

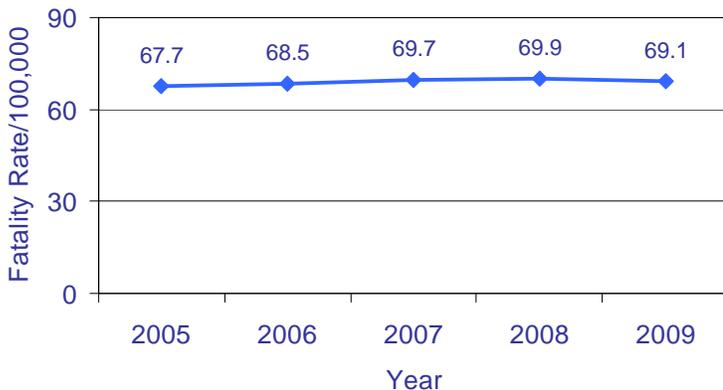


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: ALL INJURIES

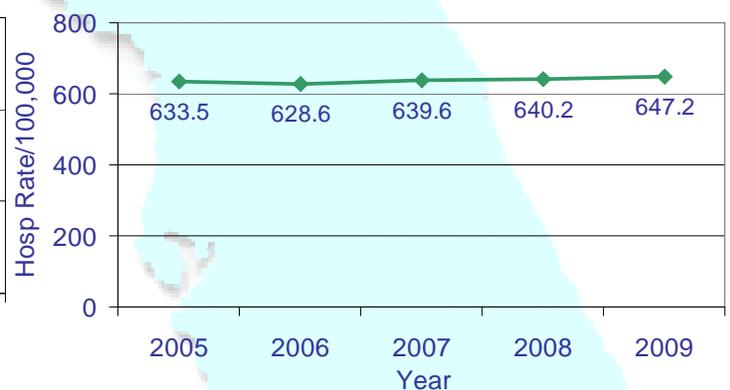
## AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2009, 13,000 residents were fatally injured; there were an additional 121,789 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Injuries,  
by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations,  
by Year, 2005-2009**



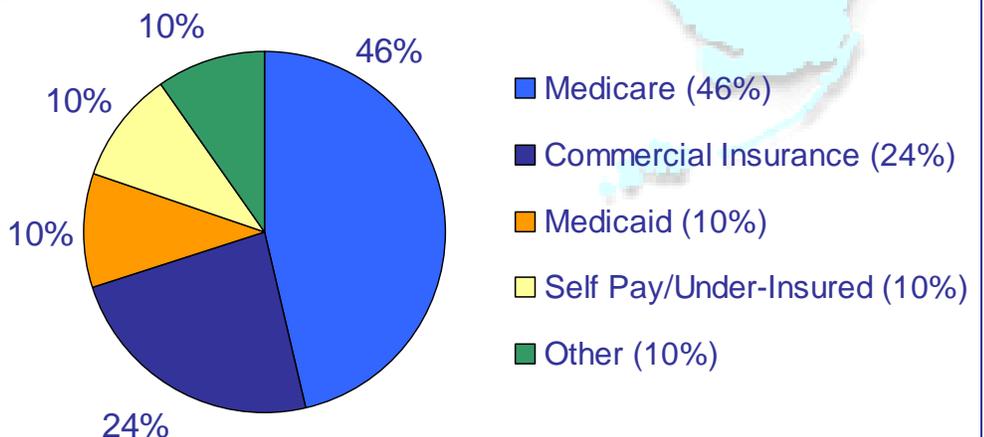
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$31,937; total charges exceeded \$5.8 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 46% of these hospitalizations; commercial insurance was responsible for 24%.

**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalization  
Admission Charges and Payer  
Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$31,937
Total Admission Charges
> \$5.8 billion

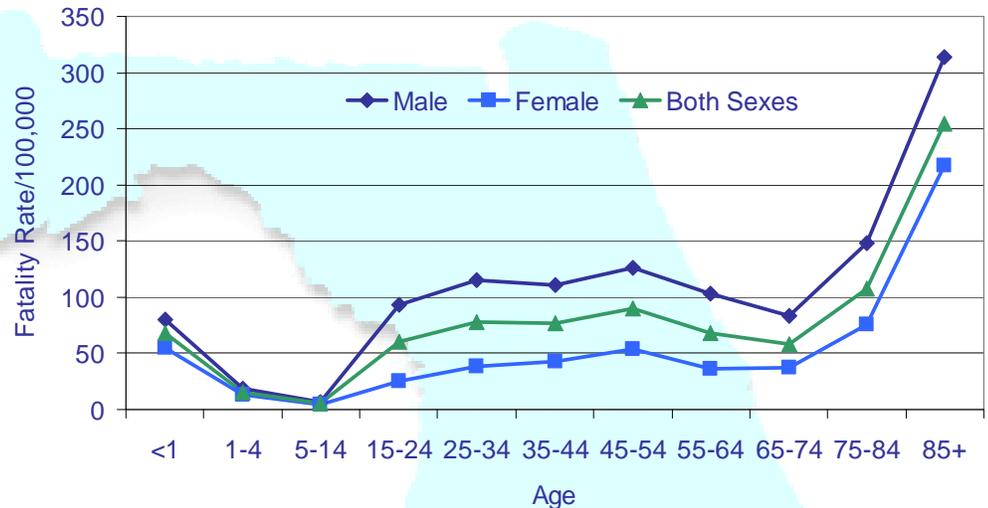


## WHO IS INJURED?

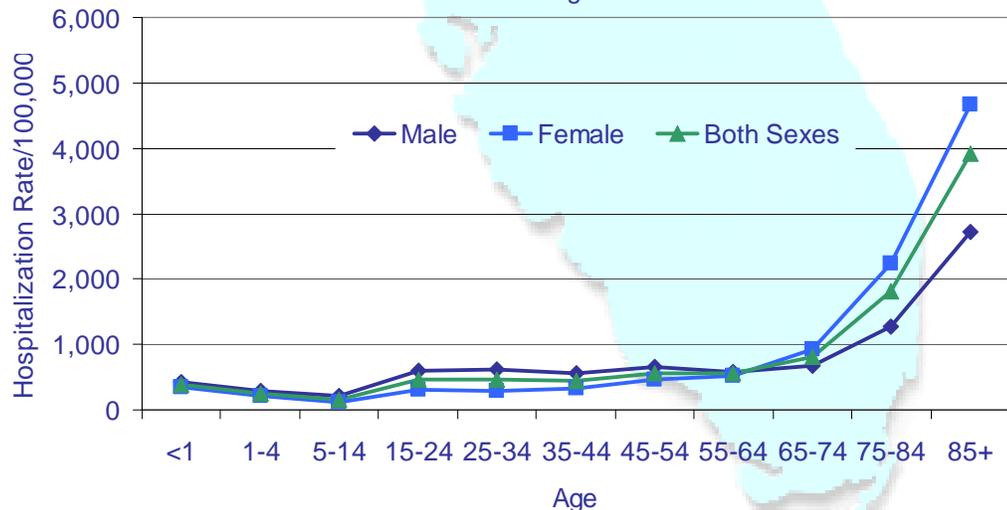
In 2009:

- 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 68% of injury deaths, but only 47% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 32% of the deaths and 53% 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%.

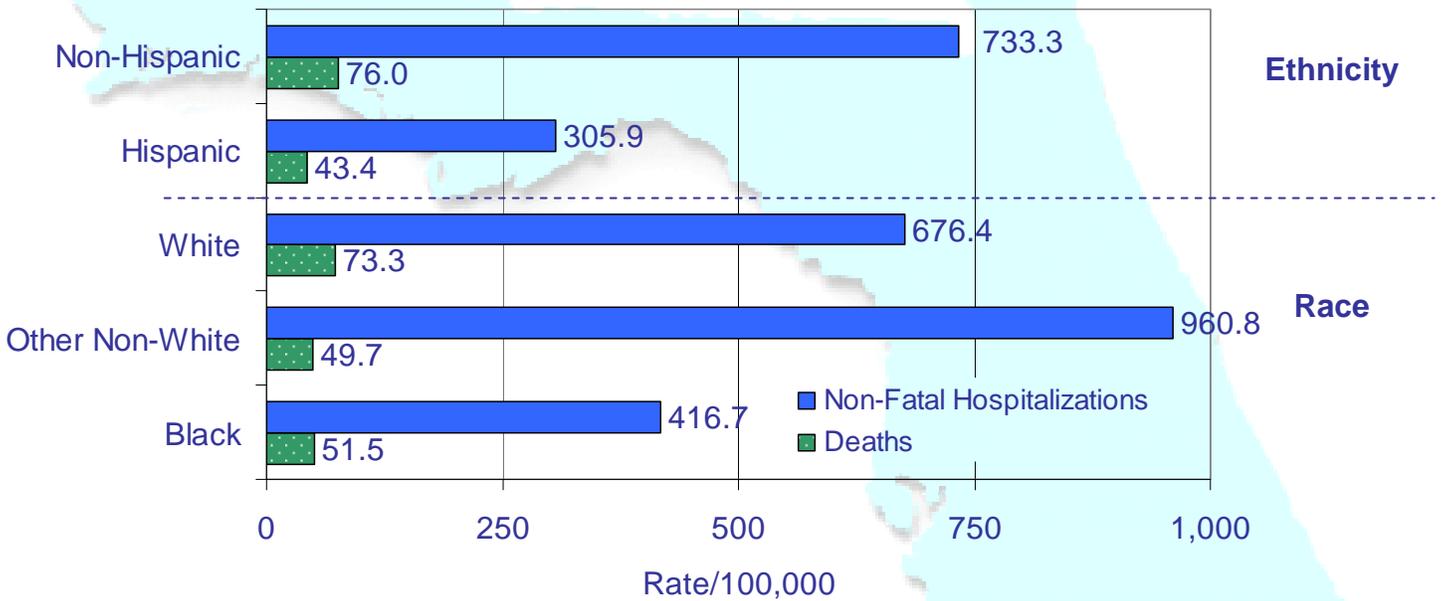
**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	4,116	8,883	11,128	1,598	268	13,000
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	64,007	57,781	102,671	12,921	5,176	121,789

In 2009:

- 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 Black residents and Other Non-White 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, 2009**

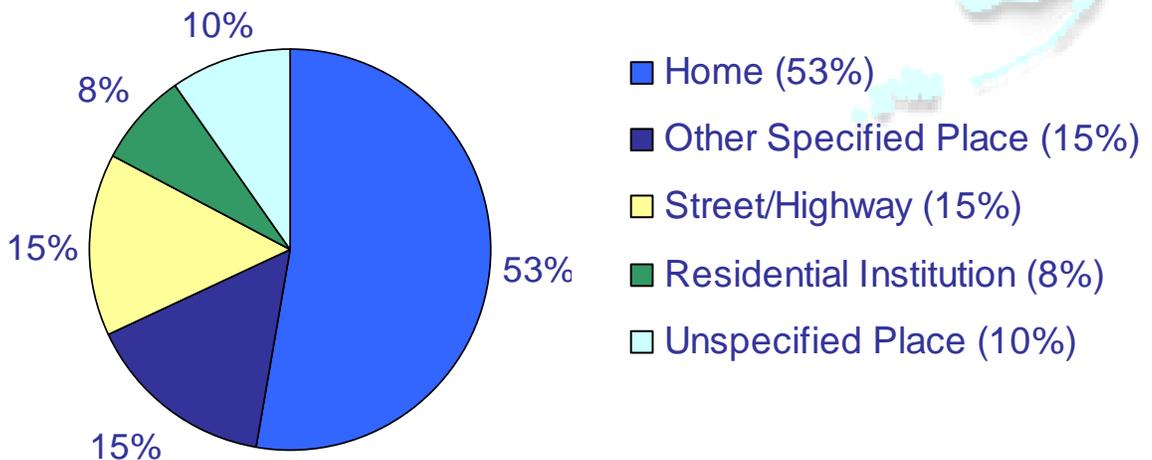


**PLACE OF INJURY OCCURENCE:**

In 2009, **when coded** (93% of fatal records, 40% of non-fatal records):

- 53% of fatal injuries and non-fatal injuries requiring hospitalization occurred at home, 15% occurred on the street or highway, and 8% occurred at a residential institution.

