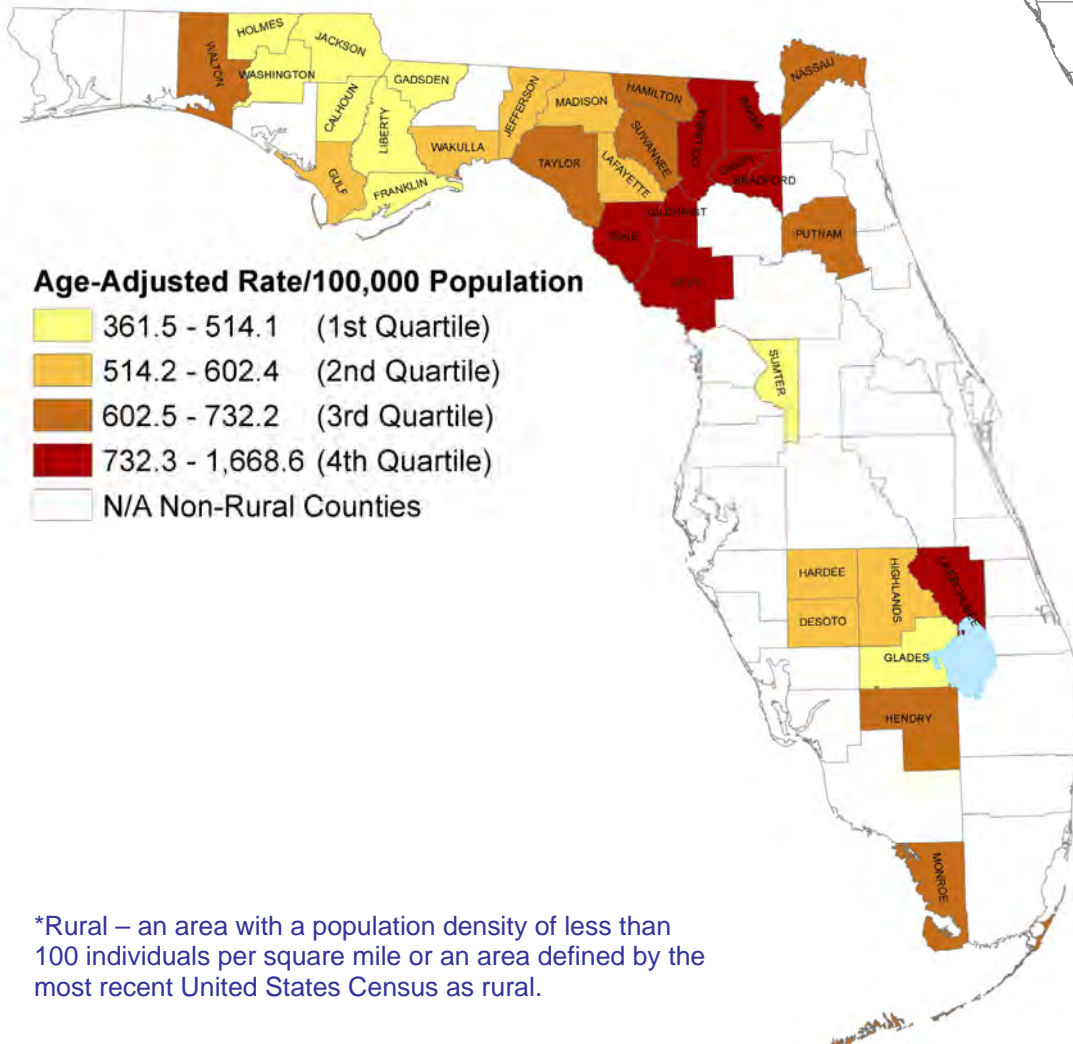
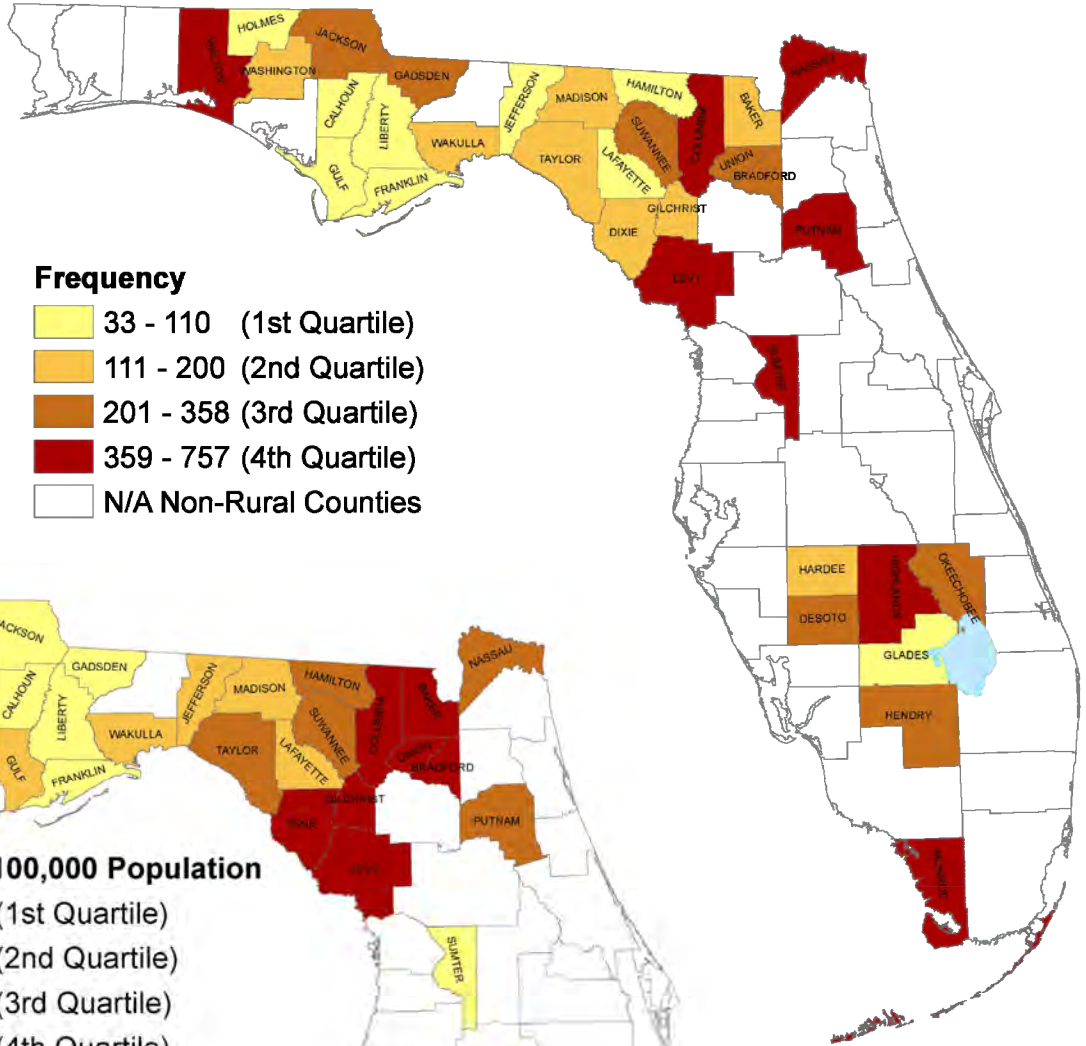
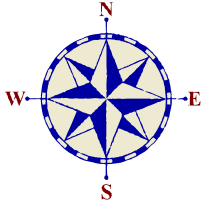
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



*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.

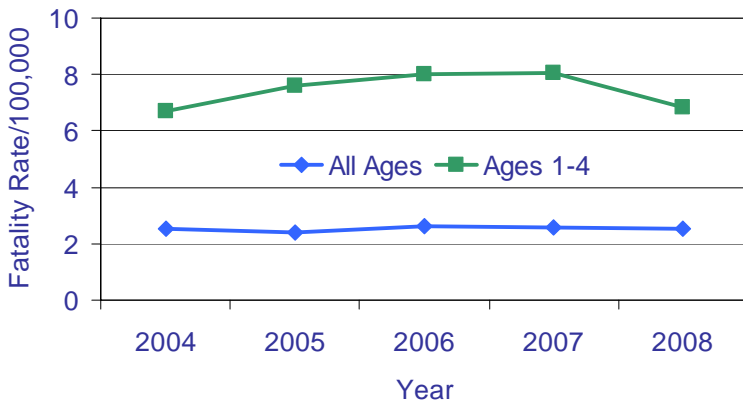


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: DROWNINGS

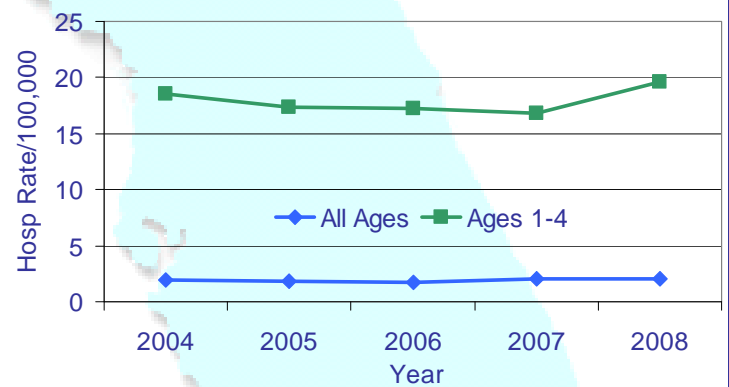
AT A GLANCE:

- Drowning is the leading cause of death among children ages 1-4 in Florida.
- Florida's drowning death rate among children ages 1-4 is the highest in the nation.
- Enough children drown each year in Florida to fill about four preschool classrooms.
- In 2008, 479 Florida residents drowned. There were an additional 380 hospitalizations for non-fatal drownings. Children ages 1-4 made up 13% of the deaths and 47% of the hospitalizations.

**Fatal Drownings,
by Year and Age, 2004-2008**



**Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations,
by Year and Age, 2004-2008**



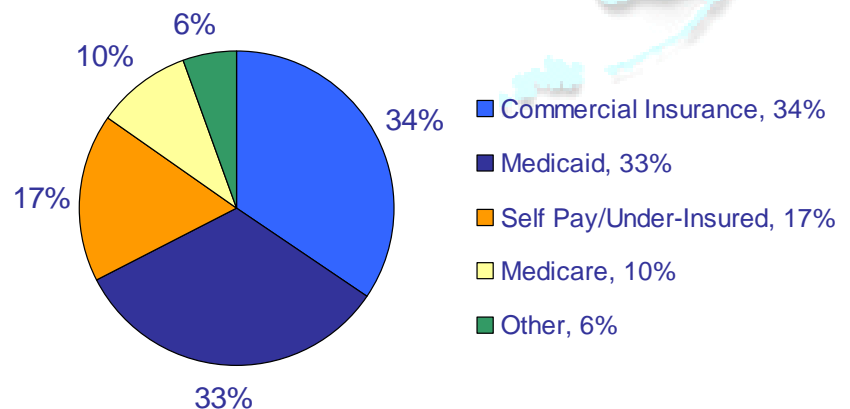
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal drowning hospitalizations was \$10,713; total charges exceeded \$16 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 34% of these hospitalizations.

Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$10,713
Median Length of Stay
2 Days
Total Admission Charges
> \$16 million



Produced By:

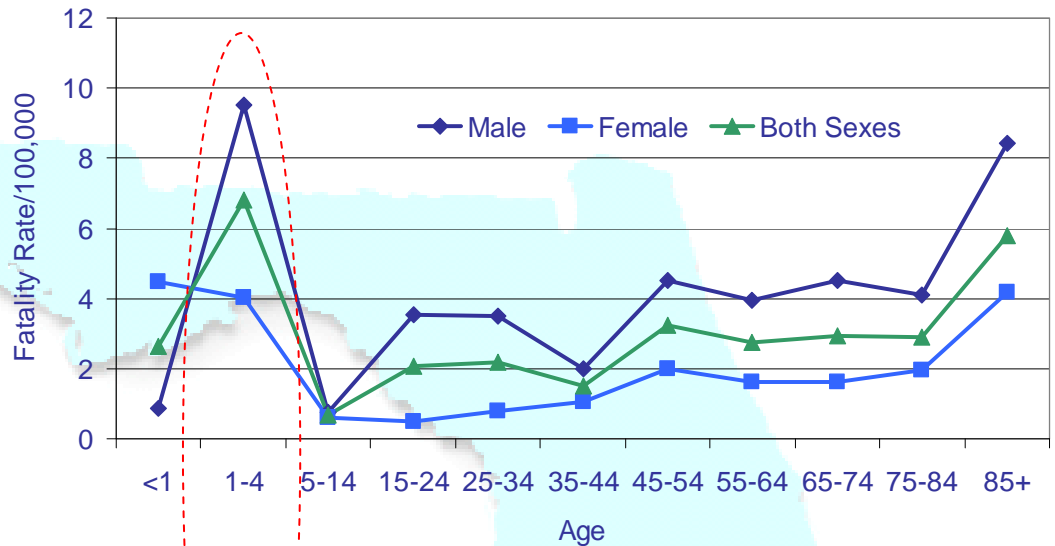
Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (May, 2010)

WHO IS INJURED?

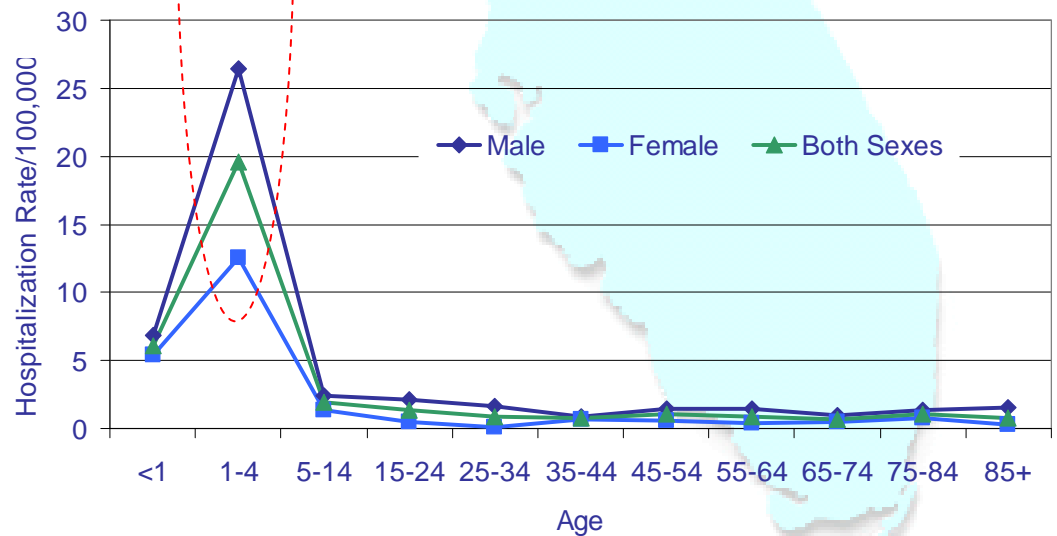
In 2008:

- 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 2.4 times higher than among females. Different from 2007, more females under age 1 drowned than males.

Drownings Deaths, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 70% of drowning deaths and non-fatal drowning hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 30%.
- Whites accounted for 76% of drowning deaths and non-fatal drowning hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 17%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 6%.

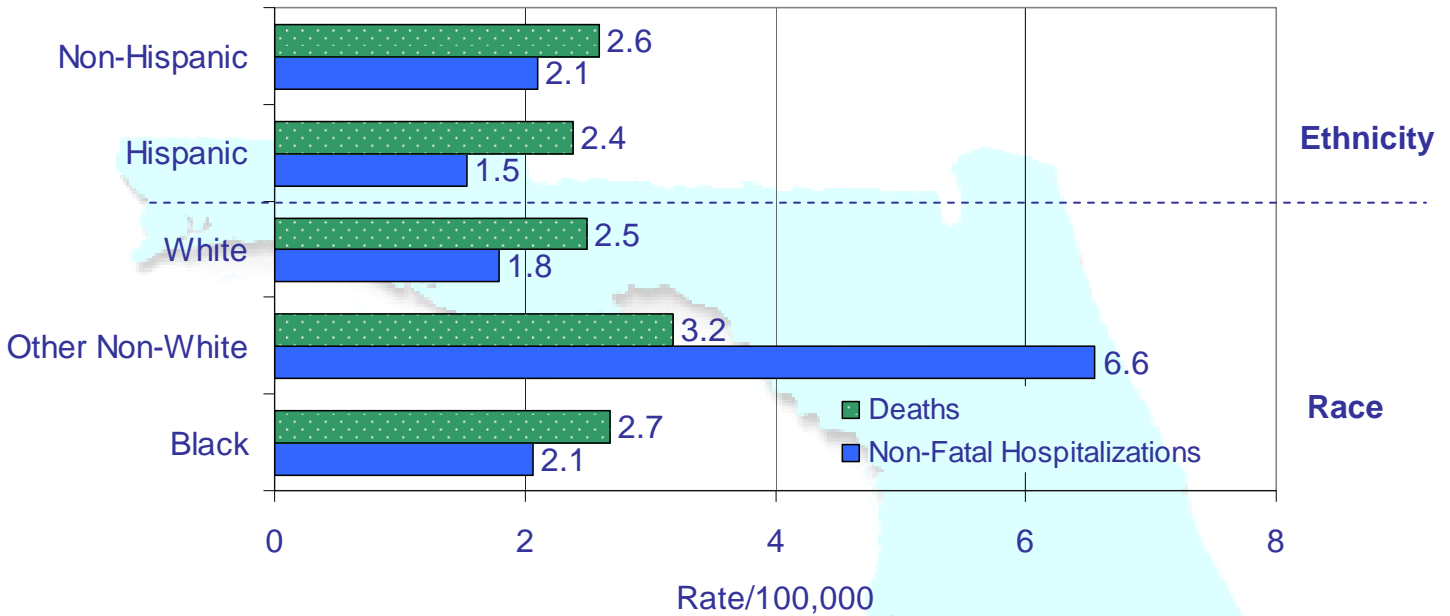
Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	144	335	379	83	17	479
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	114	266	273	64	35	380

In 2008:

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

Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2008



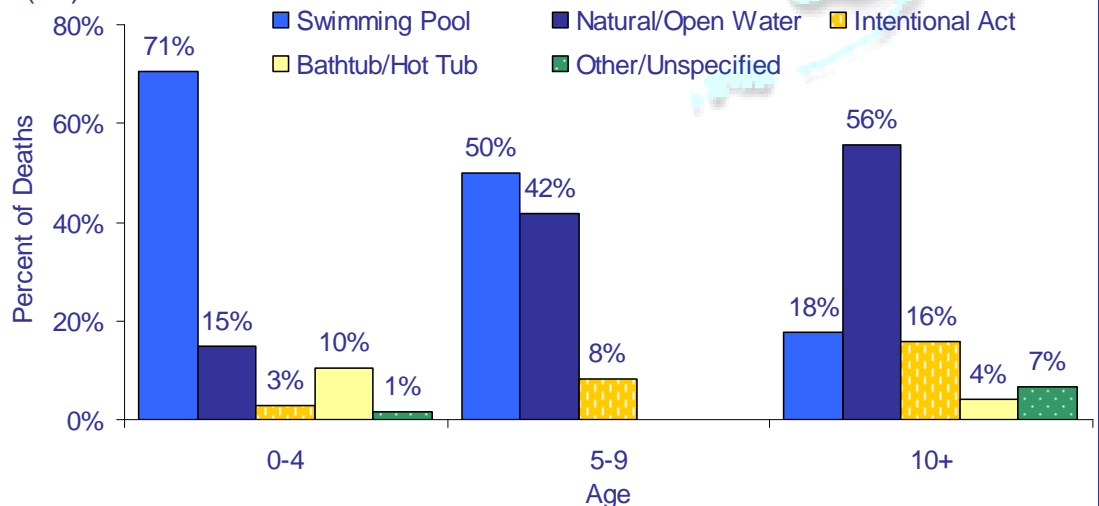
LOCATION OF FATAL DROWNINGS:

- 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/open water.

In 2008:

- 71% of drowning victims under age five drowned in a swimming pool (48), 10% in a bathtub (7), and 15% in natural/open water (10).
- 50% of drowning victims ages five to nine drowned in a swimming pool (6) and 42% in natural/open water (5).
- 56% of drowning victims ages ten and older drowned in natural/open water (222) and 18% in a swimming pool (71).

Drowning Deaths, By Age and Place, Florida Residents, 2008



*Natural/Open Water includes outdoor lakes, rivers, canals, ponds, etc even when man-made

WHEN DO DROWNINGS OCCUR?

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

In 2008:

- The majority (68%) of drowning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined occurred during the months of April through September.

JANUARY ●-----	FEBRUARY -----16%-----	MARCH -----●
APRIL ●-----	MAY -----35%-----	JUNE -----●
JULY ●-----	AUGUST -----33%-----	SEPTEMBER -----●
OCTOBER ●-----	NOVEMBER -----16%-----	DECEMBER -----●



INTENT OF DROWNINGS:

In 2008:

- 90% of drowning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined were unintentional, 6% were suicides or suicide attempts, 3% were unknown/undetermined, 0.6% were assaults.

Unintentional drowning does not mean unpreventable drowning. According to the 2009 Florida Child Abuse Death Review Report, the second leading cause of child abuse/neglect deaths in Florida was drowning. The State Committee reviewed 48 verified child neglect cases involving drowning. Inadequate supervision was found in all of the reviewed cases.

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>

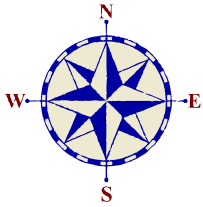
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

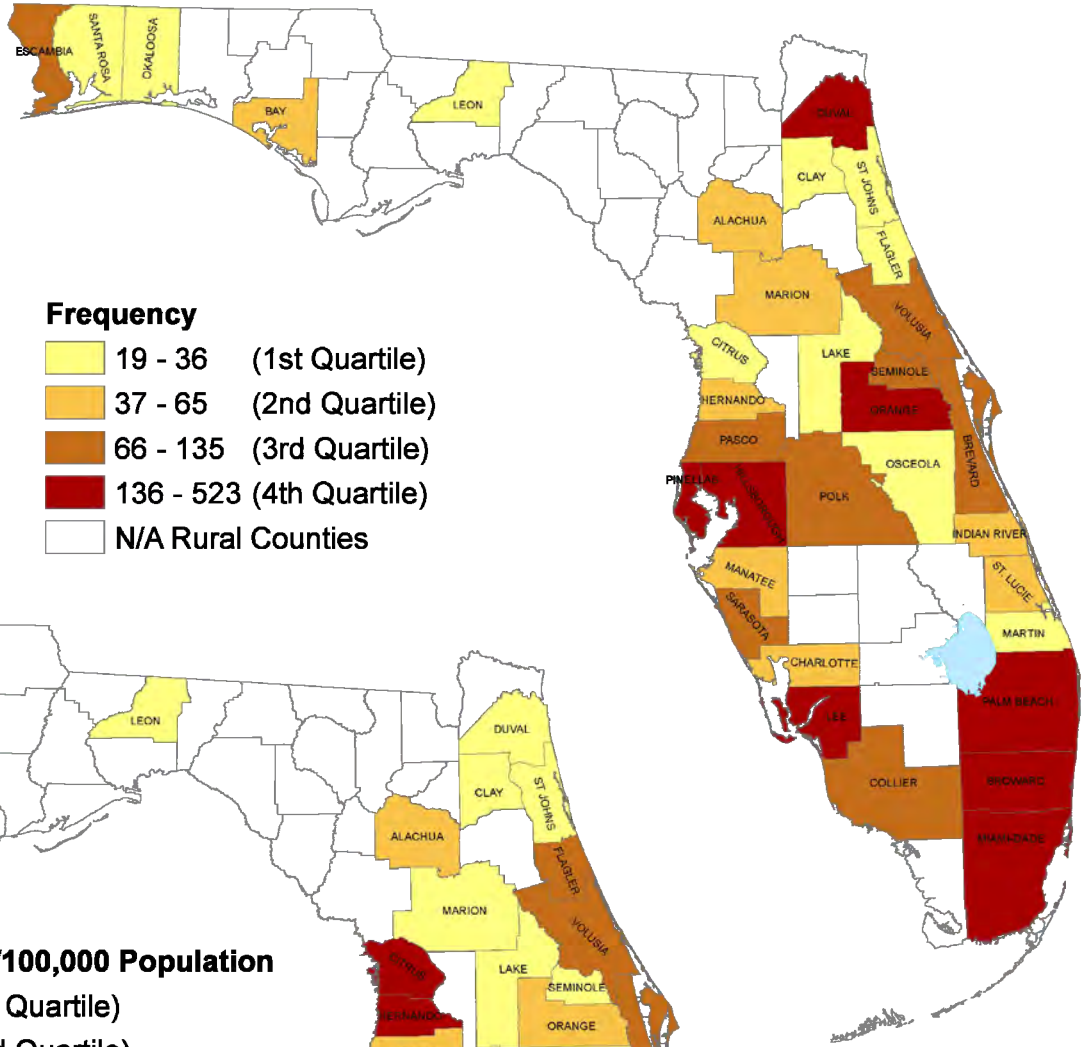
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2004-2008



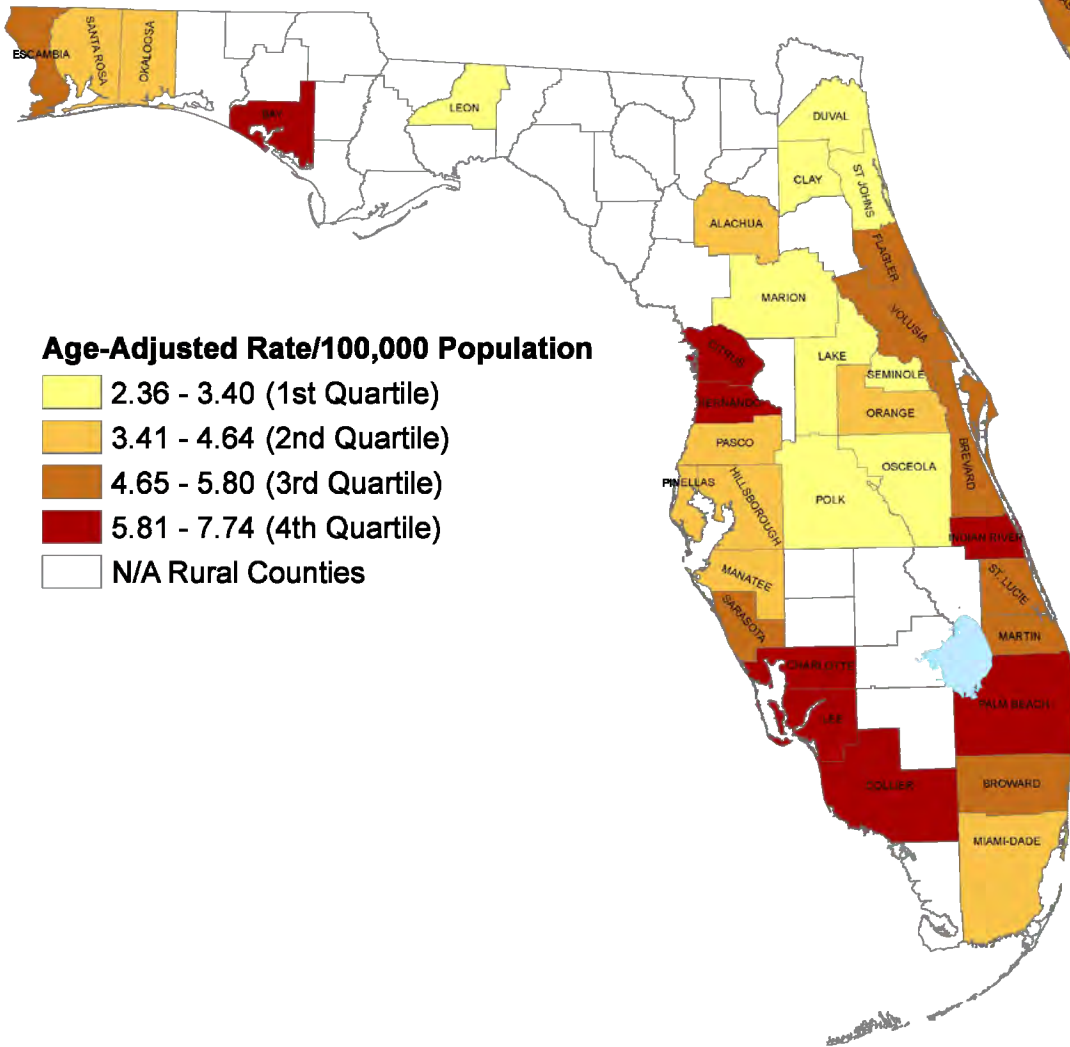
Frequency

- 19 - 36 (1st Quartile)
- 37 - 65 (2nd Quartile)
- 66 - 135 (3rd Quartile)
- 136 - 523 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties



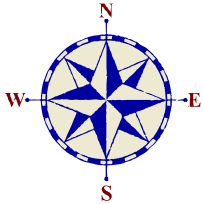
Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 2.36 - 3.40 (1st Quartile)
- 3.41 - 4.64 (2nd Quartile)
- 4.65 - 5.80 (3rd Quartile)
- 5.81 - 7.74 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties

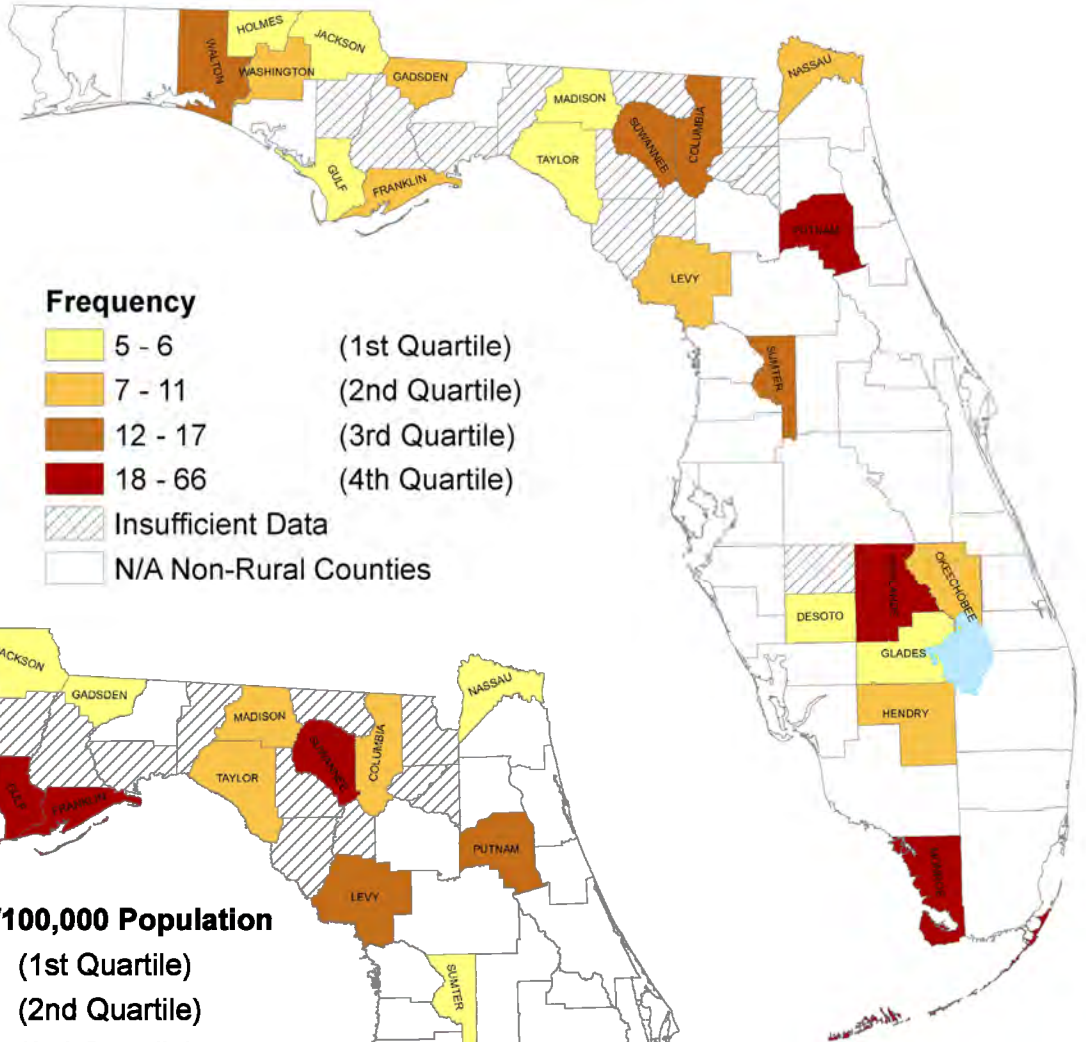
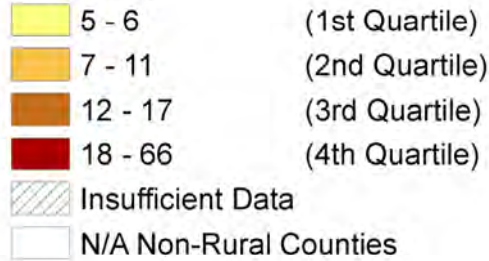


COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

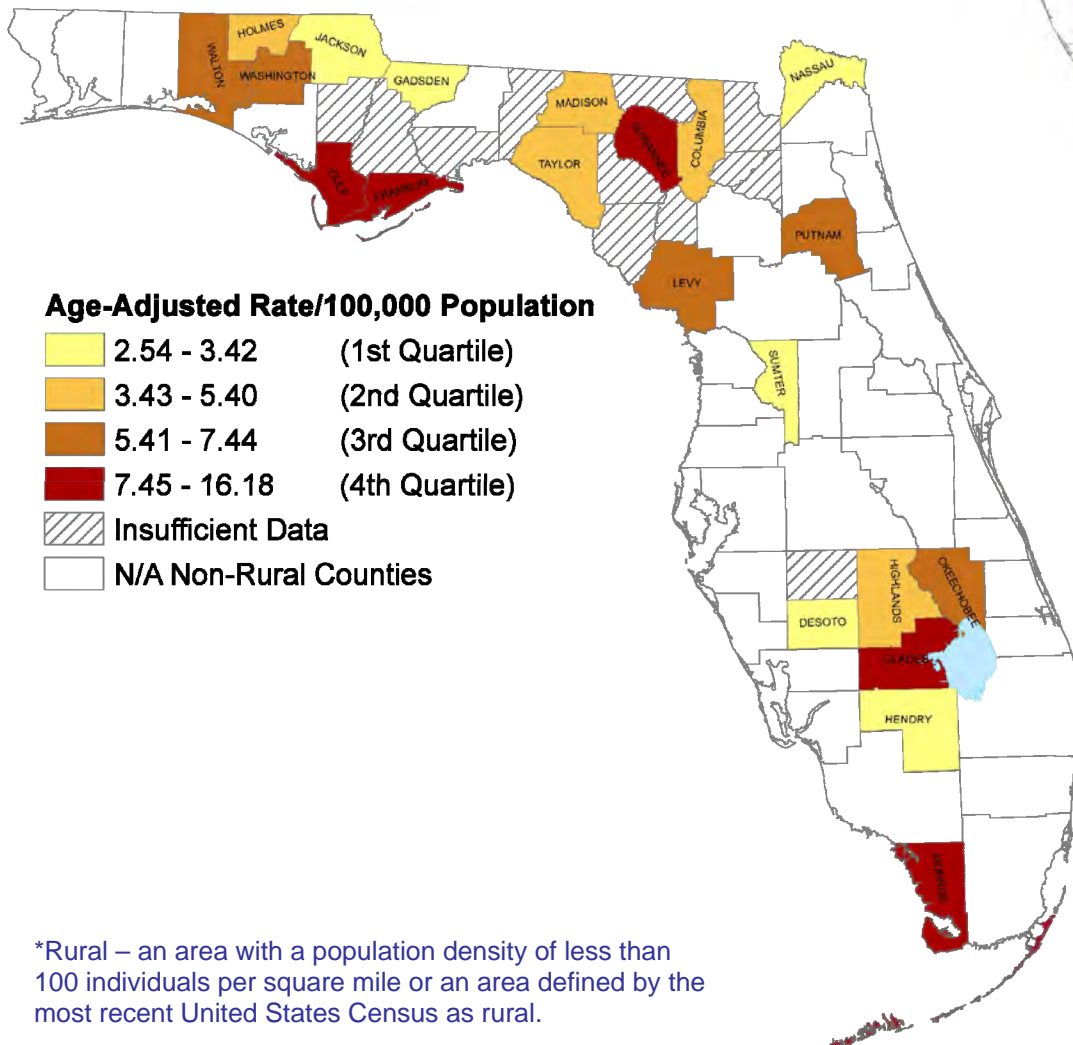
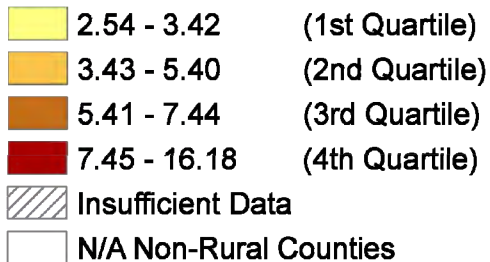
Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2004-2008



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.

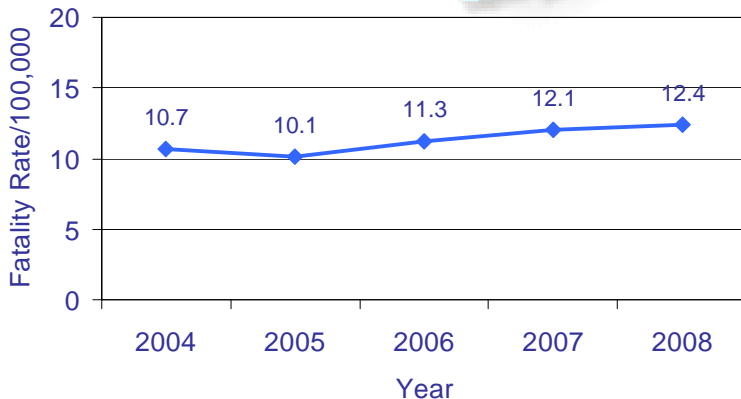


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: FIREARMS

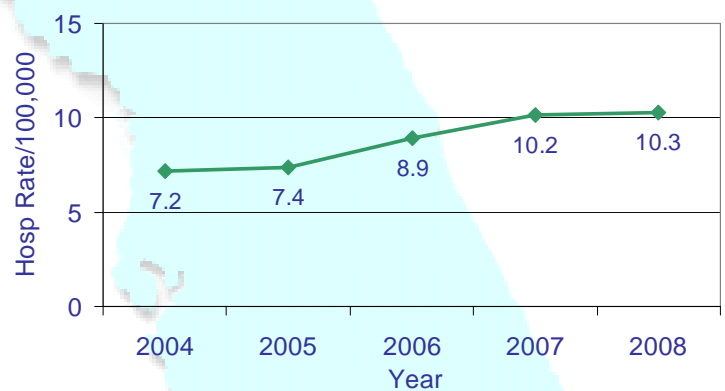
AT A GLANCE:

- Firearms are the second leading cause of injury death among Florida residents ages 15-24 and the third leading cause of injury death overall.
- In 2008, 2,331 Florida residents died due to firearm injuries; there were an additional 1,936 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.
- In 2008, residents ages 15-24 made up 20% of the deaths and 42% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.

Fatal Firearm Injuries, by Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008



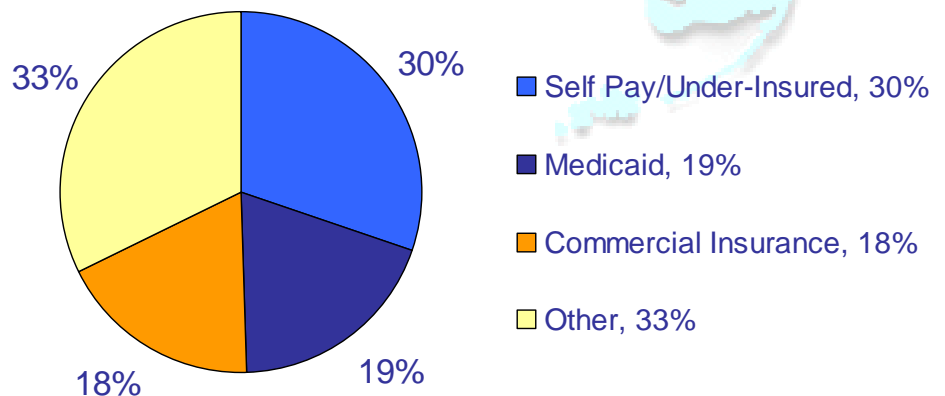
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations was \$40,950; total charges exceeded \$163 million. The median length of stay was four days.
- The payer sources for a large portion of these hospitalizations (49%) were self pay/under insured or Medicaid.

Non-Fatal Firearm Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$40,950
Total Admission Charges
> \$163 million

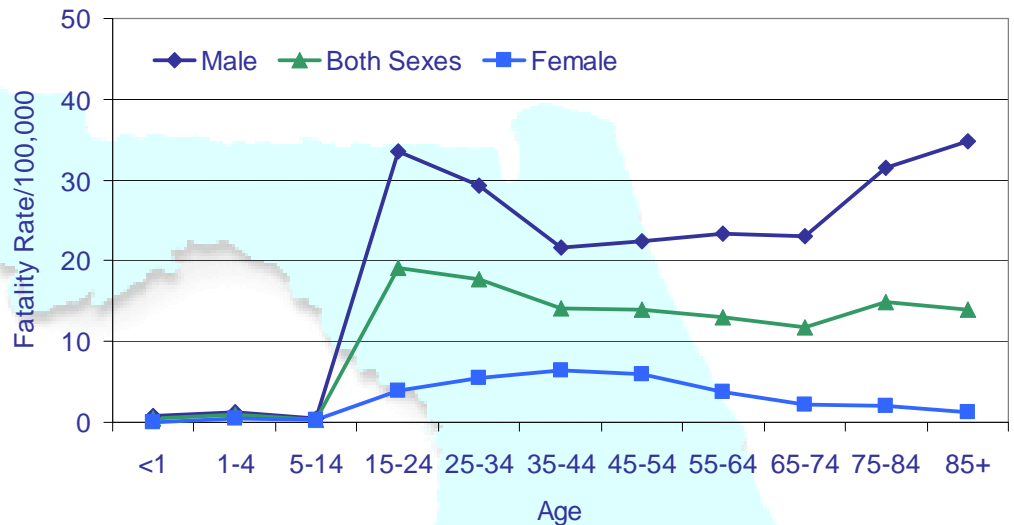


WHO IS INJURED?