**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
by Place of Injury Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2009**

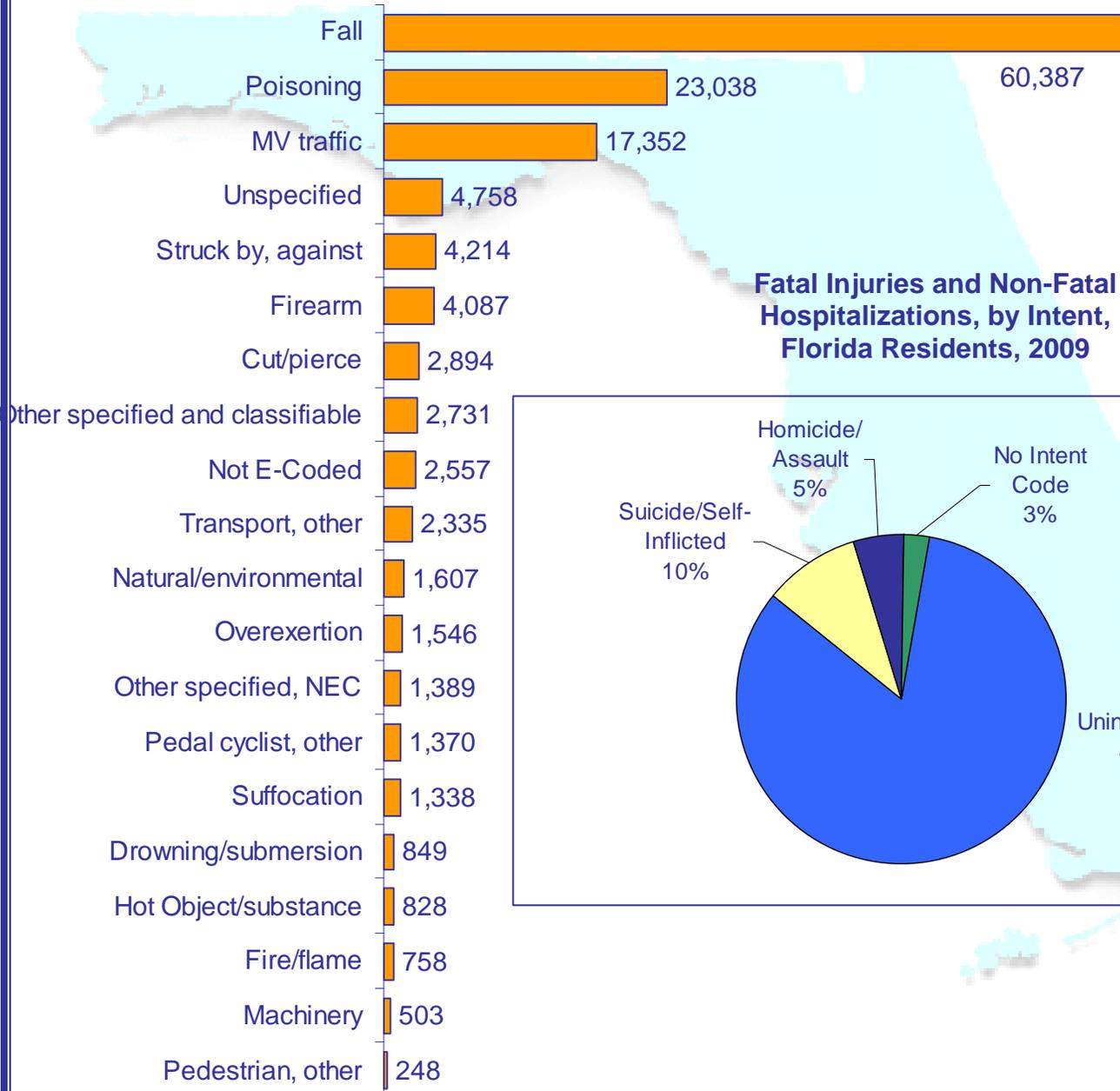


## INJURY CAUSES AND INTENT:

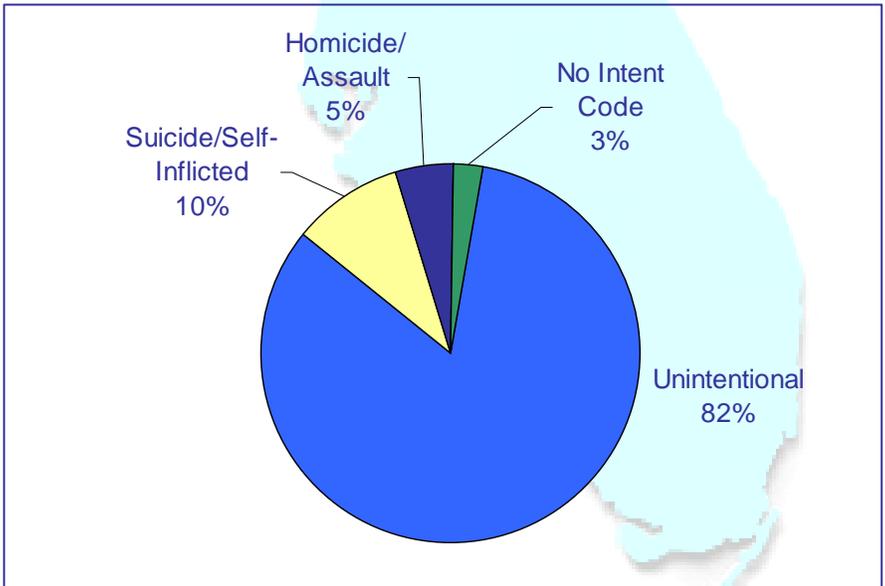
In 2009:

- 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, 10% were self-inflicted, and 5% were assaults.

**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Fatal Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2009**



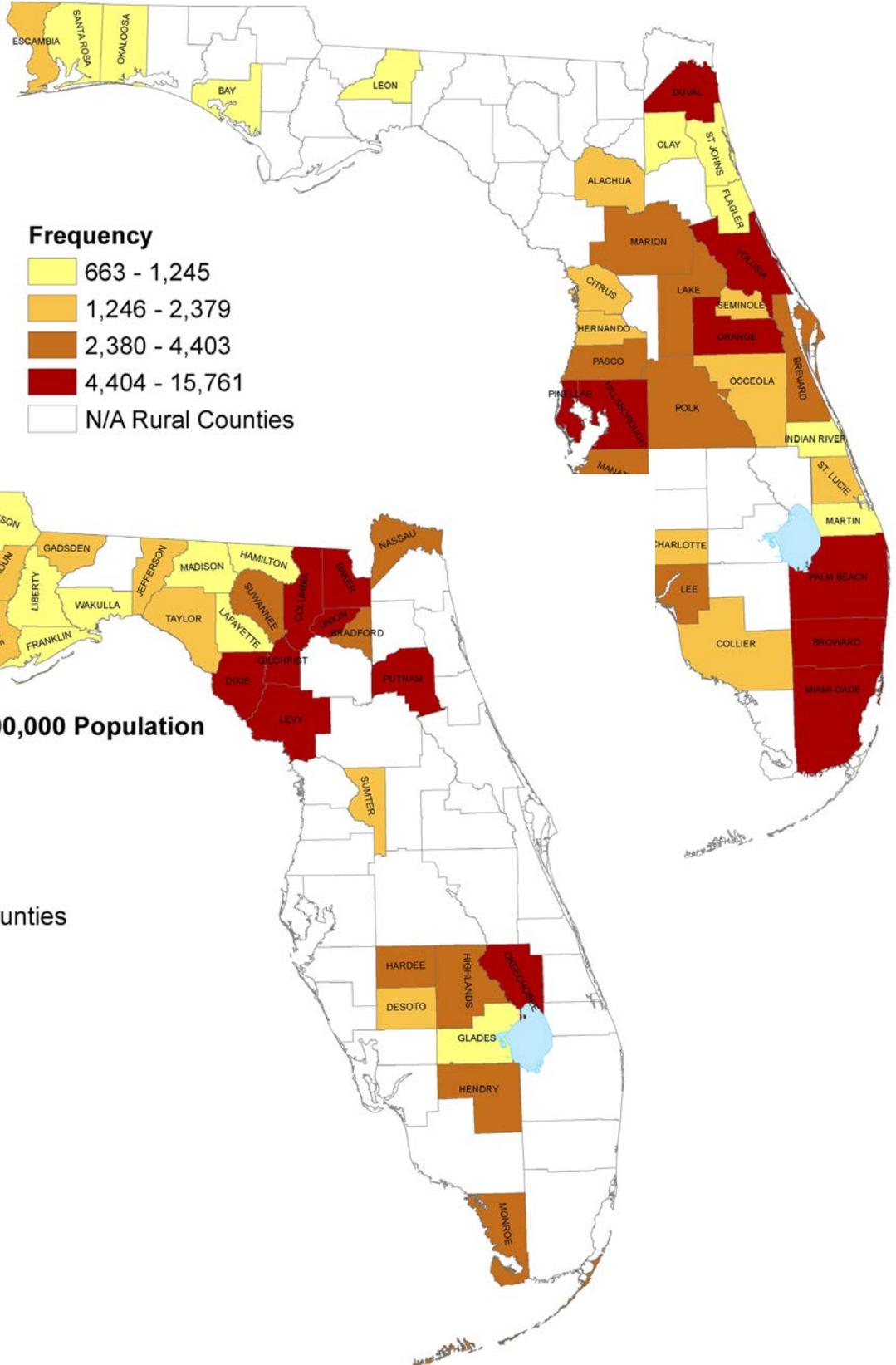
### DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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, 2009



**Frequency**

Lightest Yellow	663 - 1,245
Light Orange	1,246 - 2,379
Dark Orange	2,380 - 4,403
Dark Red	4,404 - 15,761
White	N/A Rural Counties

**Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population**

Lightest Yellow	347.6 - 464.0
Light Orange	464.1 - 578.9
Dark Orange	579.0 - 677.9
Dark Red	678.0 - 1,554.1
White	N/A Non-Rural Counties

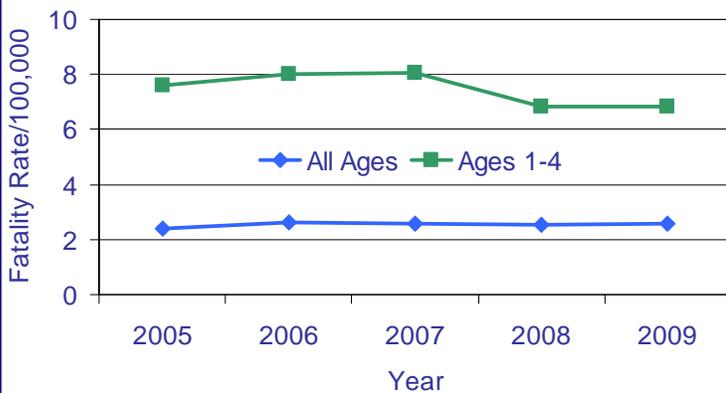




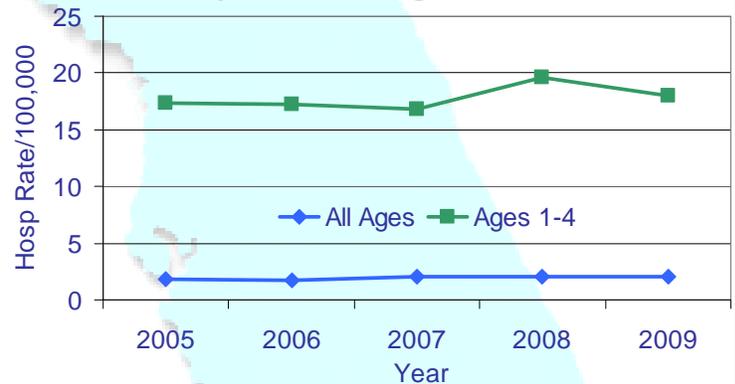
**AT A GLANCE:**

- 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 three to four preschool classrooms.
- In 2009, 485 Florida residents drowned. There were an additional 388 hospitalizations for non-fatal drownings. Children ages 1-4 made up 13% of the deaths and 43% of the hospitalizations.

**Fatal Drownings, by Year and Age, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations, by Year and Age, 2005-2009**



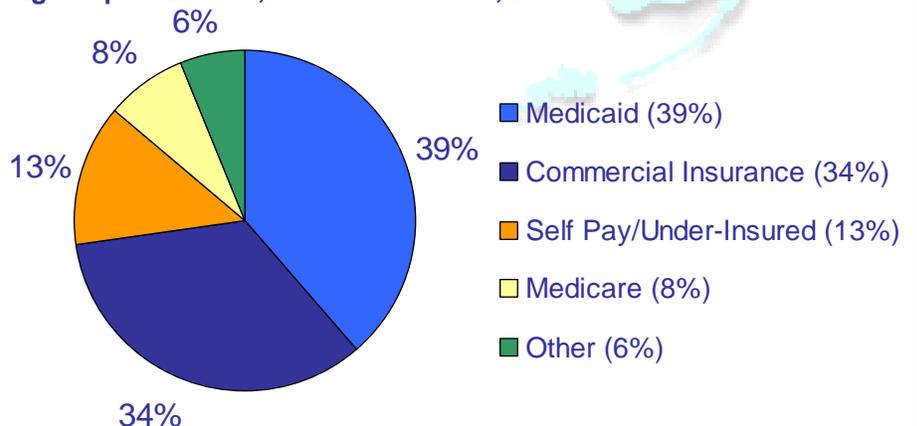
**ECONOMIC IMPACT:**

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal drowning hospitalizations was \$11,747; total charges exceeded \$16 million. The median length of stay was one day.
- Medicaid was the payer source for 39% of these hospitalizations.

**Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$11,747
Median Length of Stay
1 Day
Total Admission Charges
> \$16 million



**Produced By:**

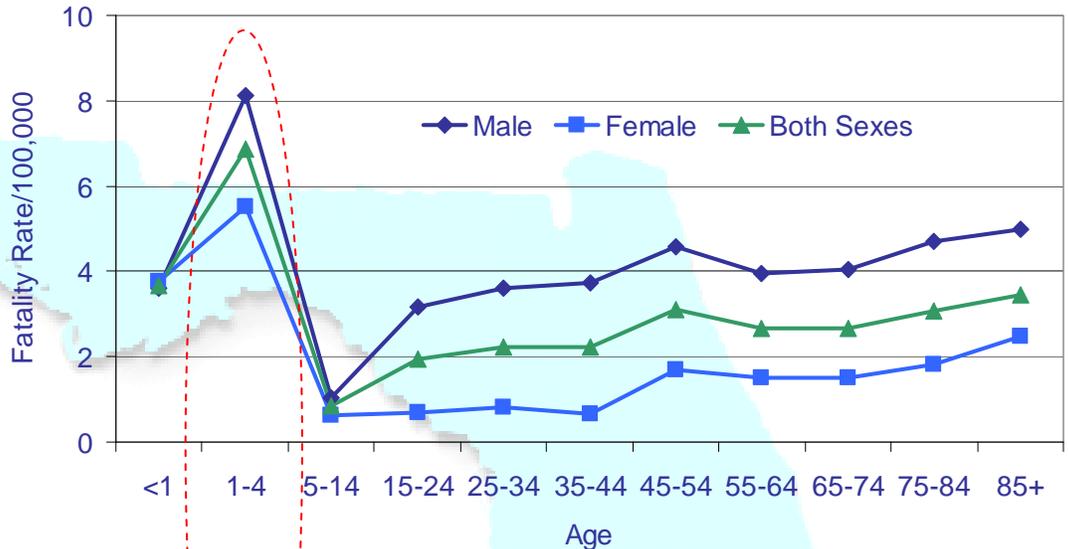
Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399  
 (850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (January, 2011)

## WHO IS INJURED?

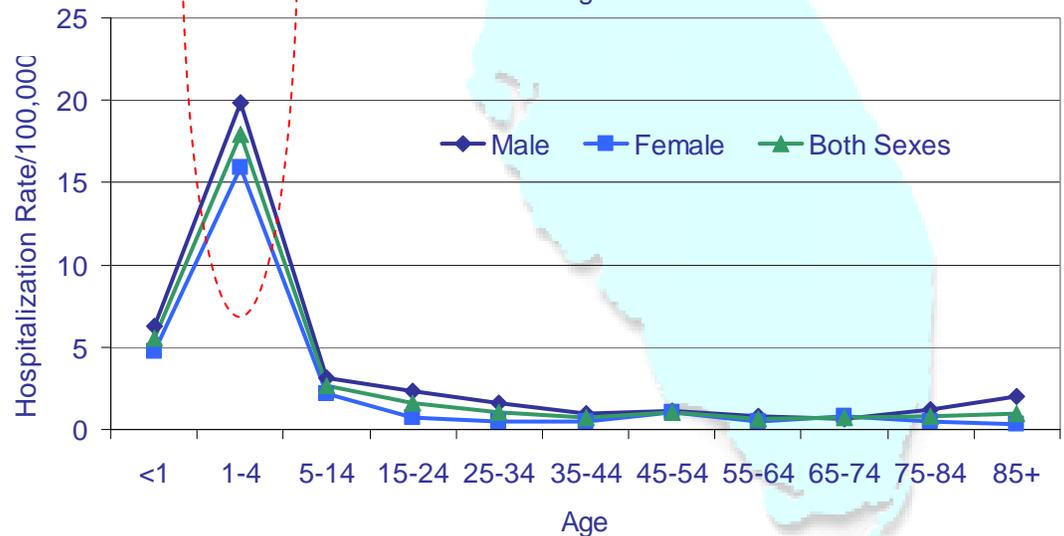
In 2009:

- Children ages 1-4 had the highest rates of drowning and non-fatal drowning hospitalization.
- The combined fatal drowning and non-fatal hospitalization rate among males was 2.1 times higher than among females.

**Drownings Deaths, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Drowning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 67% of drowning deaths and non-fatal drowning hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 33%.
- Whites accounted for 73% of drowning deaths and non-fatal drowning hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 20%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 6%.

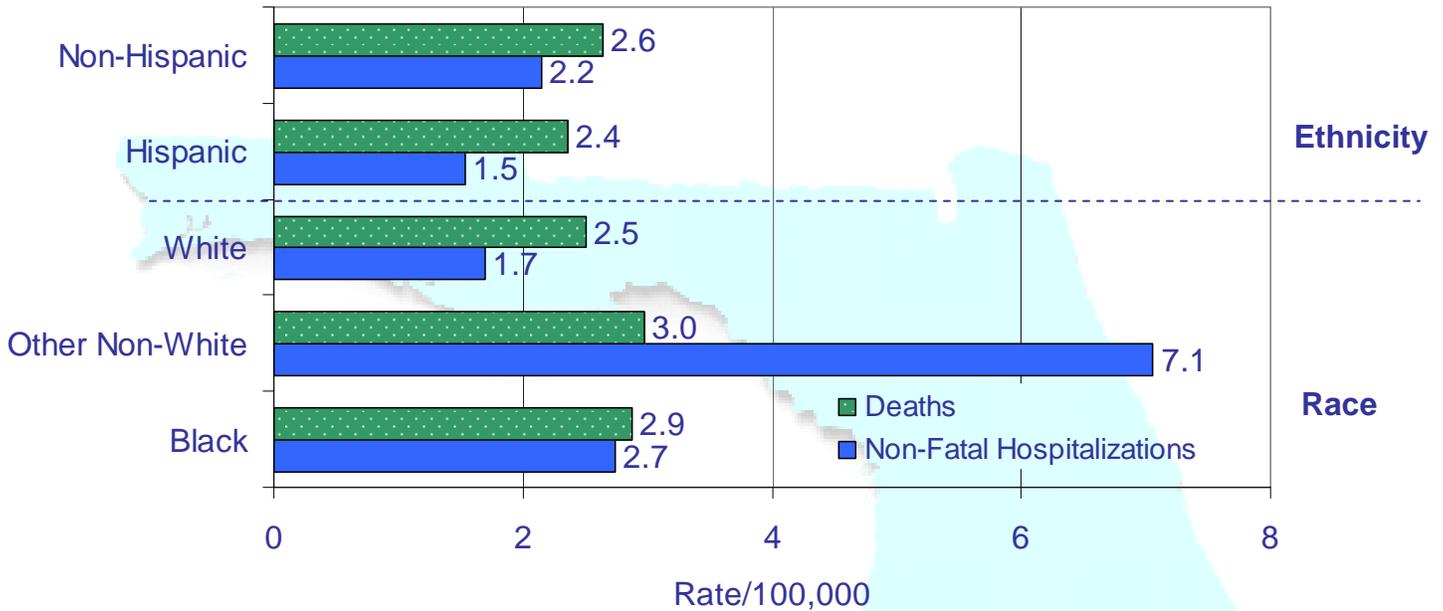
**Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	135	350	380	89	16	485
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	152	236	257	85	38	388

In 2009:

- The fatal drowning rates among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic residents as well as among all race groups were very similar.
- Overall, 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, 2009



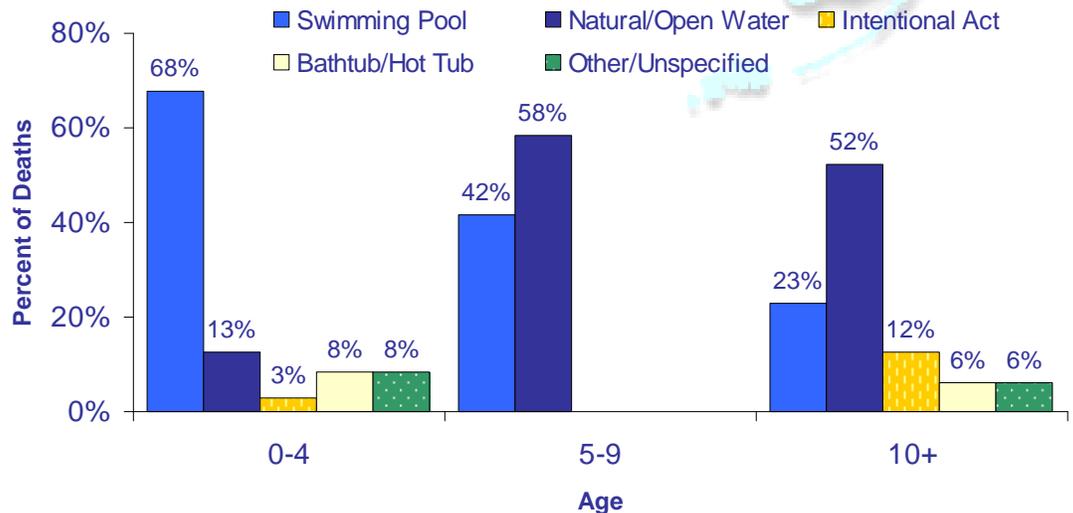
### LOCATION OF FATAL DROWNINGS:

- 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 2009:

- 68% of drowning victims under age five drowned in a swimming pool (48), 8% in a bathtub (6), and 13% in natural/open water (9).
- 58% of drowning victims ages five to nine drowned in natural/open water (7) and 42% in a swimming pool (5).
- 52% of drowning victims ages ten and older drowned in natural/open water (210) and 23% in a swimming pool (92).

### Drowning Deaths, By Age and Place, Florida Residents, 2009



\*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 2009:

- The majority (69%) of drowning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined occurred during the months of April through September.

JANUARY ●-----	FEBRUARY -----15%-----	MARCH -----●
APRIL ●-----	MAY -----34%-----	JUNE -----●
JULY ●-----	AUGUST -----35%-----	SEPTEMBER -----●
OCTOBER ●-----	NOVEMBER -----15%-----	DECEMBER -----●



## INTENT OF DROWNINGS:

In 2009:

- 90% of drowning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined were unintentional, 5% were suicides or suicide attempts, 3% were unknown/undetermined, 1% were assaults.

Unintentional drowning does not mean unpreventable drowning. According to the 2010 Florida Child Abuse Death Review Report, the leading cause of verified child abuse/neglect deaths in Florida was drowning. The State Committee reviewed 59 verified child neglect cases involving drowning. Inadequate supervision was found in all of the reviewed cases.

## PREVENTION TIPS AND RESOURCES:

- Promote the Layers of Protection: Supervision, Barriers, and Emergency Preparedness. WaterproofFL: Pool Safety is Everyone's Responsibility <http://www.waterprooffl.com>
- 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>
- Consumer Product Safety Commission, Pool Safety <http://www.poolsafely.gov/>

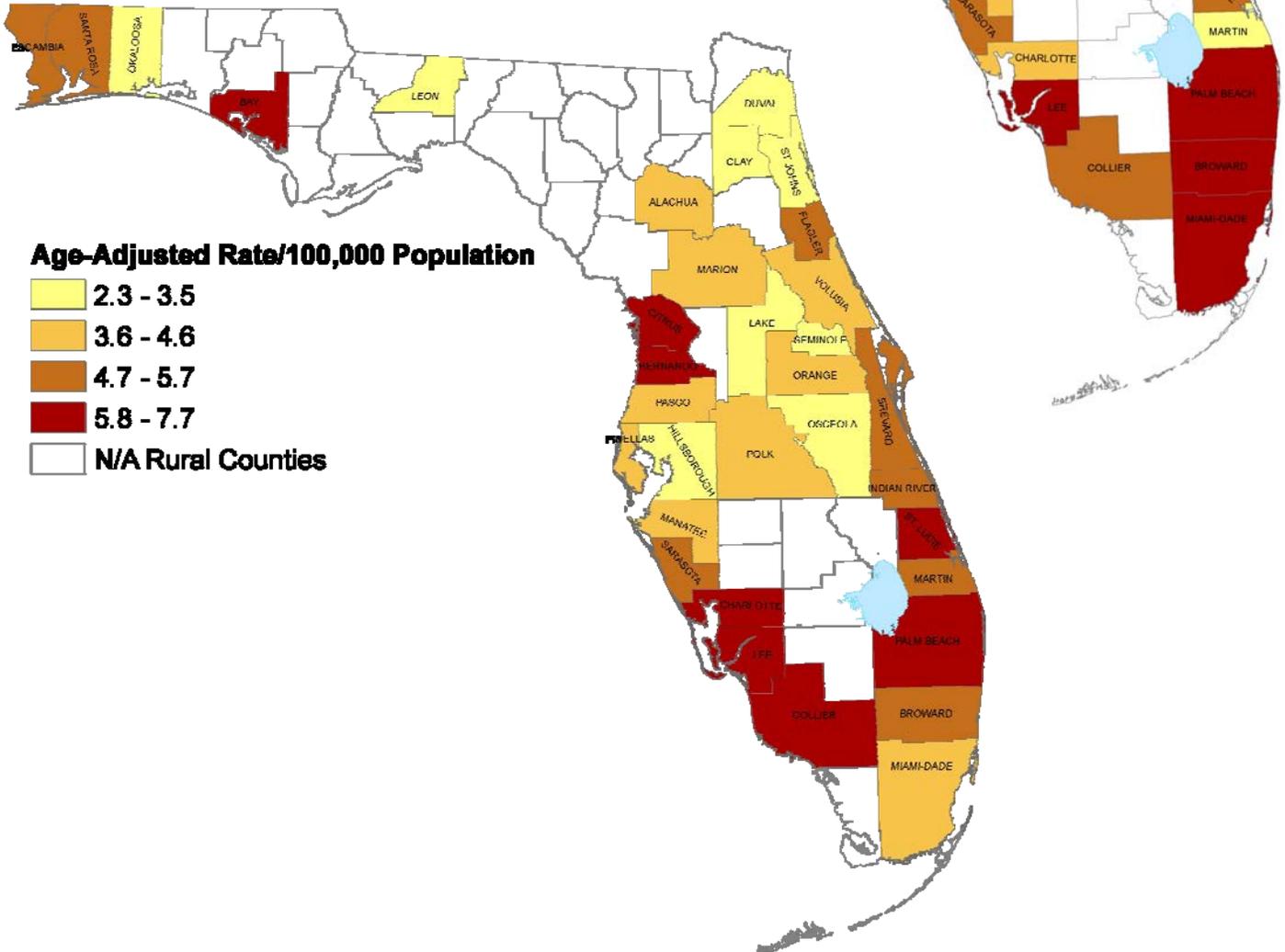
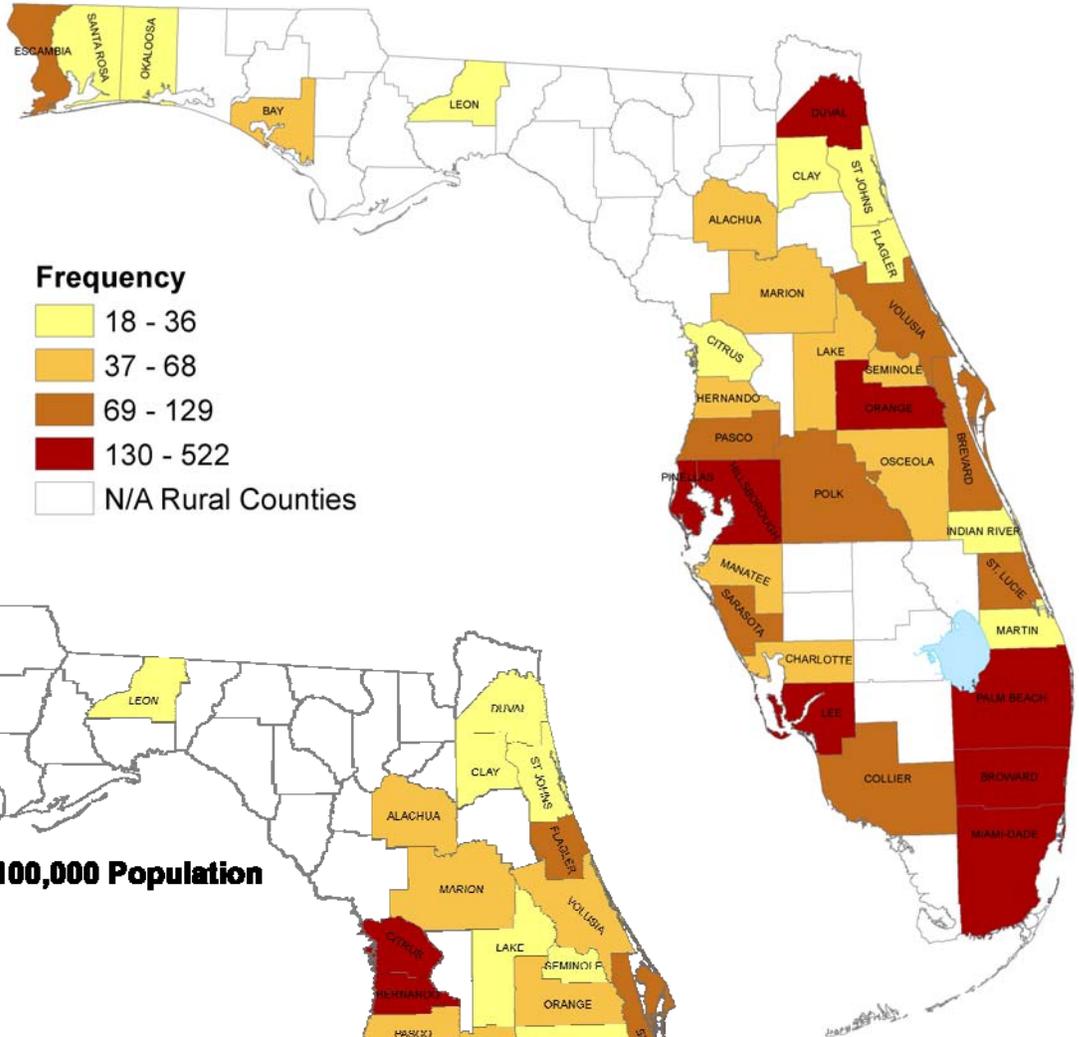
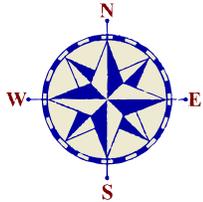
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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, 2005-2009