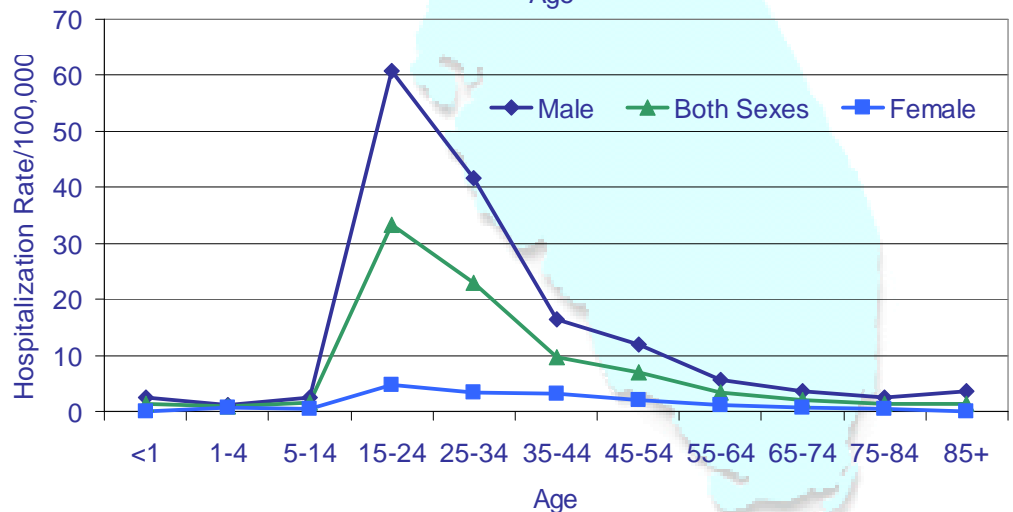
In 2008:

- 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 5.8 and 9.4 times higher than among females, respectively.
- In older age groups, firearm fatality rates remained high while non-fatal hospitalization rates decreased.

Fatal Firearm Injuries by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



In 2008:

- Males accounted for 87% of firearm injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 13%.
- White residents accounted for 59% of firearm deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Black residents accounted for 38%, and Other Non-White residents accounted for 3%.

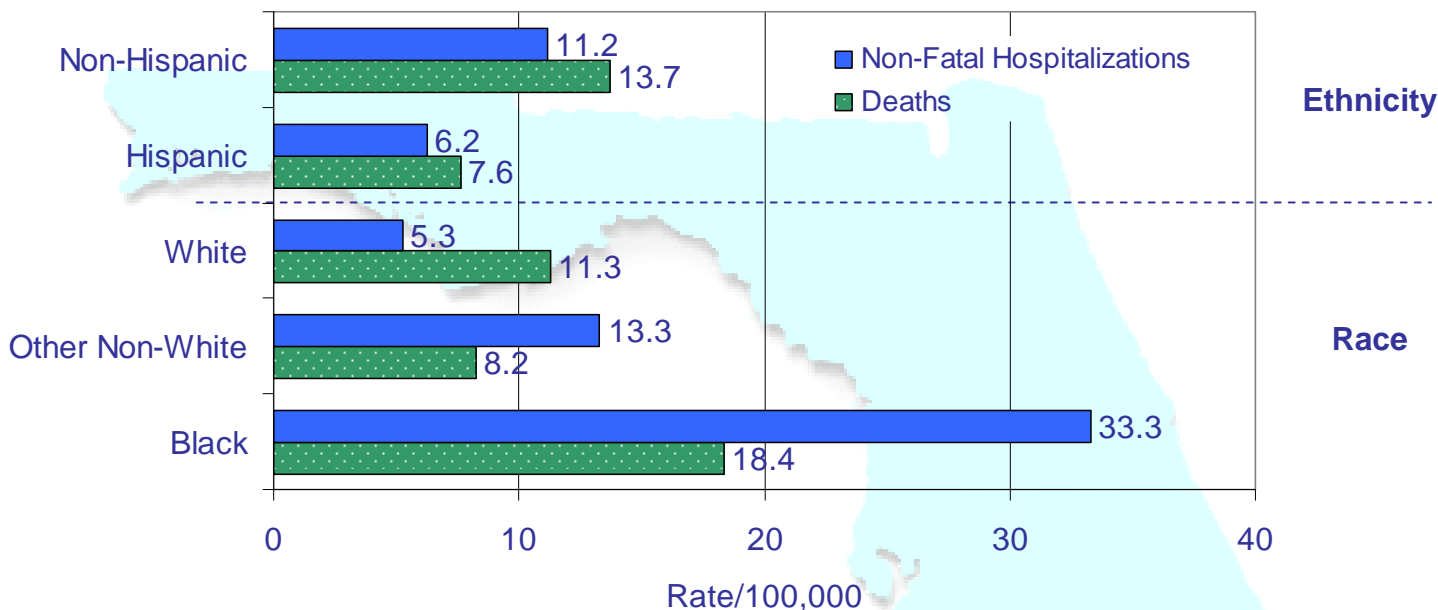
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	352	1,979	1,717	570	44	2,331
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	191	1,745	800	1,034	71	1,936

In 2008:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of both fatal firearm injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations compared to Hispanic residents, about two times higher each.
- 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, 2008



Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 due to Fatal Firearm Injuries, Florida Residents, 2008

Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
YPLL-75	75	579	497	25,287	18,495	12,483	9,537	4,589	1,126

- 63% of individuals who died prematurely due to a fatal firearm injury each lost 25 or more years of potential life. As a group, residents ages 15-24 lost the most total years of potential life. Years of potential life lost is a measure of premature death before age 75.

INTENT OF FIREARM DEATHS AND INJURIES:

In 2008:

- 60% of firearm deaths were suicides and 38% were homicides. However, 63% of non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations were assaults while only 5% were self-inflicted.
- Fatal firearm injuries were more often self-inflicted while non-fatal firearm injuries were more often inflicted by another person through assault.

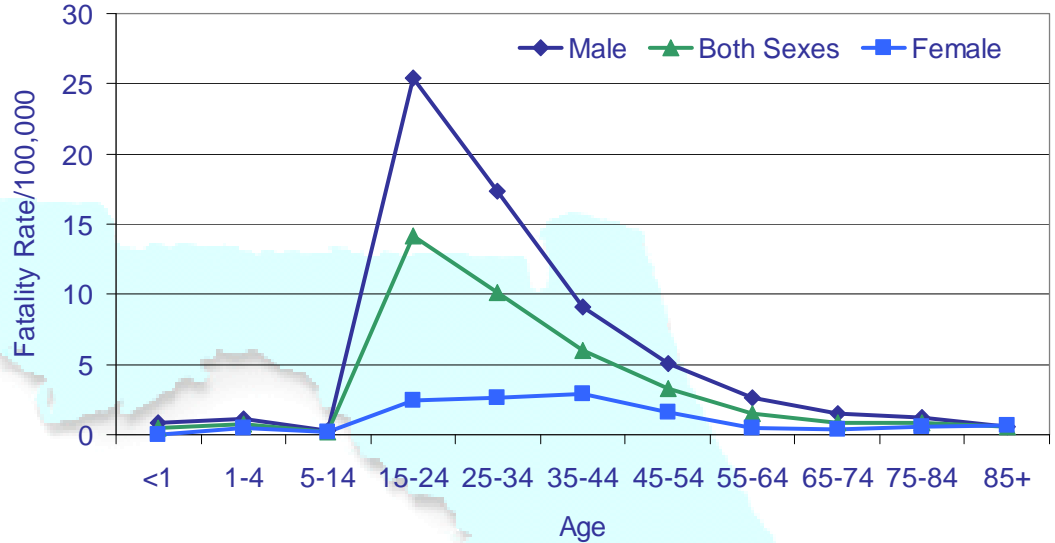
Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations by Intent, Florida Residents, 2008

	Unintentional	Suicide/ Self-inflicted	Homicide/ Assaults	Undetermined	Other	Total
Deaths	20	1,397	885	12	17	2,331
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	464	100	1,221	124	27	1,936

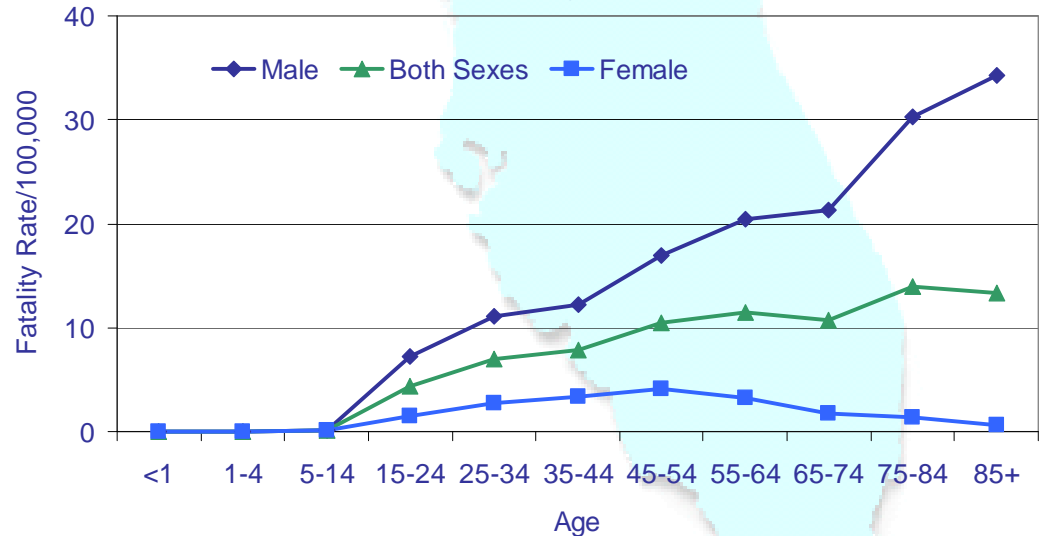
In 2008:

- 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 5.8 and 5.9 times higher than among females, respectively.

Firearm Homicides, by Age and Sex Florida Residents, 2008



Firearm Suicides, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

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

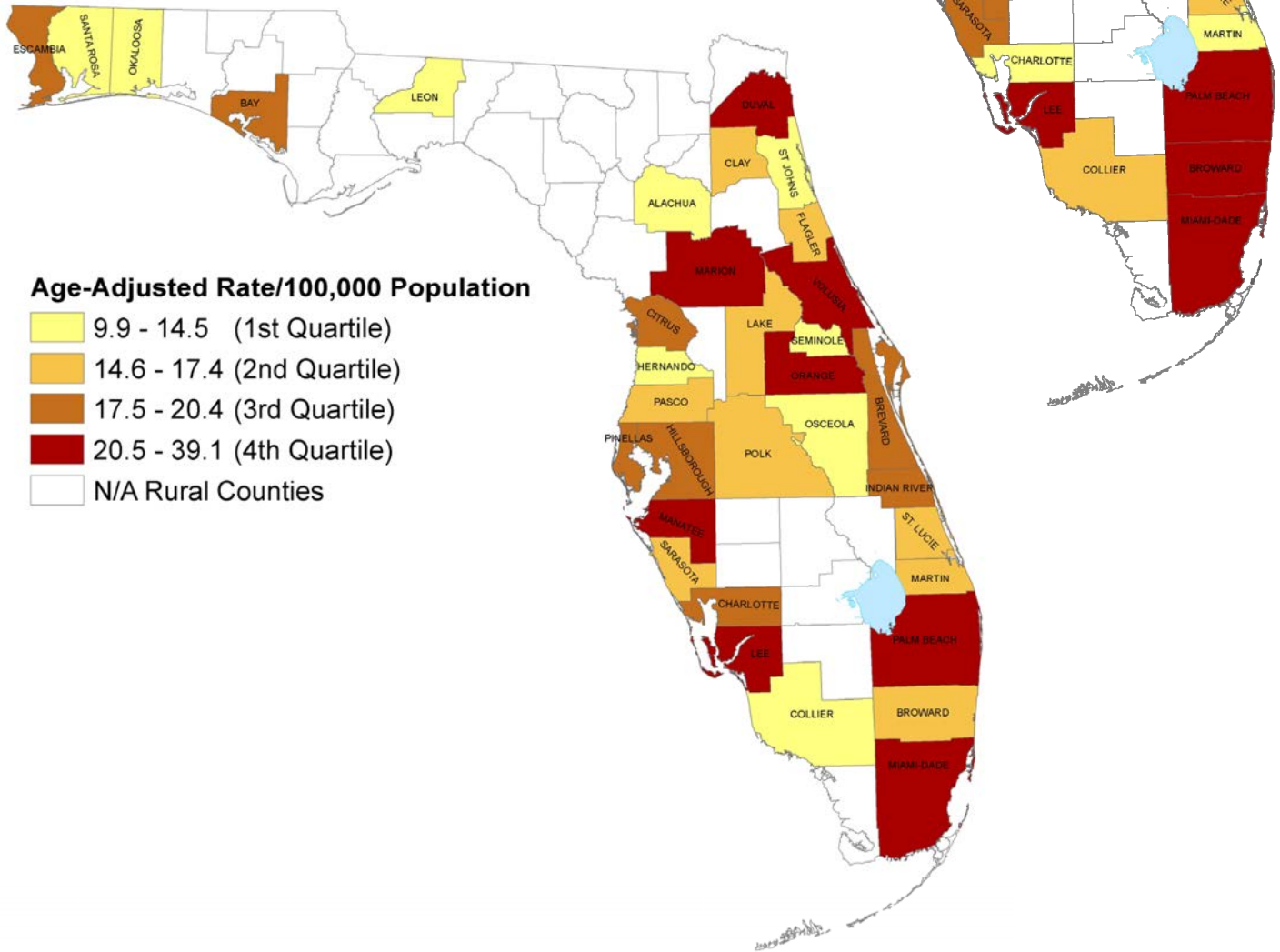
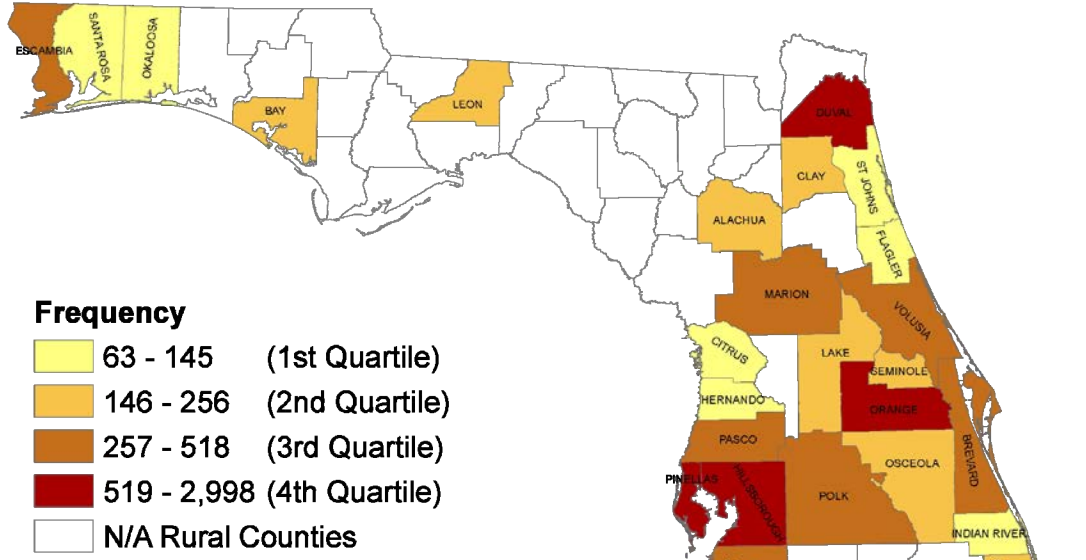
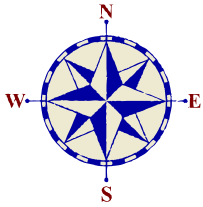
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

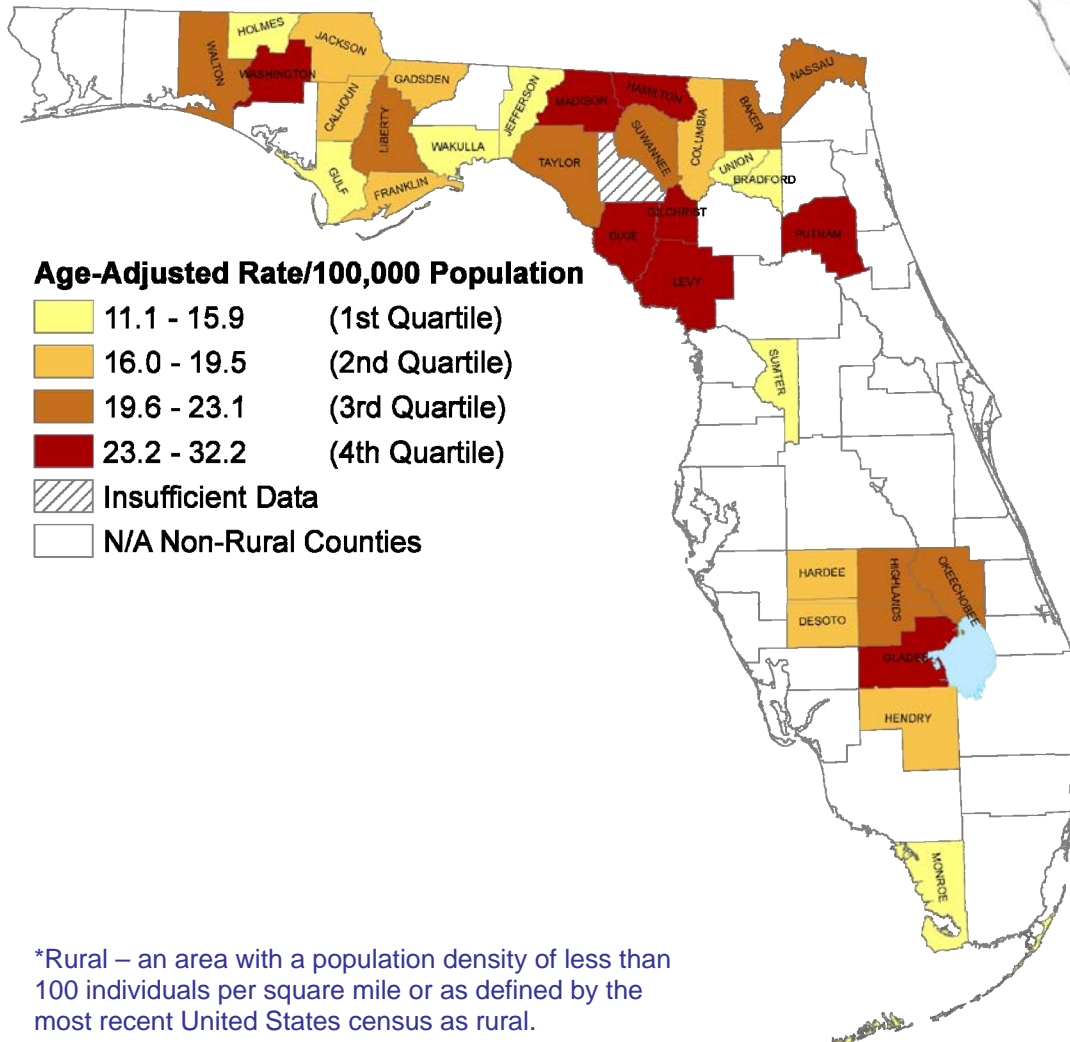
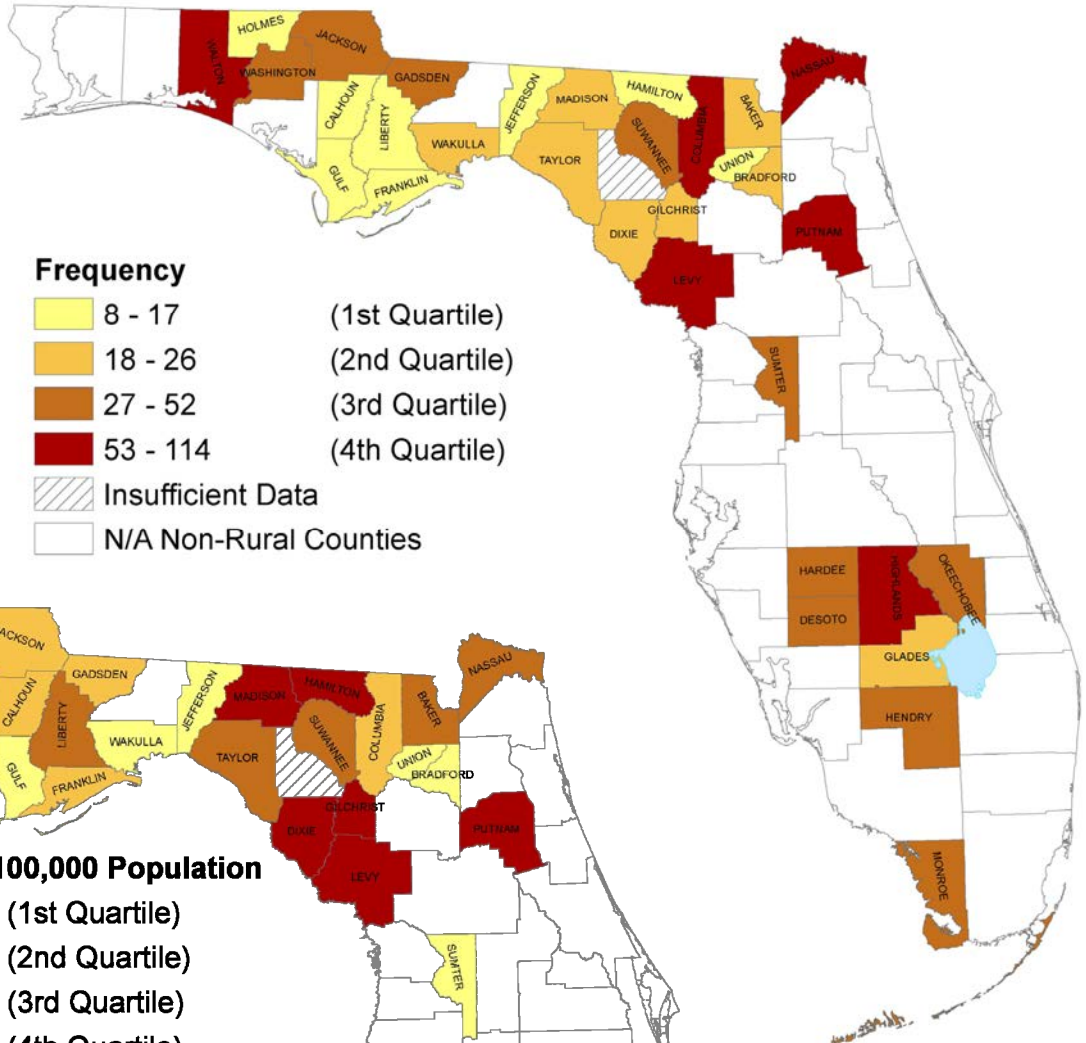
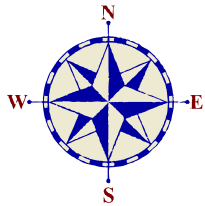
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2004-2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2004-2008



*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or as defined by the most recent United States census as rural.



FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: HIP FRACTURE HOSPITALIZATIONS AGES 65 YEARS AND OLDER

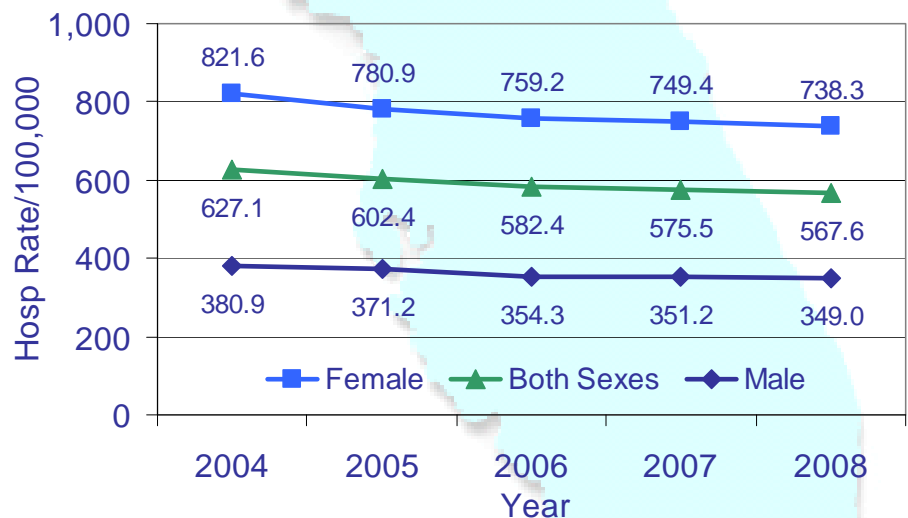
AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2008:

- 18,539 Florida seniors, ages 65 and older, were hospitalized for a non-fatal hip fracture.
- 35% of **all** non-fatal 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, 2004-2008



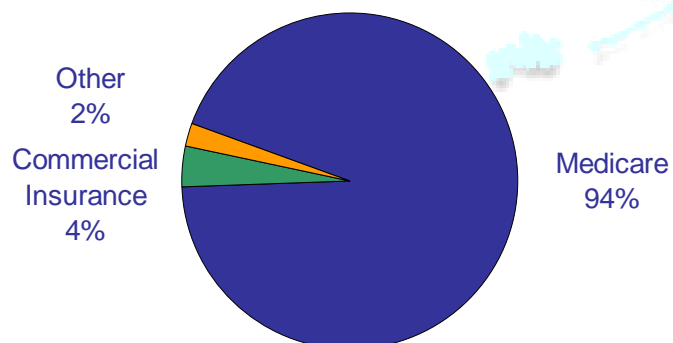
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008, among Florida's seniors:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal hip fracture hospitalizations was \$47,537; total charges exceeded \$1 billion. 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, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$47,537
Total Admission Charges
> \$1 billion



Produced By:

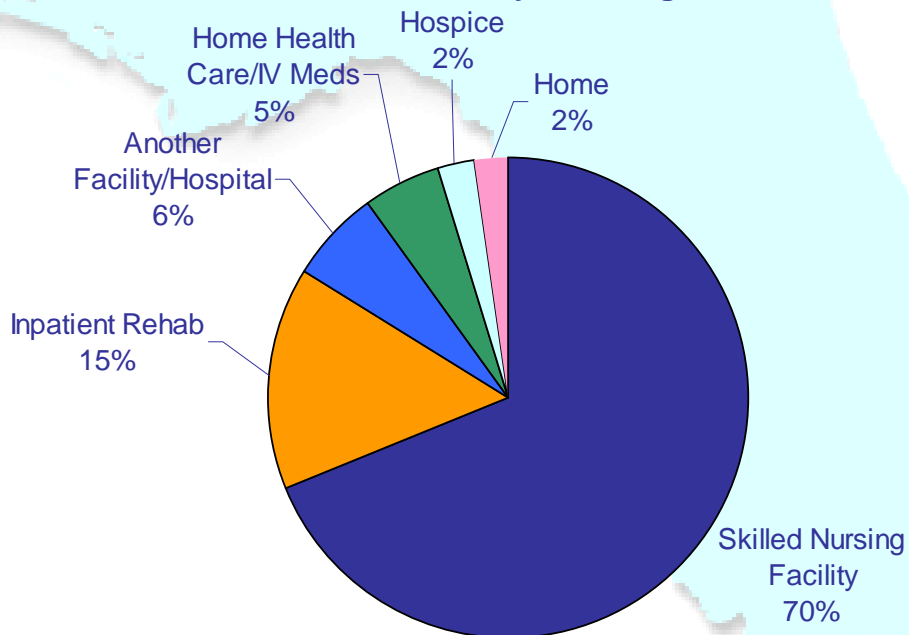
DISCHARGE STATUS AND OUTCOMES:

- Hip fractures can cause severe health problems and lead to reduced quality of life and premature death.¹
- About one in 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 2008, among Florida's seniors:

- The majority (70%) of patients were discharged to a skilled nursing facility after their hospital treatment; only 2% of patients were discharged directly home.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Discharge Status, 2008

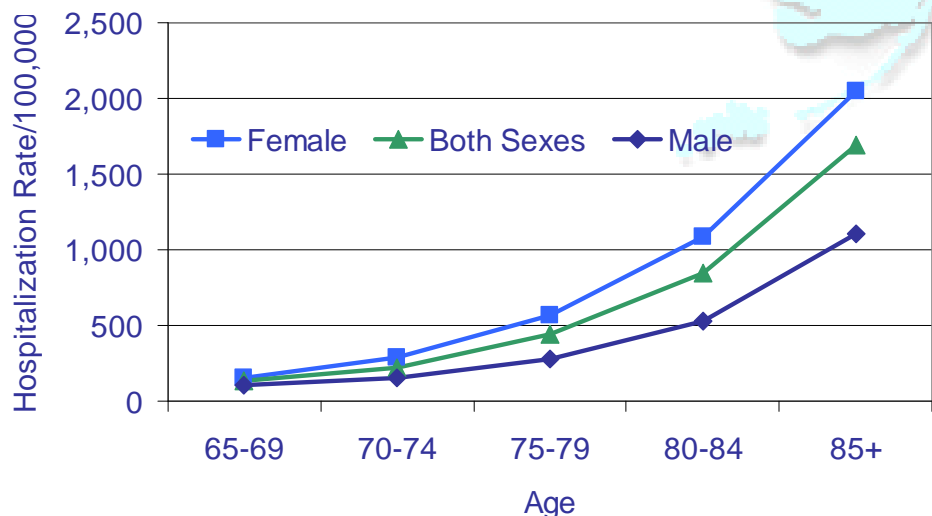


WHO IS INJURED?

In 2008, 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 dramatically as age increased.

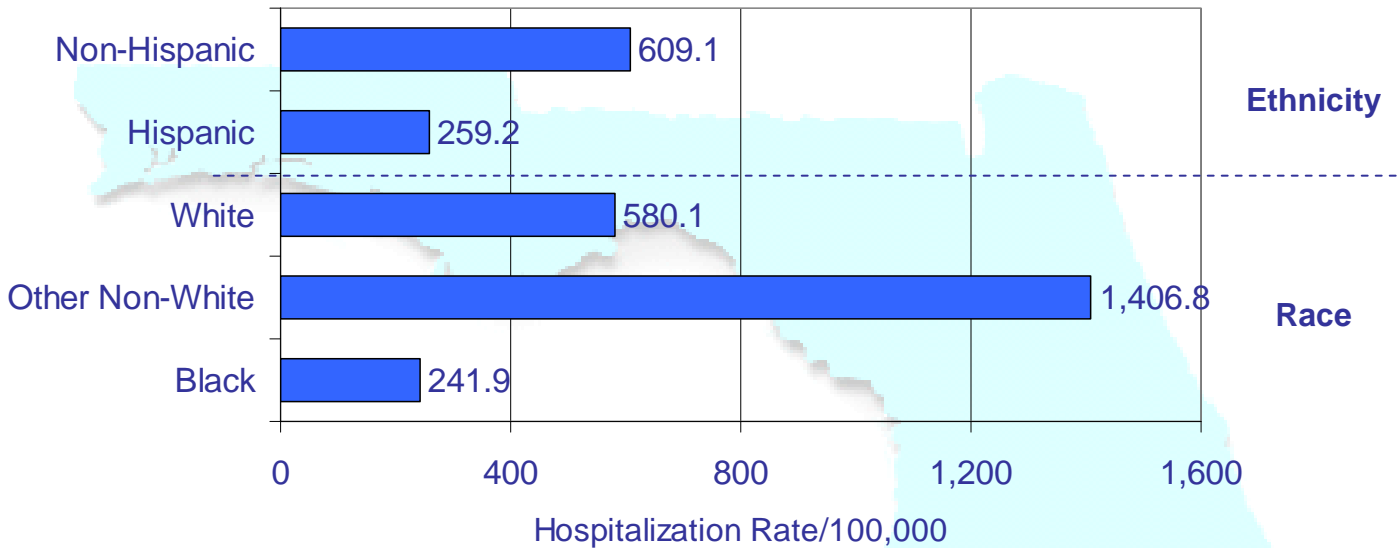
Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida's Senior Residents, 2008



In 2008, among Florida's seniors:

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

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, 2008



- Females accounted for 73% of non-fatal hospitalizations; Males 27%.
- Whites accounted for 93% of non-fatal hospitalizations, Other Non-Whites and Blacks accounted for 3% each.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Sex and Race, 2008

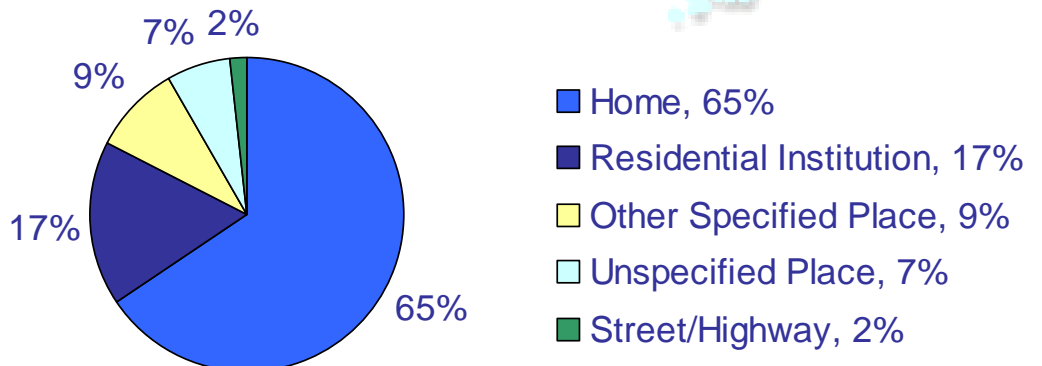
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	13,538	5,001	17,254	603	602	18,539

WHERE AND HOW:

In 2008, when coded (45% of records):

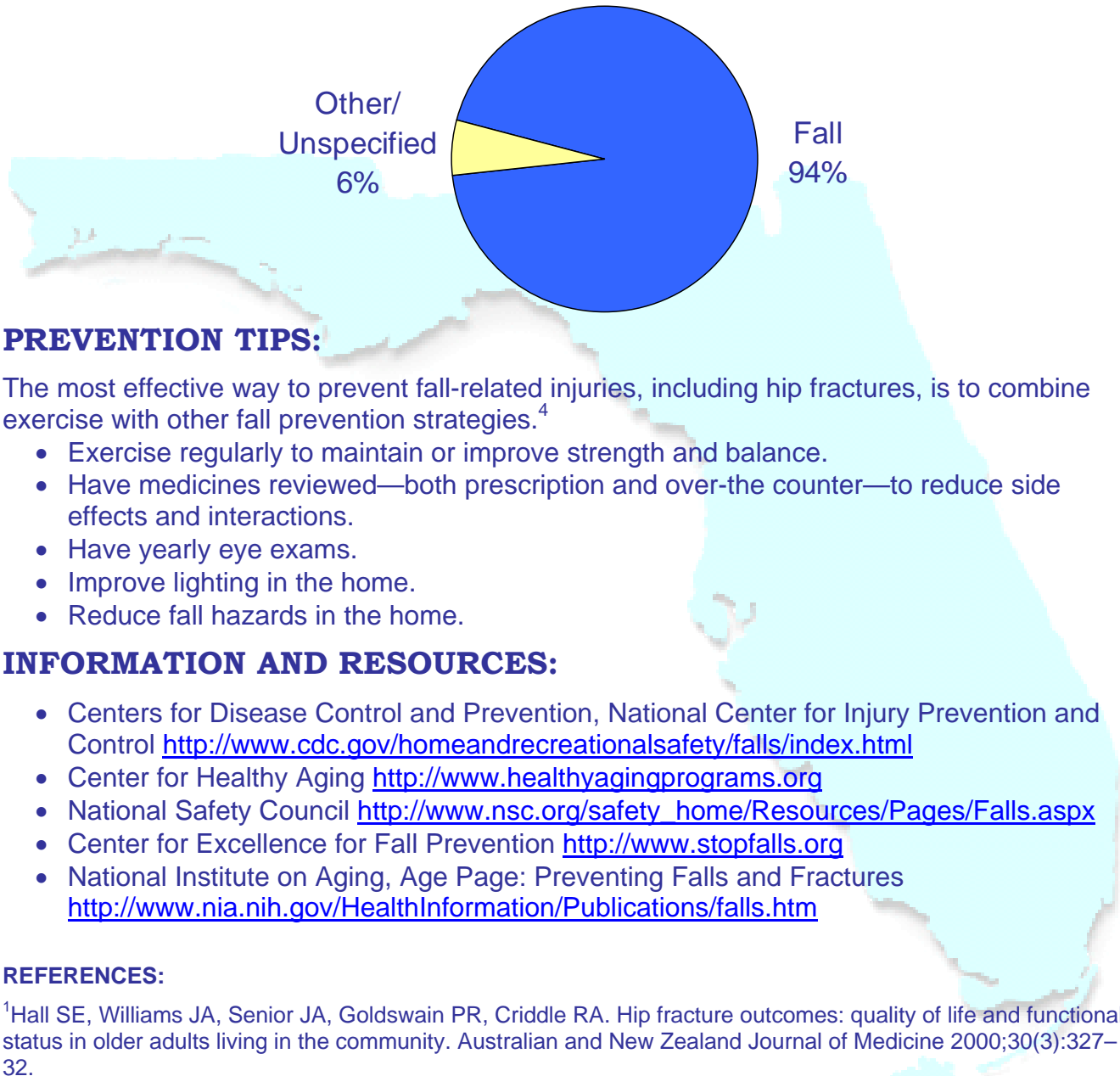
- Among Florida's seniors, at least 82% of non-fatal hip fractures requiring hospitalization occurred in or around a place of residence such as a home or residential institution.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations, by Place of Injury Occurrence, Florida's Senior Residents, 2008



- Among Florida's seniors, at least 94% of non-fatal hip fracture hospitalizations were related to a fall.

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Mechanism, 2008



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/homeandrecreationalafety/falls/index.html>
- Center for Healthy Aging <http://www.healthyagingprograms.org>
- National Safety Council http://www.nsc.org/safety_home/Resources/Pages/Falls.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:

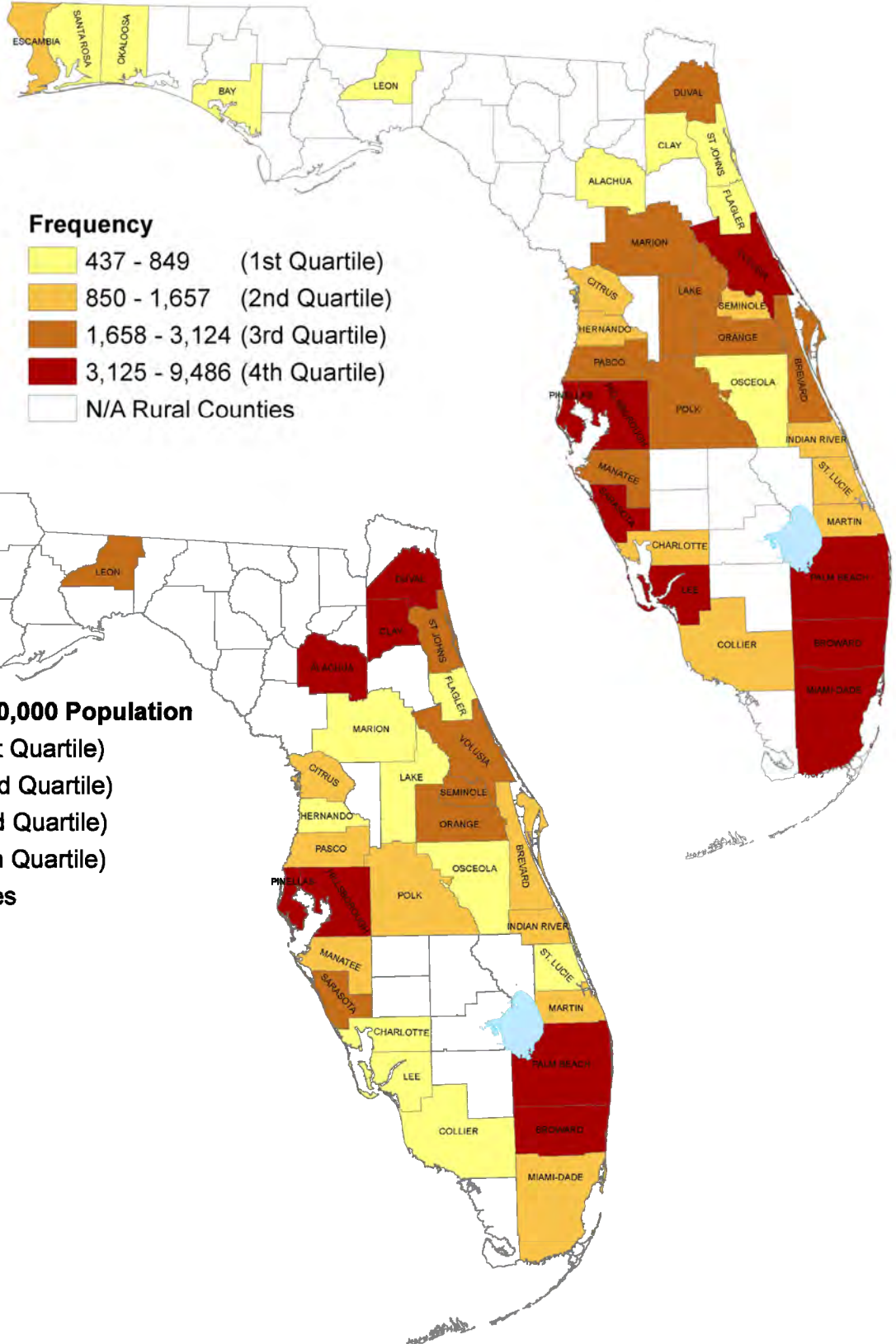
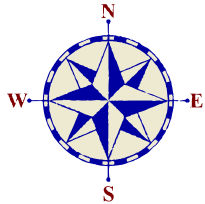
- ¹Hall SE, Williams JA, Senior JA, Goldswain PR, Criddle RA. Hip fracture outcomes: quality of life and functional status in older adults living in the community. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine 2000;30(3):327–32.
- ² Leibson CL, Toteson ANA, Gabriel SE, Ransom JE, Melton JL III. Mortality, 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 Primary or Secondary Hip Fracture Diagnosis ICD-9 CM 820

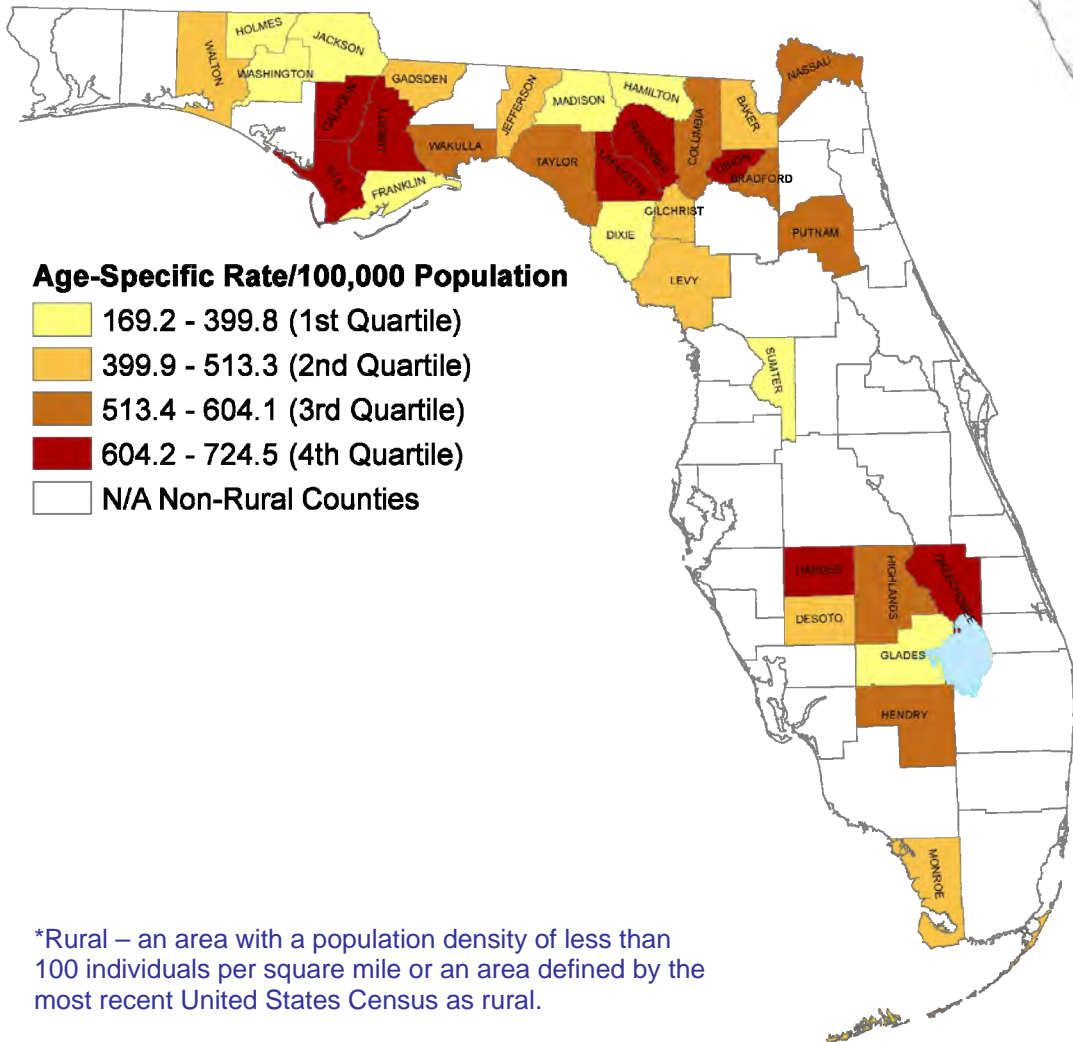
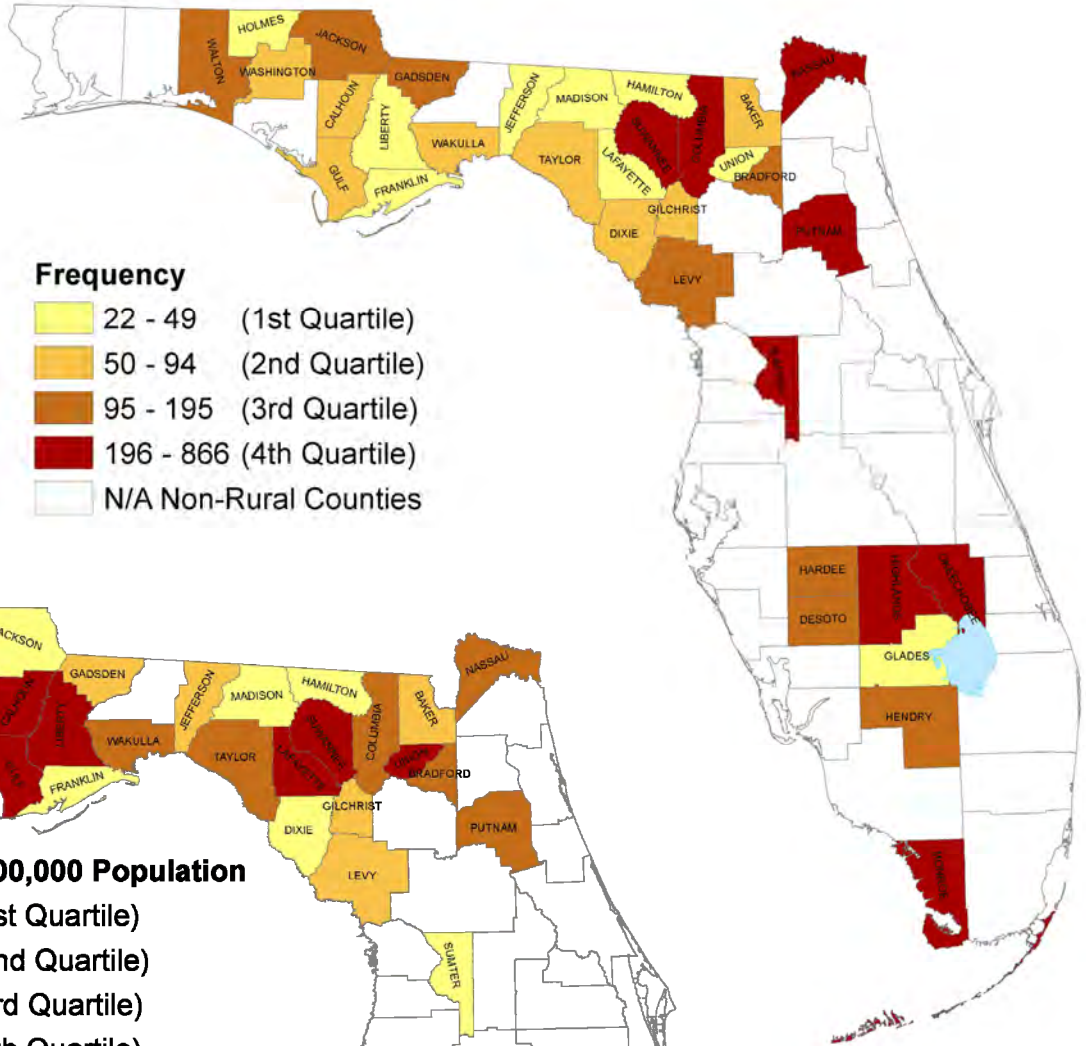
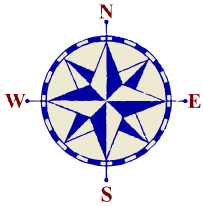
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Related Hospitalizations,
Florida Senior Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2004-2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Related Hospitalizations,
Florida Senior Residents of Rural Counties, 2004-2008



*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.

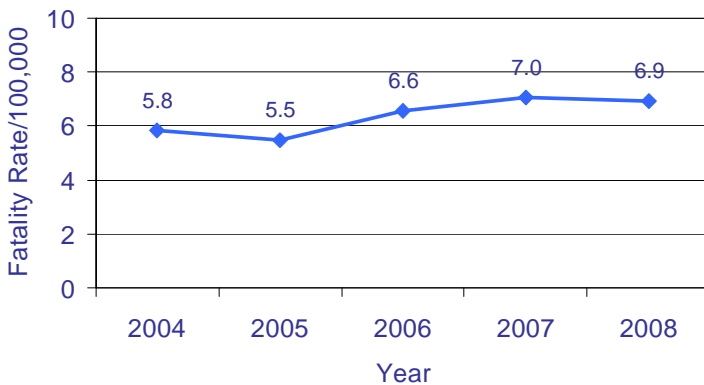


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: HOMICIDES & ASSAULTS

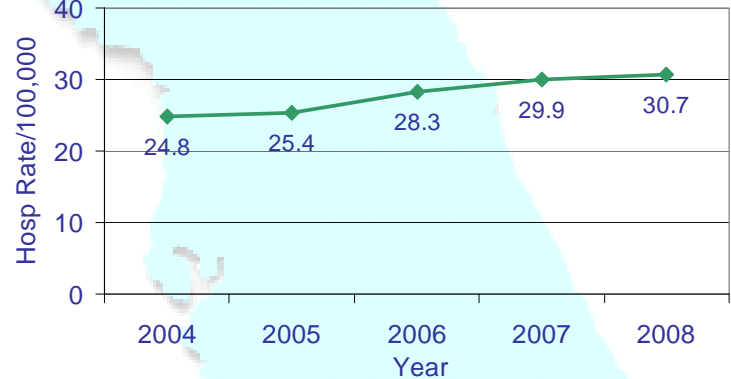
AT A GLANCE:

- Homicides and assaults are intentional injuries, inflicted on purpose by another individual through an act of violence.
- In 2008, homicides were the second leading cause of death among Florida residents ages 15-24 and the third leading cause among ages 1-4 and 25-34.
- In 2008, there were 1,301 homicides and 5,773 hospitalizations for non-fatal assault-related injuries.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides),
by Year, 2004-2008**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008**



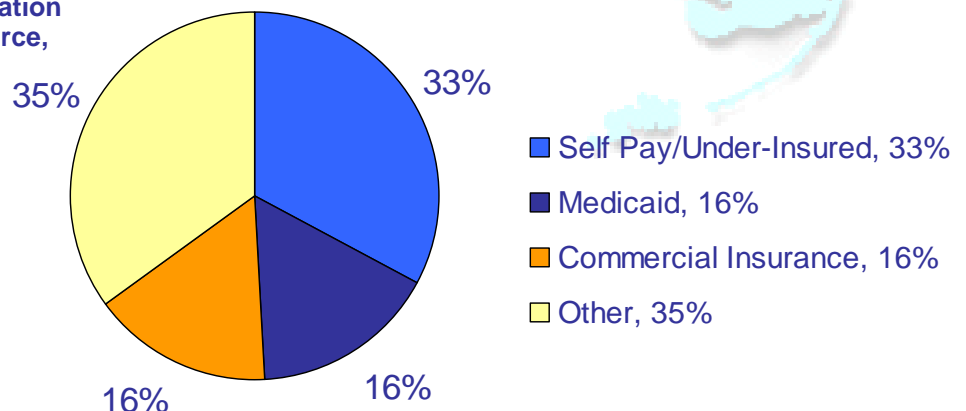
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal assault hospitalizations was \$28,700; total charges exceeded \$295 million. The median length of stay was three days.
- The payer source for 33% of these hospitalizations was classified as self pay or underinsured. Commercial insurance and Medicaid each covered 16% of the admissions.

**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2008**

Median Admission Charge
\$28,700
Total Admission Charges
> \$295 million

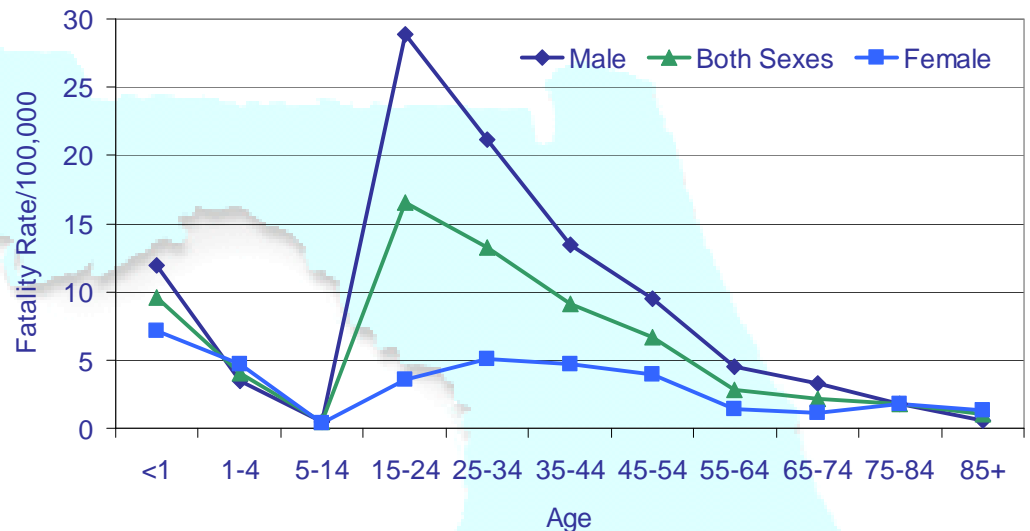


WHO IS INJURED?

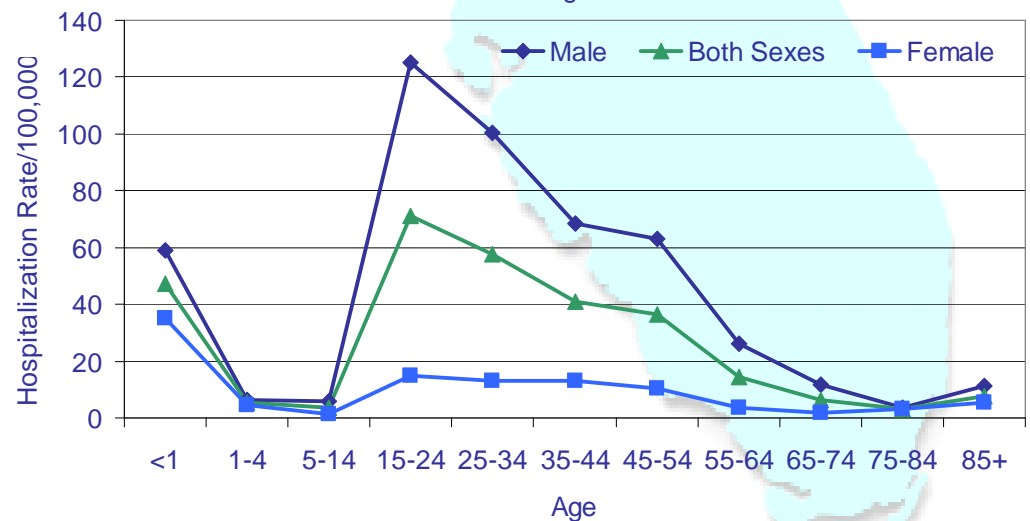
In 2008:

- Residents ages 15-24 years had the highest rates of homicide and non-fatal assault hospitalizations. Infants under 1 had the highest rates among Florida's young children.
- The homicide rate among males was 3.7 times higher than among females.
- The hospitalization rate for non-fatal assault injuries was 6.5 times higher among males than among females.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 85% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 15%.
- Whites accounted for 55% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 39%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

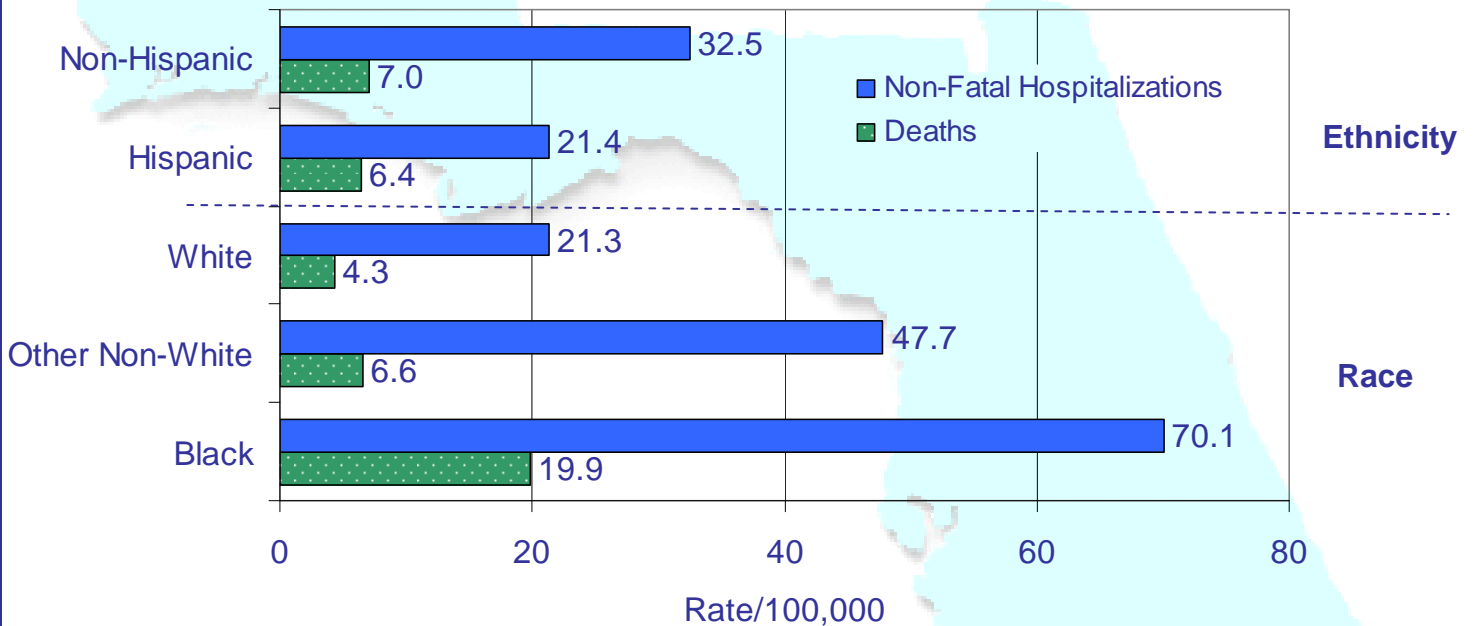
Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	285	1,016	650	616	35	1,301
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	799	4,974	3,236	2,174	255	5,773

In 2008:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- Black residents had the highest rates of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations, followed by Other Non-White residents and White residents.
- The homicide rate among Black residents was 3 times higher than among Other Non-White residents and 4.6 times higher than among White residents.

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

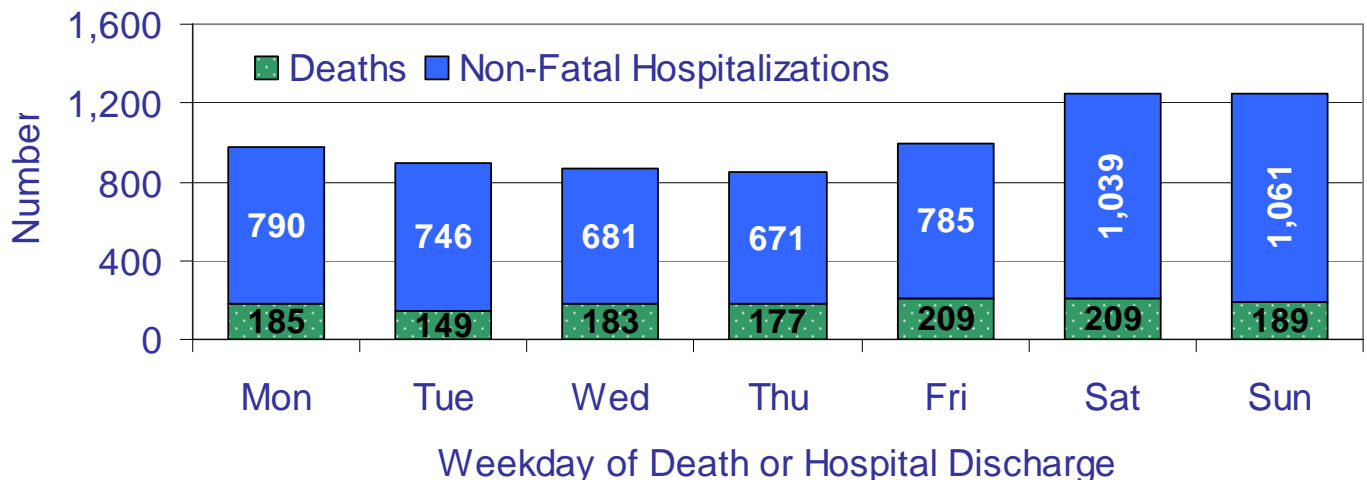


WHEN DO HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURIES OCCUR?

In 2008:

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

Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Weekday, Florida Residents, 2008



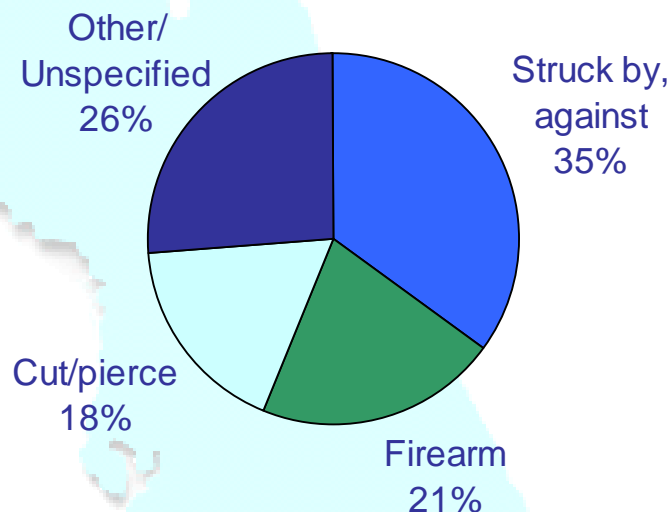
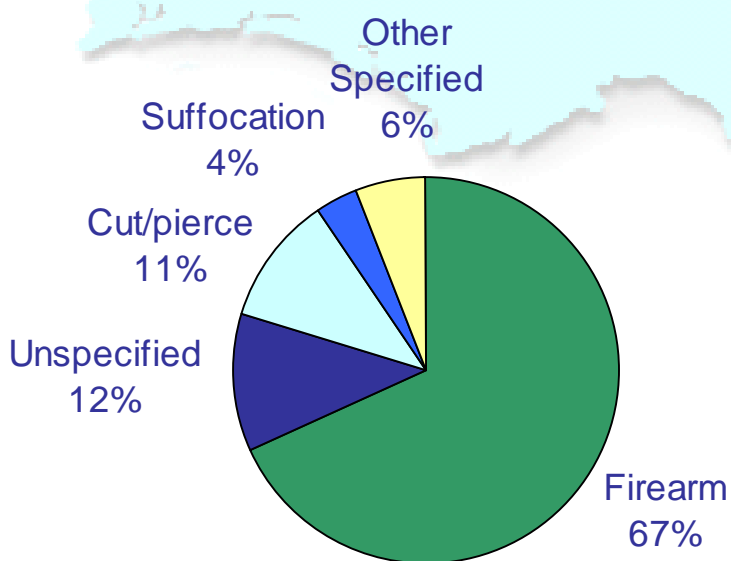
HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURY CAUSES:

In 2008:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism, or cause, of homicides and the second 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, 2008

Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2008



INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/index.html>
- Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence <http://www.fcadv.org/>
- Florida Crime Prevention Association http://www.floridacrimeprevention.org/about_us.htm
- Florida Department of Children and Families http://www.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>

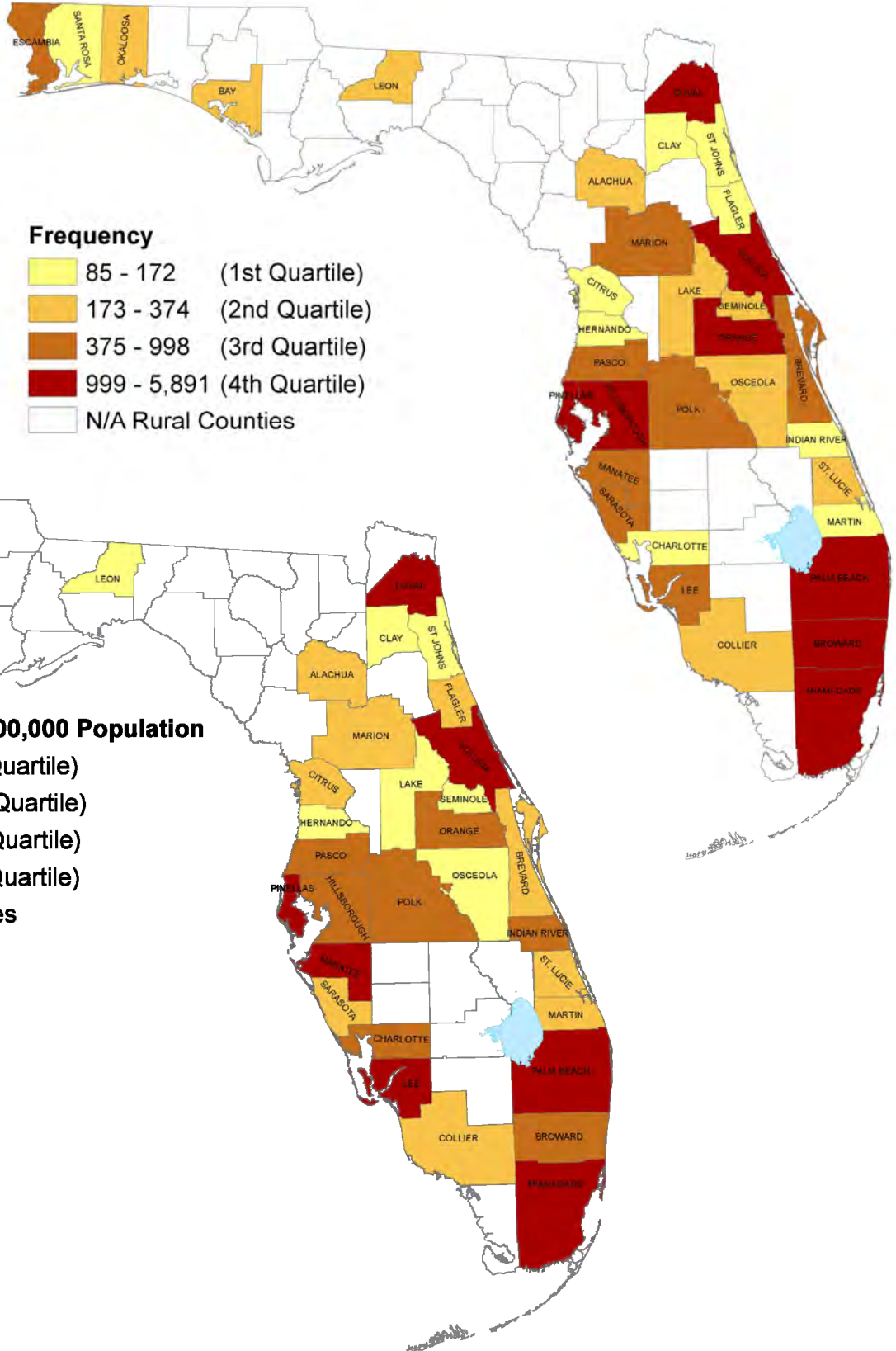
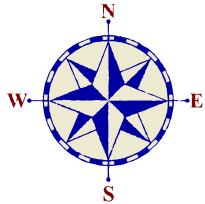
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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, 2004-2008



Frequency

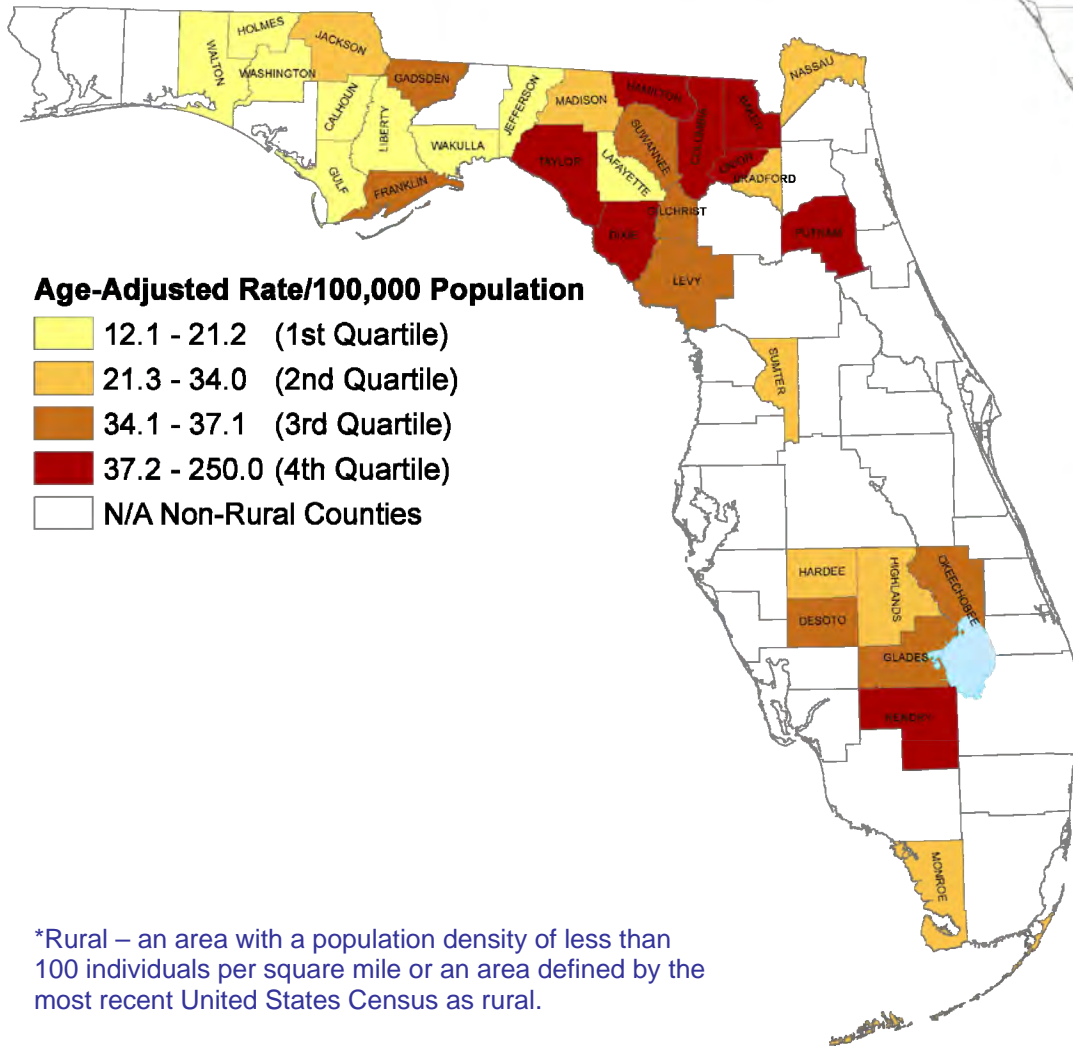
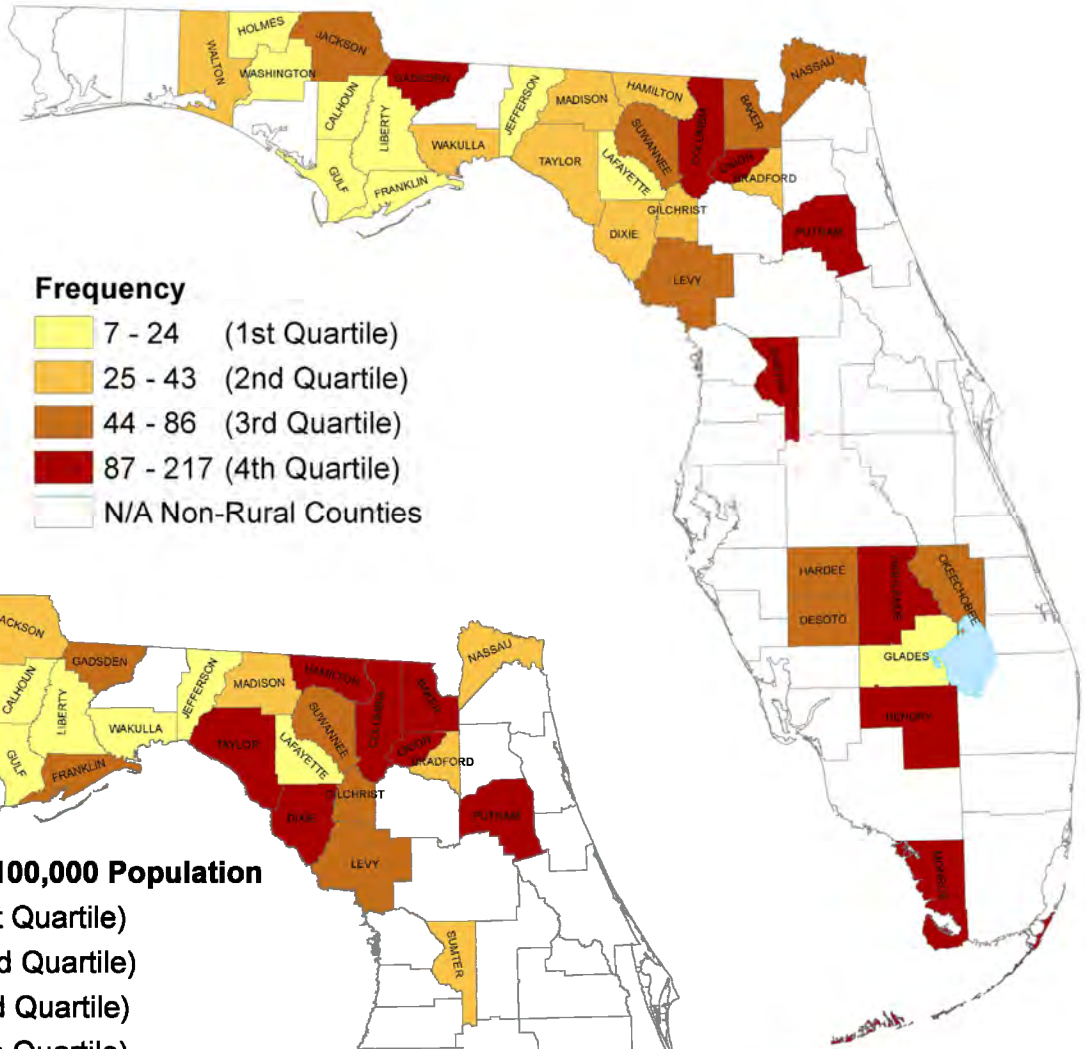
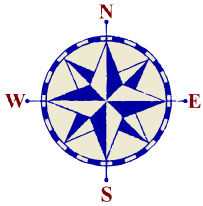
- 85 - 172 (1st Quartile)
- 173 - 374 (2nd Quartile)
- 375 - 998 (3rd Quartile)
- 999 - 5,891 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties

Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 15.5 - 20.3 (1st Quartile)
- 20.4 - 29.6 (2nd Quartile)
- 29.7 - 35.3 (3rd Quartile)
- 35.4 - 62.1 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties

COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2004-2008



*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.

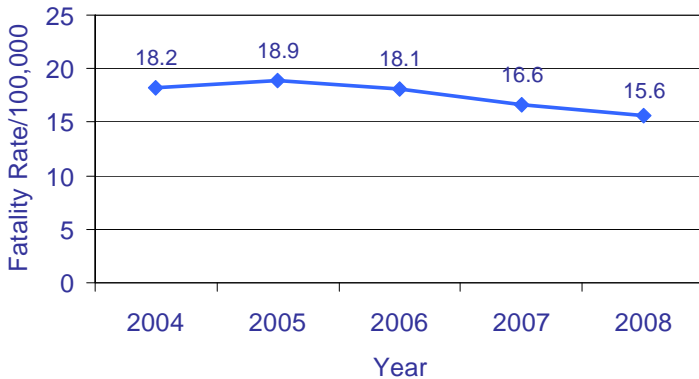


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC

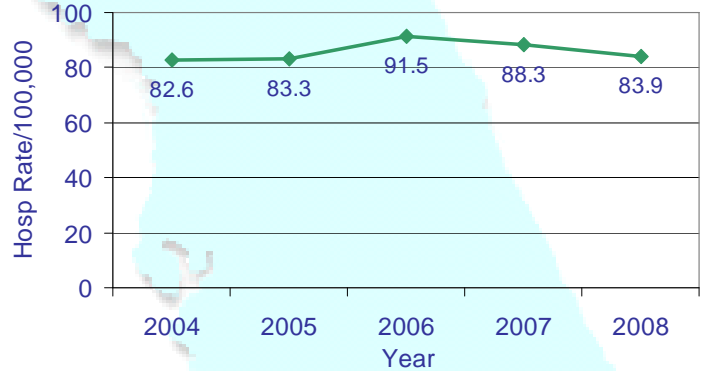
AT A GLANCE:

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic crashes continue to be a leading cause of injury death in Florida and are second only to poisonings as of 2008.
- These crashes can cause injuries to passengers and drivers of motor vehicles, motorcyclists, pedal cyclists, pedestrians, and others.
- In 2008, 2,938 Florida residents were fatally injured in motor vehicle traffic crashes; there were another 15,785 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008



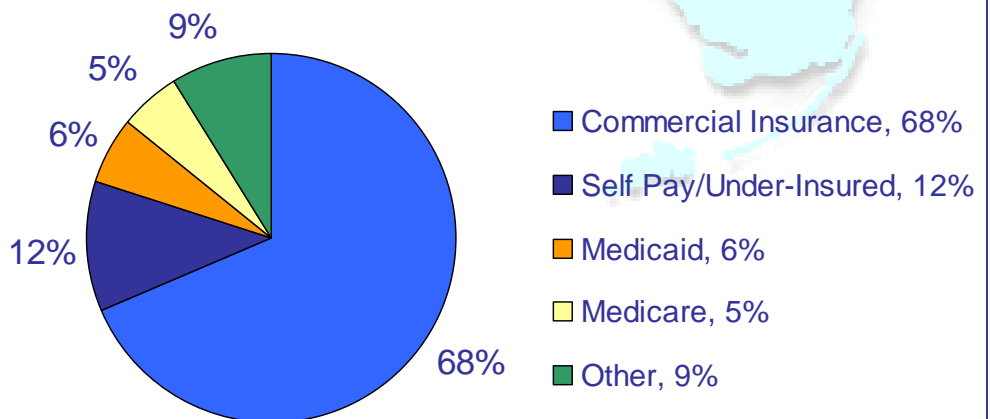
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal MV traffic injury hospitalizations was \$42,113; total charges exceeded \$1.2 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 68% of these hospitalizations.

Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$42,113
Total Admission Charges
> \$1.2 billion

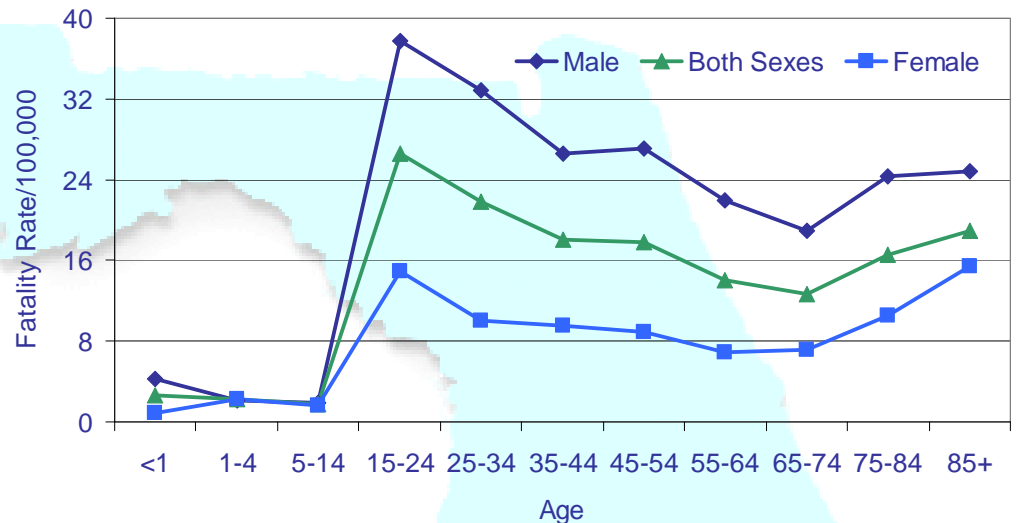


WHO IS INJURED?