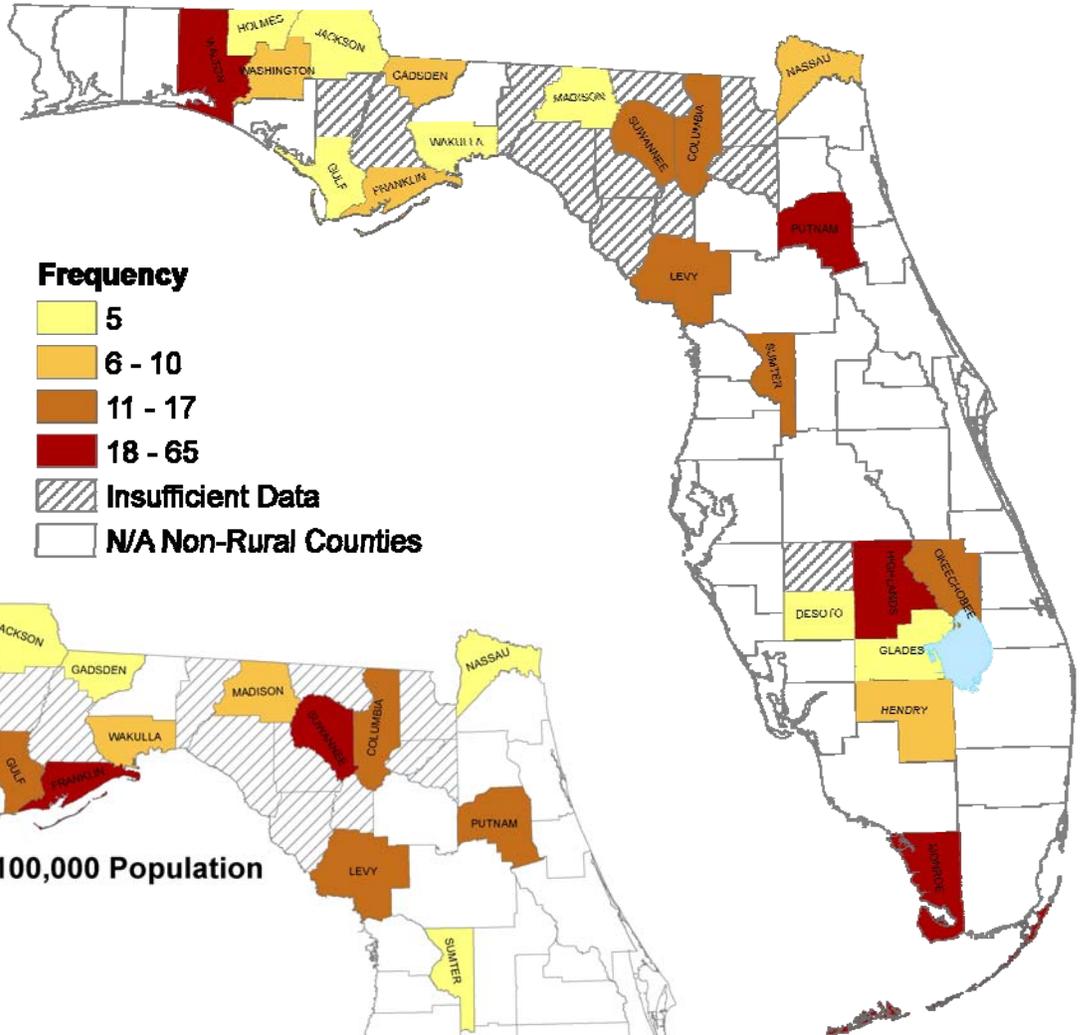
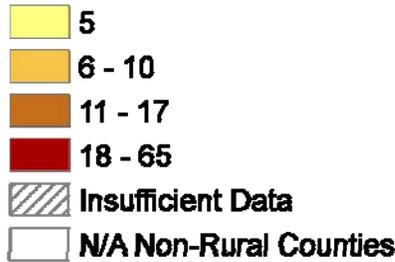


# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

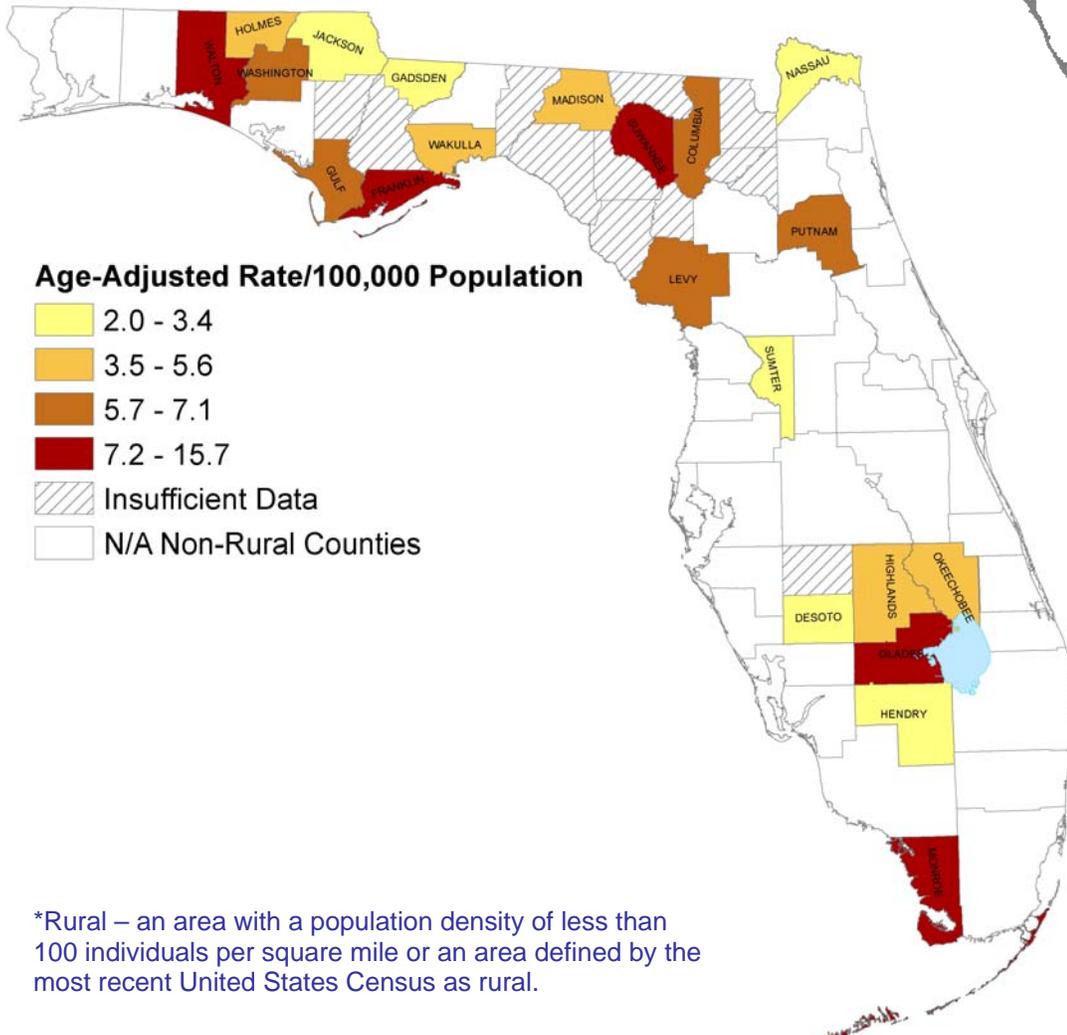
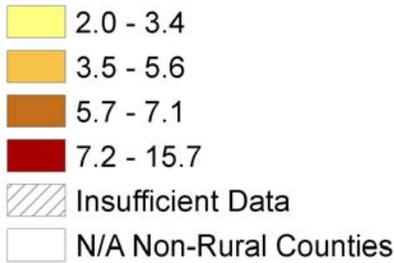
Drowning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2005-2009



### 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.

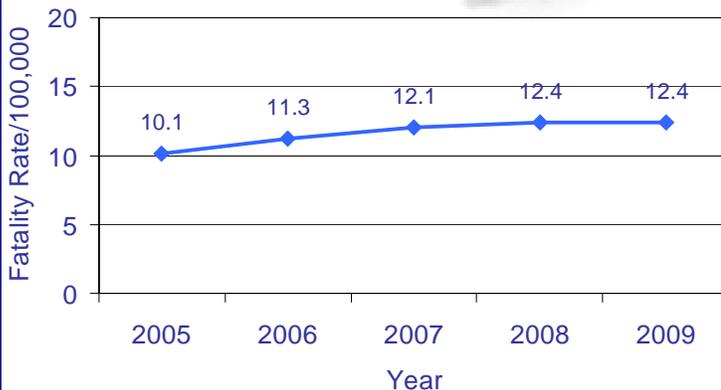


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: FIREARMS

## AT A GLANCE:

- Firearms are the second leading cause of injury death among Florida residents ages 10-34 and 55+. They are the third leading cause of injury death overall.
- In 2009, 2,325 Florida residents died due to firearm injuries; there were an additional 1,762 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.
- In 2009, residents ages 15-24 made up 16% of the deaths and 41% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.