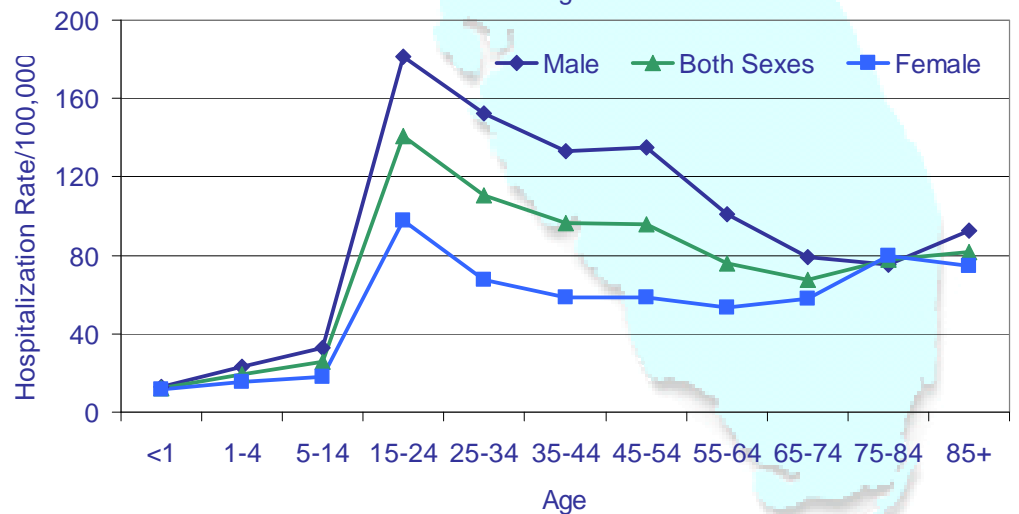
In 2008:

- Residents aged 15-24 had the highest rates of fatal motor vehicle traffic injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.
- After age 24, the fatality and non-fatal hospitalization rates gradually declined through age 64. Slight rate increases were then seen among seniors aged 65 years and older.
- Overall, the fatality and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 2.7 and 1.9 times higher than among females, respectively.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 72% of motor vehicle traffic injury deaths and 64% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 28% of deaths and 35% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 80% of motor vehicle traffic injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 14%, and Other Non-Whites 4%.

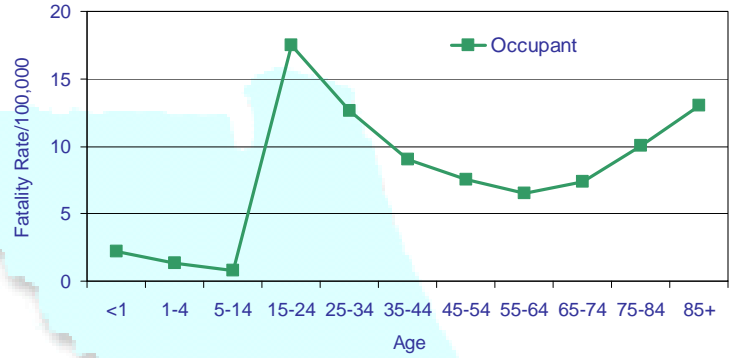
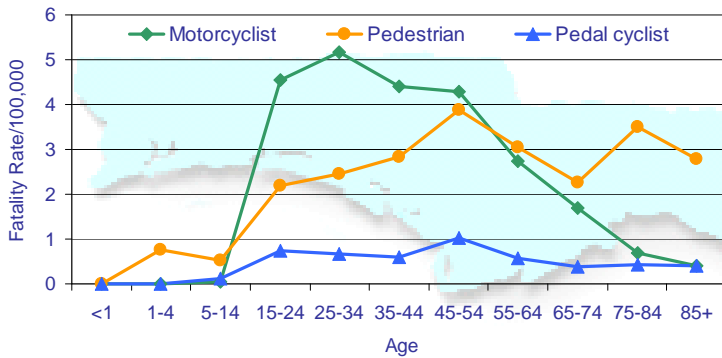
Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	816	2,119	2,460	389	85	2,938
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	5,603	10,181	12,580	2,286	675	15,785

In 2008:

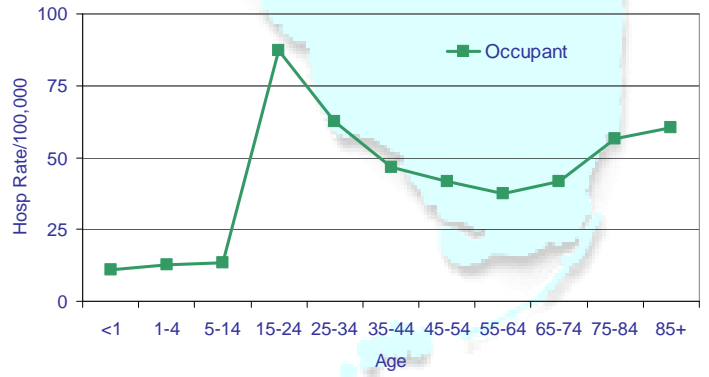
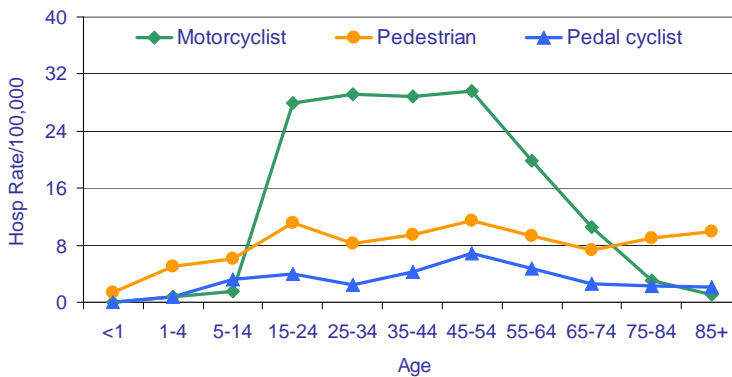
- Residents ages 15-54 had some of the highest motorcyclist injury rates.
- Residents ages 15-24 had the highest MV occupant fatality and hospitalization rates.
- In general, older residents had higher pedestrian fatality rates than younger residents.
- Pedal cyclist injury rates did not vary dramatically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

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Person Injured, Florida Residents, 2008



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	5	12	19	424	289	226	199	145	117	118	65	1,619
Motorcyclist	0	0	1	110	118	110	114	61	27	8	2	551
Pedestrian	0	7	12	53	56	71	103	68	36	41	14	461
Other, Unspecified	1	1	5	38	20	31	30	27	16	22	12	203
Pedal cyclist	0	0	3	18	15	15	27	13	6	5	2	104
Total: MV Traffic	6	20	40	643	498	453	473	314	202	194	95	2,938

Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Person Injured, Florida Residents, 2008

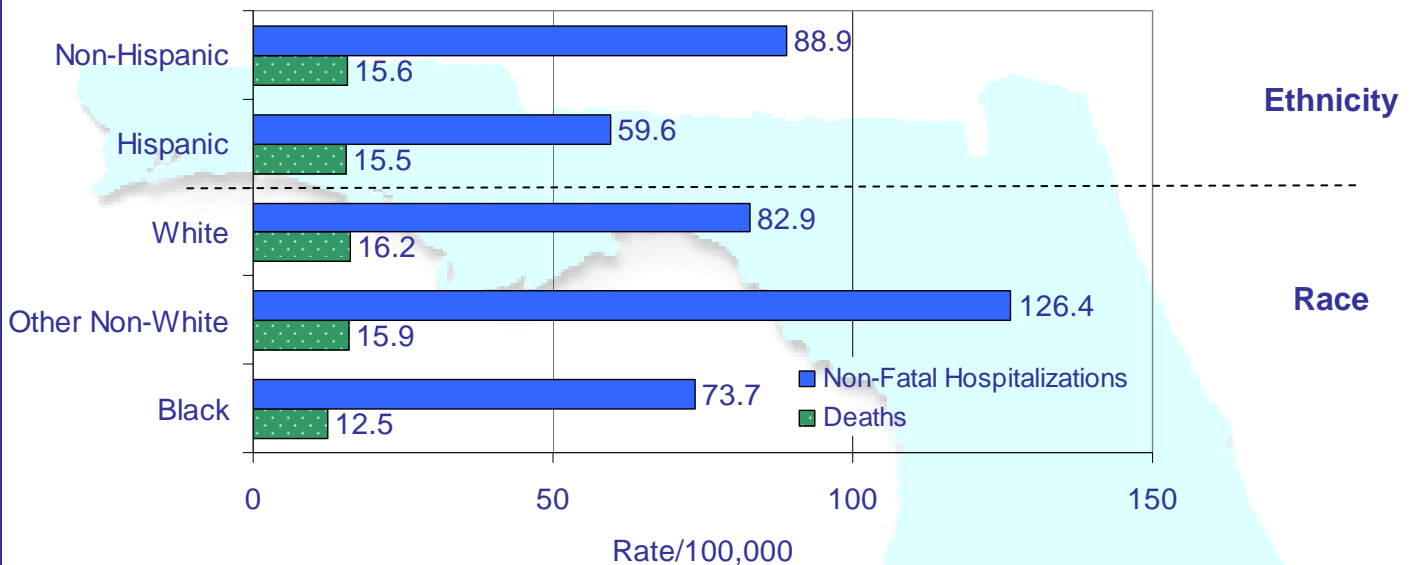


Hospitalizations by Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Occupant	25	114	314	2,112	1,428	1,162	1,108	835	667	663	302	8,730
Motorcyclist	0	7	35	678	666	721	785	442	168	35	5	3,542
Pedestrian	3	46	141	271	189	236	305	209	118	105	50	1,673
Other, Unspecified	0	2	30	249	196	178	170	100	82	83	40	1,130
Pedal cyclist	0	7	73	97	55	108	184	106	42	27	11	710
Total: MV Traffic	28	176	593	3,407	2,534	2,405	2,552	1,692	1,077	913	408	15,785

In 2008:

- The rates of fatal motor vehicle traffic injuries among the various race and ethnicity groups were very similar.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of 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, 2008

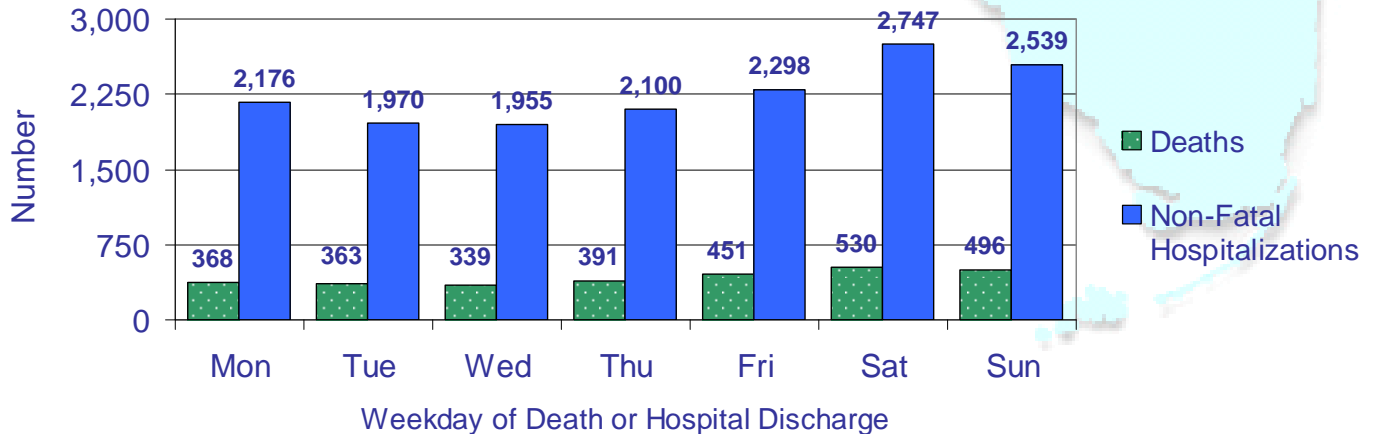


WEEKDAY OF INJURY:

In 2008:

- Motor vehicle traffic injuries occurred more often around the weekend than during the middle of the week.

Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Weekday, Florida Residents, 2008



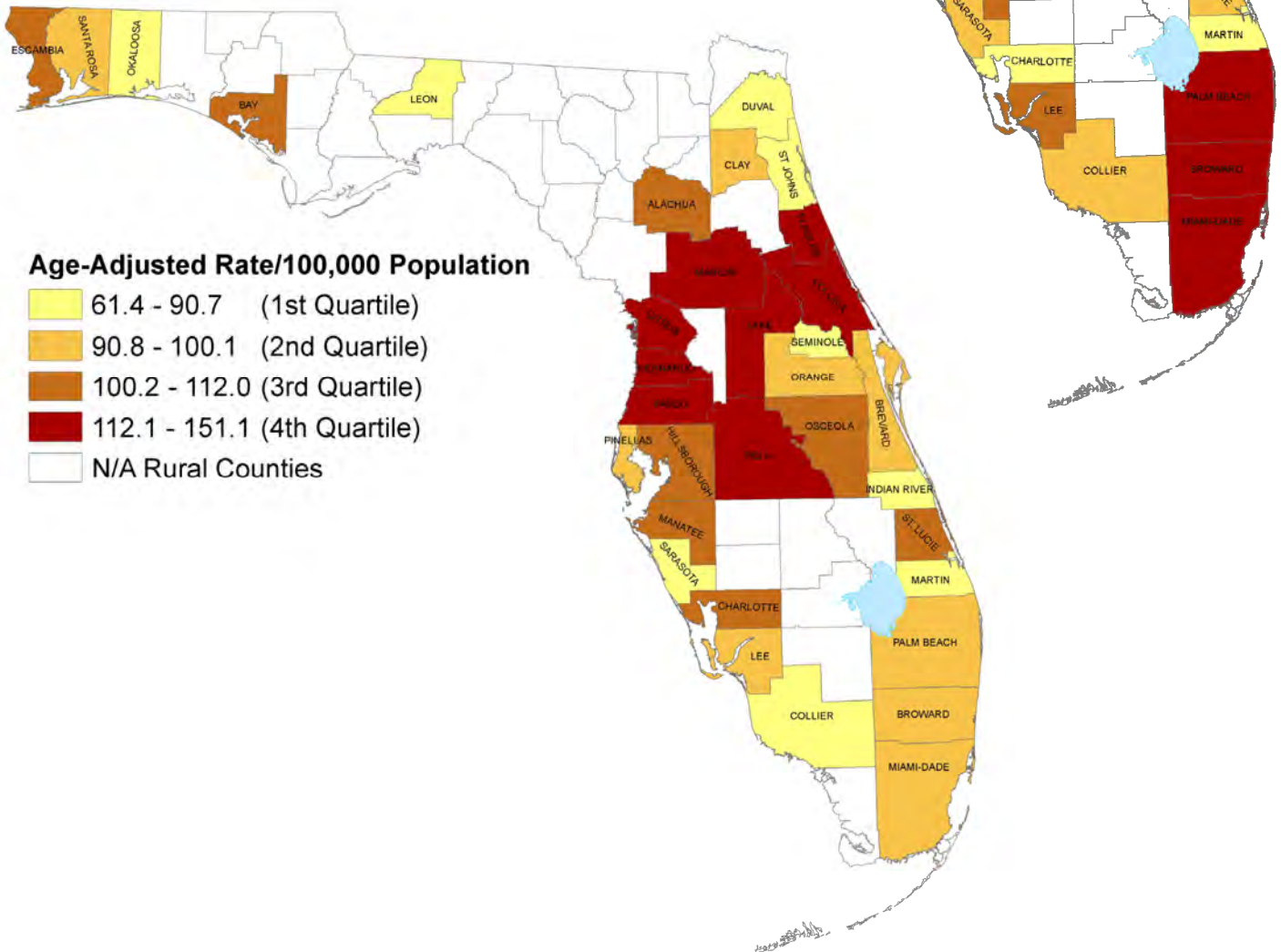
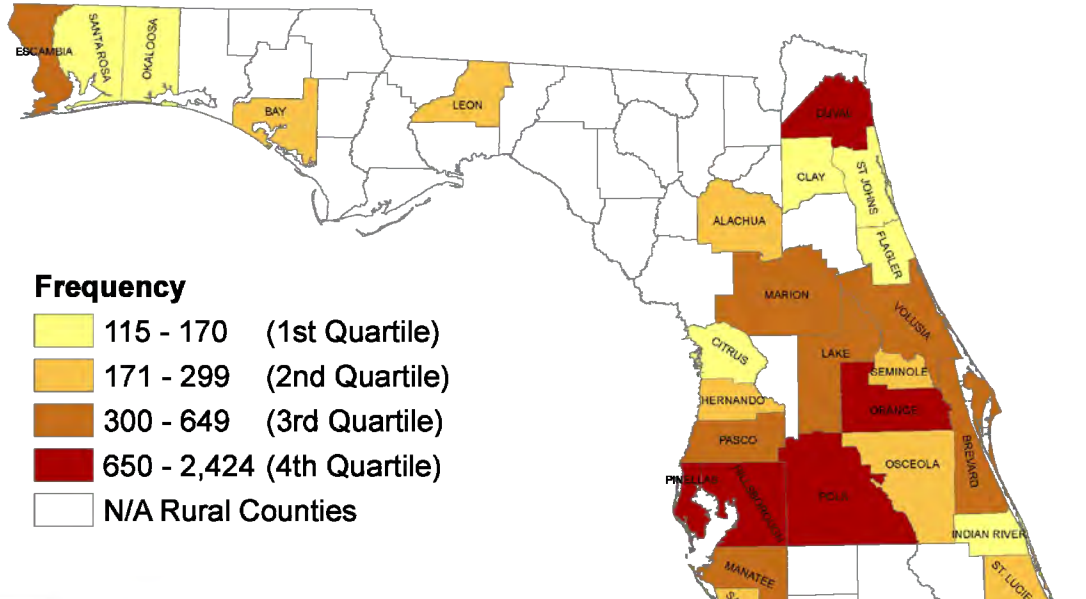
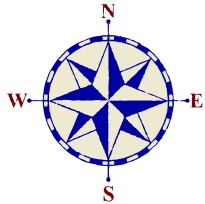
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

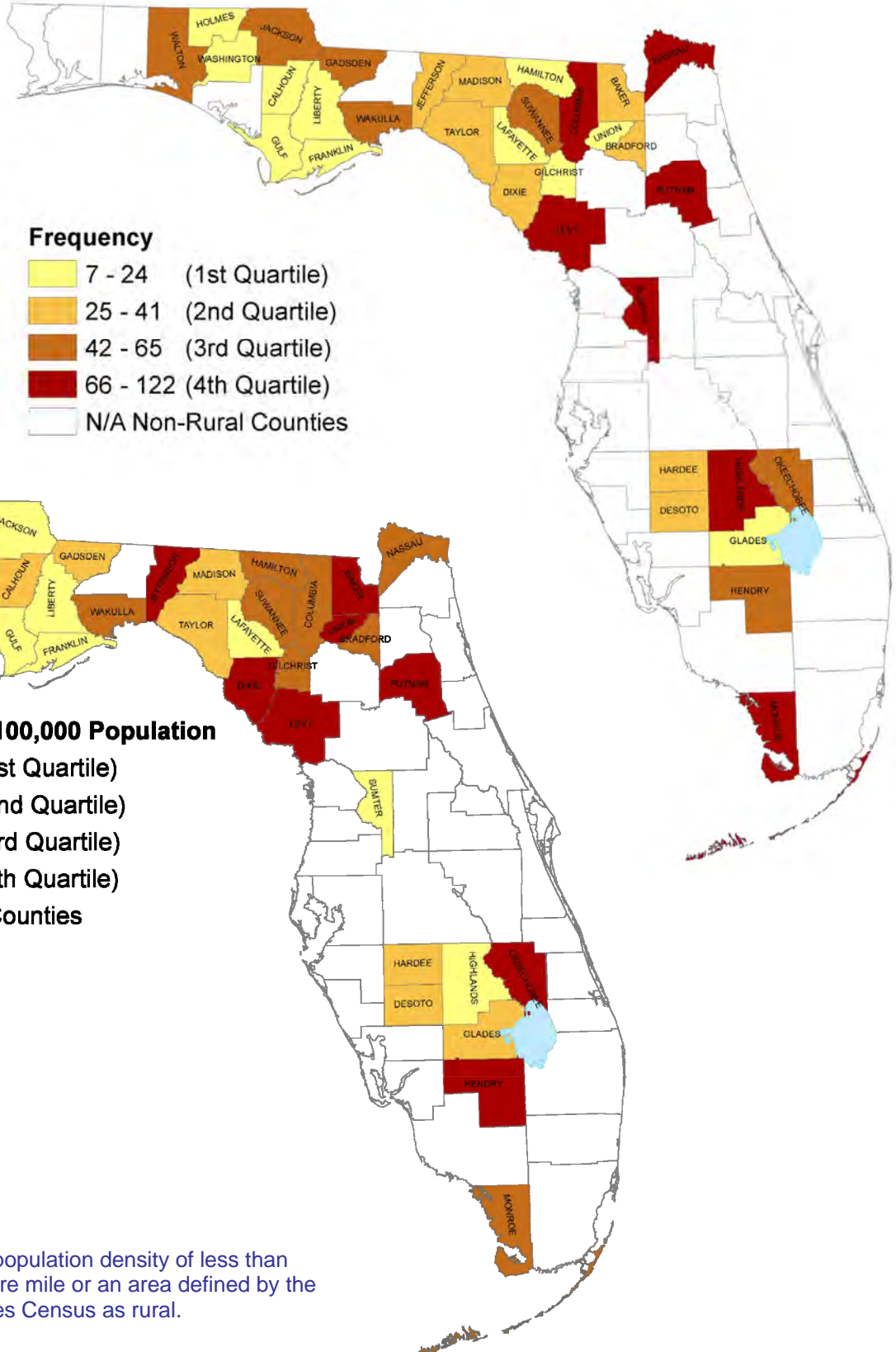
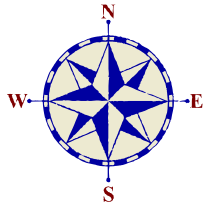
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



*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.

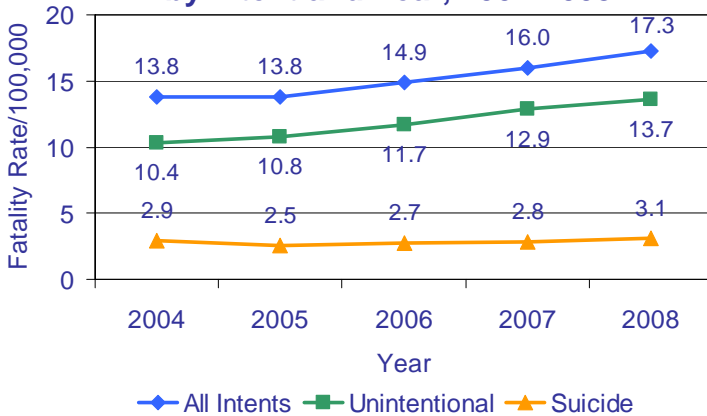


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: POISONINGS

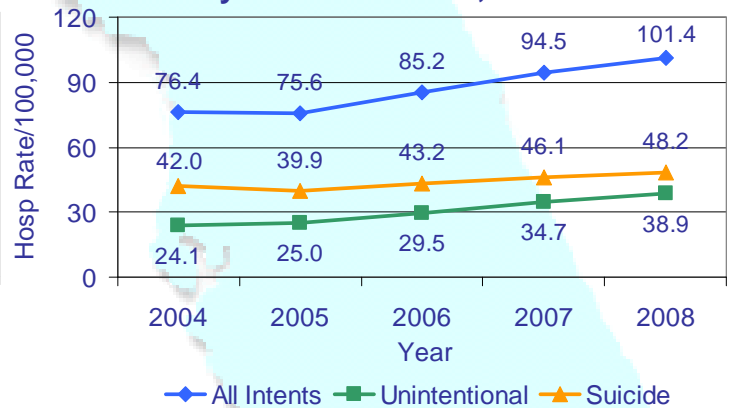
AT A GLANCE:

- Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25 to 64 years old. In 2008, poisonings were also the leading cause of injury death overall, surpassing motor vehicle traffic crashes by 317 deaths.
- Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a growing public health concern.
- In 2008, 3,255 residents died from poisoning. There were an additional 19,079 hospitalizations for non-fatal poisonings.

**Fatal Poisonings,
by Intent and Year, 2004-2008**



**Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations,
by Intent and Year, 2004-2008**



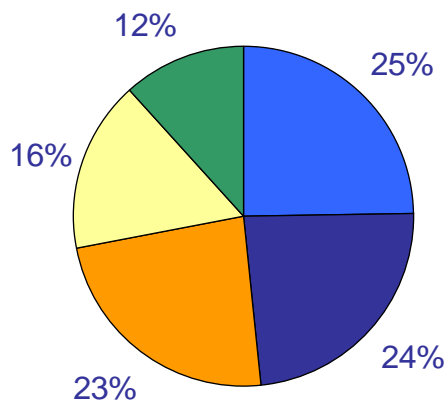
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations was \$14,588; total charges exceeded \$465 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 25% of the admissions; Commercial Insurance, 24%.

**Non-Fatal Poisoning
Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2008**

Median Admission Charge
\$14,588
Total Admission Charges
> \$465 million



- Medicare, 25%
- Commercial Insurance, 24%
- Self Pay/Under-Insured, 23%
- Medicaid, 16%
- Other, 12%



Produced By:

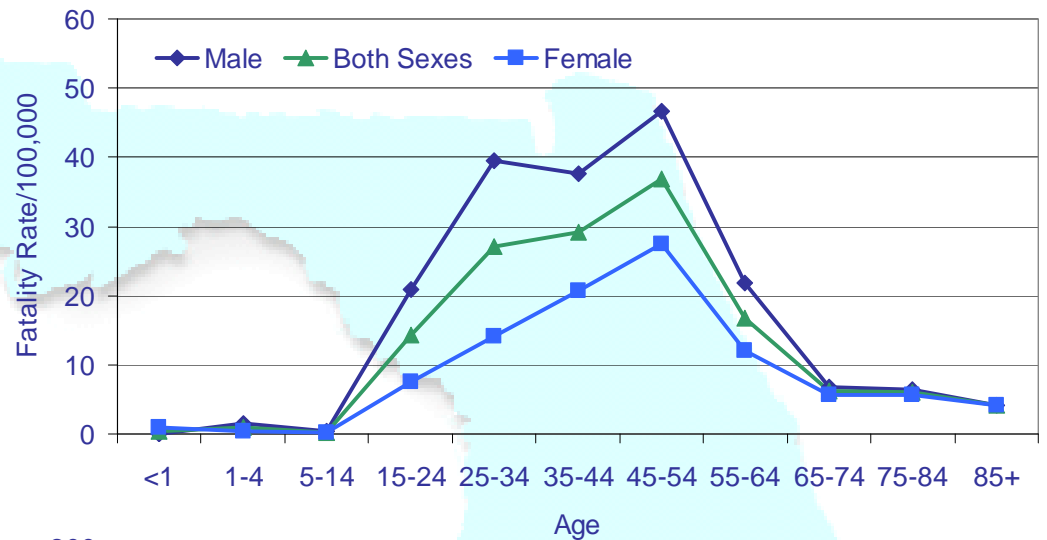
Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (February, 2010)

WHO IS INJURED?

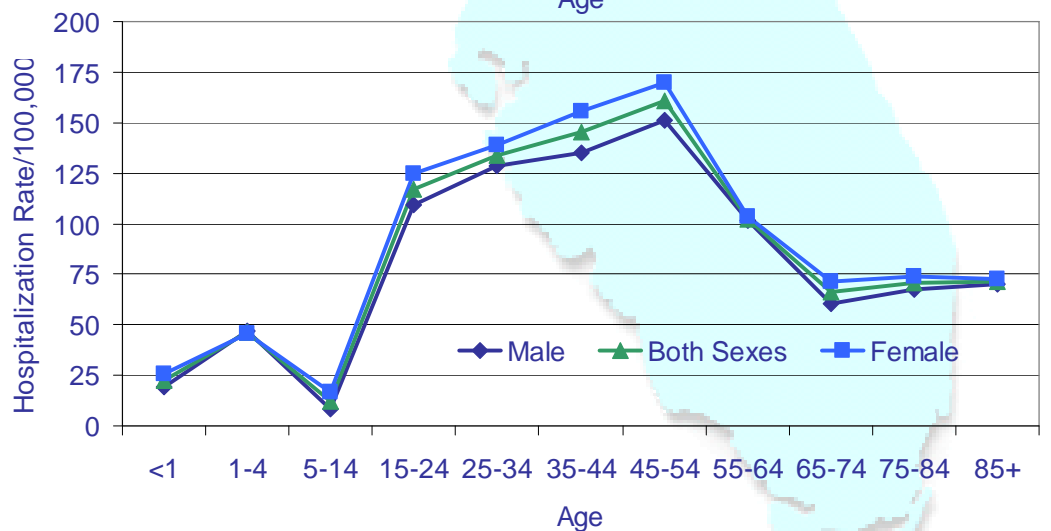
In 2008:

- Overall, the poisoning fatality rate among males was nearly two times higher than among females.
- The non-fatal poisoning hospitalization rates were similar among both sexes in all age group. Overall, however, females had a slightly higher hospitalization rate than males.
- Residents ages 25-54 had the highest poisoning fatality and hospitalization rates.

Fatal Poisonings by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 65% of poisoning deaths, but only 46% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 34% of deaths, but 54% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 85% of poisoning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

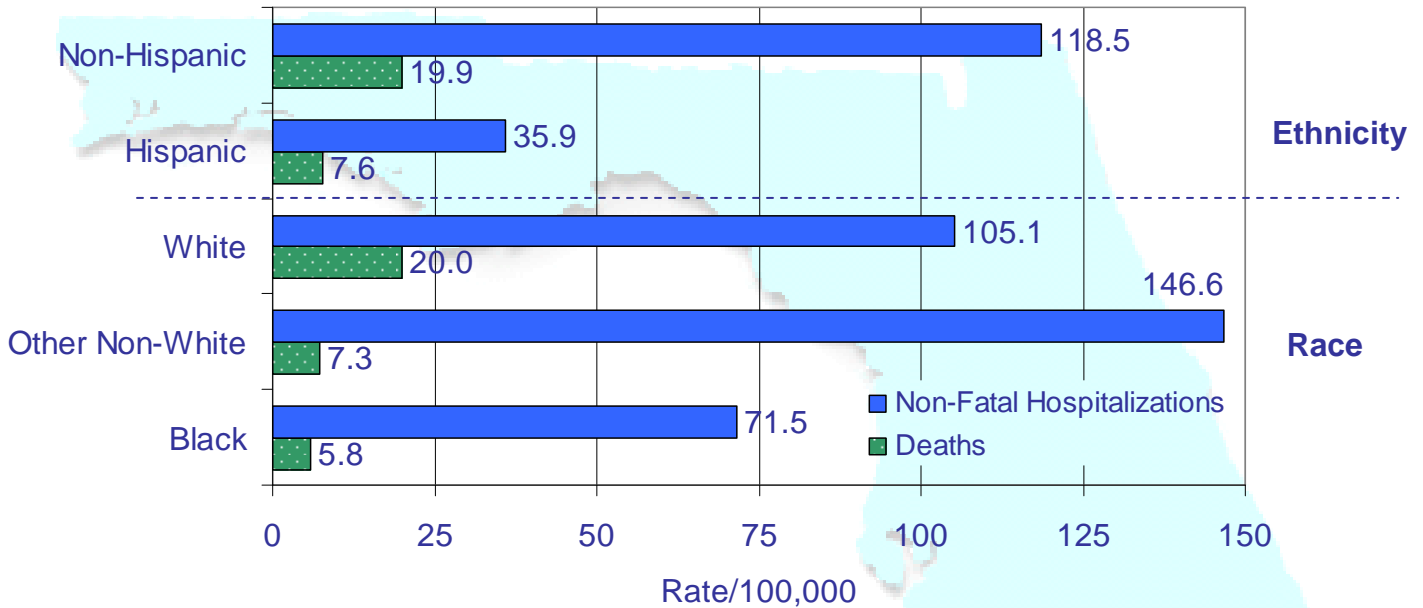
Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,122	2,132	3,036	180	39	3,255
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	10,227	8,852	15,951	2,219	783	19,079

In 2008:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal poisonings.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations.
- 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, 2008

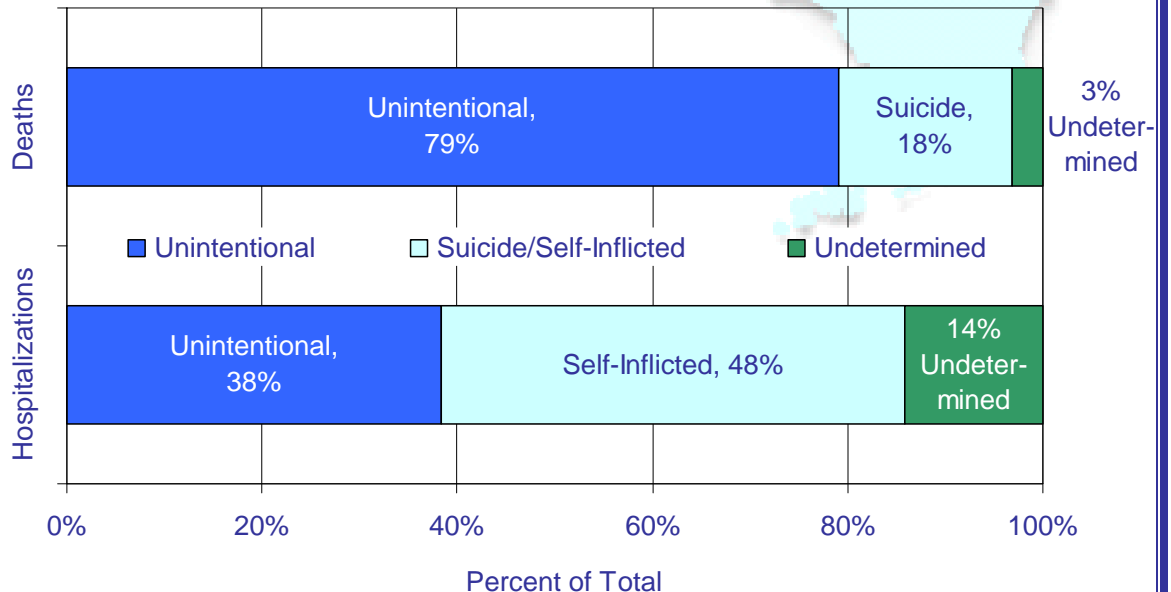


INTENT OF POISONING:

In 2008:

- 79% of fatal poisonings were unintentional, 18% were suicides, and 3% were undetermined; less than 1% were homicides.
- 48% of non-fatal poisonings resulting in hospitalization were self-inflicted, 38% were unintentional, and 14% were undetermined; less than 1% were assaults.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2008

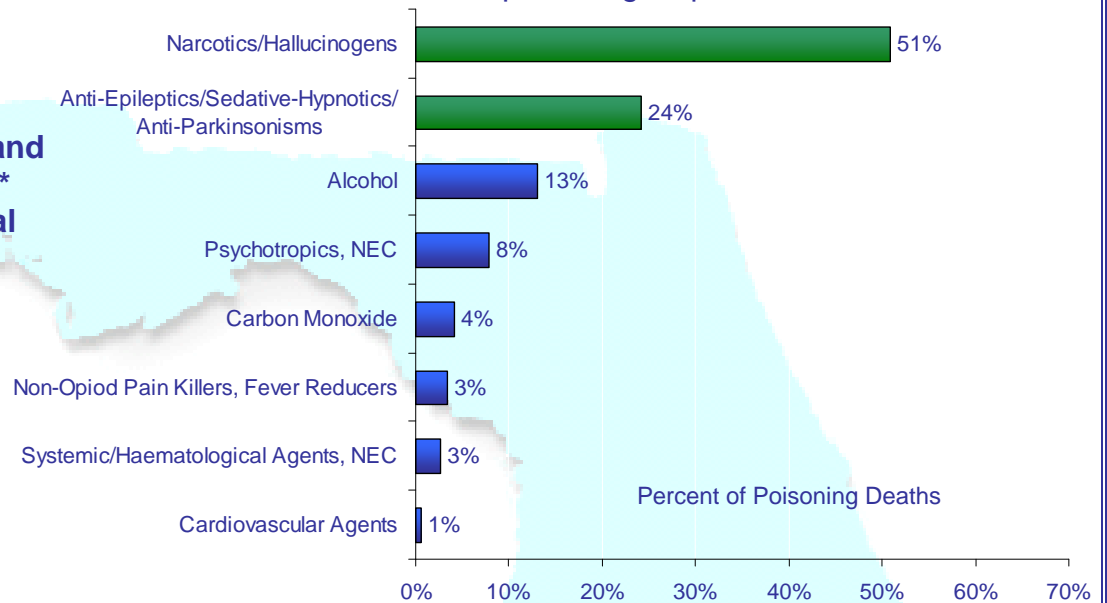


LEADING FATAL AGENTS:

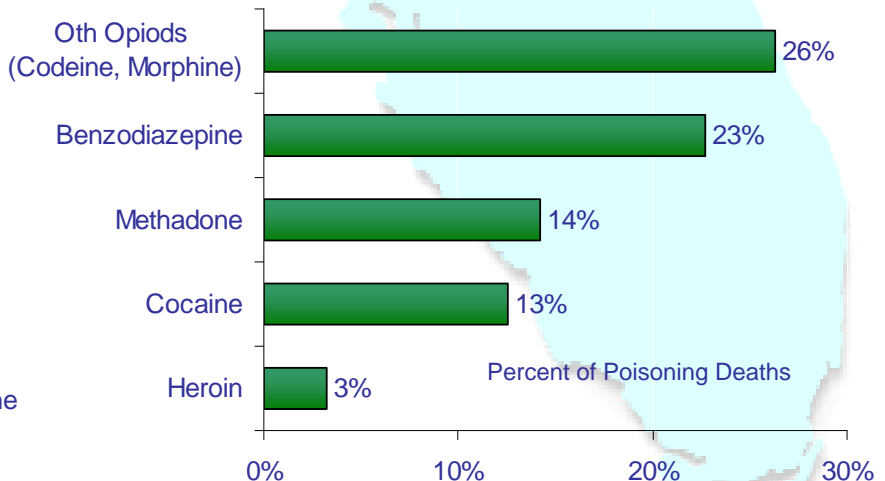
In 2008:

- 51% of fatal poisonings were associated with narcotics and hallucinogens.
- More specifically, 40% of fatal poisonings were associated with non-heroin opioids including, but not limited to: codeine, morphine, and methadone.
- Benzodiazepines were associated with 23% of fatal poisonings; up from 22% in 2007.