**Fatal Firearm Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



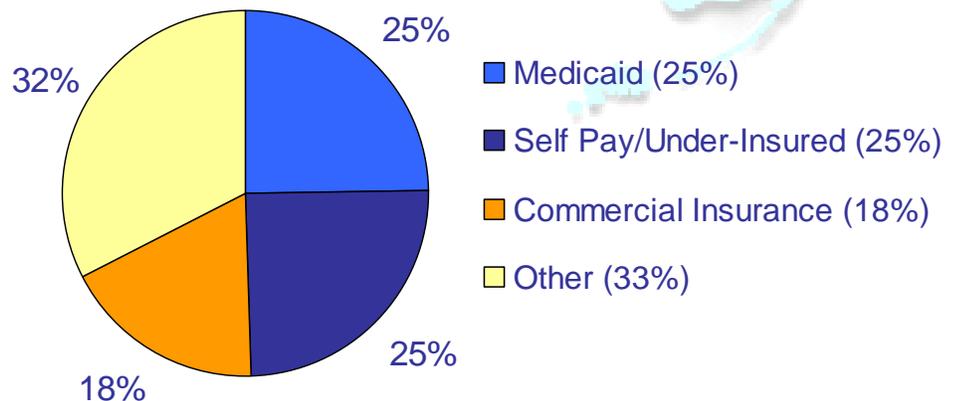
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations was \$48,367; total charges exceeded \$168 million. The median length of stay was five days.
- The payer sources for a large portion of these hospitalizations (50%) were self pay/under insured or Medicaid.

**Non-Fatal Firearm Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$48,367
Total Admission Charges
> \$168 million

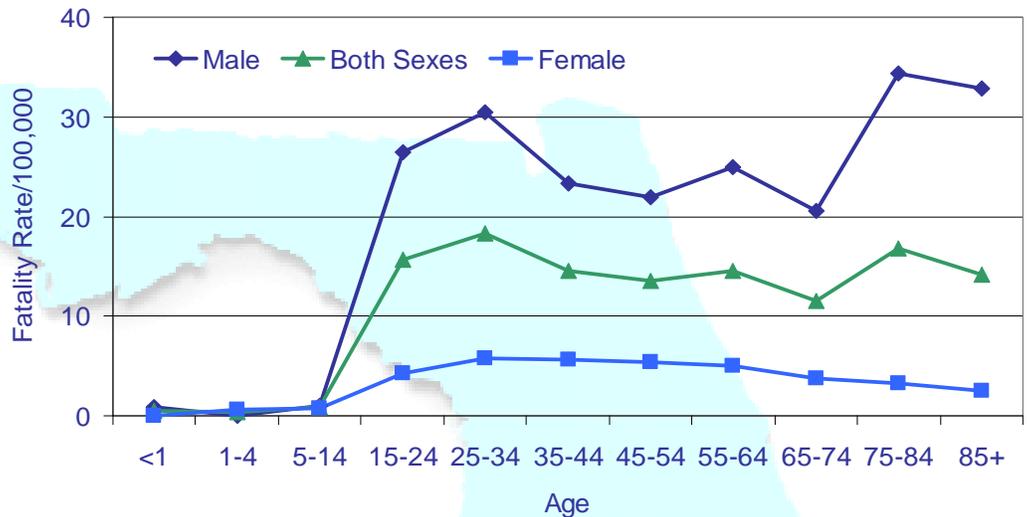


## WHO IS INJURED?

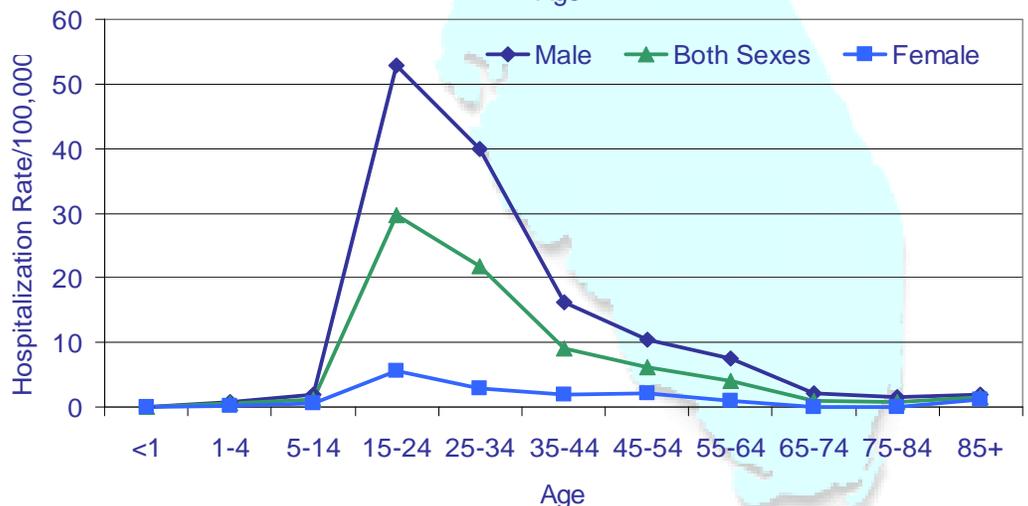
In 2009:

- Florida residents ages 25-34 had the highest rate of fatal firearm injuries while residents ages 15-24 had the highest rate of non-fatal hospitalizations.
- The fatal firearm injury and non-fatal hospitalization rates among males were 5.1 and 9.6 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Firearm Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



In 2009:

- Males accounted for 86% of firearm injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 14%.
- White residents accounted for 60% of firearm deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Black residents accounted for 37%, and Other Non-White residents accounted for 2%.

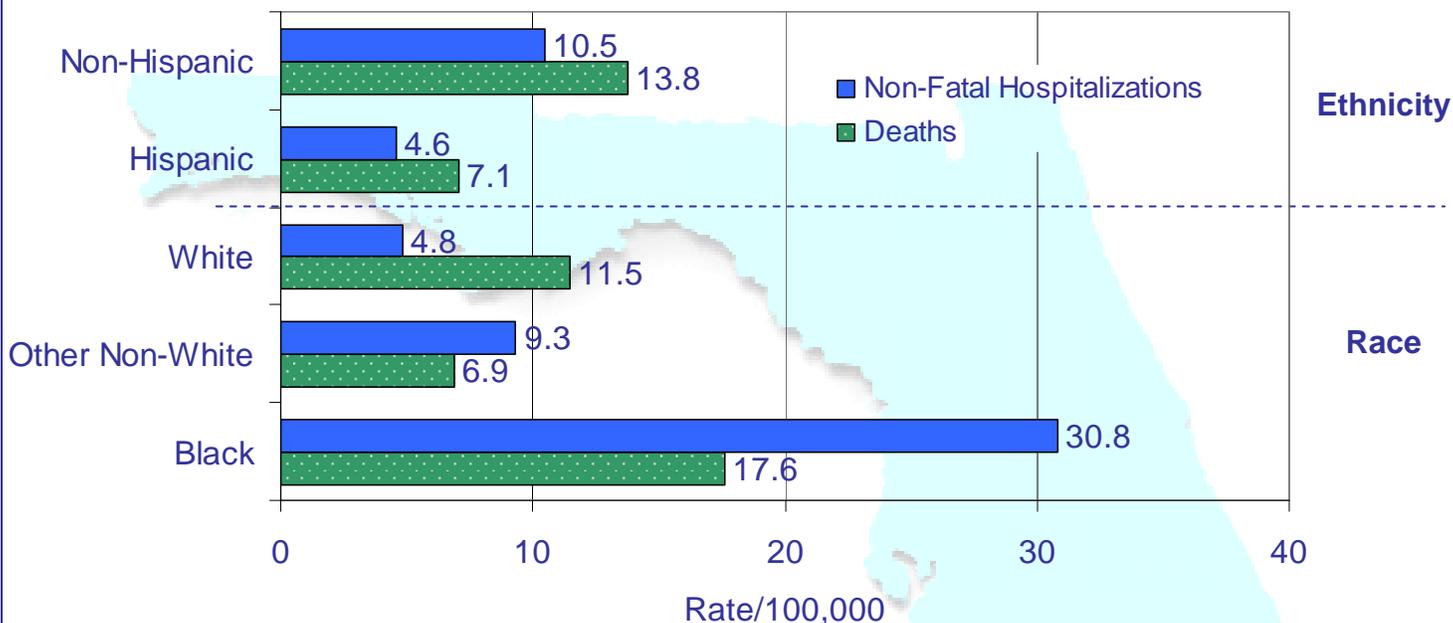
**Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	391	1,934	1,741	546	37	2,325
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	175	1,587	730	956	50	1,762

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**



**Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 due to Fatal Firearm Injuries, Florida Residents, 2009**

Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
YPLL-75	75	218	1,220	20,559	19,217	12,490	9,210	5,380	1,129

- 60% 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 2009:

- 63% of firearm deaths were suicides and 35% were homicides. However, 62% of non-fatal firearm injury hospitalizations were assaults while only 6% 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.

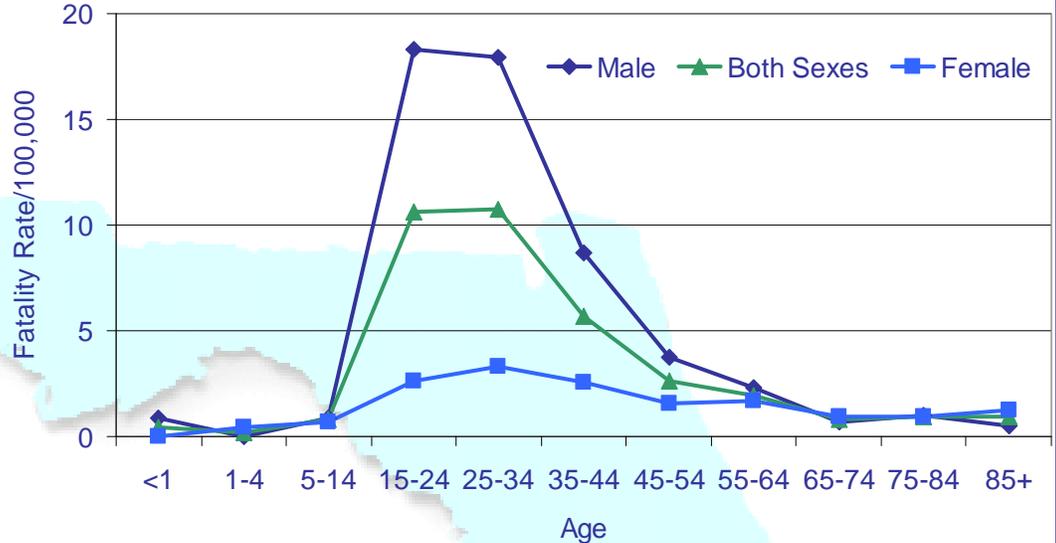
**Fatal Firearm Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations by Intent, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Unintentional	Suicide/Self-inflicted	Homicide/Assaults	Undetermined	Other	Total
Deaths	22	1,471	807	7	18	2,325
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	428	98	1,085	116	35	1,762

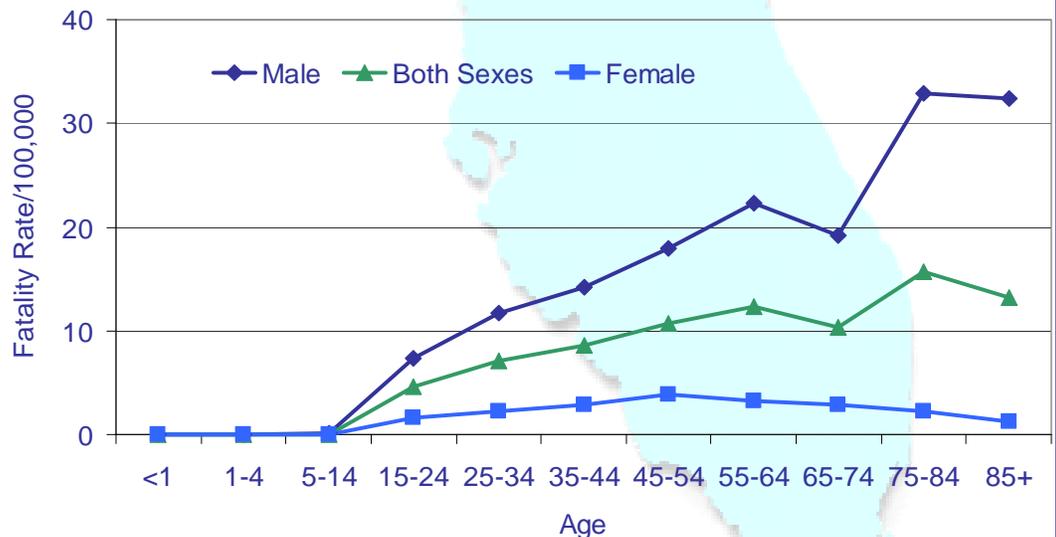
In 2009:

- Males ages 15-24 had the highest rate of firearm homicides while males ages 75-84 had the highest rate of firearm suicides.
- The firearm homicide and suicide rates among males were 3.8 and 6.2 times higher than among females, respectively.