Leading Immediate and Contributing Agents* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2008



Leading Immediate and Contributing Narcotics and Sedative Hypnotics* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2008



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

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Florida Poison Information Center Network <http://www.fpccn.org> 1-800-222-1222
- The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Poisoning/index.html>

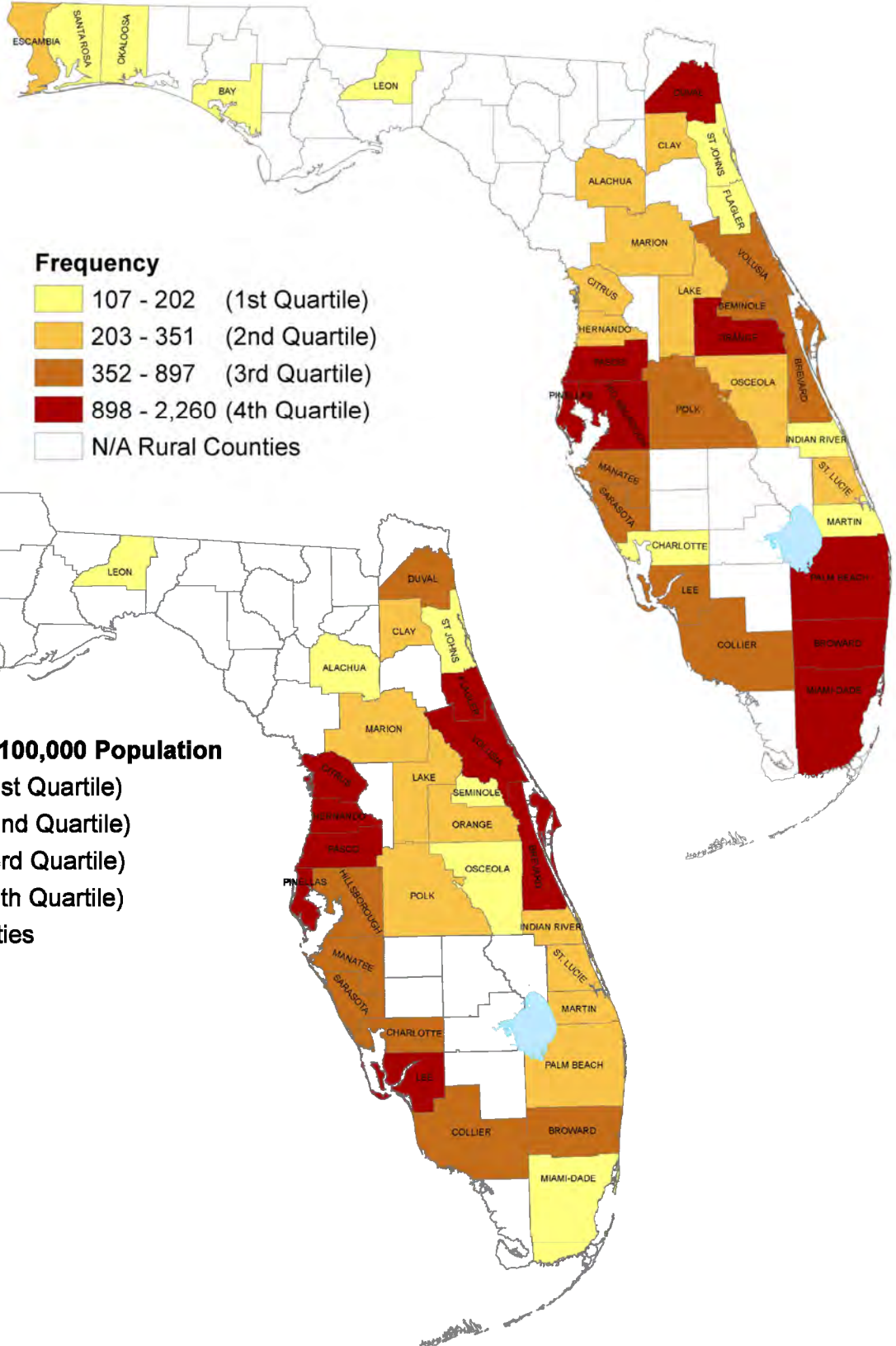
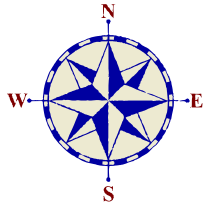
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

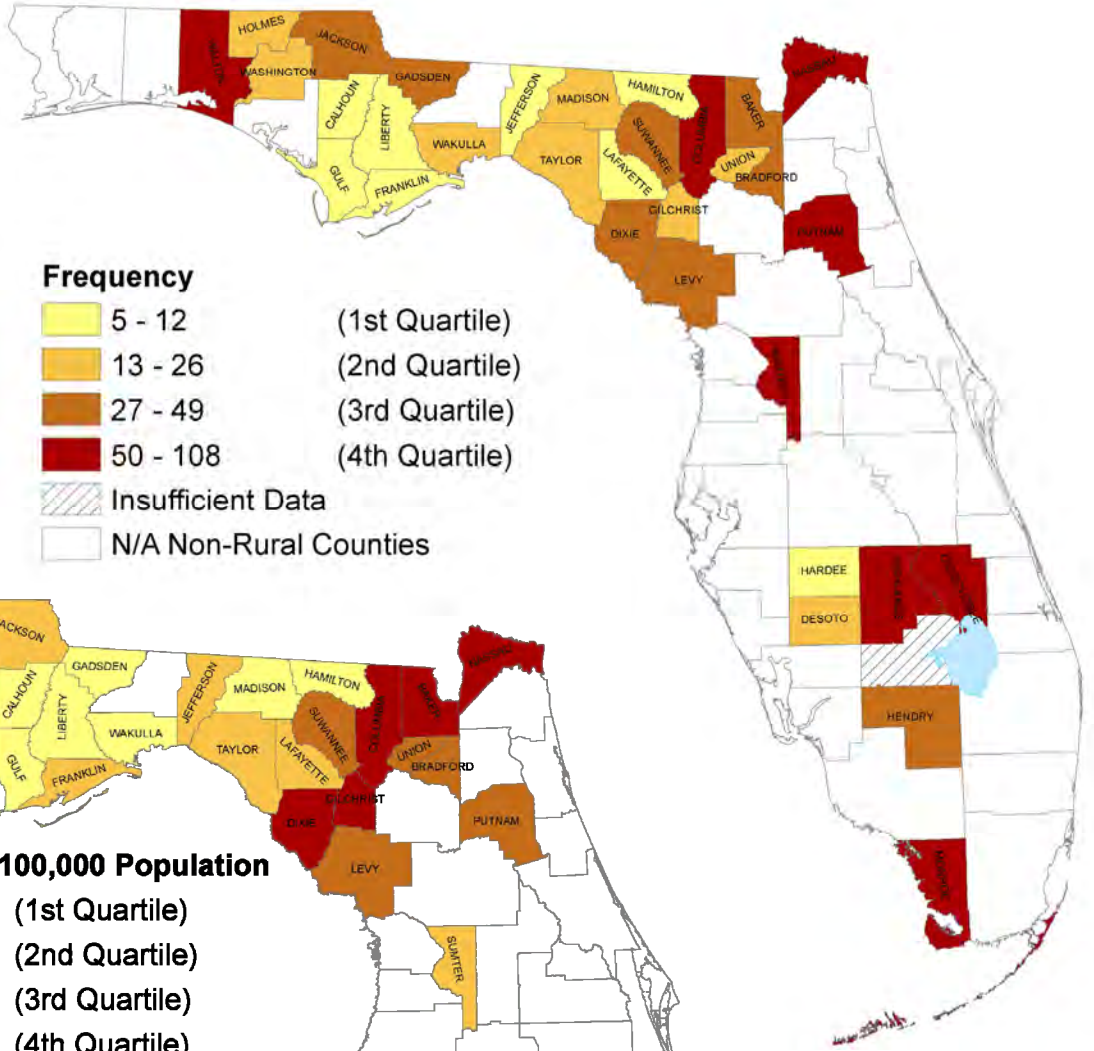
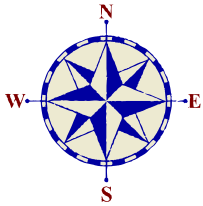
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008



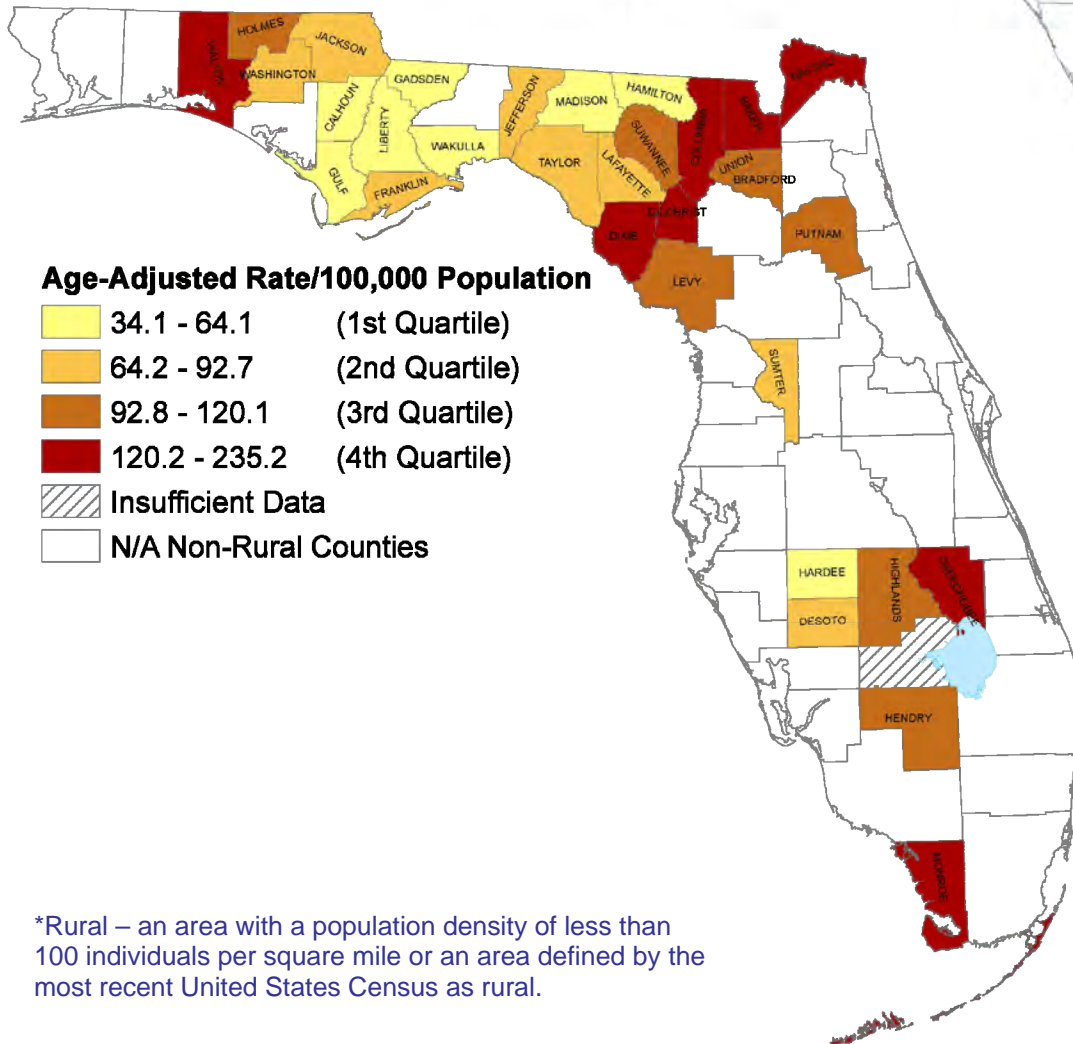
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



Frequency

	5 - 12	(1st Quartile)
	13 - 26	(2nd Quartile)
	27 - 49	(3rd Quartile)
	50 - 108	(4th Quartile)
	Insufficient Data	
	N/A Non-Rural Counties	



Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

	34.1 - 64.1	(1st Quartile)
	64.2 - 92.7	(2nd Quartile)
	92.8 - 120.1	(3rd Quartile)
	120.2 - 235.2	(4th Quartile)
	Insufficient Data	
	N/A Non-Rural Counties	

*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.

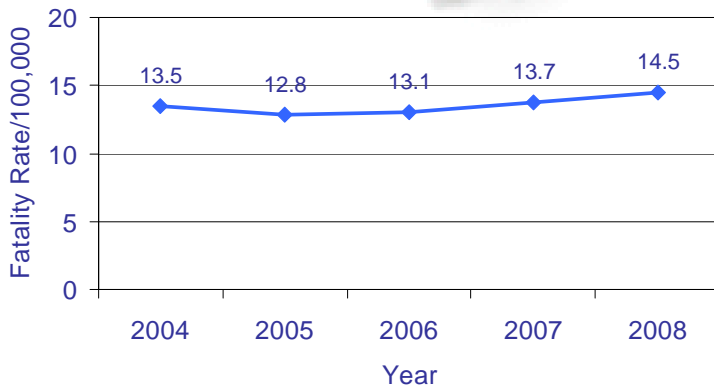


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: SUICIDES & SELF-HARM

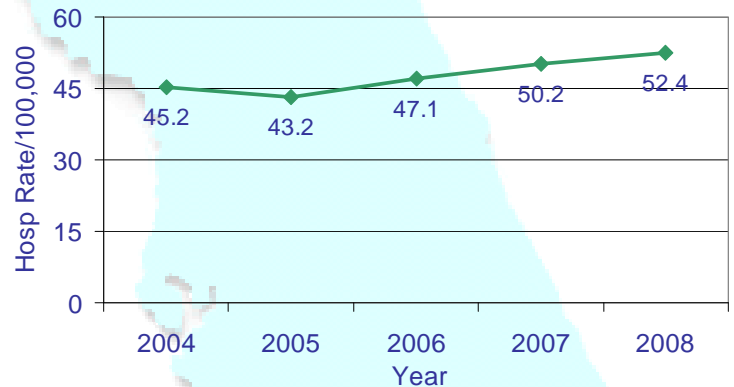
AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2008, there were 2,723 suicides and another 9,858 hospitalizations for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries. Since 2005, the rate of these injuries has steadily increased.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Year, 2004-2008**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008**



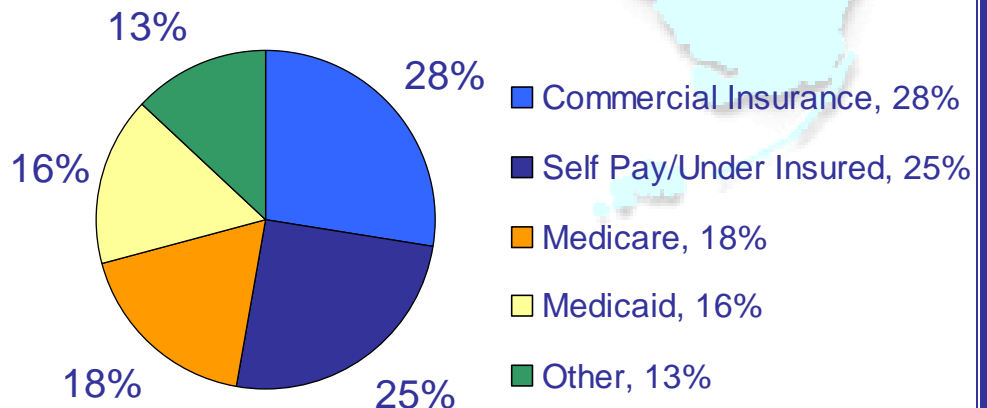
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations was \$14,282; total charges exceeded \$253 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- The payer source for 28% 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, 2008**

Median Admission Charge	\$14,282
Total Admission Charges	> \$253 million

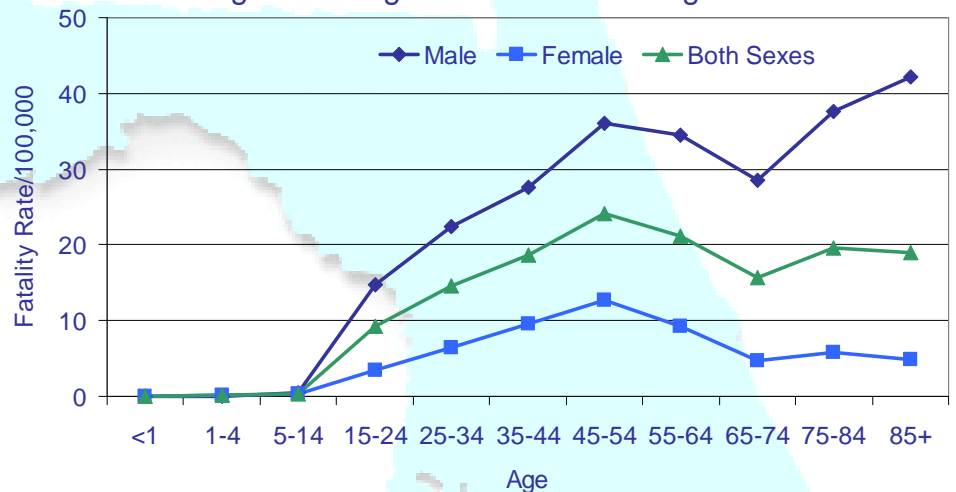


WHO IS INJURED?

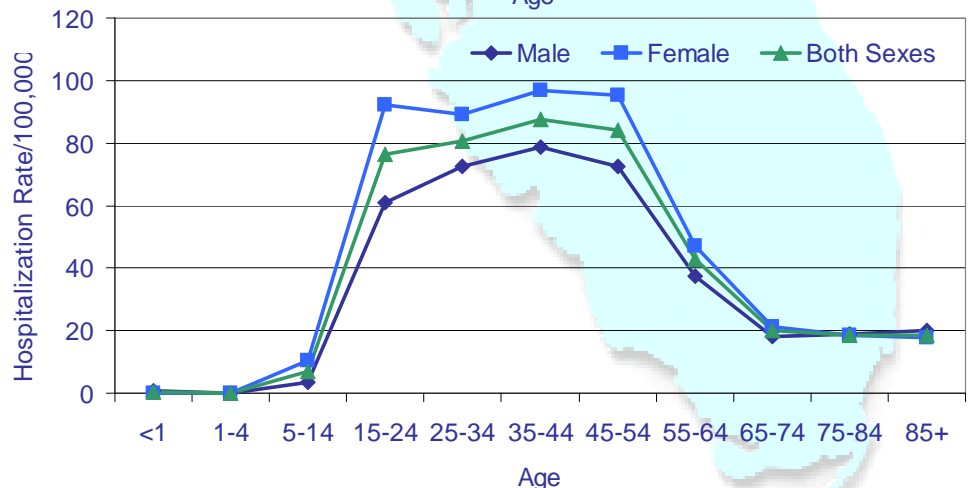
In 2008:

- The suicide rate among males steadily increased from age 15 through age 54, decreased from age 55 through 74, then increased rapidly after age 74.
- The suicide rate among females steadily increased from age 15 through age 54, decreased through age 74 before leveling off in the older age groups.
- 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 3.6 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, 2008



Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 78% of suicides, but only 43% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 22% of deaths, but 57% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 88% of suicides and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 8%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

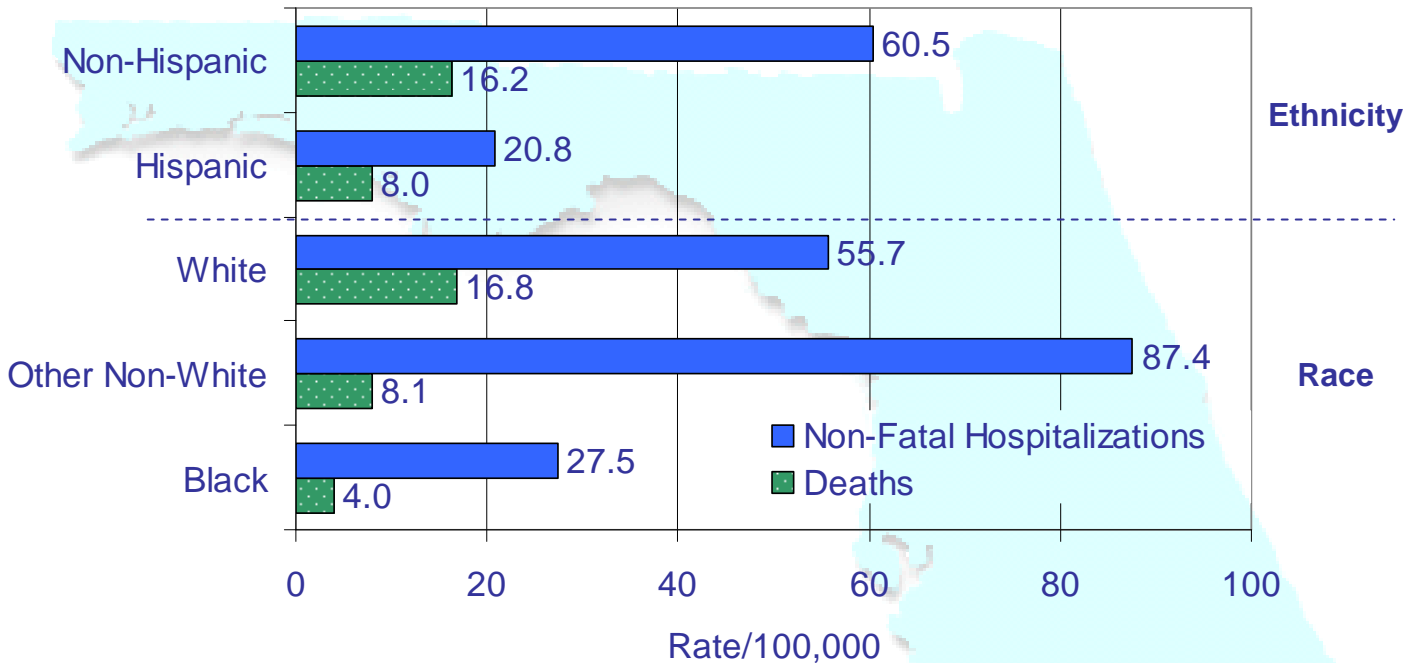
Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	609	2,114	2,556	123	43	2,723
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	5,612	4,246	8,460	852	467	9,858

In 2008:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of suicide and non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations than Hispanic residents, 2 times and 3 times higher respectively.
- White residents had the highest suicide rate while Other Non-White residents had the highest non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalization rate.
- The suicide rate among White residents was 4 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, 2008

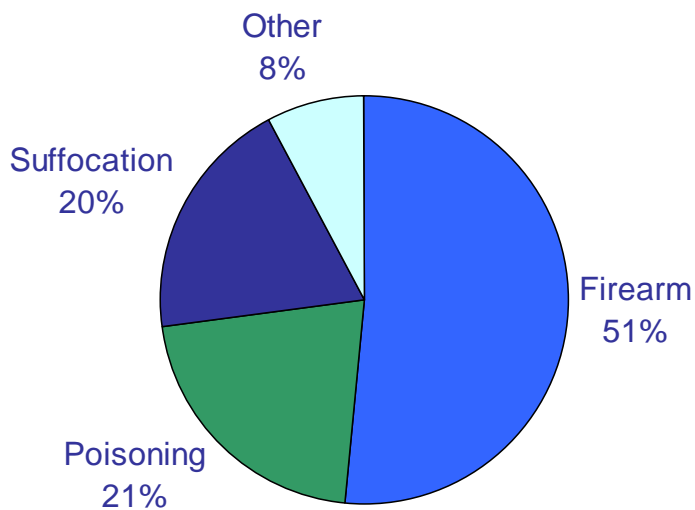


SUICIDE AND SELF-HARM INJURY CAUSES:

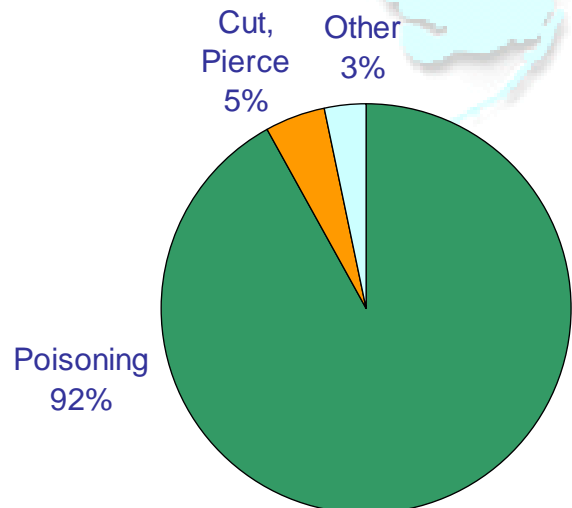
In 2008:

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

Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2008



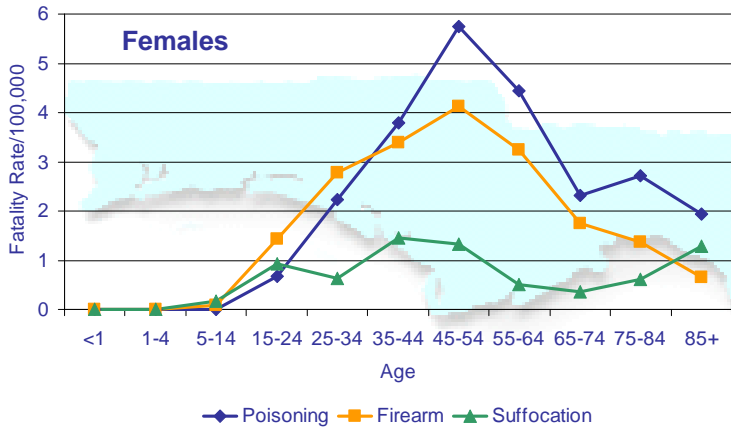
Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2008



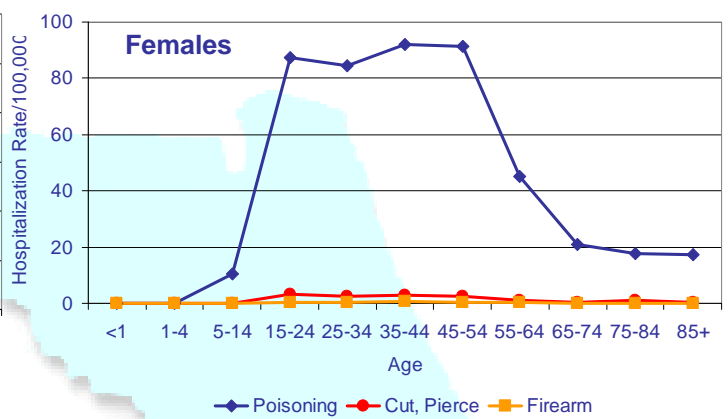
In 2008, among **female** residents:

- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of fatal self-inflicted injuries among ages 35 and older. Firearm was the leading mechanism for ages 15-34.
- Poisonings were the leading mechanism of non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among all ages. As in 2007, residents ages 35-54 had the highest rates.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2008**



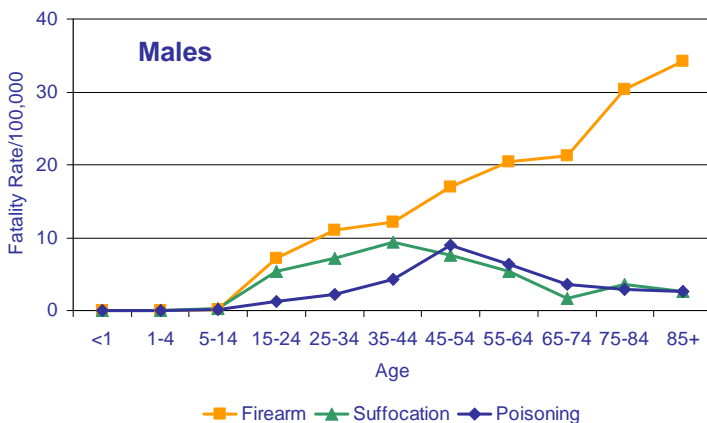
**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2008**



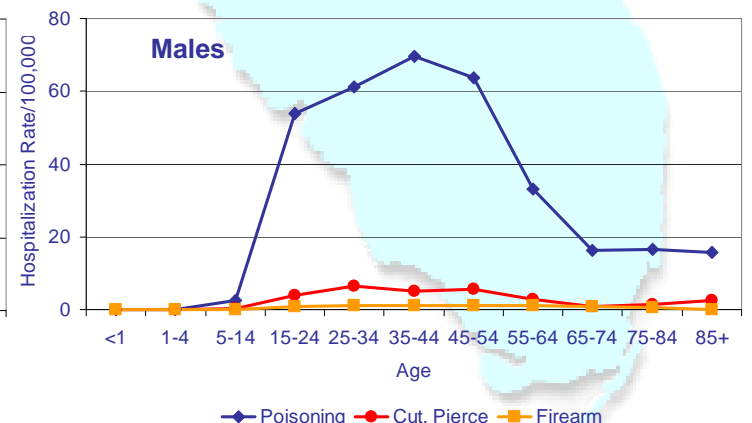
In 2008, among **male** residents:

- 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. As in 2007, residents ages 35-44 had the highest rate.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),
by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2008**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2008**



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 (8255)

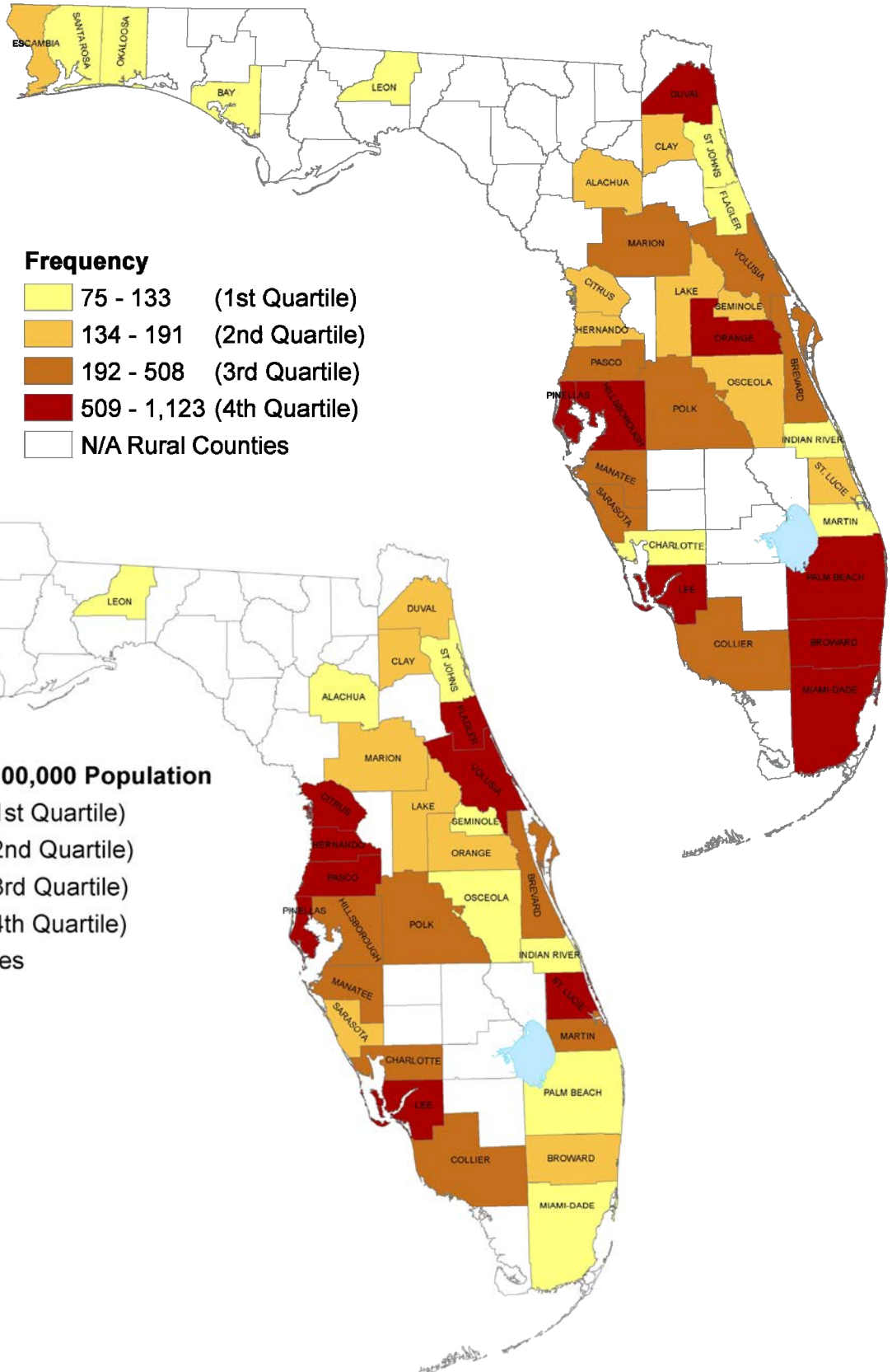
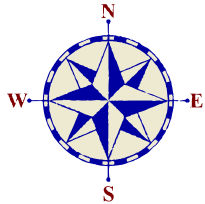
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

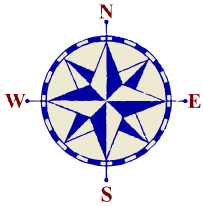
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008

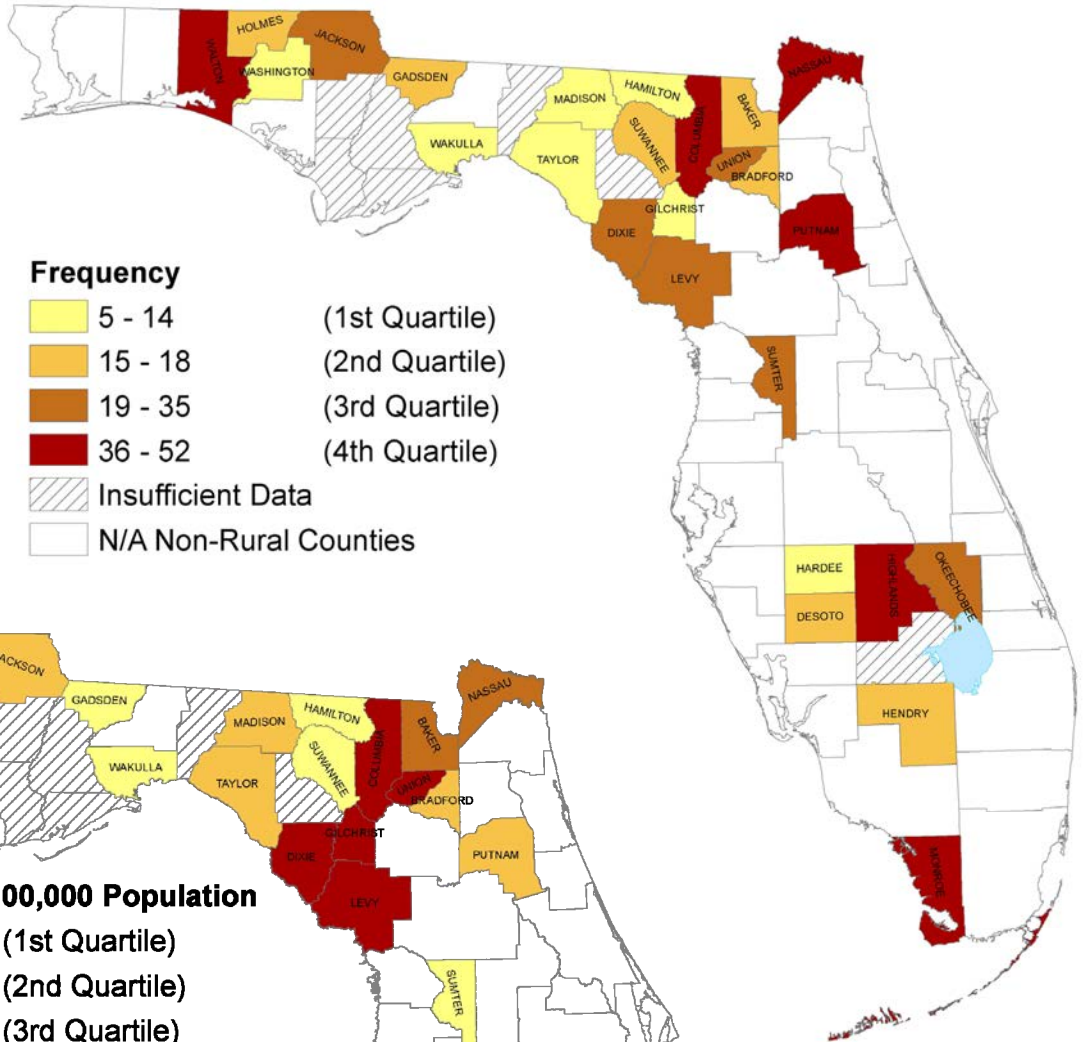
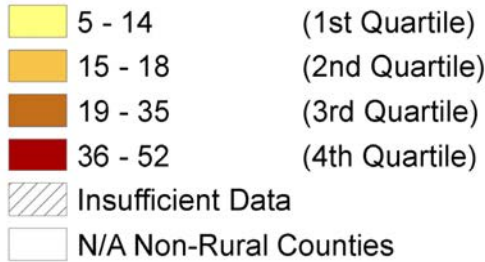


COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

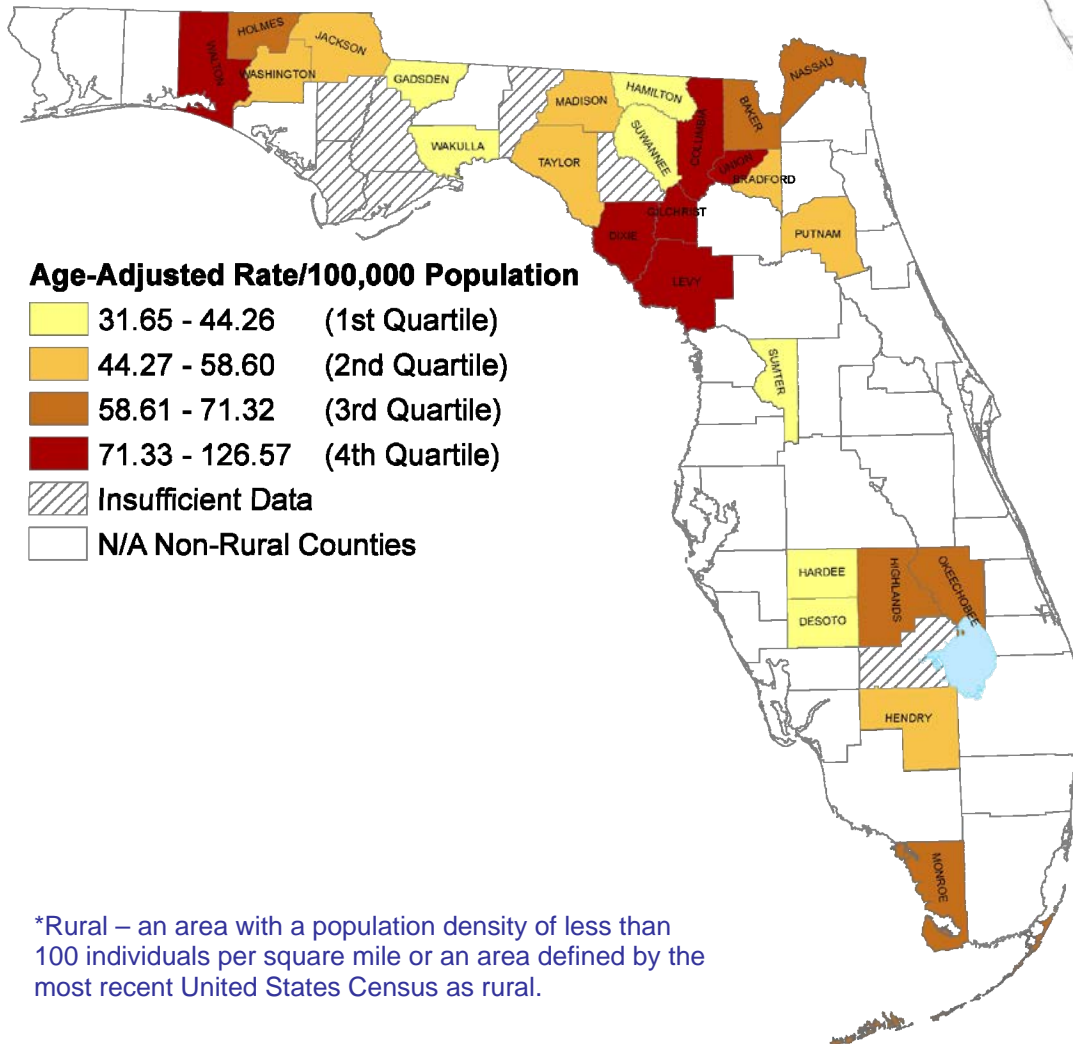
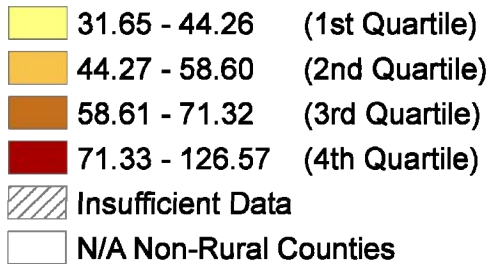
Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



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.

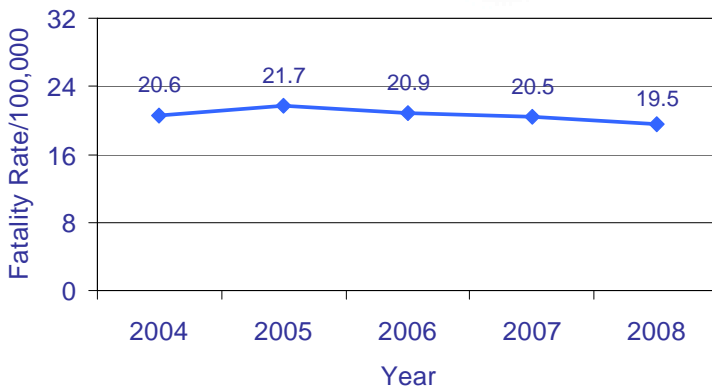


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES

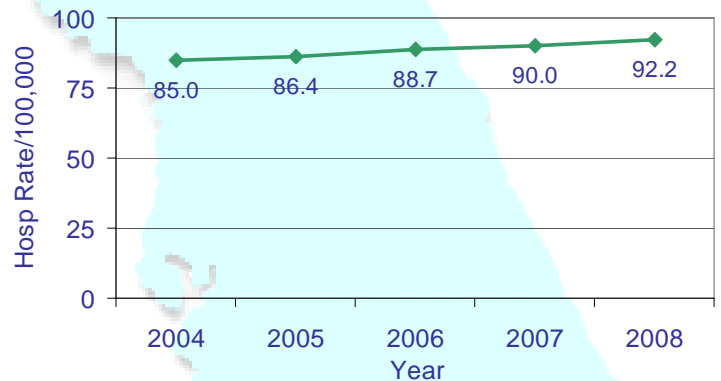
AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2008, traumatic brain injuries were related to 3,670 deaths. In addition, there were another 17,341 hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008



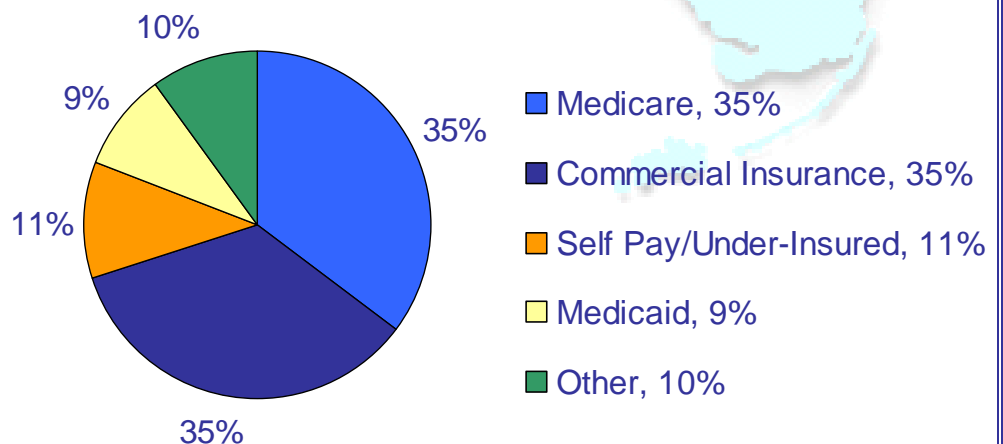
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations was \$31,384; total charges exceeded \$1 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 35% of the admissions; Commercial Insurance, 35%.

Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$31,384
Total Admission Charges
> \$1 billion

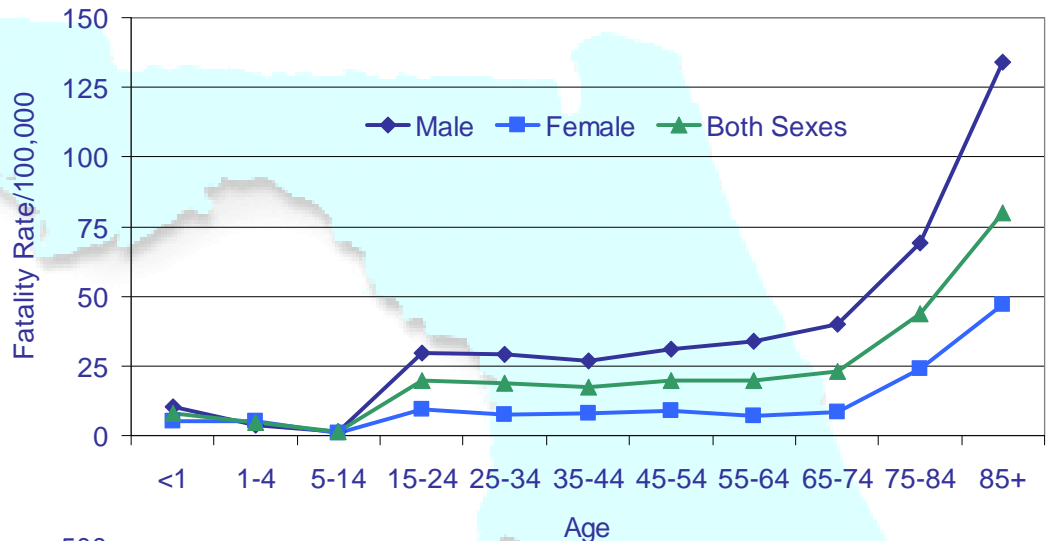


WHO IS INJURED?

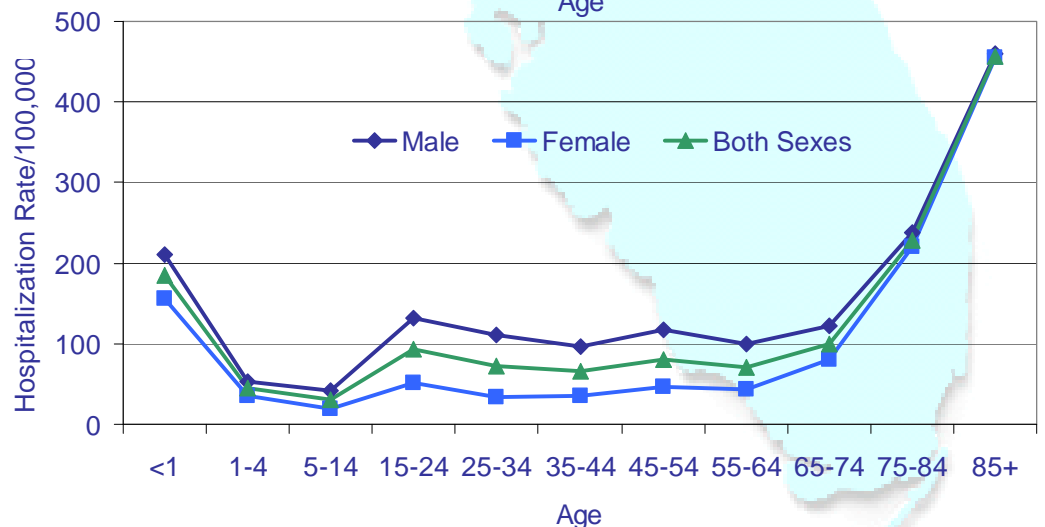
In 2008:

- Residents ages 55 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, 2008



Non-Fatal TBI Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 75% of TBI deaths, and 62% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 25% of deaths, and 38% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 84% of TBI deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

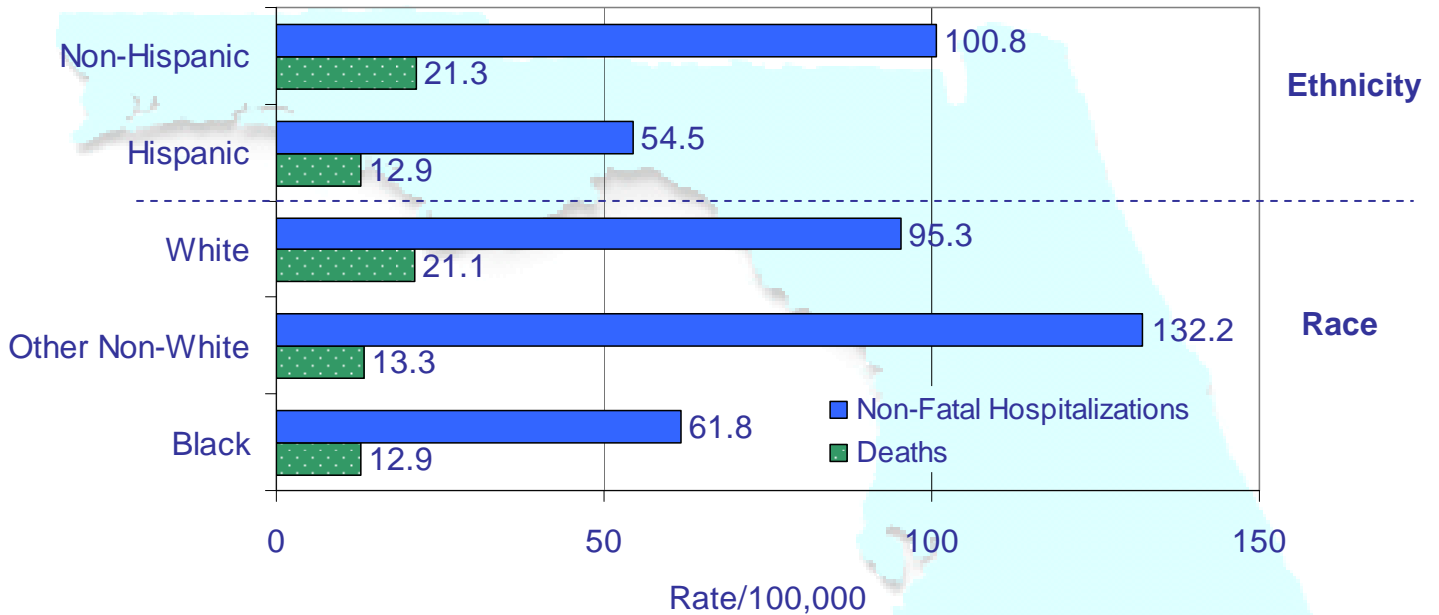
Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	916	2,753	3,198	399	71	3,670
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	6,663	10,677	14,469	1,917	706	17,341

In 2008:

- 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, 2008

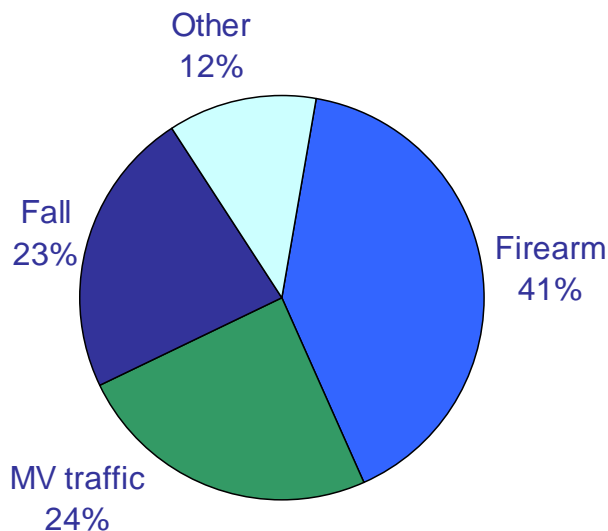


TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY CAUSES:

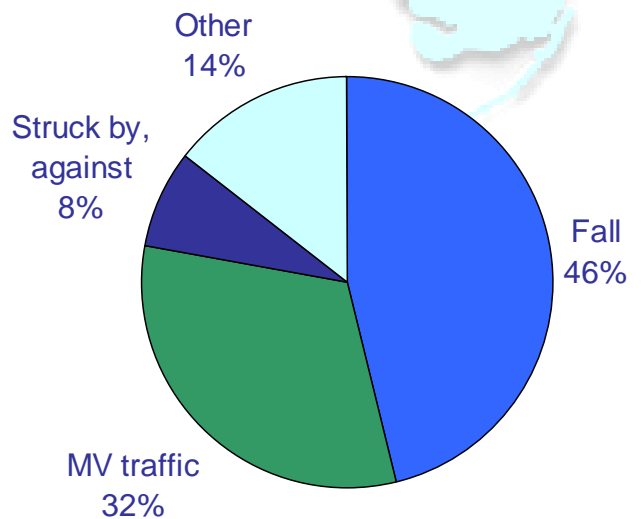
In 2008:

- 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, 2008



Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2008

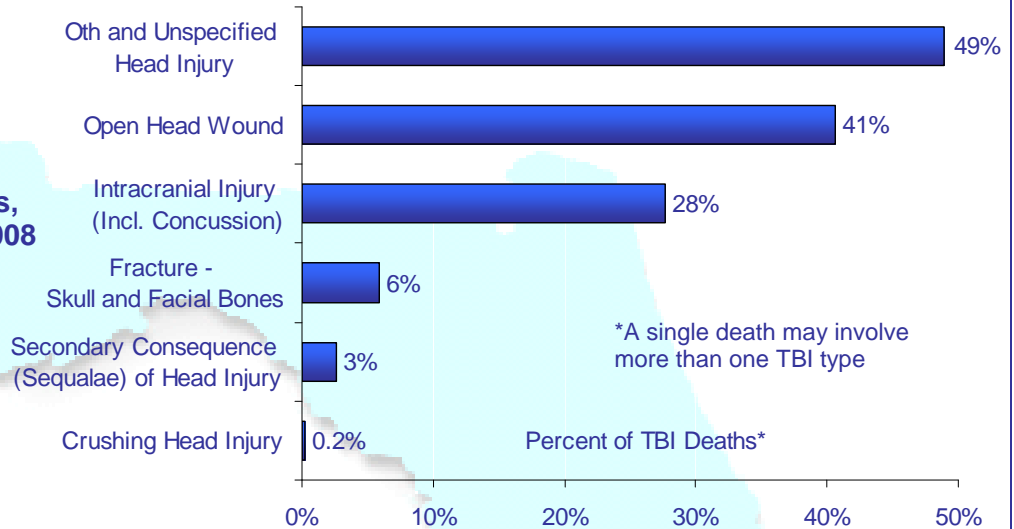


TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TYPES:

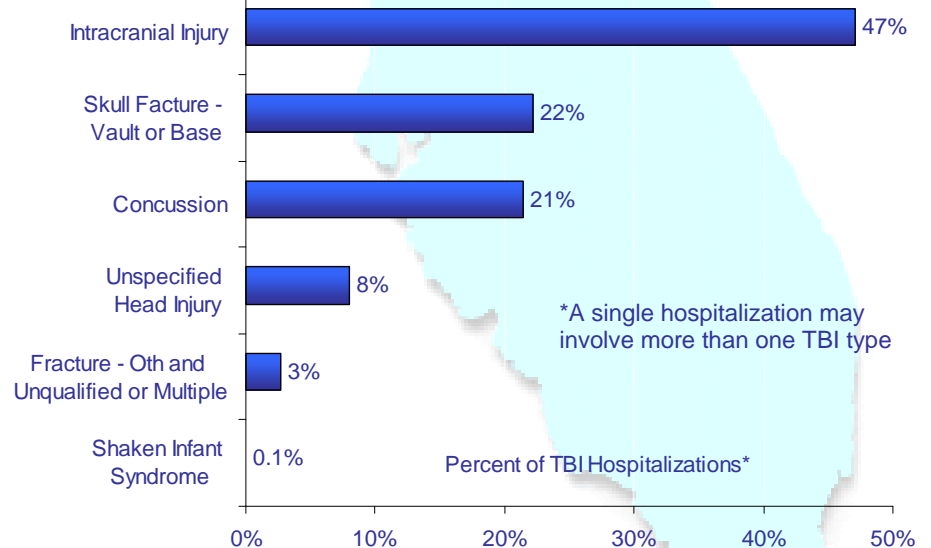
In 2008:

- 41% of TBI deaths involved an open head wound and 28% involved an intracranial injury.
- 47% of hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries involved an intracranial injury other than a concussion, 21% involved a concussion.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Type, Florida Resident, 2008



Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Type, Florida Residents, 2008



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/demo/BrainSC/>

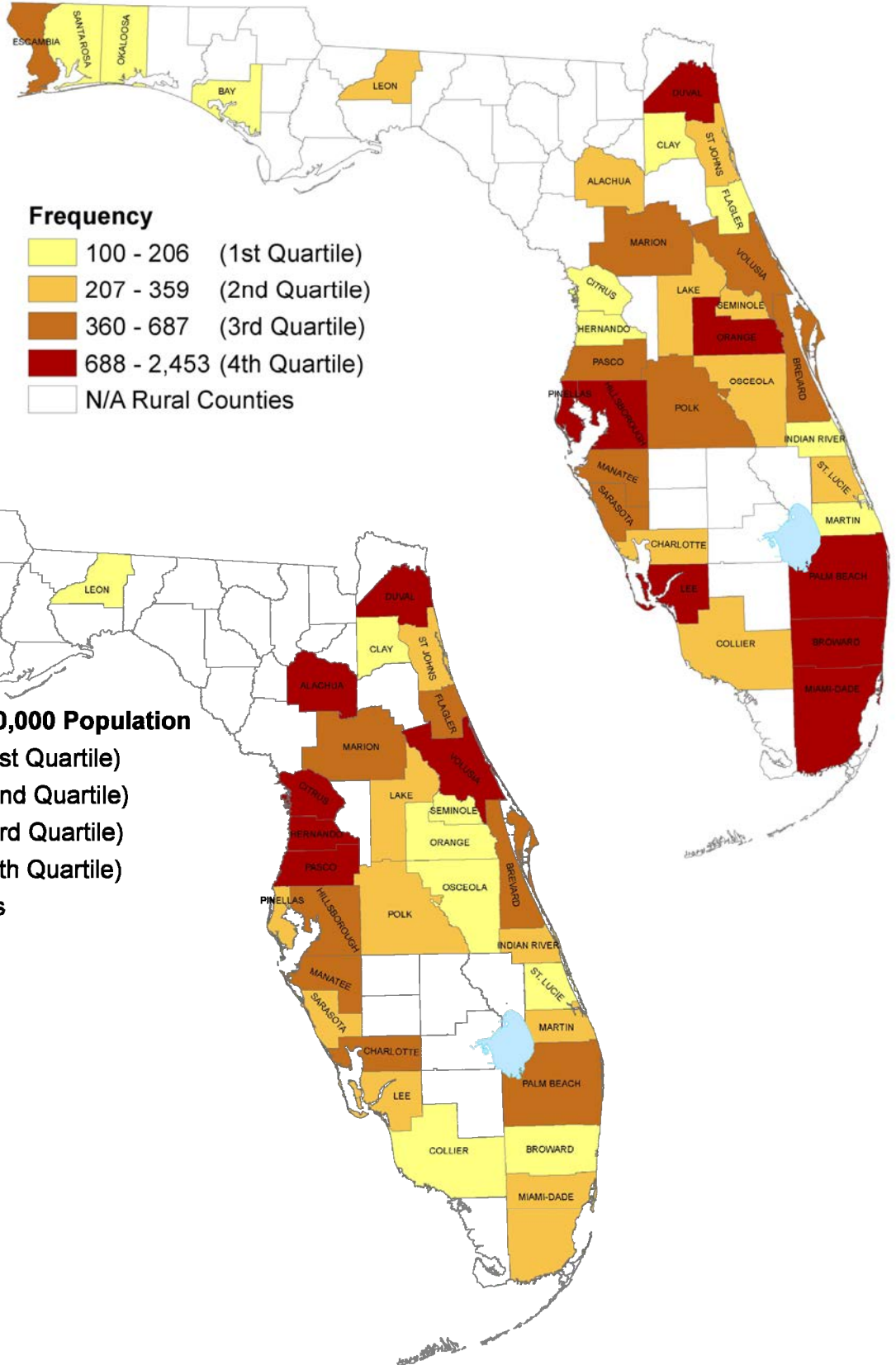
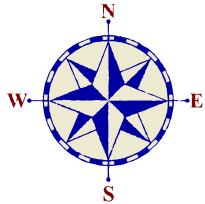
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

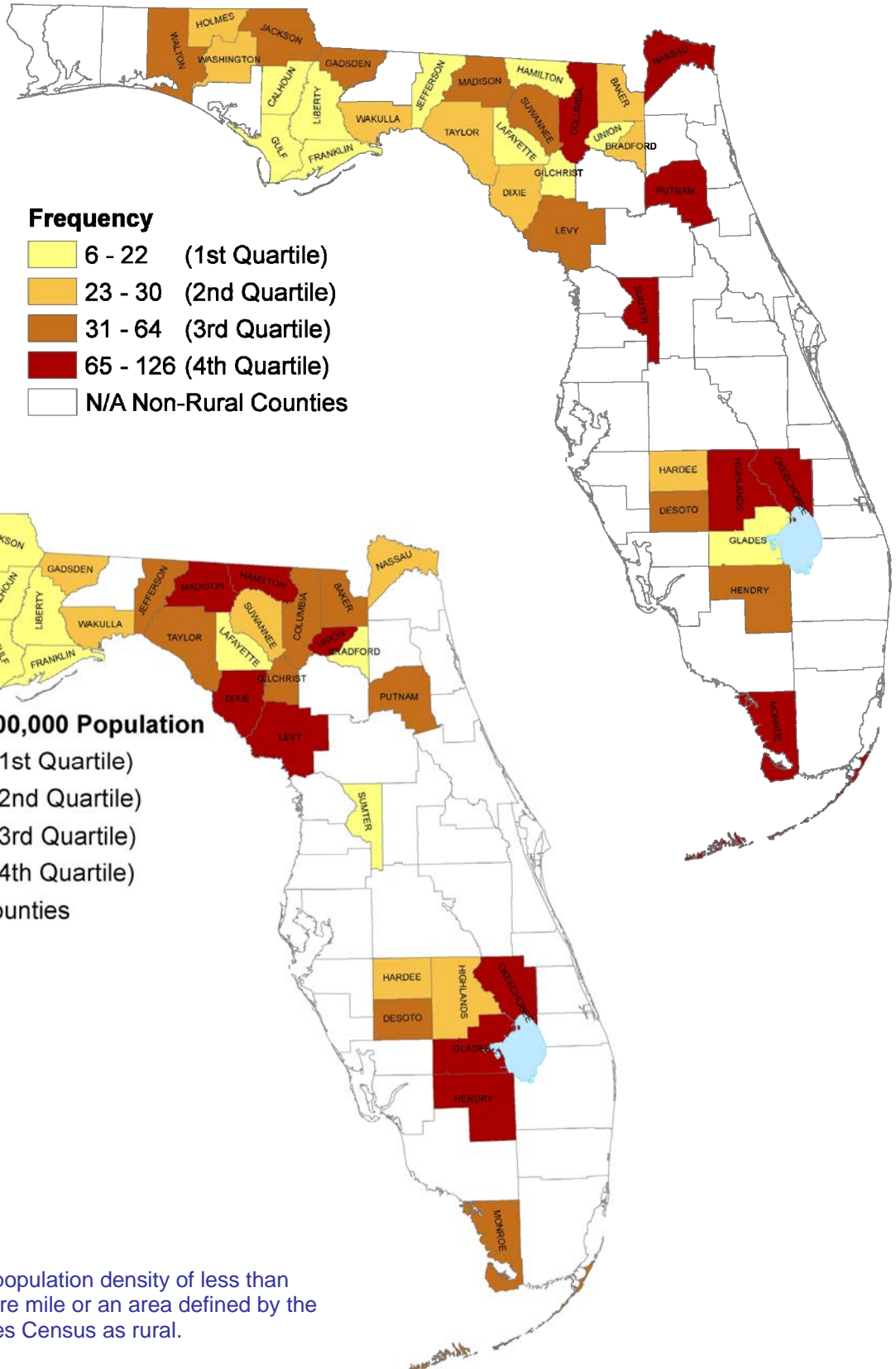
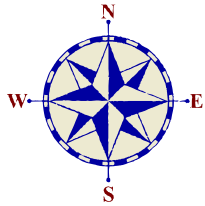
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



*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.

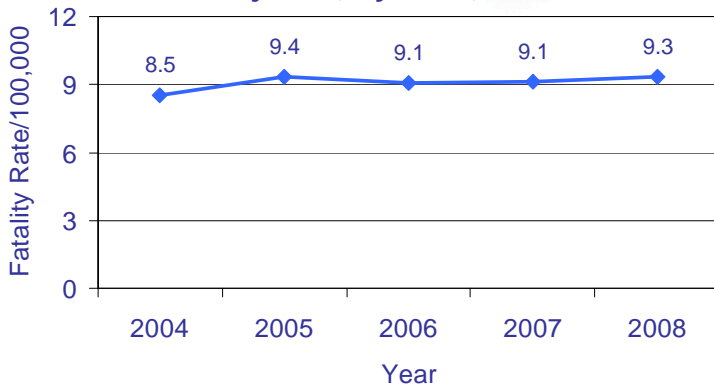


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FALLS

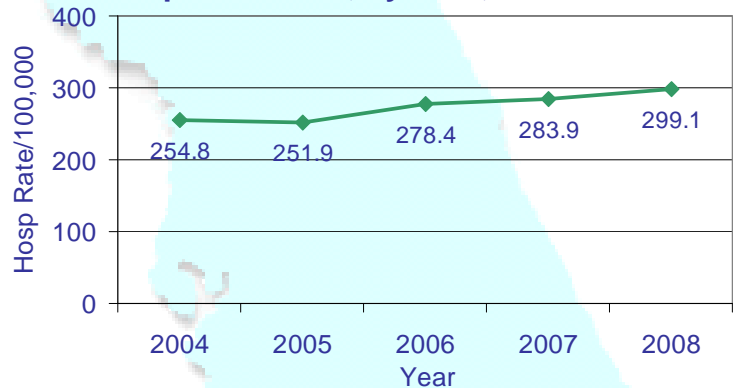
AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2008, 1,755 residents were fatally injured in a fall; there were an additional 56,274 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries. Nearly three-quarters of these injuries were among residents ages 65 years and older.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008



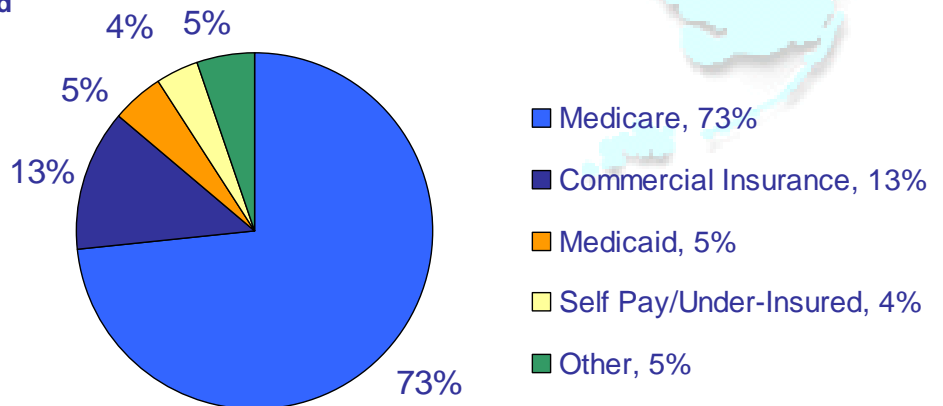
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations was \$34,615; total charges exceeded \$2.4 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, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$34,615
Total Admission Charges
> \$2.4 billion

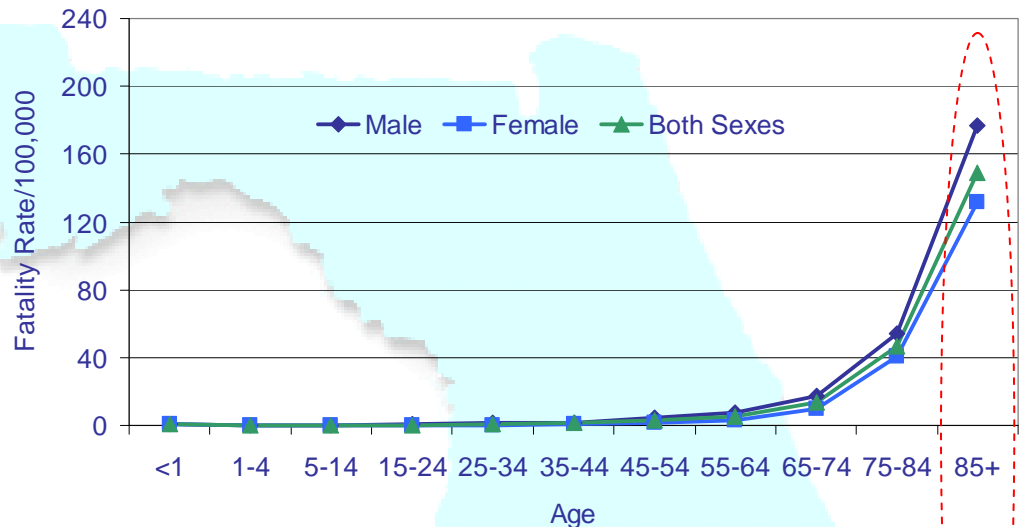


WHO IS INJURED?

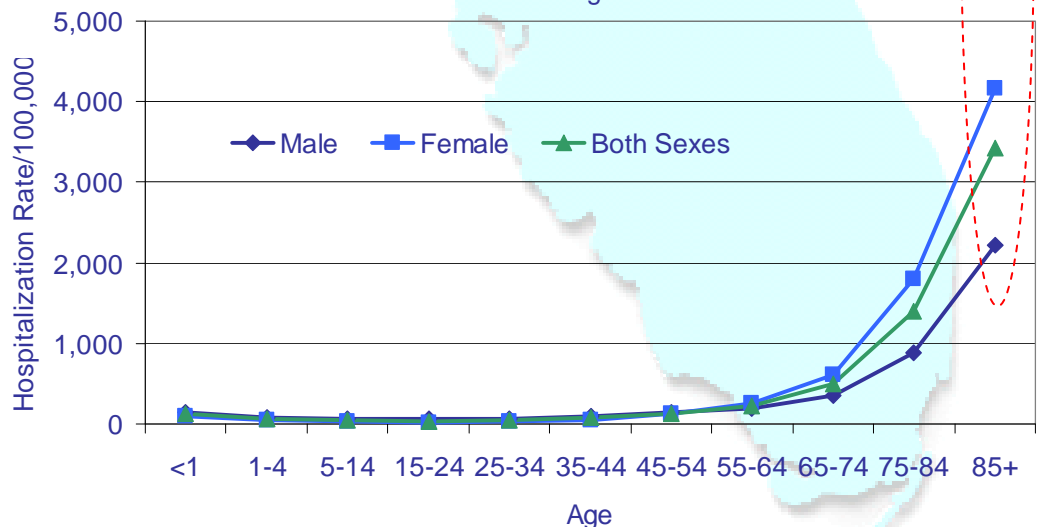
In 2008:

- Males of every age group had a higher rate of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries than their female counterparts.
- After age 64, females had higher rates of non-fatal hospitalizations than their males counterparts.
- Residents over 84 years of age had the highest rates of both fatal unintentional fall-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 52% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths, but only 34% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 48% of deaths, and 66% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 90% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 5%, and Other Non-Whites 4%.

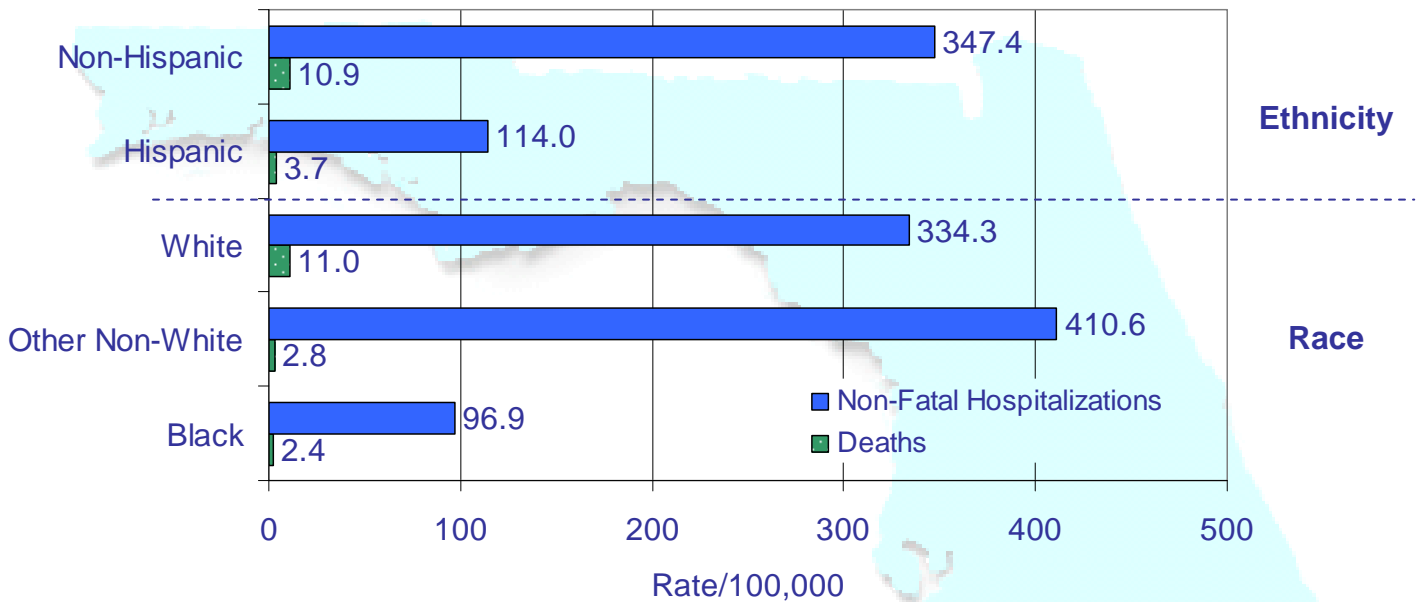
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	834	921	1,664	76	15	1,755
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	36,923	19,351	50,738	3,006	2,193	56,274

In 2008:

- 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 of both fall-related injury rates.

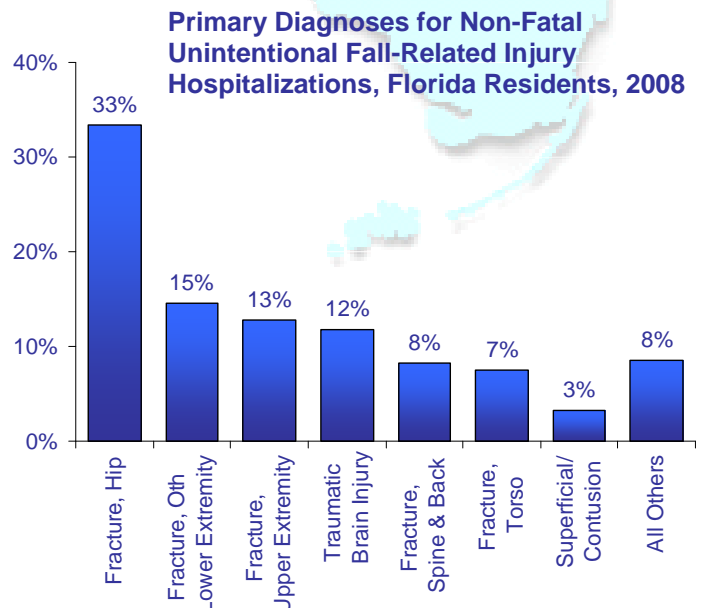
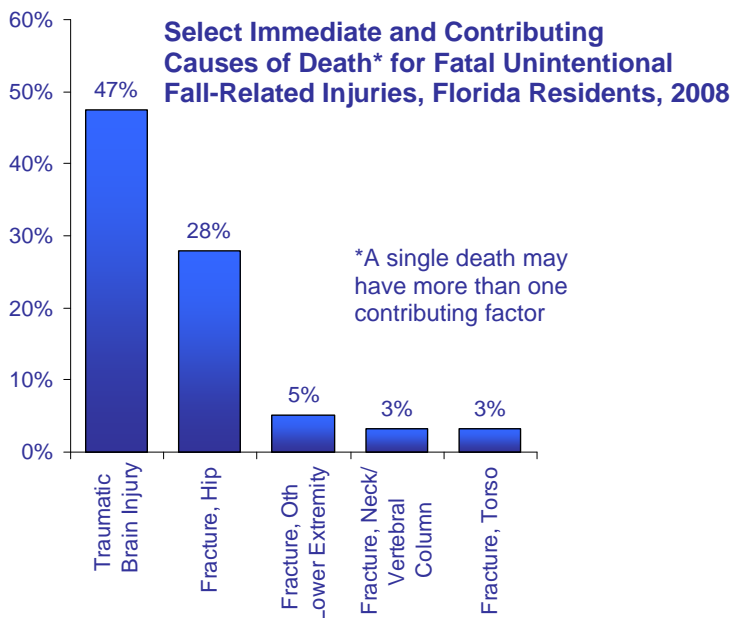
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2008



MOST COMMON INJURIES FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS:

In 2008:

- Hip fractures were related to 28% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 33% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.
- Traumatic brain injuries were related to 47% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 12% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.



PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF FALL:

In 2008:

- About 74% of unintentional fall-related injuries occurred within or around a place of residence like a house or residential institution.
- The most common fatal falls were same-level falls which includes: slips, trips, and stumbles. Falls from wheelchairs, beds, 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 beds were also common.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, 2008

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

W01 Slip, Trip, Stumble – 31	W11 Ladder – 24
W02 Ice skates, skis, roller-skates, skateboards – <5	W12 Scaffolding – 4
W03 Collision with, or push by, other person – <5	W13 Building – 21
W04 While carried/supported by other person – 6	W14 Tree – 2
W05 Wheelchair – 31	W15 Cliff – <5
W06 Bed – 39	W16 Jump or dive into water – <5
W07 Chair – 14	W17 Other fall, one level to another – 28
W08 Other furniture – <5	W18 Other fall, same level – 802
W10 Stairs, Steps – 47	W19 Unspecified – 692

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, 2008

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E880 Escalator – 15	E884.6 Commode – 249
E880.1 Sidewalk curb – 171	E884.9 Other fall – one level to another - 1,876
E880.9 Stairs, Steps – 1,510	E885.0 Non-motorized Scooter - 68
E881.0 Ladder – 1,696	E885.1 Roller-Skates – 149
E881.1 Scaffolding – 93	E885.2 Skateboard – 238
E882 Building – 541	E885.3 Skis – 23
E883.0 Dive or jump into water – 62	E885.4 Snowboard – 7
E883.2 Storm drain or manhole – <5	E885.9 Other Slip, Trip, Stumble – 22,773
E883.9 Other hole/opening – 60	E886.0 Collision with person in sports – 160
E884.0 Playground equipment – 343	E886.9 Oth/Unspec collisions with person – 119
E884.1 Cliff – <5	E888.0 Fall and strike sharp object – 181
E884.2 Chair – 895	E888.1 Fall and strike against other object – 877
E884.3 Wheelchair – 745	E888.8 Other fall – 3,637
E884.4 Bed – 1,688	E888.9 Unspecified fall – 17,911
E884.5 Other furniture – 180	

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

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

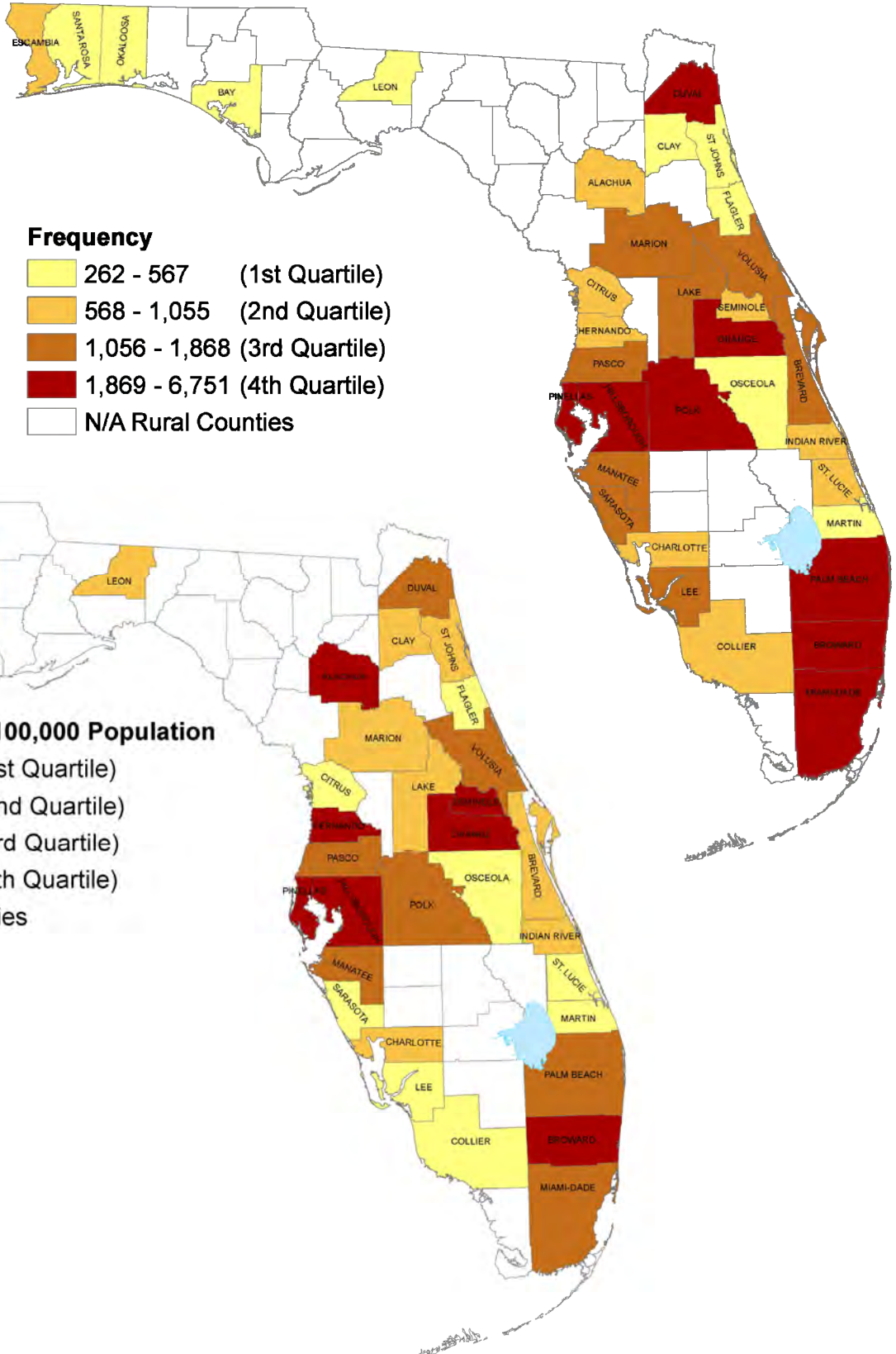
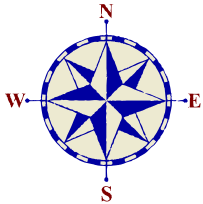
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

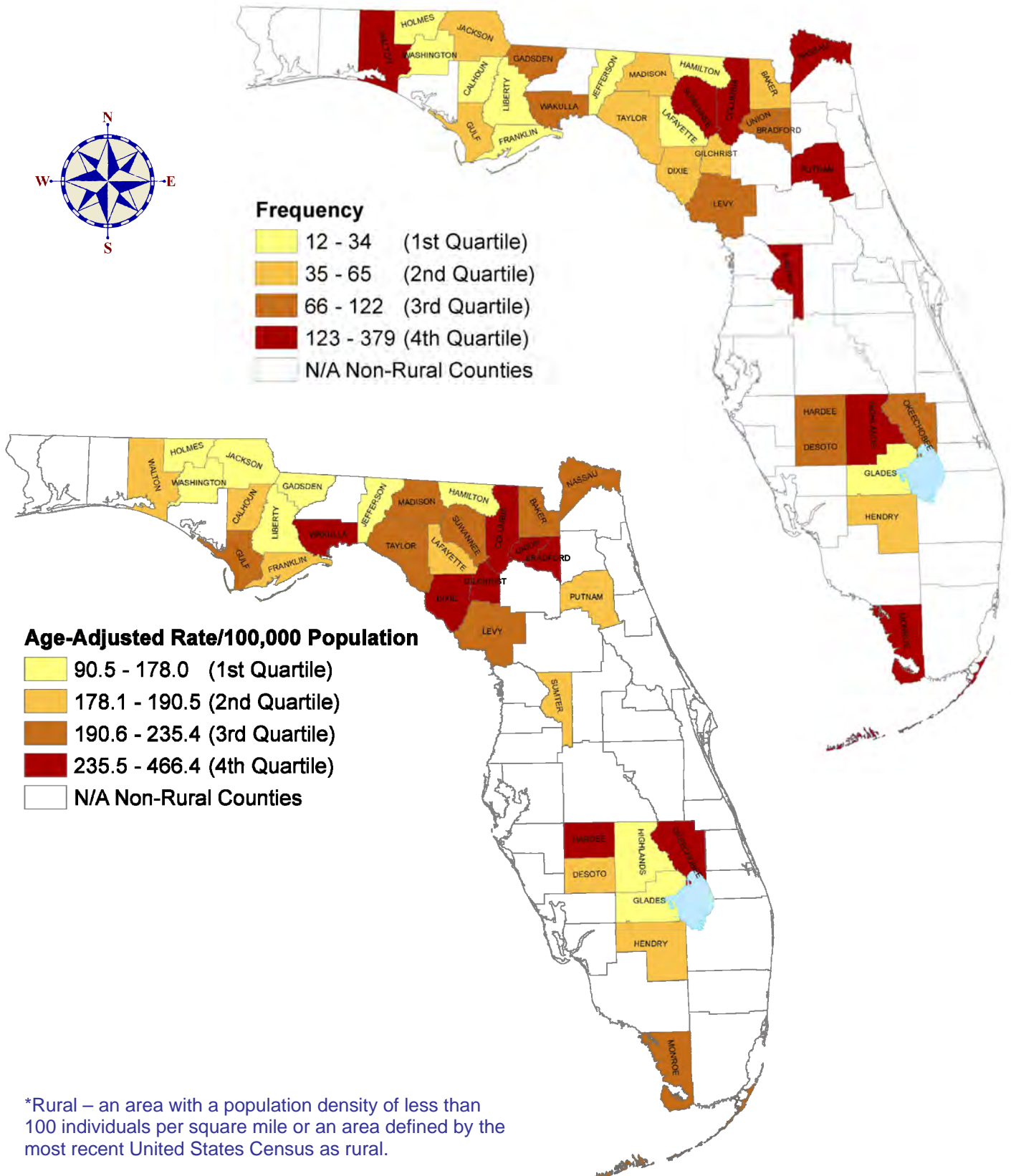
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



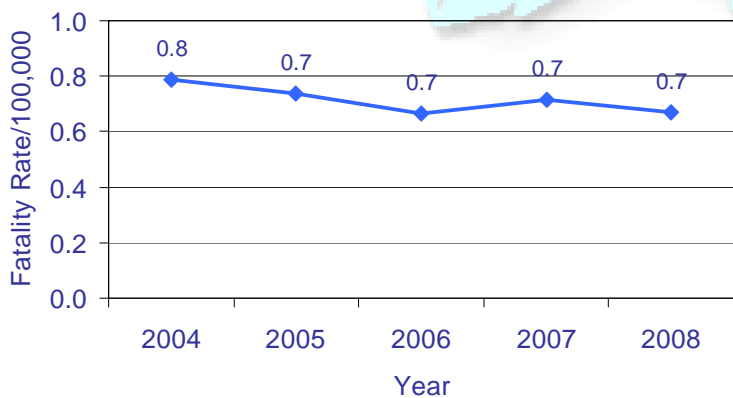


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FIRES

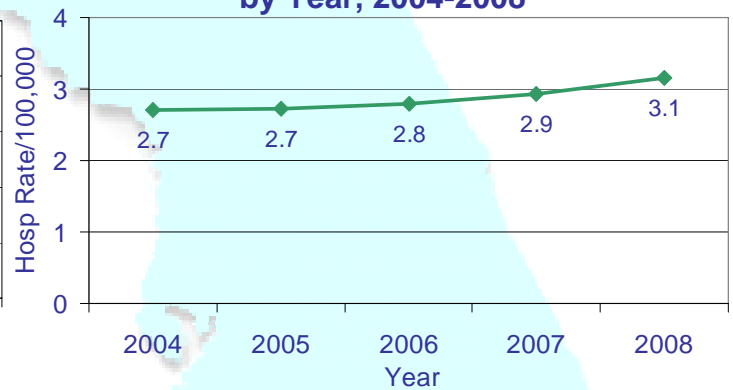
AT A GLANCE:

- Unintentional fire-related injuries are those occurring from exposure to smoke, fire, or flames and can include burns, poisonings, smoke inhalation, and others.
- In 2008, 126 Florida residents died from unintentional fire-related injuries; there were an additional 592 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008



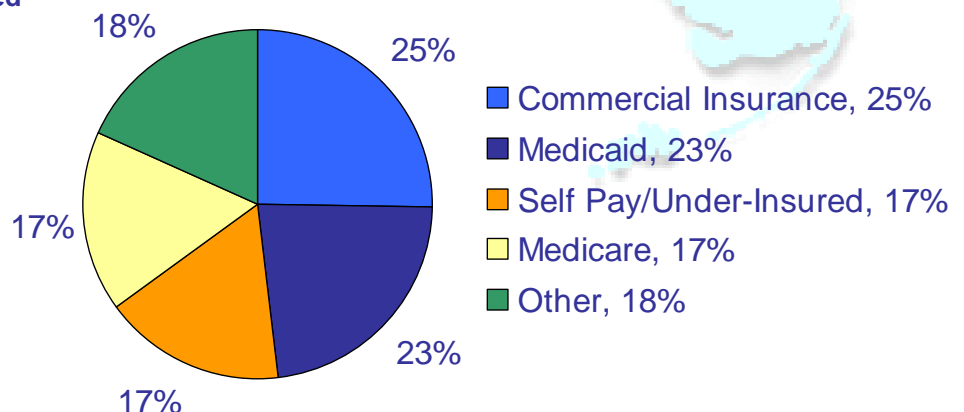
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations was \$23,244; total charges exceeded \$41 million. The median length of stay was four days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 25% of these hospitalizations; Medicaid was responsible for 23%.