**Firearm Homicides, by Age and Sex Florida Residents, 2009**



**Firearm Suicides, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



**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.gov/Pages/Home.aspx>

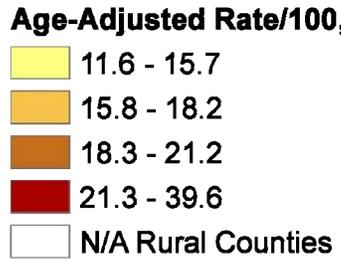
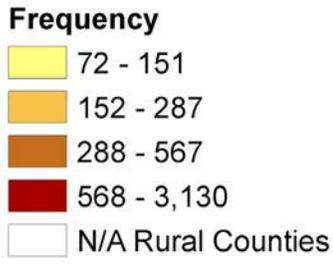
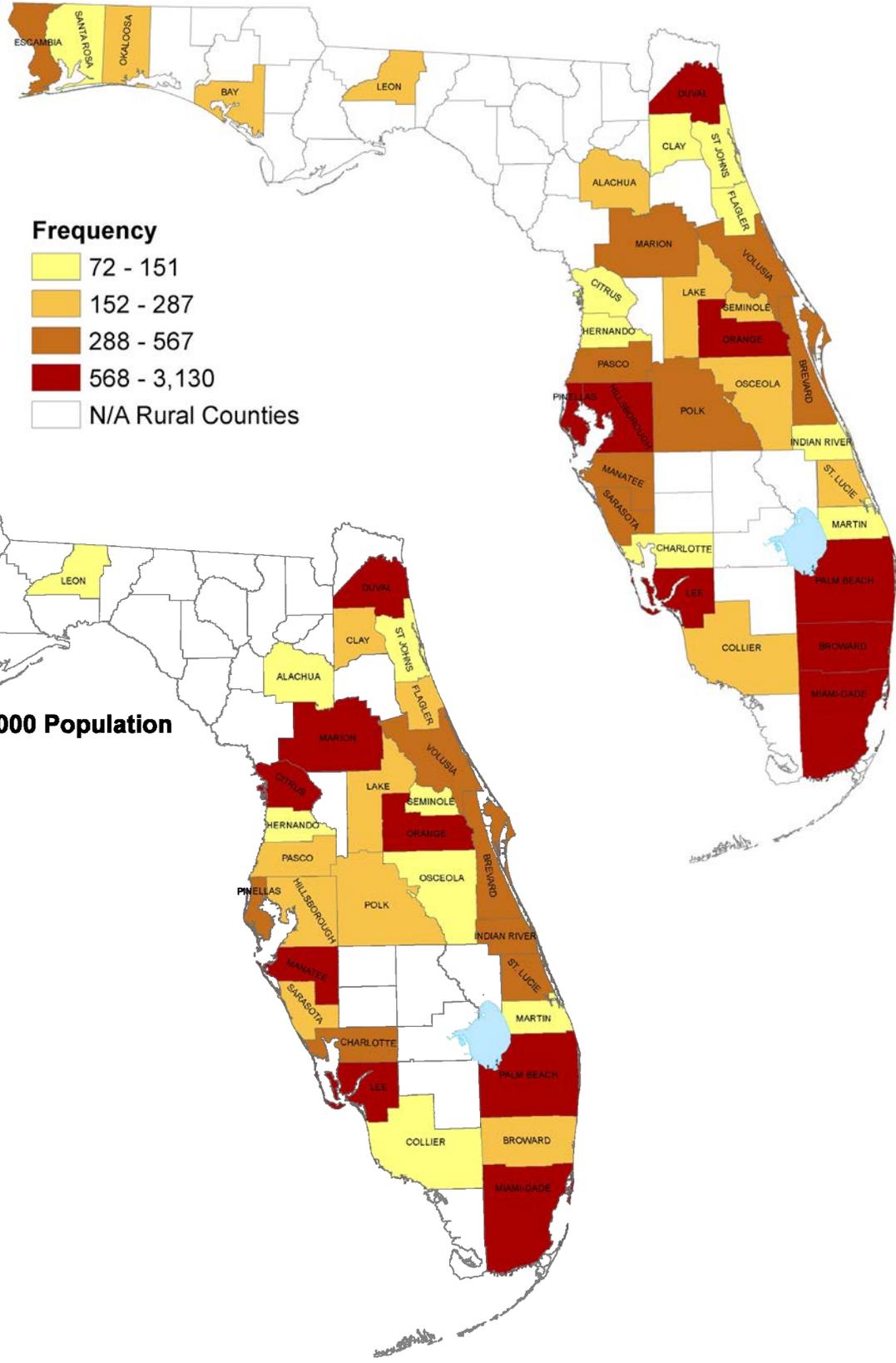
**DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:**

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

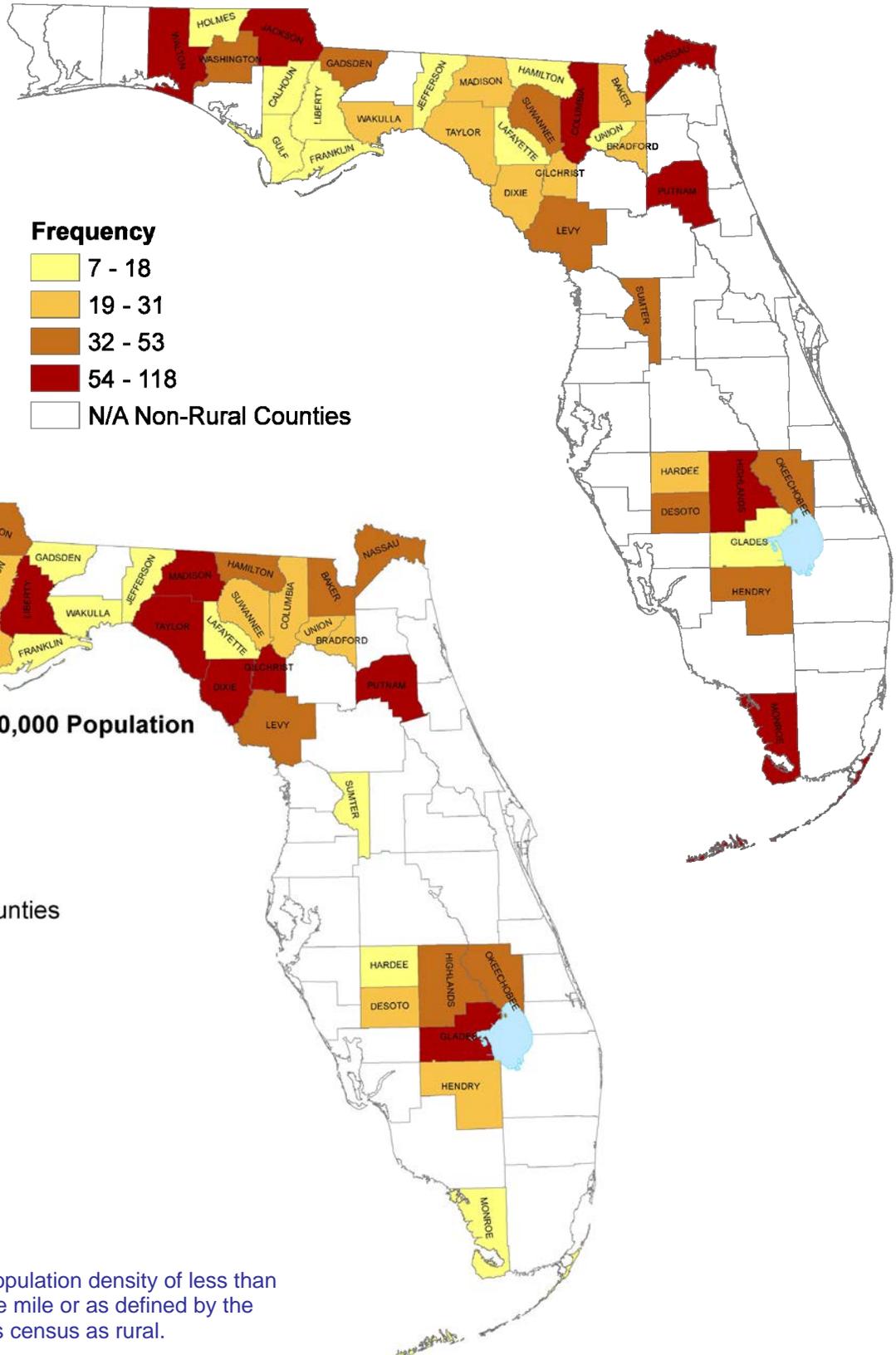
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2005-2009



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Firearm Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2005-2009



\*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

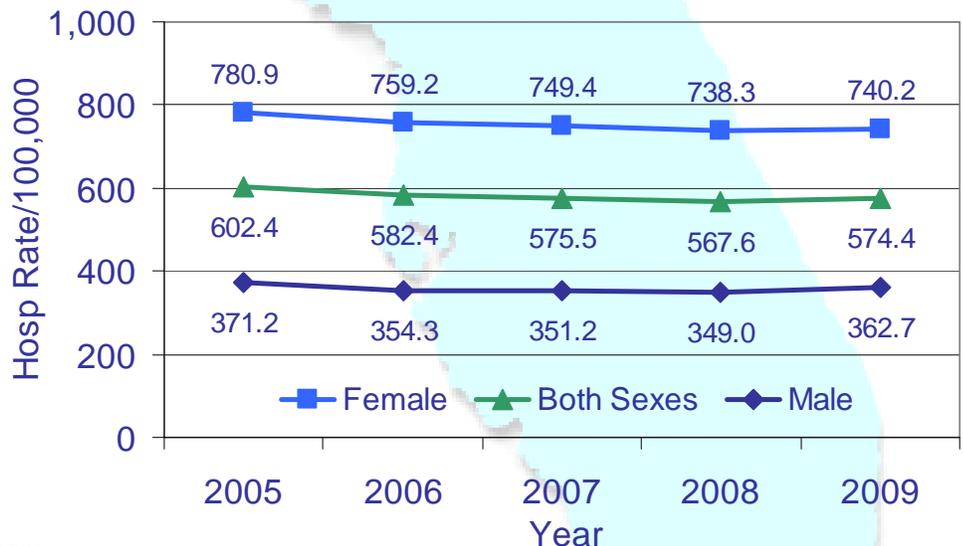
## AT A GLANCE:

- 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 2009:

- 18969 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, 2005-2009**



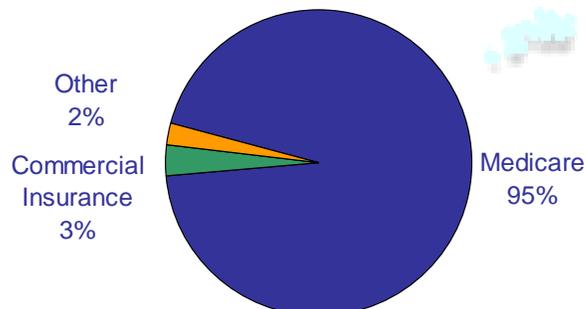
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009, among Florida's seniors:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal hip fracture hospitalizations was \$51,088; total charges exceeded \$1.1 billion. The median length of stay was five days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 95% of these hospitalizations.

**Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalization Admissions Charges and Payer Source, Florida's Senior Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$51,088
Total Admission Charges
> \$1.1 billion



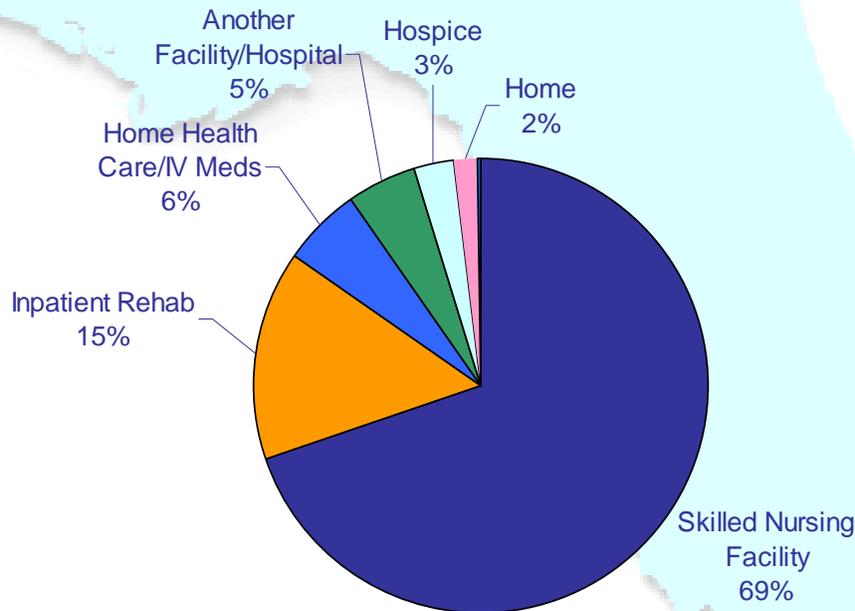
## DISCHARGE STATUS AND OUTCOMES:

- Hip fractures can cause severe health problems and lead to reduced quality of life and premature death.<sup>1</sup>
- About one in five hip fracture patients dies within one year of their injury.<sup>2</sup>
- 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.<sup>3</sup>

In 2009, among Florida's seniors:

- The majority (69%) 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, 2009**

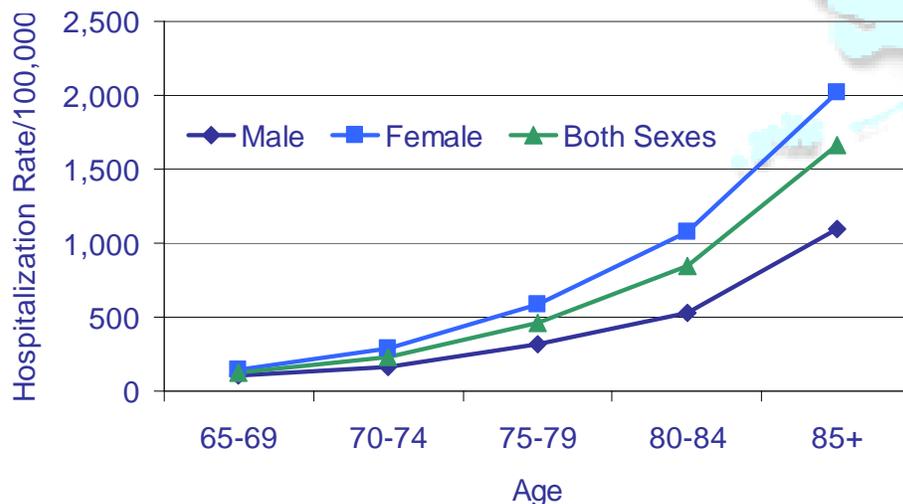


## WHO IS INJURED?

In 2009, 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.

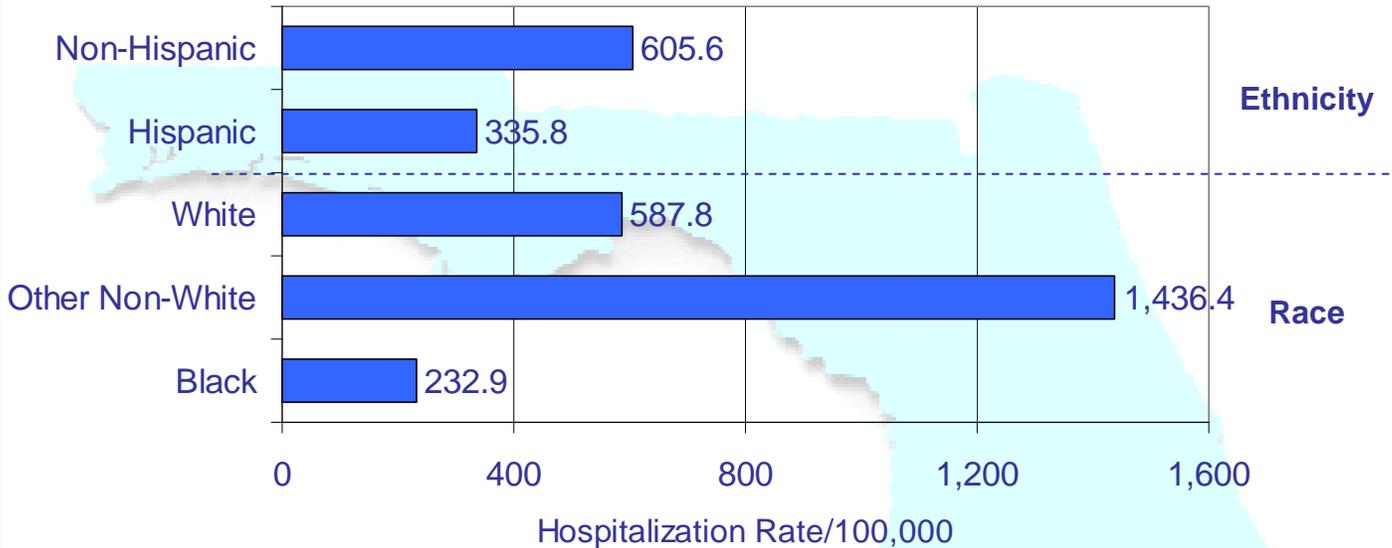
**Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida's Senior Residents, 2009**



In 2009, 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, 2009**



- Females accounted for 72% of non-fatal hospitalizations; Males 28%.
- Whites accounted for 93% of non-fatal hospitalizations, Other Non-Whites and Blacks accounted for 3% each.

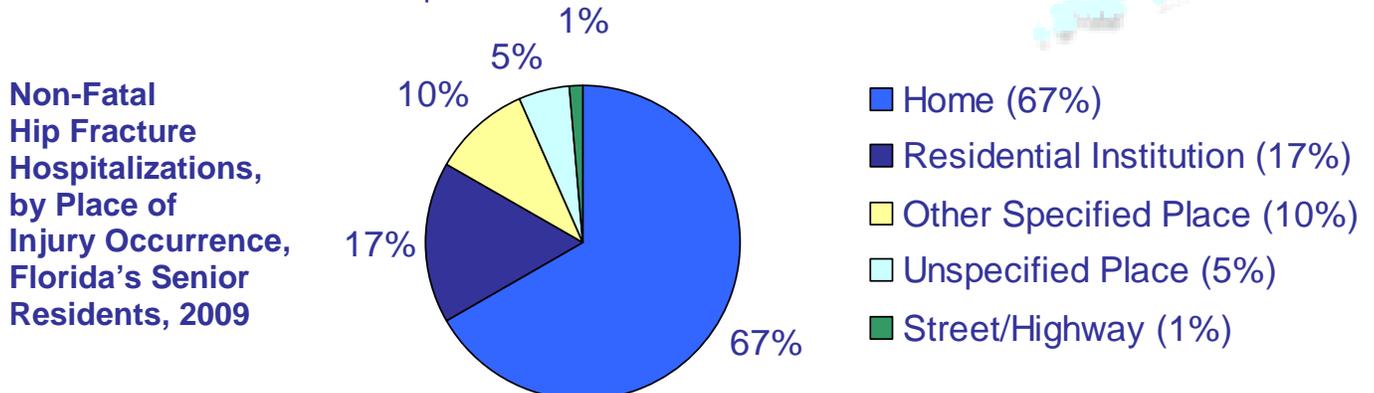
**Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Hospitalizations among Florida's Senior Residents, by Sex and Race, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	13,706	5,263	17,660	592	631	18,969

**WHERE AND HOW:**

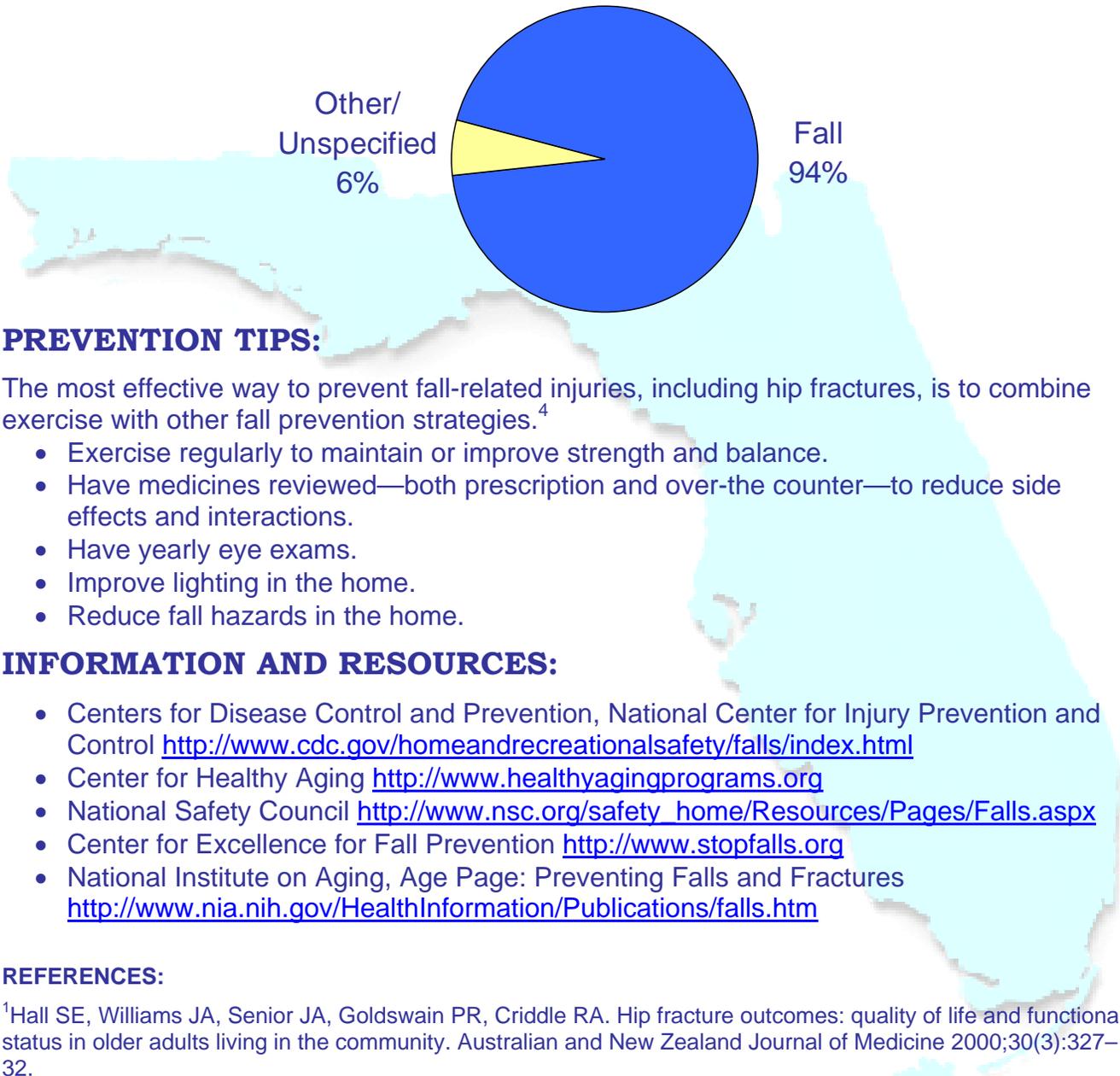
In 2009, when coded (45% of records):

- Among Florida's seniors, at least 84% of non-fatal hip fractures requiring hospitalization occurred in or around a place of residence such as a home or residential institution.



- 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, 2009



### PREVENTION TIPS:

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

- 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](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:

<sup>1</sup>Hall 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

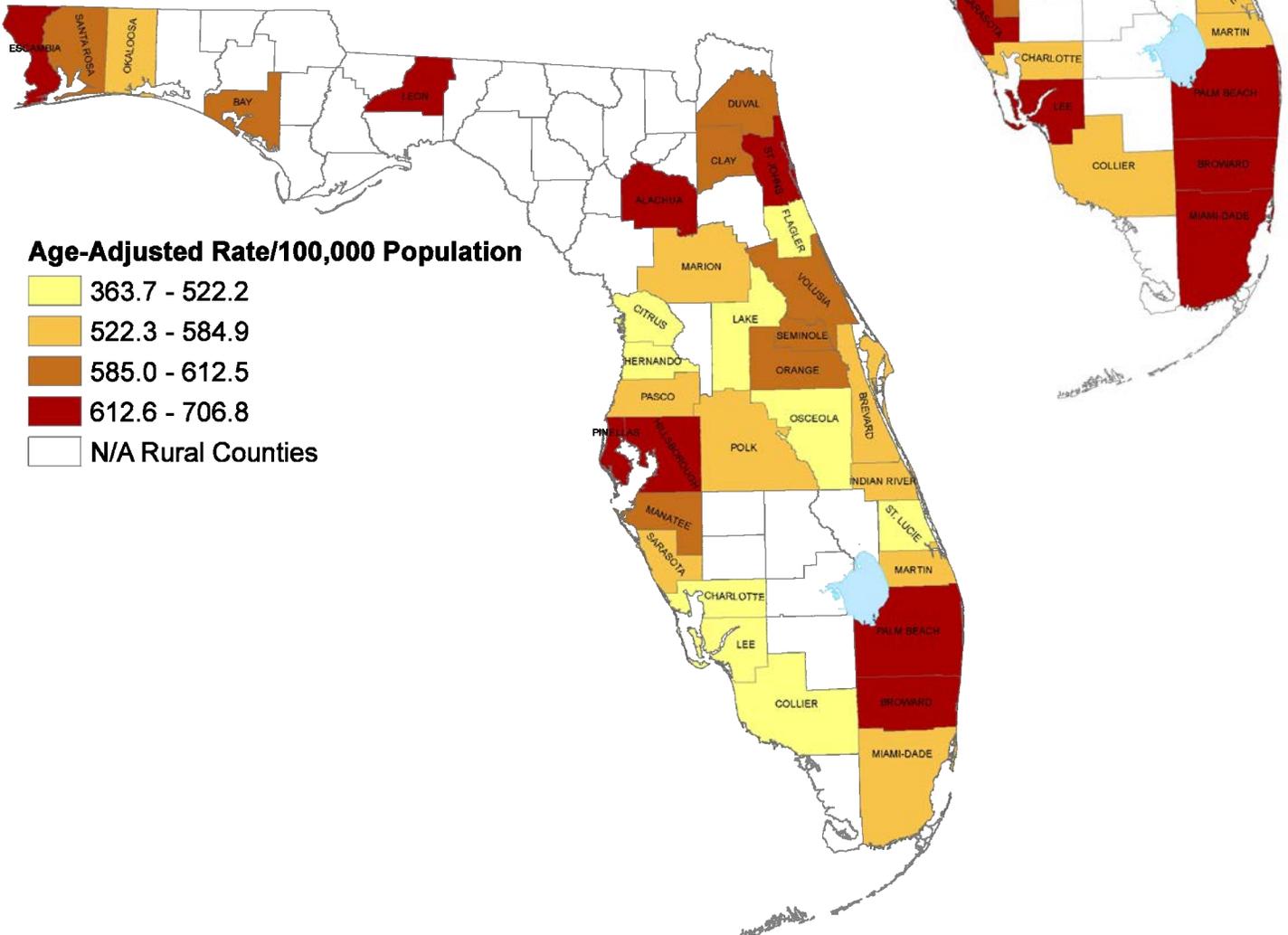
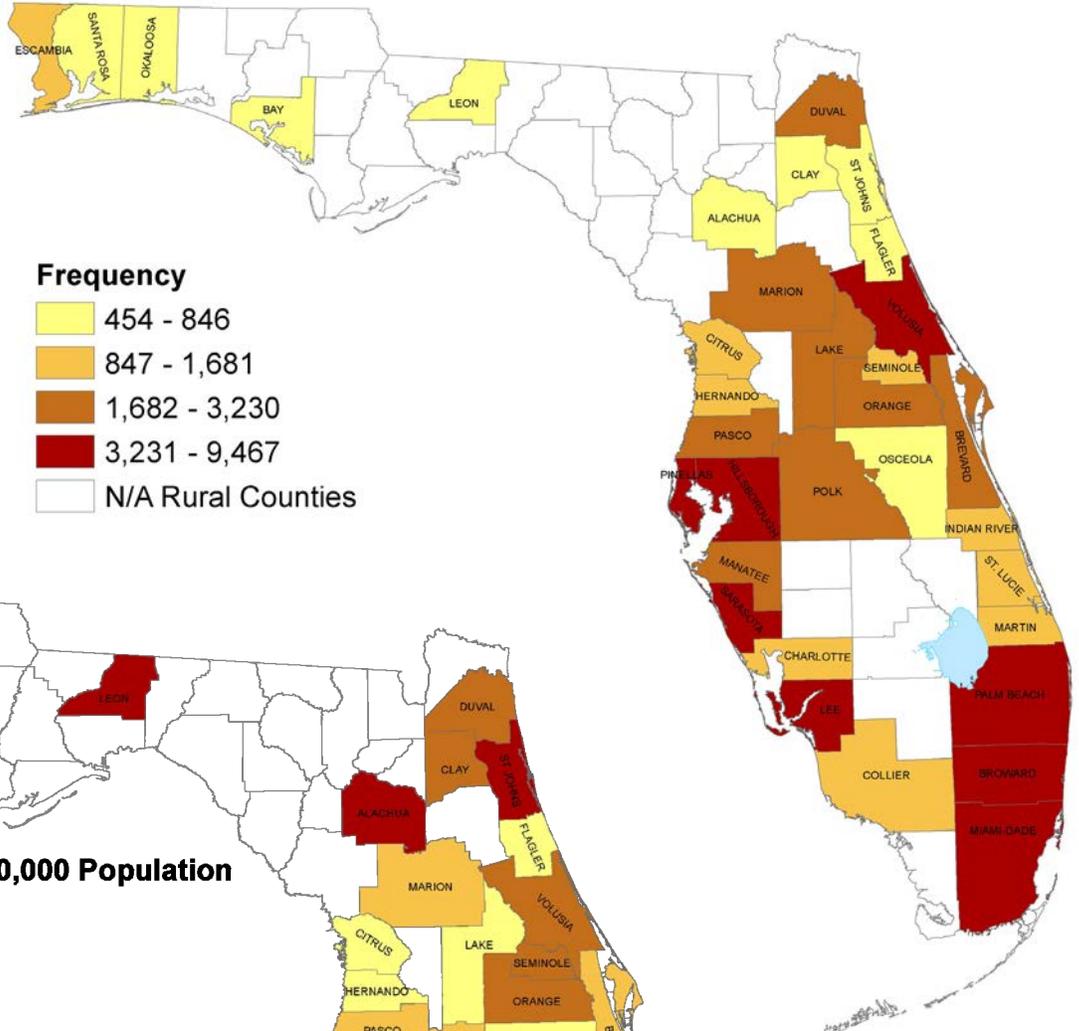
<sup>4</sup> RAND Report: Evidence report and evidence-based recommendations: fall prevention interventions in the Medicare population. Contract no. 500-98-0281. RAND Corporation Southern California Evidence-based Practice Center; 2003.