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$23,244
Total Admission Charges
> \$41 million

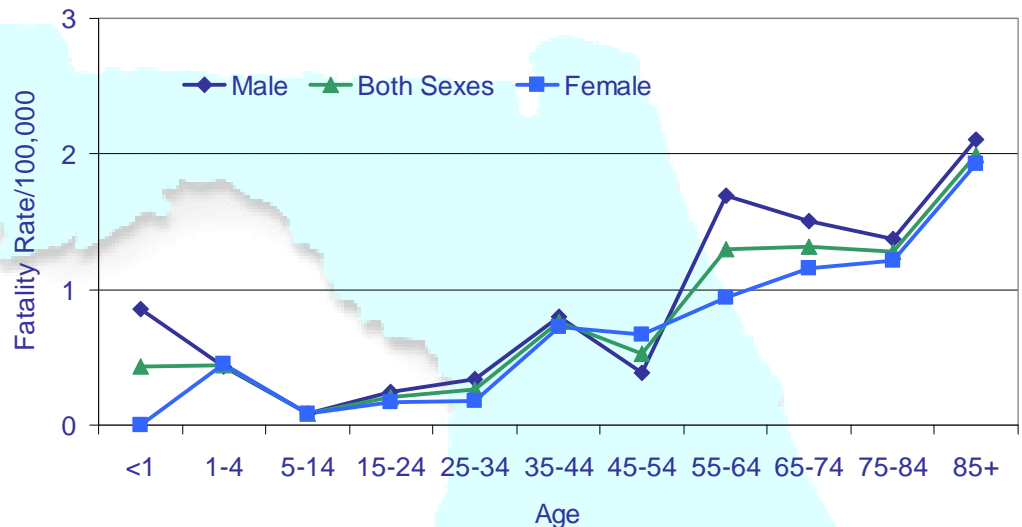


WHO IS INJURED?

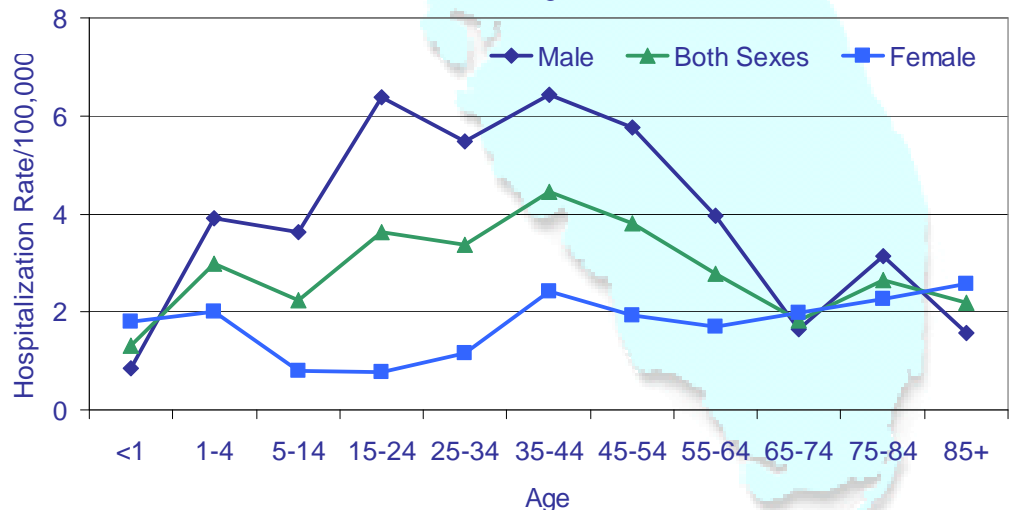
In 2008:

- The youngest and oldest age groups had the some of the highest rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Residents ages 35-44 had the highest hospitalization rate for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Overall, the non-fatal hospitalization rate among males was 2.9 times higher than among females. The overall male and female fatality rates were very similar.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 52% of unintentional fire-related injury deaths and 73% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 48% of deaths and 27% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 79% of unintentional fire-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined; Blacks accounted for 18% and Other Non-Whites 3%.

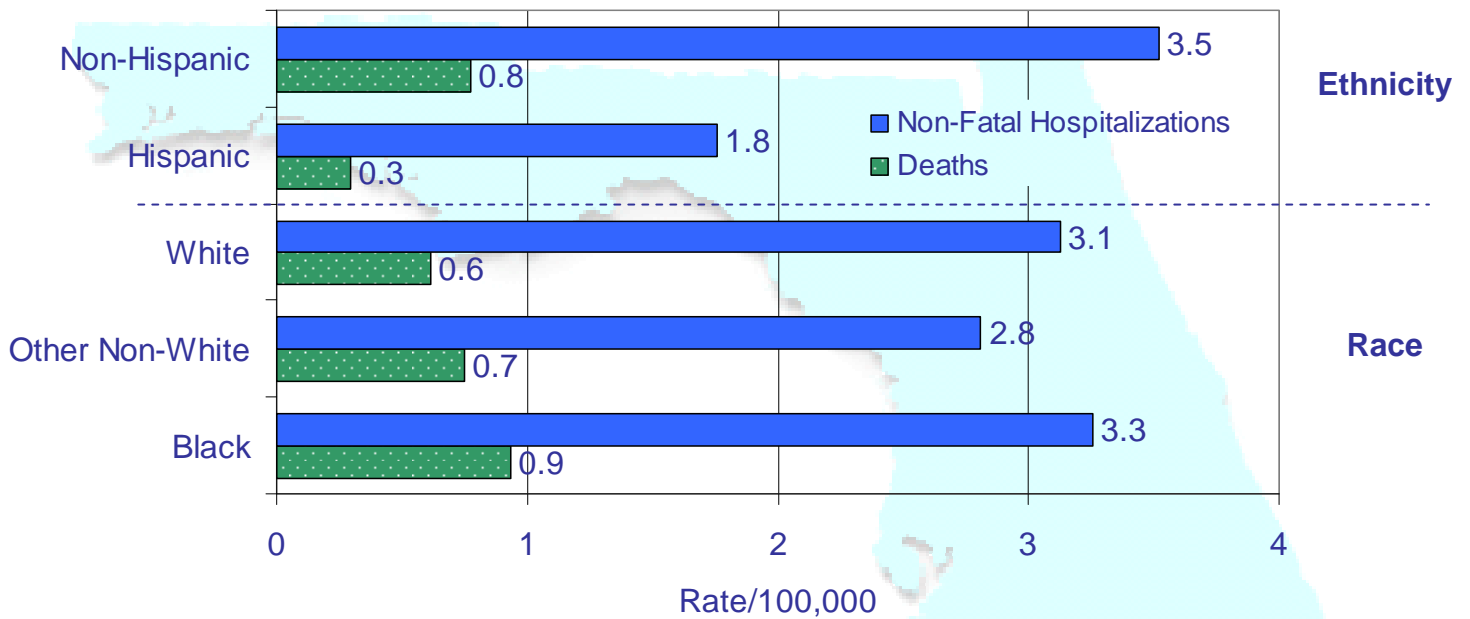
Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	60	66	93	29	4	126
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	158	434	475	101	15	592

In 2008:

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

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

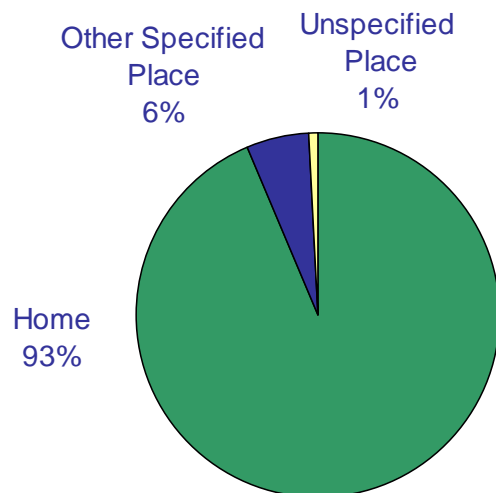


PLACE OF OCCURENCE:

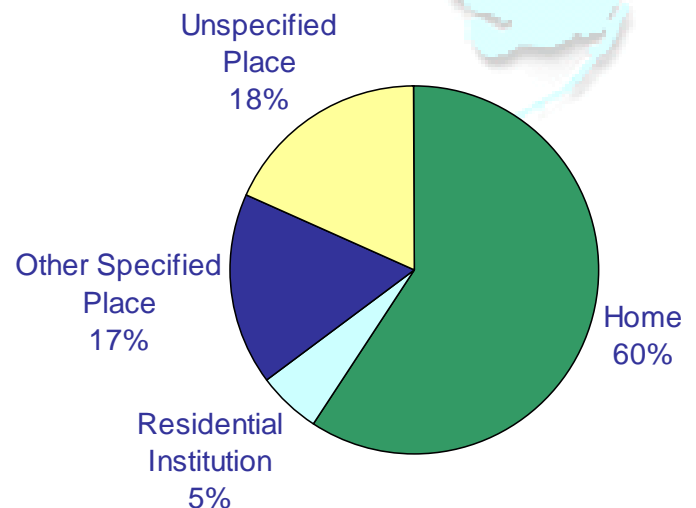
In 2008, **when coded** (98% of fatal records, 56% of non-fatal records):

- 93% of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and 60% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2008

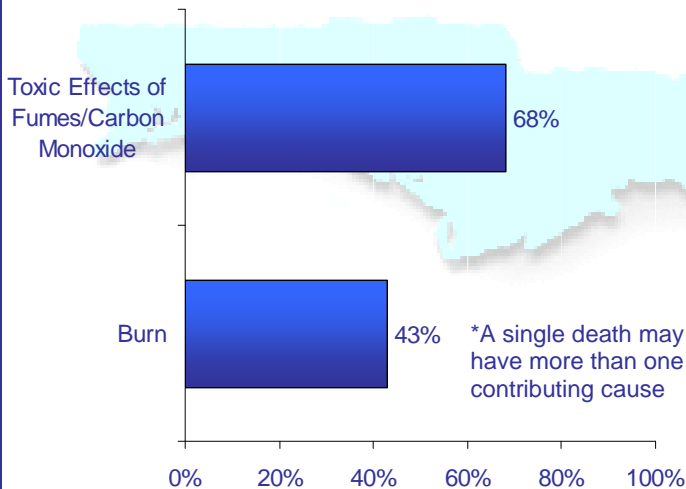


MOST COMMON UNINTENTIONAL FIRE-RELATED INJURIES:

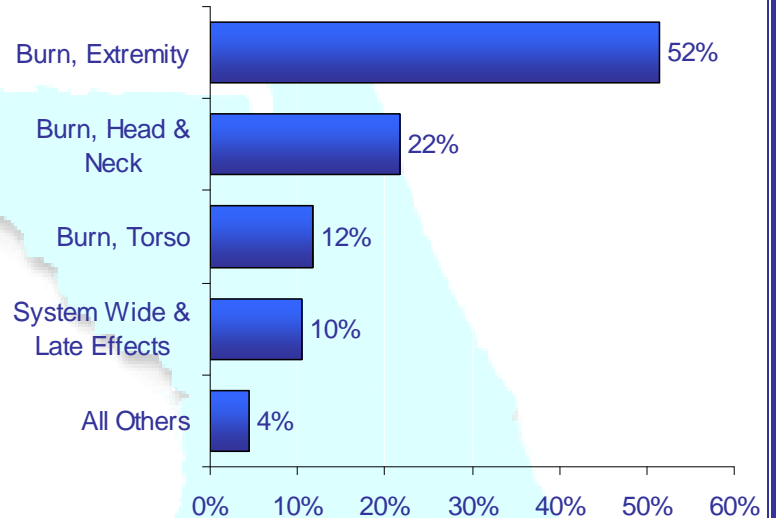
In 2008:

- 68% 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 52% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations.

Select Immediate & Contributing Causes of Death* for Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, Florida Residents, 2008



Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2008



TYPE OF FIRE:

Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2008

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

X00 Uncontrolled fire in bldg/struc – 102	X05 Ignition/melting of nightwear – <5
X01 Uncontrolled fire not in bldg/struc – 2	X06 Ignition/melting of other apparel – 2
X03 Controlled fire in bldg/struc – <5	X08 Other specified smoke, fire, flame – 2
X04 Ignition of highly flammable material – 6	X09 Unspecified smoke, fire, flame – 10

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2008

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E890 Conflagration in private dwelling - 90	E895 Controlled fire in private dwelling - 25
E891 Conflagration in oth/unspec bldg/struc - 25	E896 Controlled fire in oth/unspec bldg/struc - 2
E892 Conflagration not in bldg/structure - 35	E897 Controlled fire not in bldg/struc - 67
E893 Ignition of clothing - 24	E898 Other specified fire, flame - 36
E894 Ignition of highly flammable material - 233	E899 Unspecified fire - 55

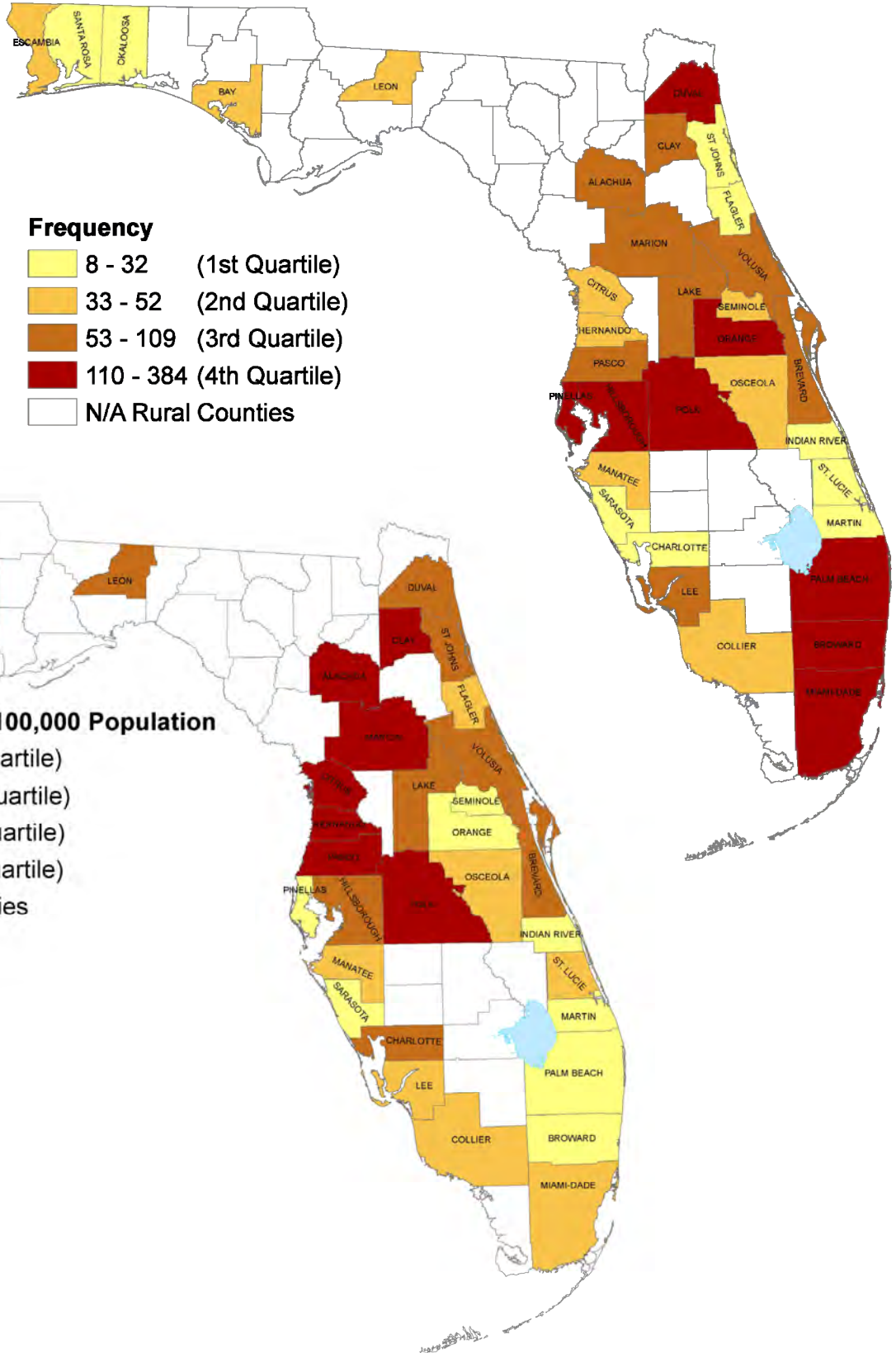
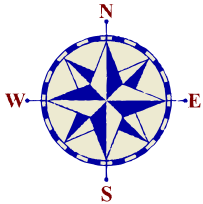
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

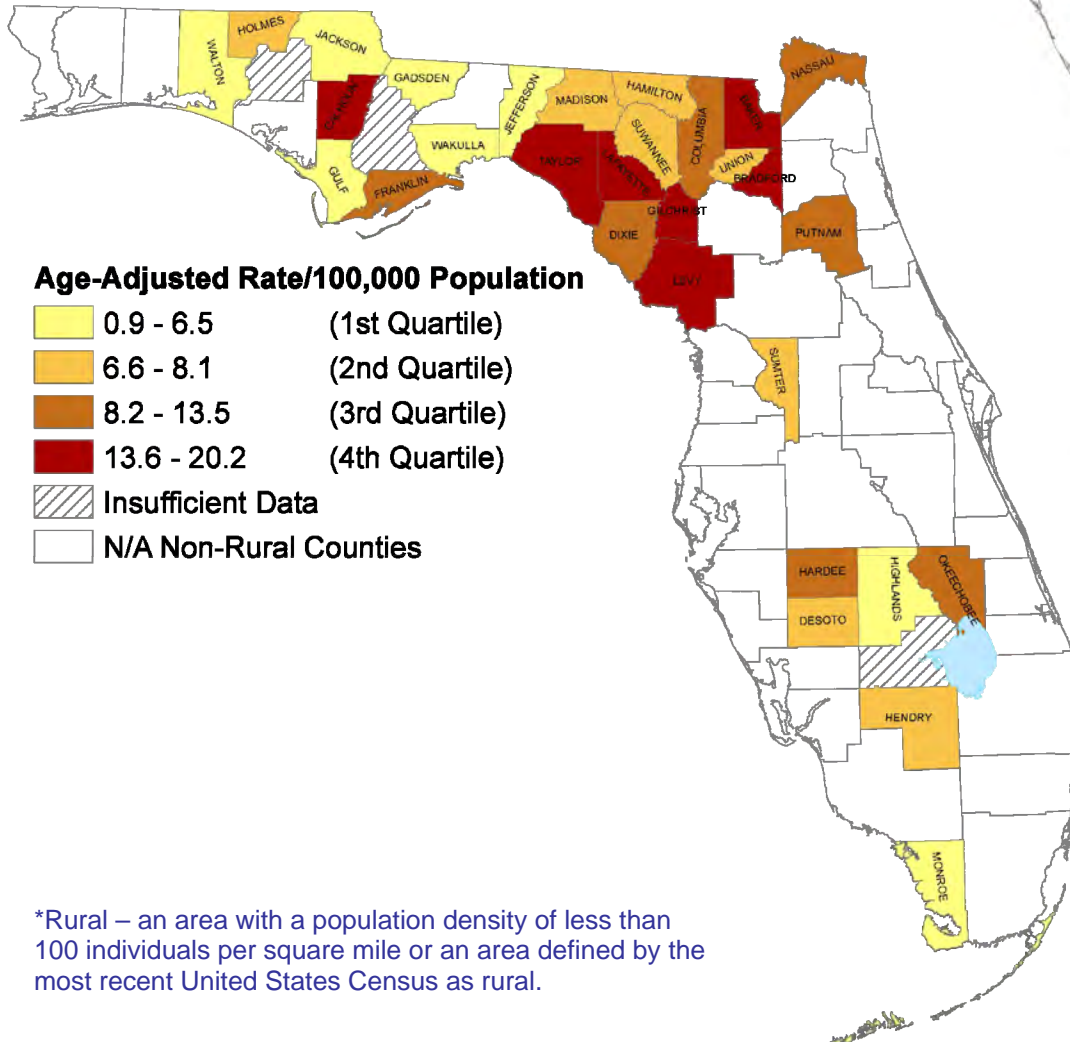
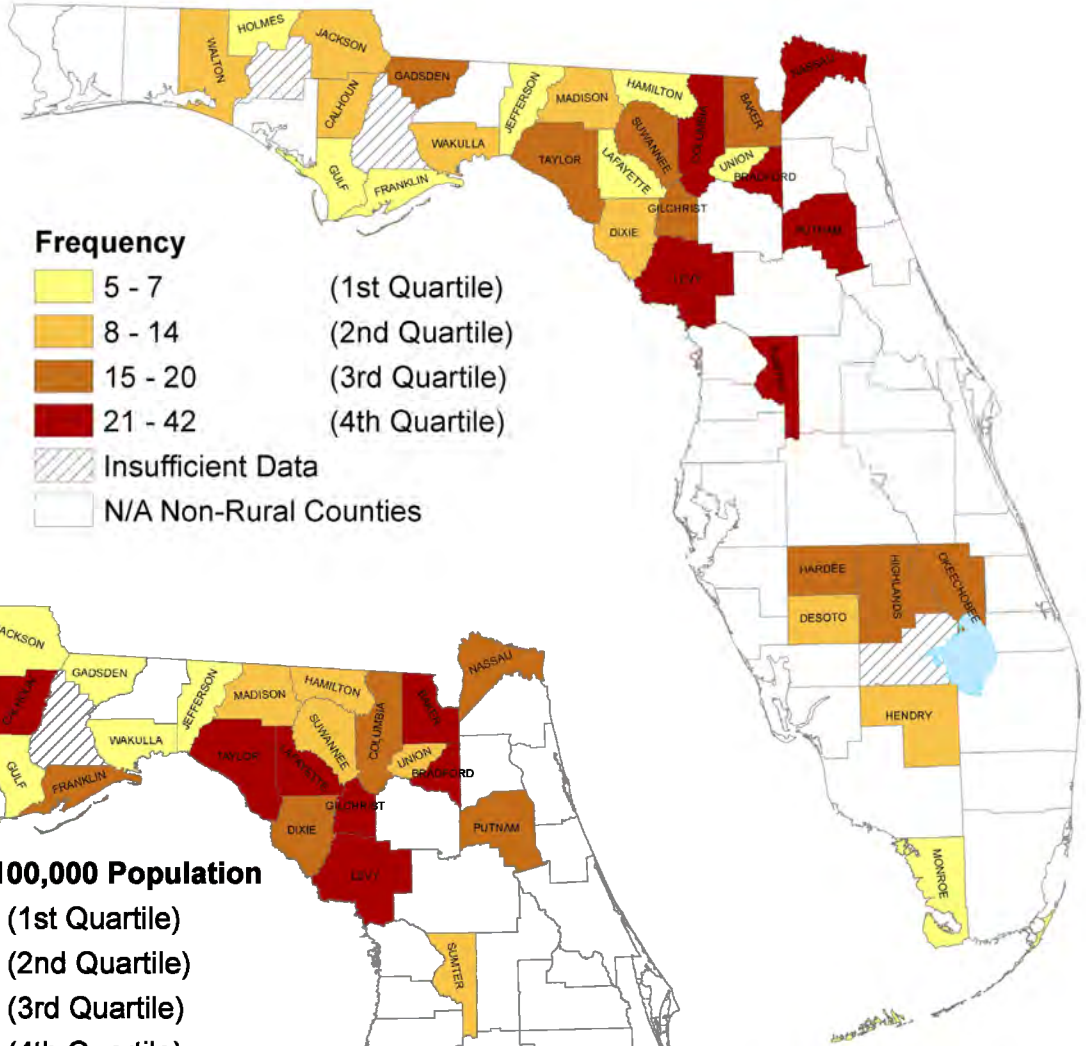
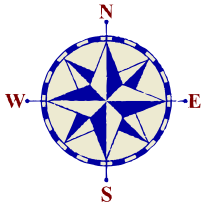
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2004-2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fire-Related Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2004-2008



*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.

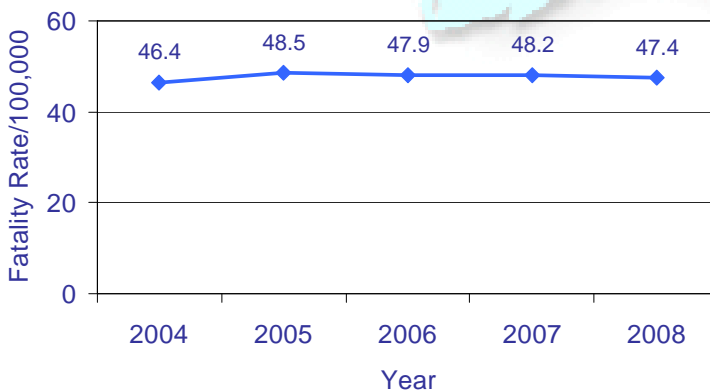


FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

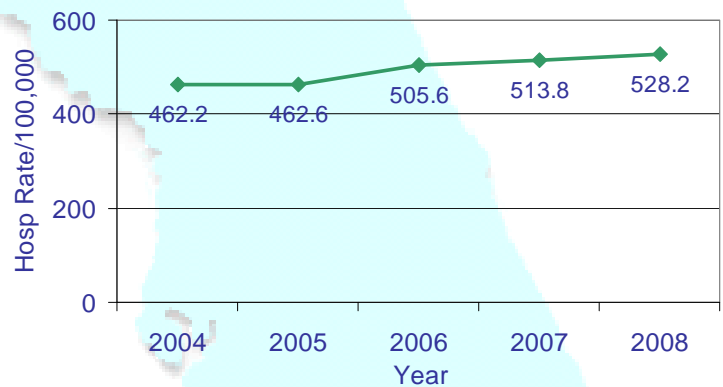
AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2008, 8,918 Florida residents died from unintentional injuries; there were another 99,365 hospitalizations for non-fatal unintentional injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Injuries,
by Year, 2004-2008**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008**



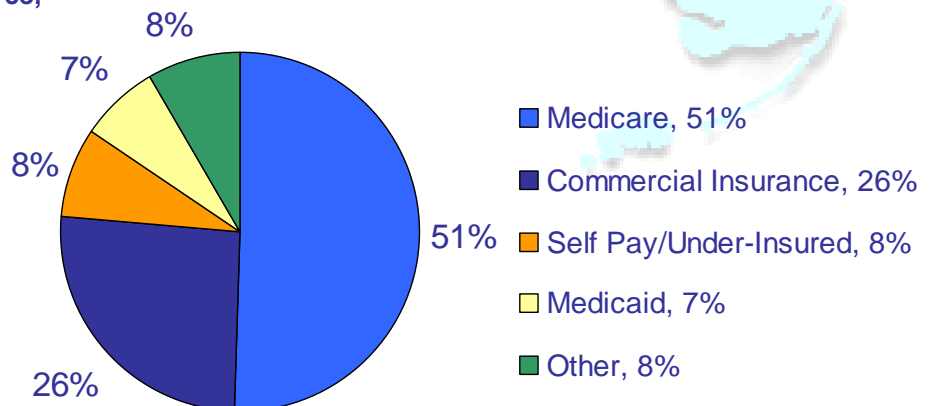
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations was \$31,644; total charges exceeded \$4.6 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Medicare was the payer source for half of these hospitalizations (51%), commercial insurance covered 26%.

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalization
Admission Charges and Payer Source,
Florida Residents, 2008**

Median Admission Charge
\$31,644
Total Admission Charges
> \$4.6 billion

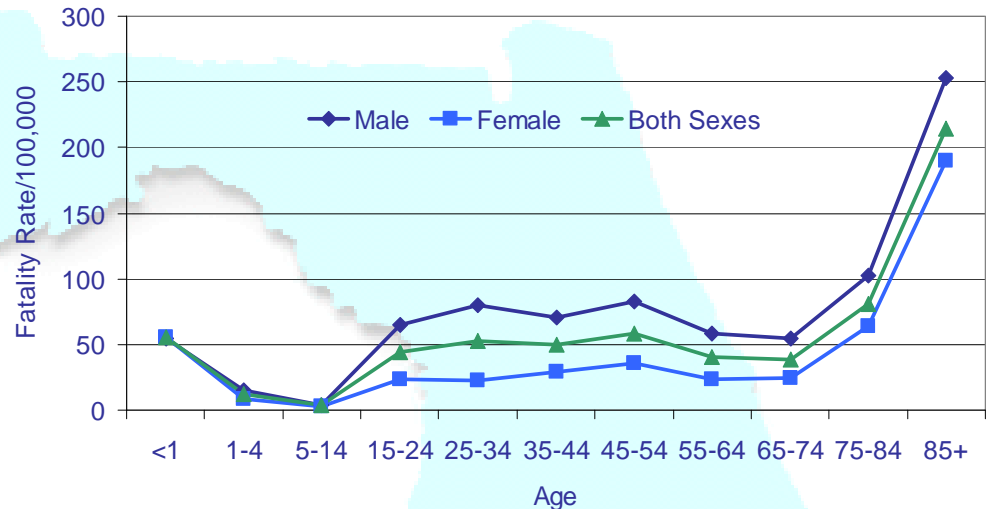


WHO IS INJURED?

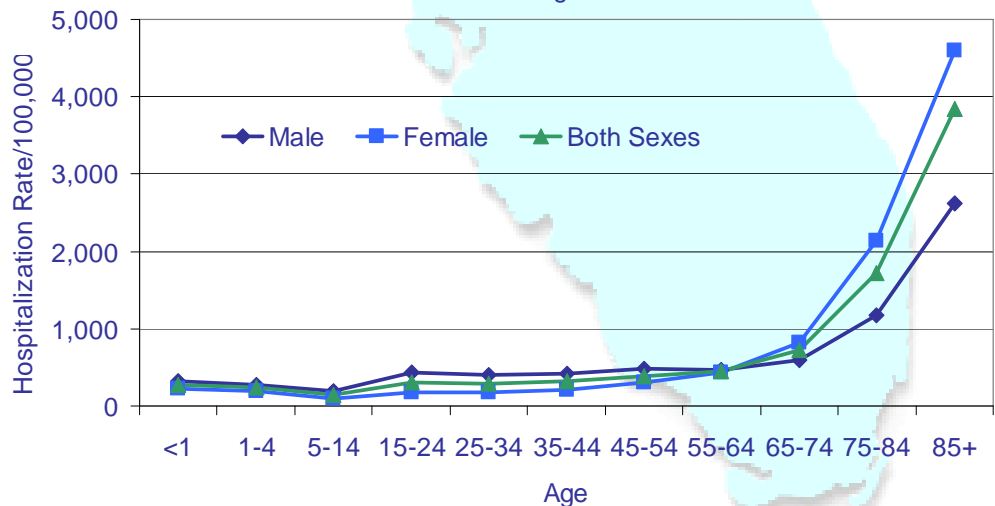
In 2008:

- Residents ages 85 years and older had the highest rate of fatal unintentional injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations.
- The fatality rate among males of every age group was higher than among their female counterparts and 2 times higher overall.
- The non-fatal hospitalization rate was higher among males under age 65 than among their female counterparts, but higher among females (65+) than among their male counterparts.

Fatal Unintentional Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 66% of unintentional injury deaths, but only 46% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 34% of deaths, but 54% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 86% of unintentional injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined; Blacks accounted for 9%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

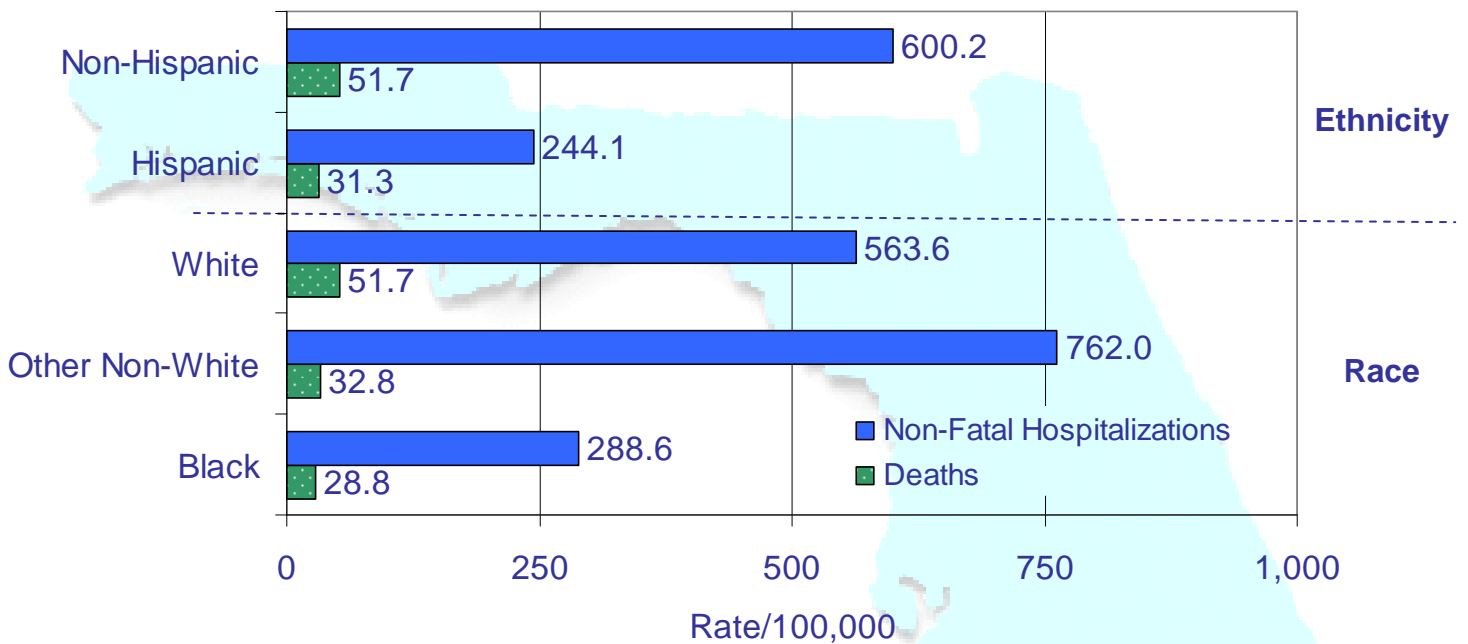
Fatal Unintentional Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	3,003	5,909	7,845	894	175	8,918
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	53,618	45,746	85,527	8,954	4,070	99,365

In 2008:

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

Fatal Unintentional Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

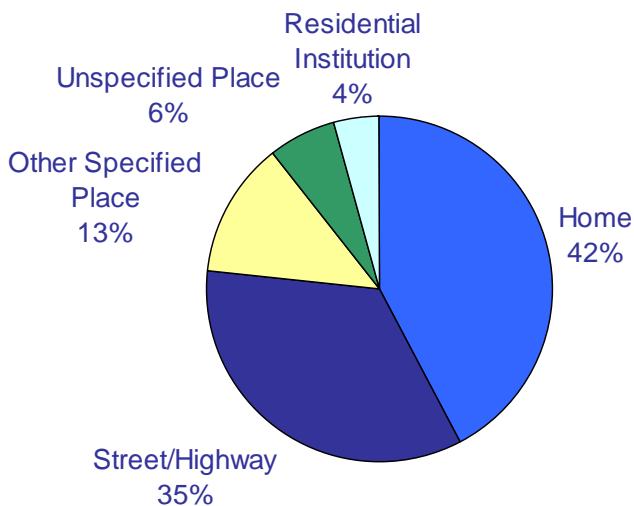


PLACE OF OCCURENCE:

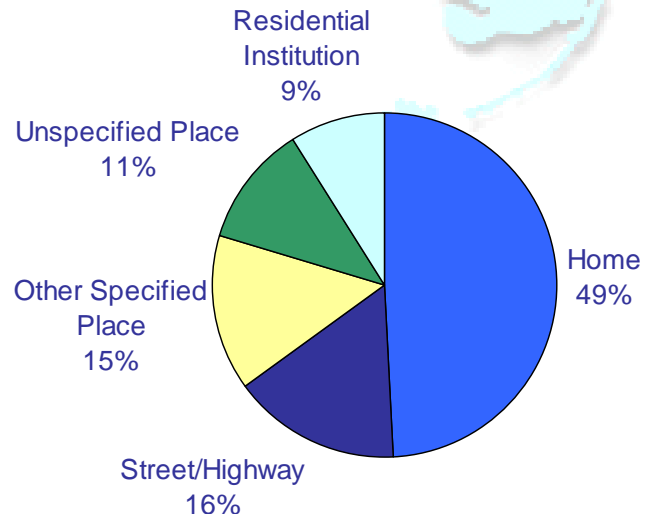
In 2008, **when coded** (92% of fatal records, 42% of non-fatal records):

- 42% of fatal unintentional injuries and 49% of non-fatal unintentional injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.
- 35% of fatal unintentional injuries and 16% of non-fatal unintentional injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred on a street or highway.

Fatal Unintentional Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2008

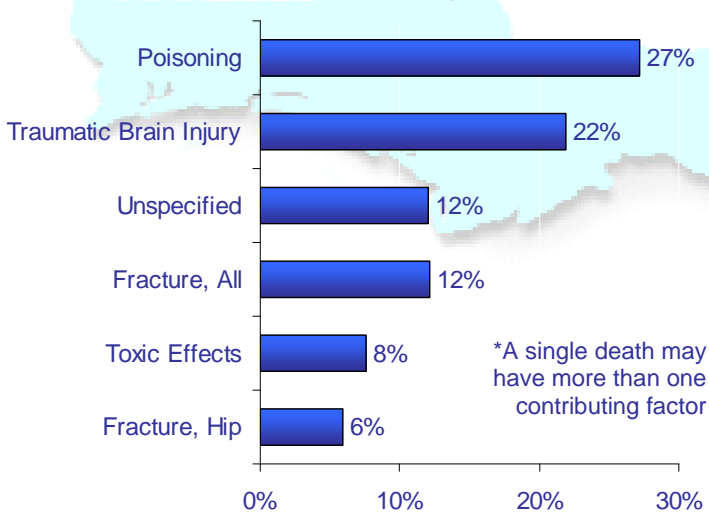


MOST COMMON UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES:

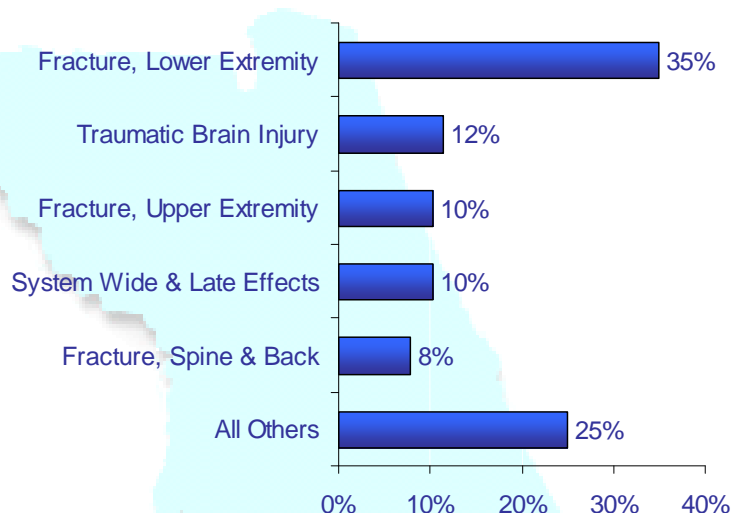
In 2008:

- 27% of fatal unintentional injuries were related to poisoning; 22% were related to a traumatic brain injury.
- 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, 2008



Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2008

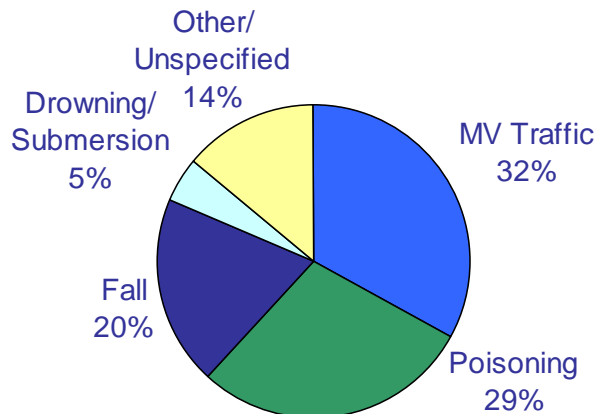


UNINTENTIONAL INJURY CAUSES:

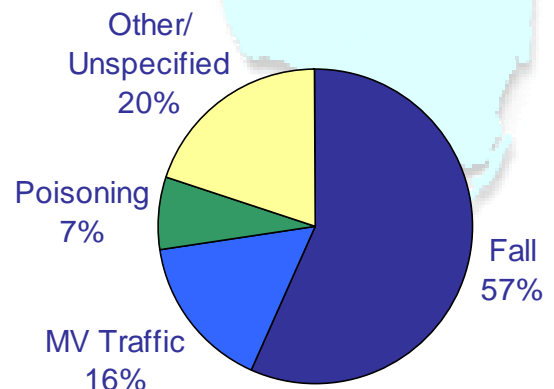
In 2008:

- 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, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2008



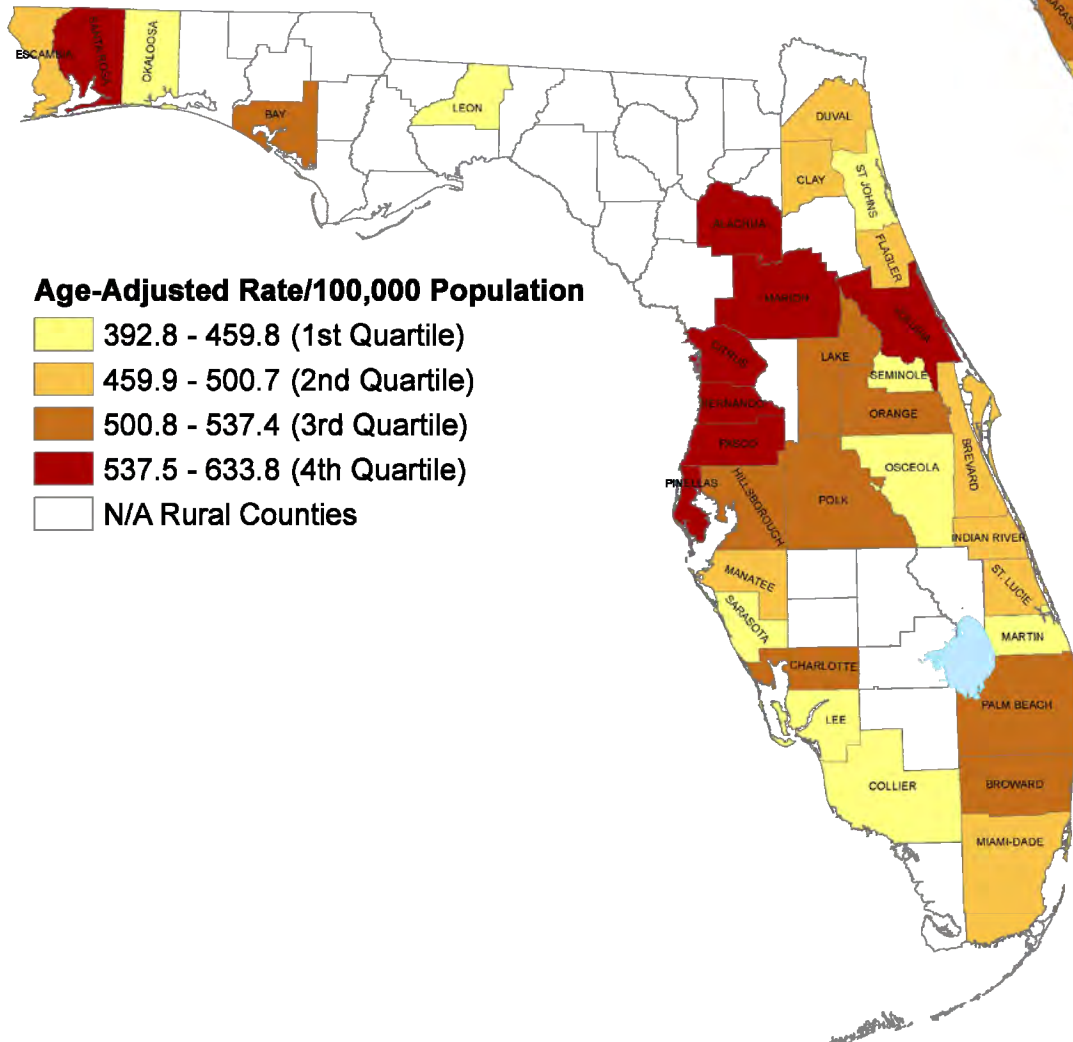
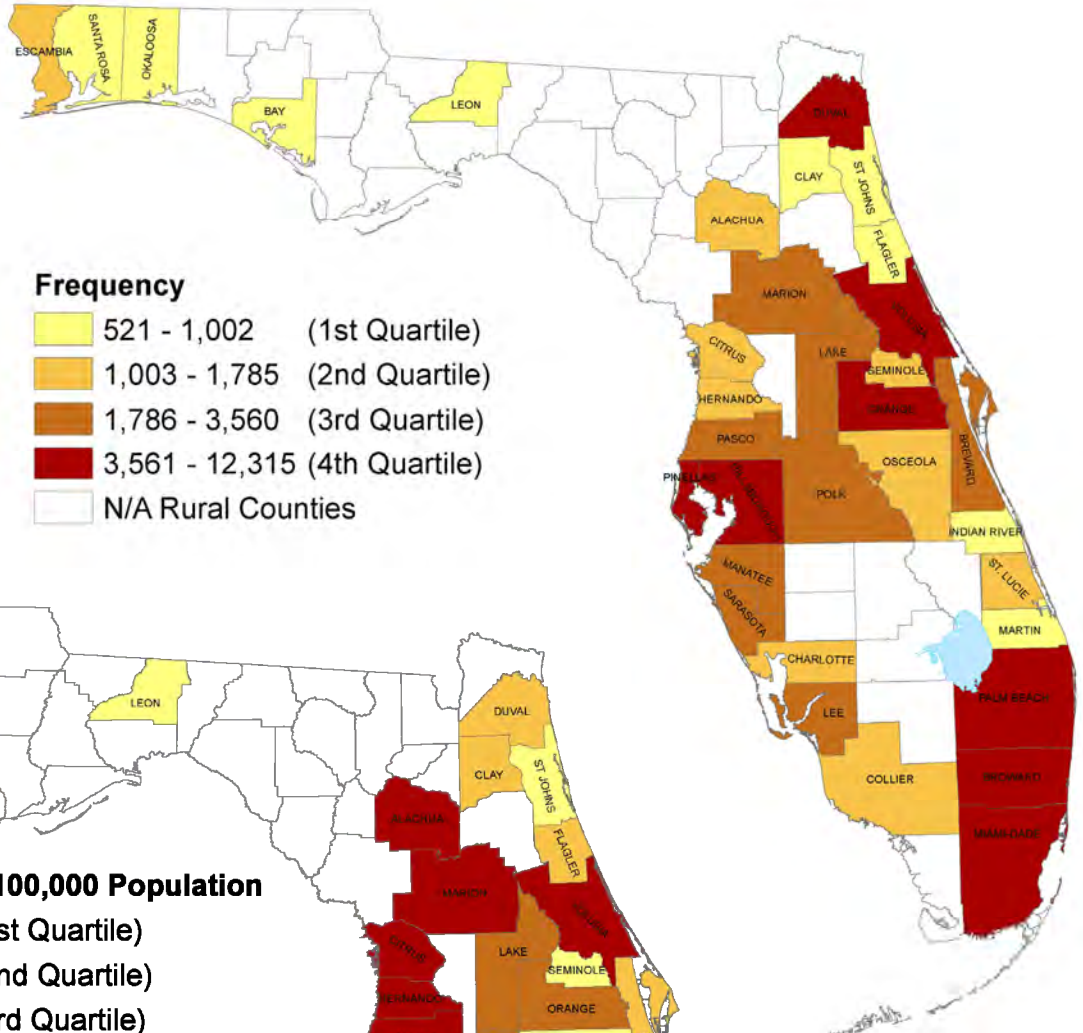
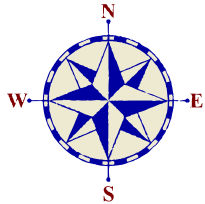
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

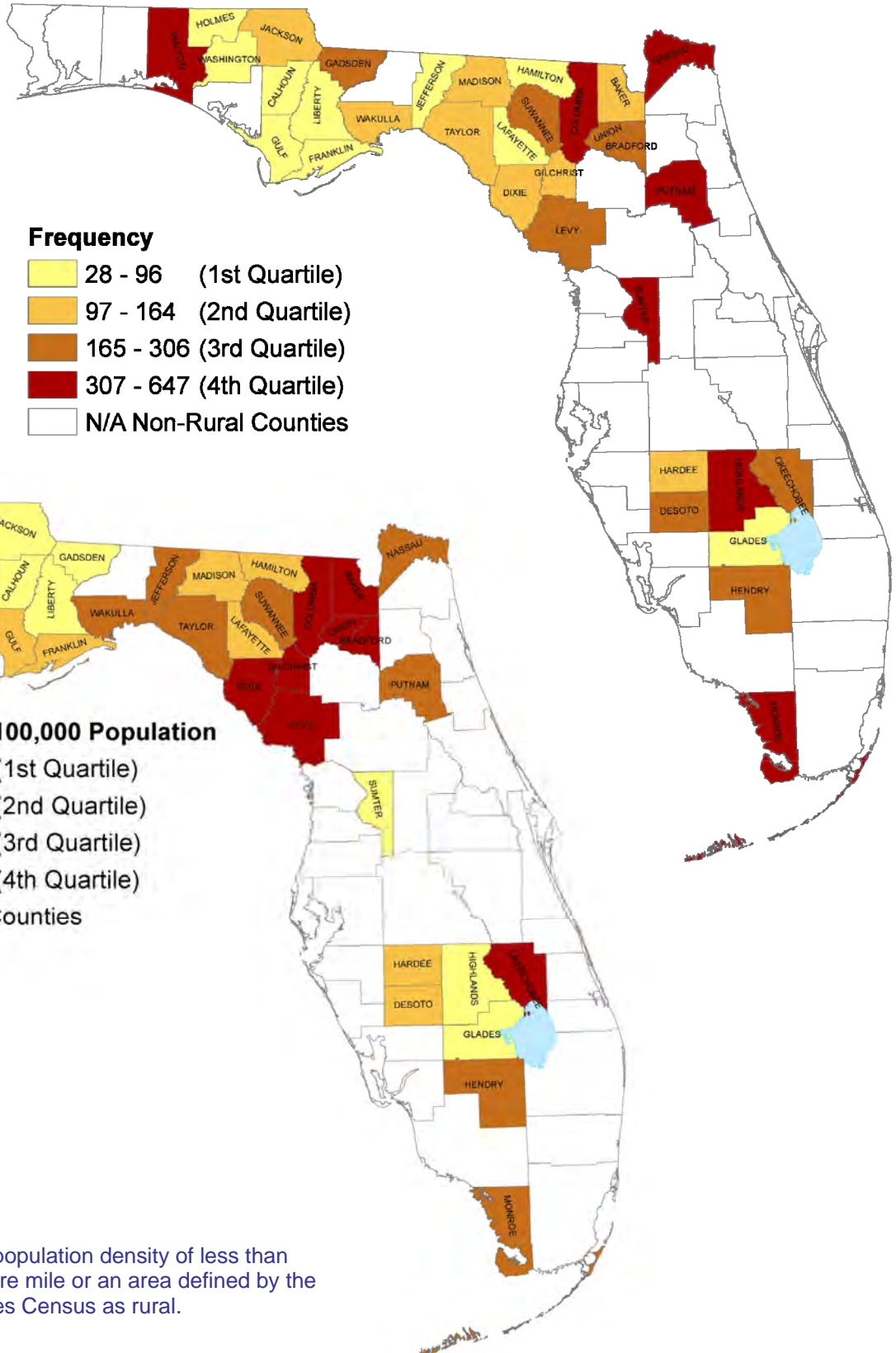
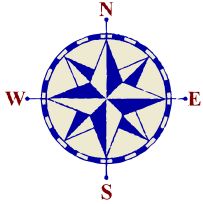
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2008



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



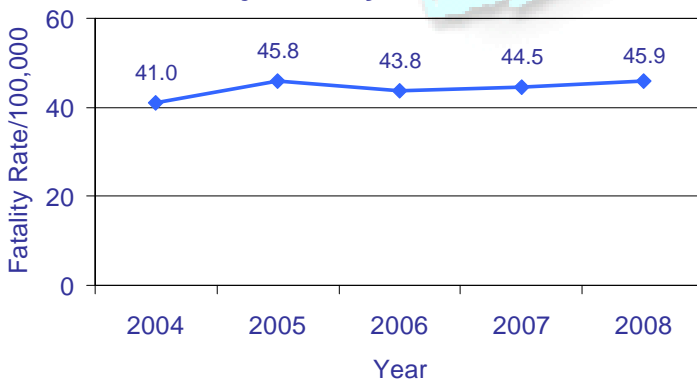
*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.

FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FALLS: SENIORS

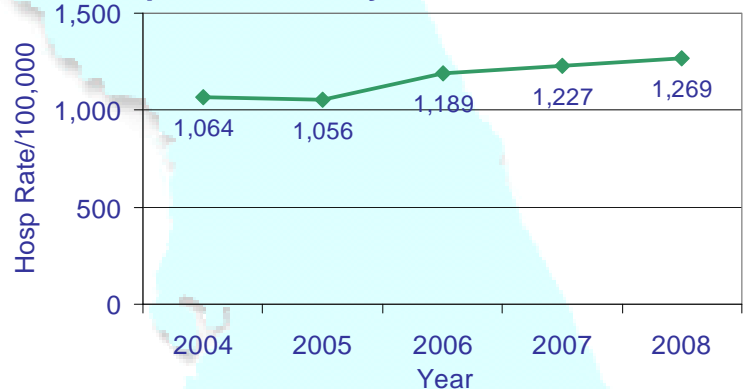
AT A GLANCE:

- Falls are the leading cause of fatal and non-fatal injuries among Florida's senior population (65+ years) and result in significant physical, personal, social and economic burden.
- In 2008, 1,500 senior residents were fatally injured in an unintentional fall. In addition, there were another 41,464 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2004-2008



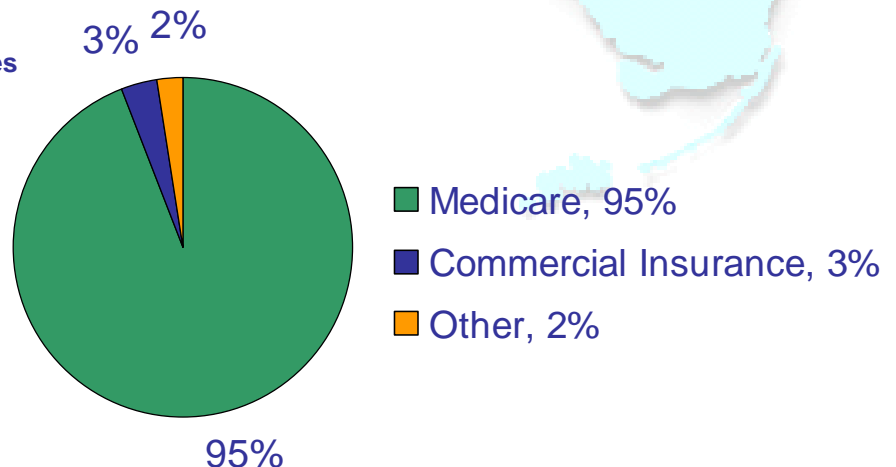
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008, among seniors:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations was \$36,603; total charges exceeded \$1.8 billion. The median length of stay was four days and most patients (87%) received continued medical care after hospital discharge; only 12% 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 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$36,603
Total Admission Charges
> \$1.8 billion



Produced By:

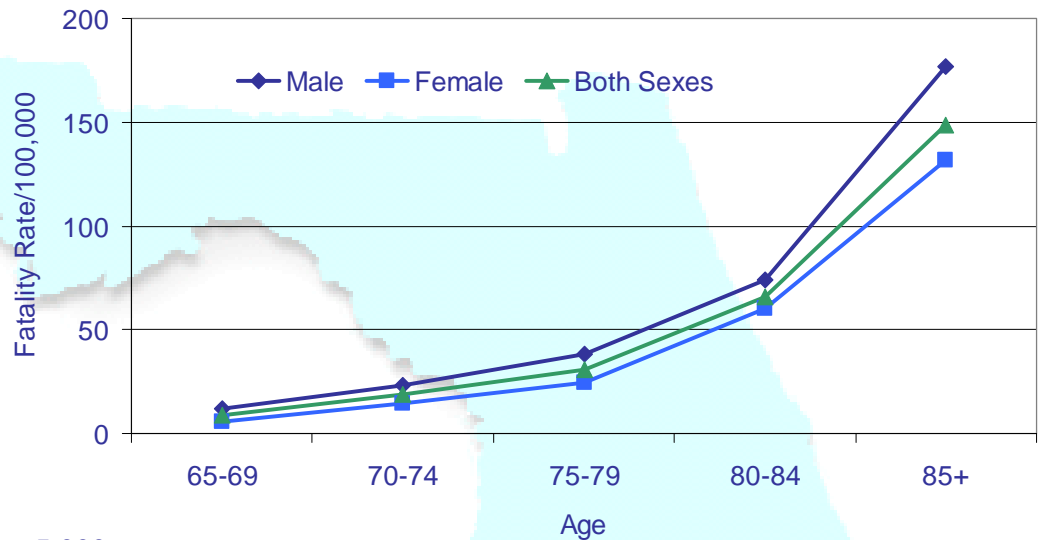
Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (March, 2010)

WHO IS INJURED?

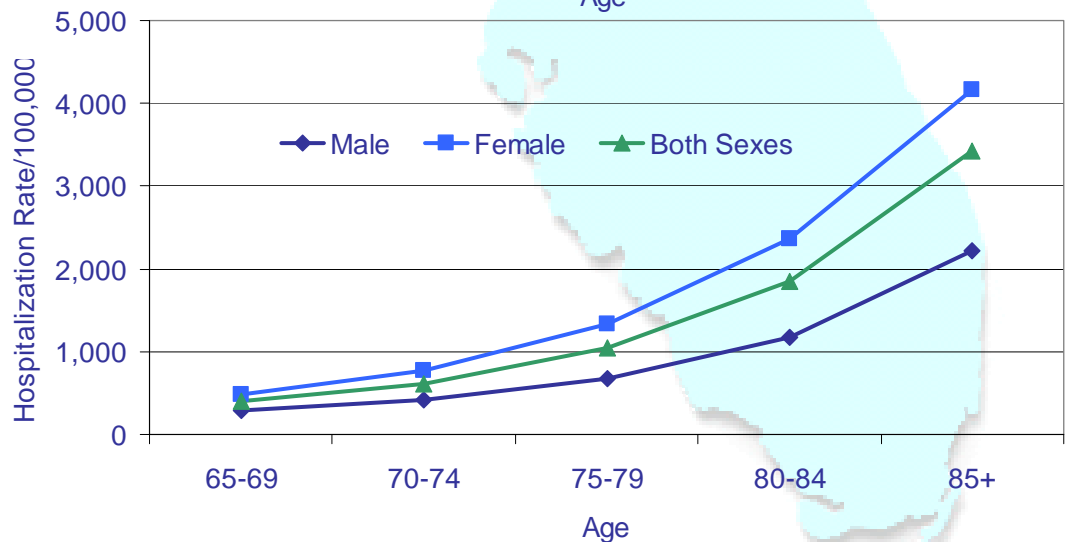
In 2008, among seniors:

- 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+, 2008



Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, Ages 65+, 2008



- Males accounted for 49% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths, but only 27% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 51% of deaths, and 73% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 93% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 3%, and Other Non-Whites 3%.

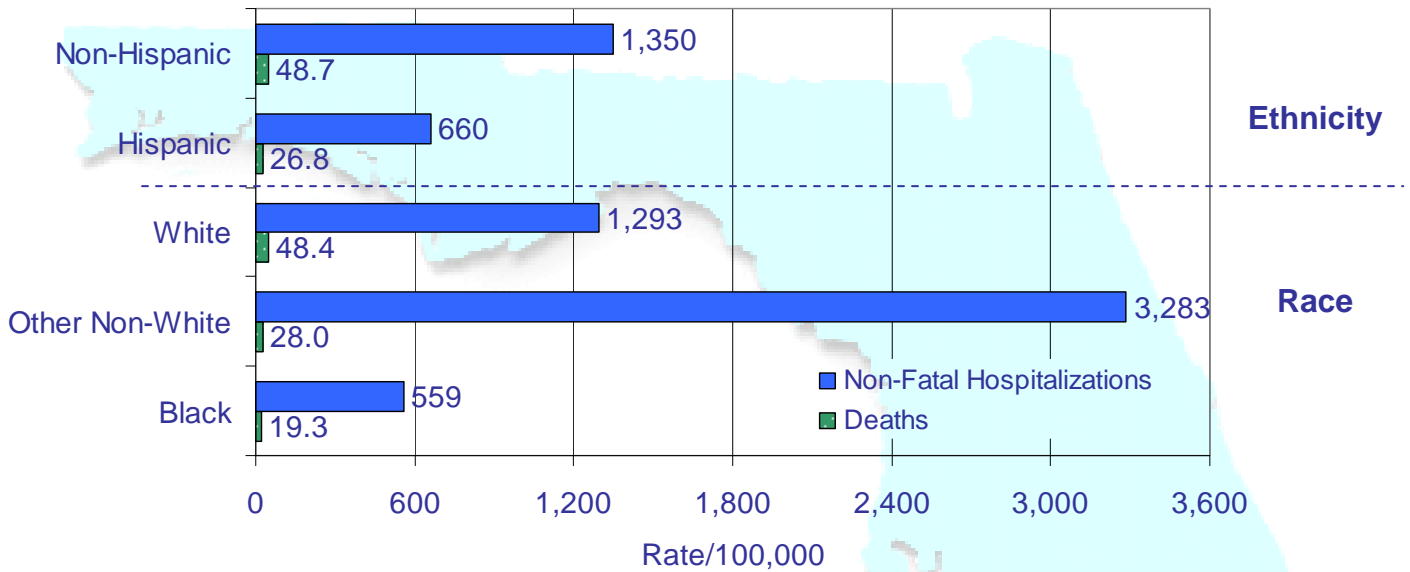
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	764	736	1,440	48	12	1,500
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	30,151	11,313	38,459	1,393	1,405	41,464

In 2008, 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 fatality rate.

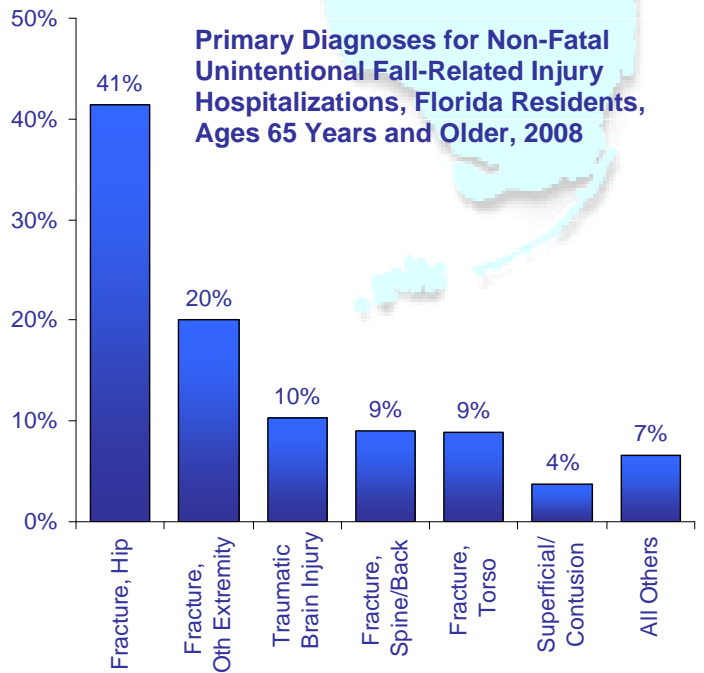
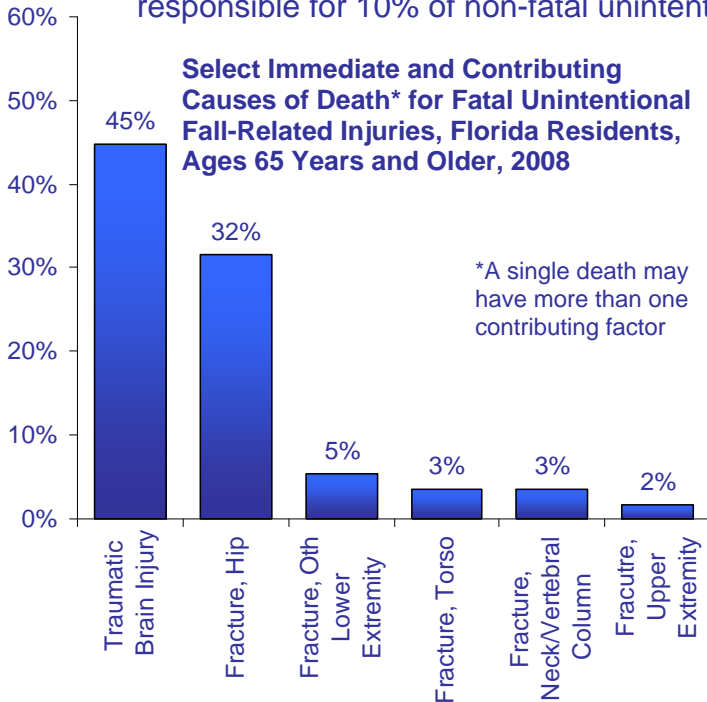
Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2008



MOST COMMON INJURIES FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS:

In 2008, among seniors:

- Hip fractures were related to 32% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 41% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.
- Traumatic brain injuries were related to 45% 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 2008, among seniors:

- Approximately 80% of unintentional fall-related injuries occurred within or around a place of residence.
- The most common fatal and non-fatal falls were same-level falls which includes: slips, trips, and stumbles. However, large numbers of fall causes were unspecified.
- There were at least 640 deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations related to falls from a wheelchair, a 12% increase compared to the numbers from 2007 death/hospital records.

Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2008

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

W01 Slip, Trip, Stumble – 28	W11 Ladder – 15
W04 While carried/supported by other person – <5	W13 Building – 7
W05 Wheelchair – 30	W15 Cliff – <5
W06 Bed – 36	W16 Jump or dive into water – <5
W07 Chair – 12	W17 Other fall, one level to another – 13
W08 Other furniture – <5	W18 Other fall, same level – 702
W10 Stairs, Steps – 36	W19 Unspecified – 613

Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2008

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E880 Escalator – 9	E884.6 Commode – 224
E880.1 Sidewalk curb – 113	E884.9 Other fall – one level to another - 406
E880.9 Stairs, Steps – 793	E885.0 Non-motorized Scooter - 13
E881.0 Ladder – 550	E885.1 Roller Skates – 10
E881.1 Scaffolding – 5	E885.2 Skateboard – <5
E882 Building – 61	E885.3 Skis – <5
E883.0 Dive or jump into water – <5	E885.4 Snowboard – <5
E883.2 Into storm drain or manhole - <5	E885.9 Other Slip, Trip, Stumble – 18,547
E883.9 Into other hole or opening – 16	E886.0 Collision with person in sports – <5
E884.0 Playground Equipment – <5	E886.9 Oth/Unspec collisions with person – 66
E884.2 Chair – 660	E888.0 Fall and strike sharp object – 30
E884.3 Wheelchair – 610	E888.1 Fall and strike against other object – 529
E884.4 Bed – 1,288	E888.8 Other fall – 2,870
E884.5 Other furniture – 67	E888.9 Unspecified – 14,582

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/falls/index.html>
- Florida Department of Elder Affairs and AARP, Communities for a Lifetime <http://www.communitiesforalifetime.org>

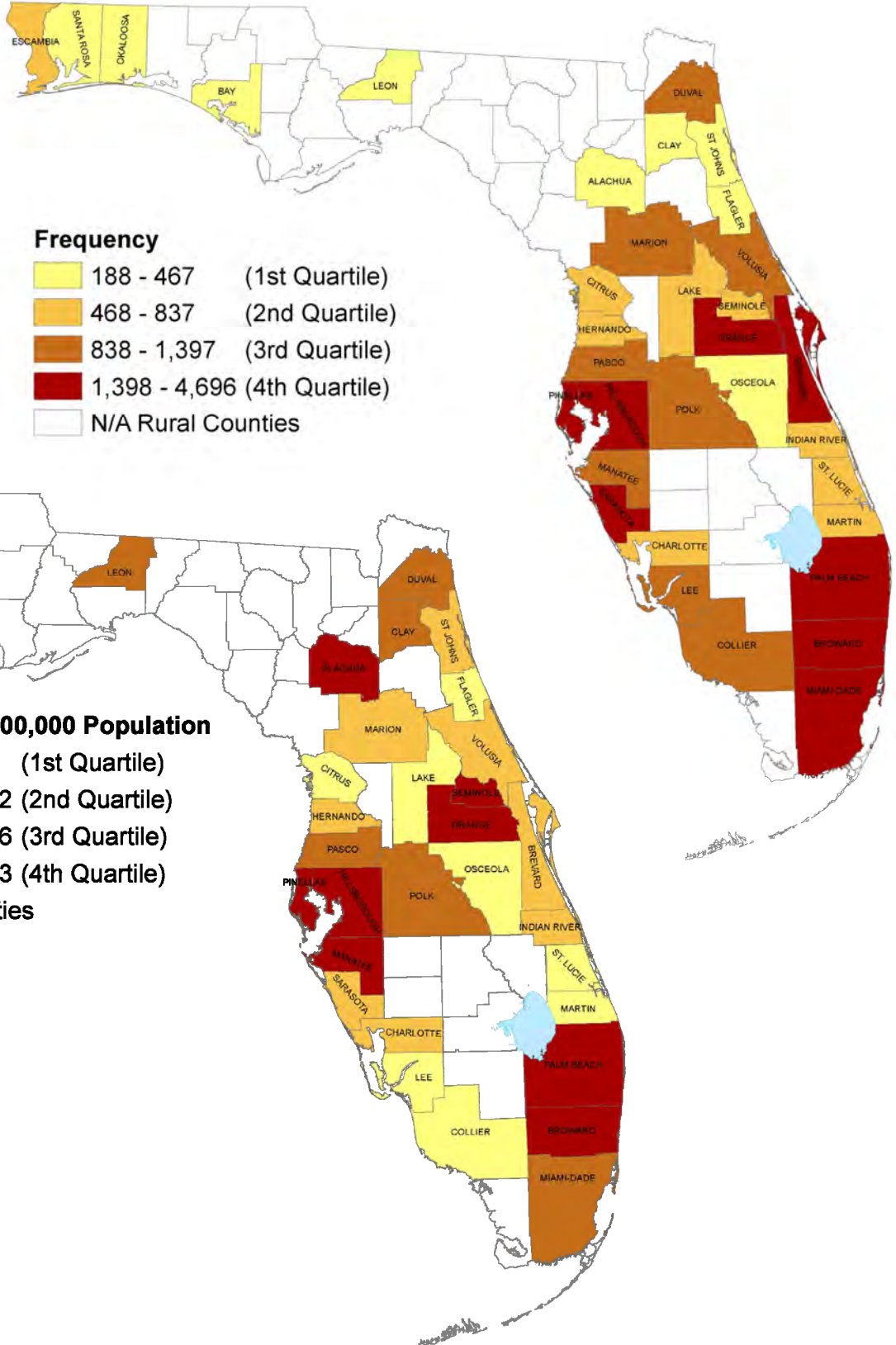
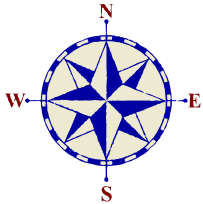
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

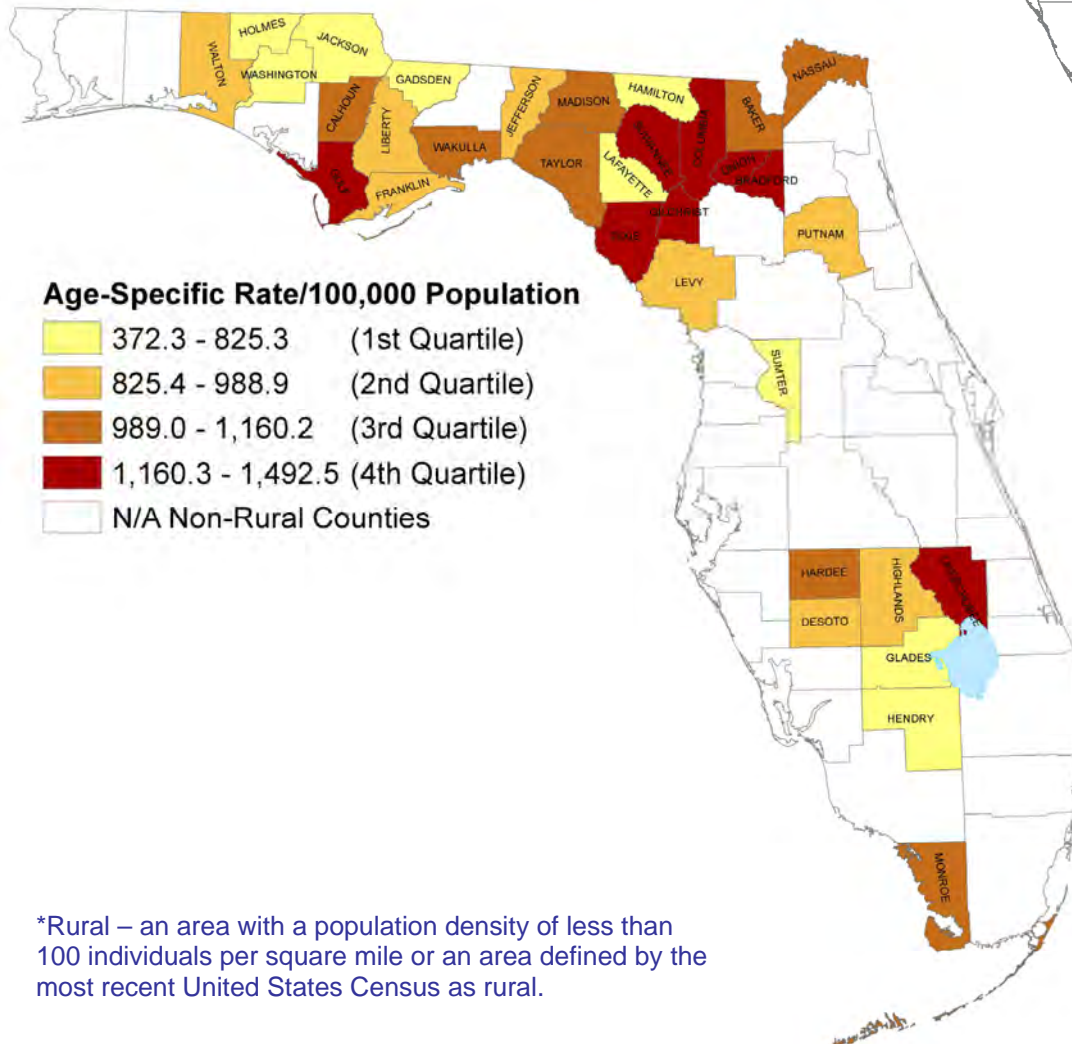
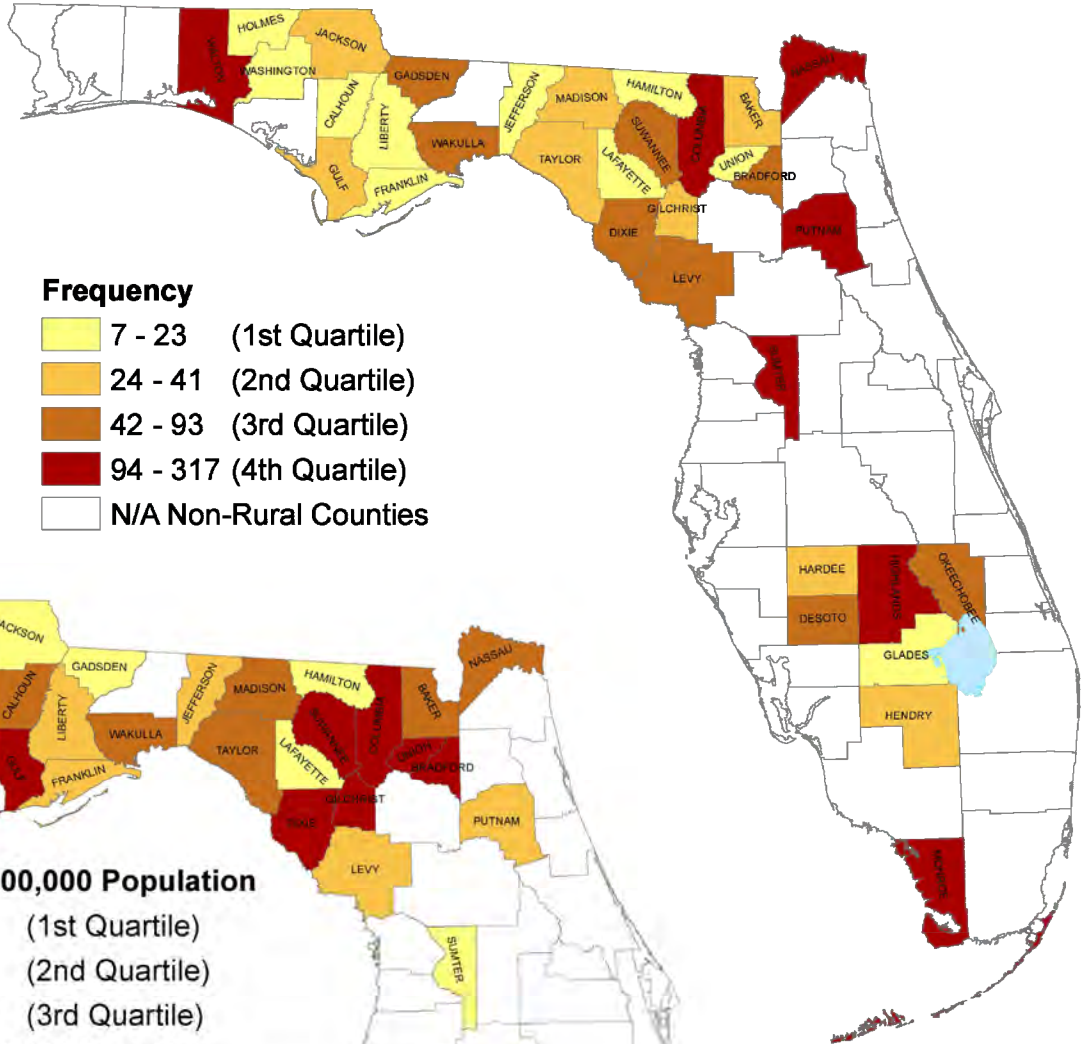
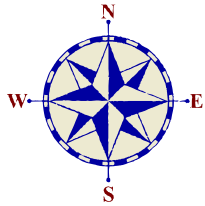
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COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2008



*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.