### 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

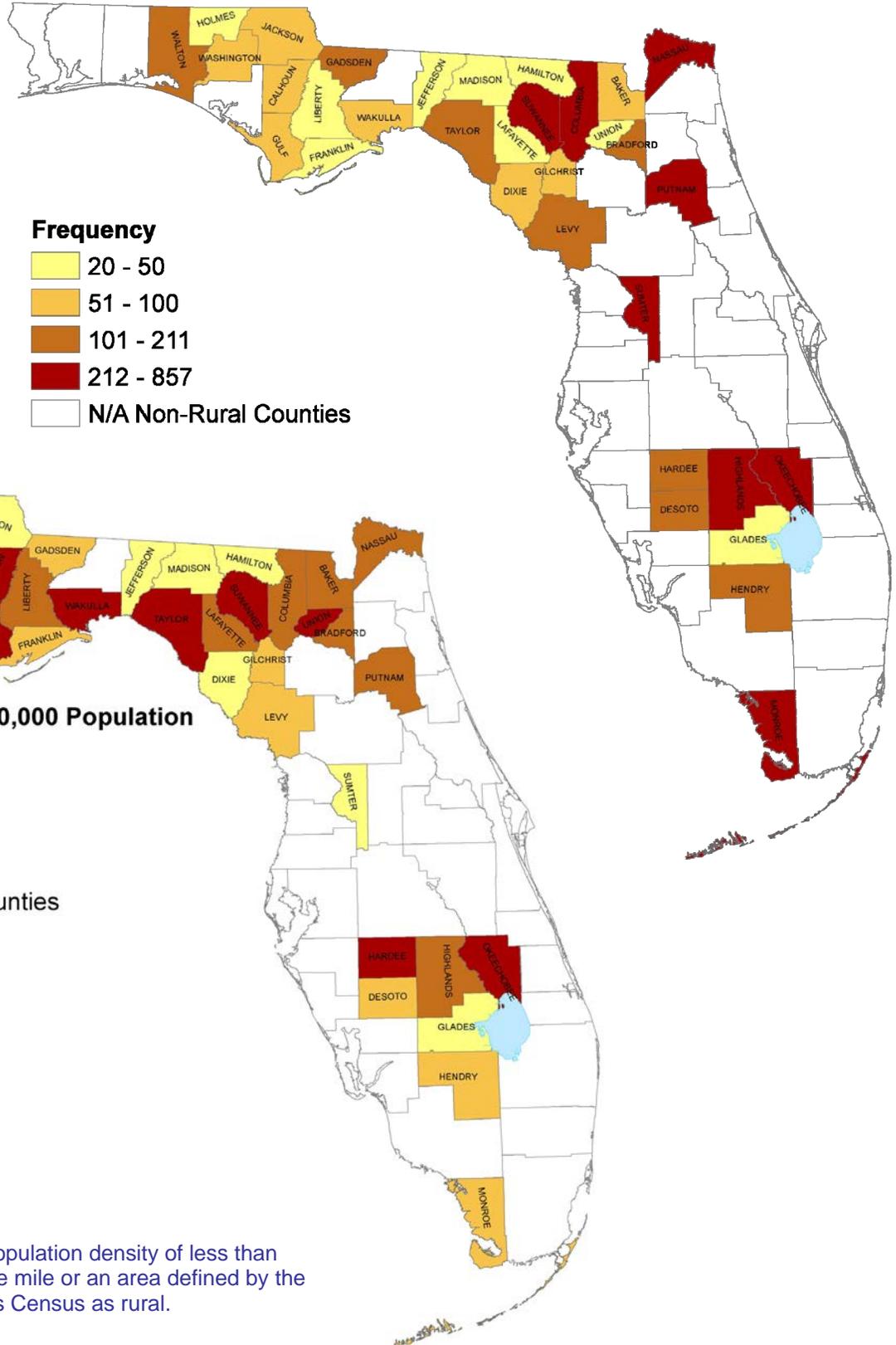
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Related Hospitalizations,  
Florida Senior Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2005-2009



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Non-Fatal Hip Fracture Related Hospitalizations,  
Florida Senior Residents of Rural Counties, 2005-2009



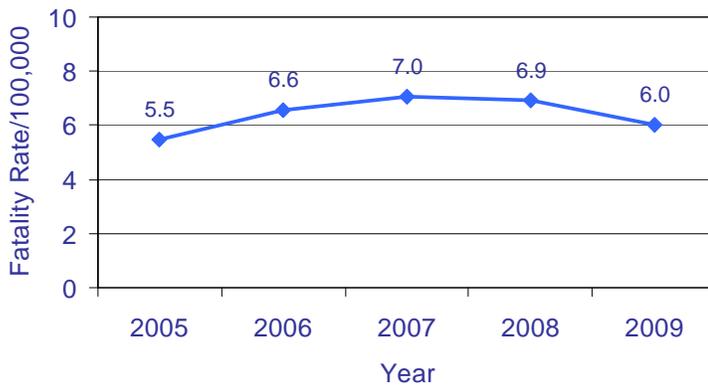
\*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.

# 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 2009, homicides were the second leading cause of death among Florida residents ages 15-24 and the third leading cause among ages 1-4, 10-14, and 25-34.
- In 2009, there were 1,135 homicides and 5,373 hospitalizations for non-fatal assault-related injuries.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides),  
by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury  
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



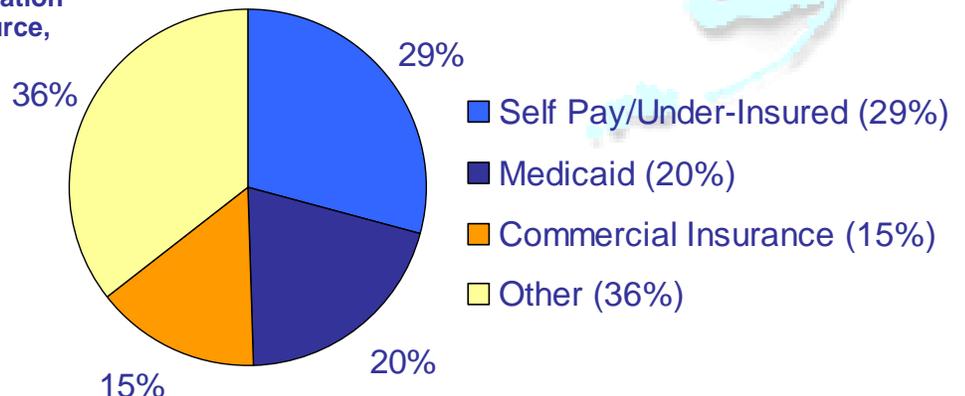
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal assault hospitalizations was \$31,228; total charges exceeded \$293 million. The median length of stay was three days.
- The payer source for 29% of these hospitalizations was classified as self pay or underinsured. Medicaid covered 20% of the admissions; Commercial Insurance, 15%.

**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalization  
Admission Charges and Payer Source,  
Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$31,228
Total Admission Charges
> \$293 million

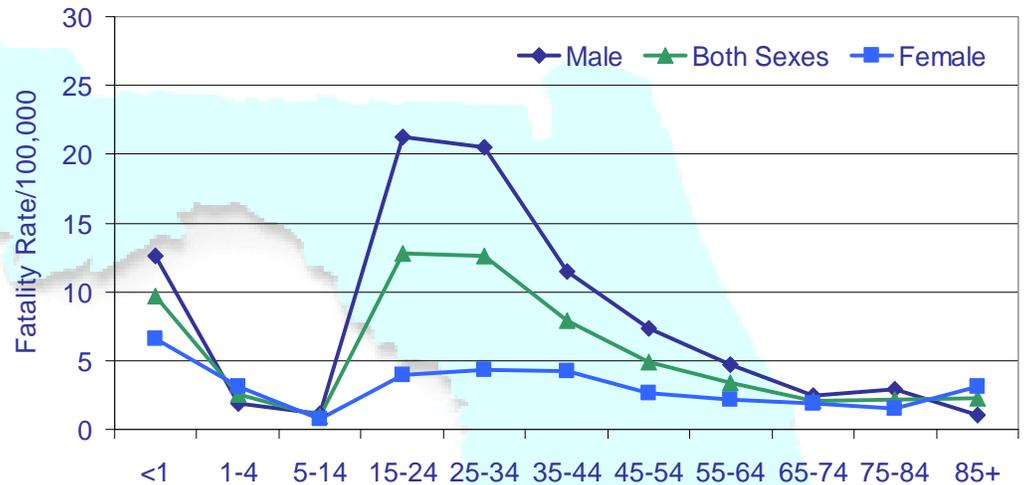


## WHO IS INJURED?

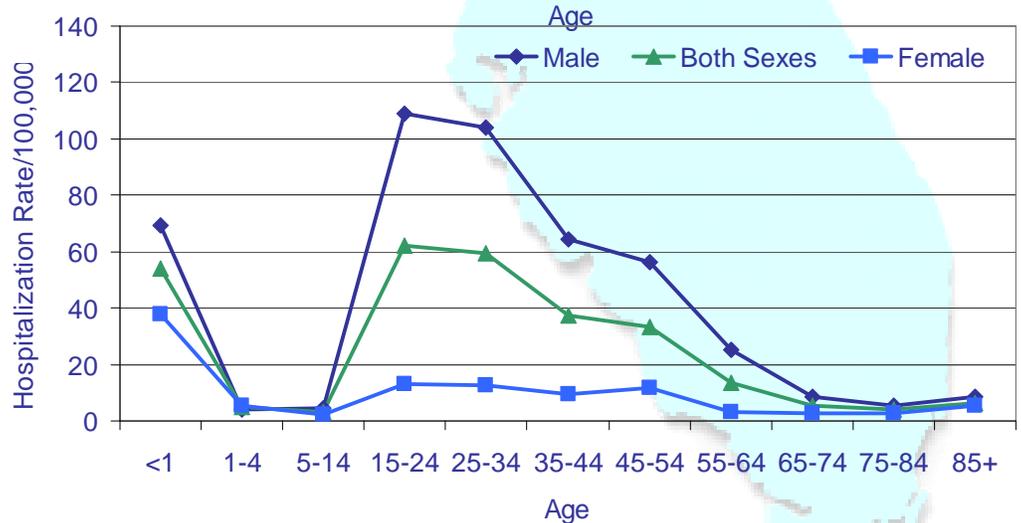
In 2009:

- 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 3.2 times higher than among females.
- The hospitalization rate for non-fatal assault injuries was 6.3 times higher among males than among females.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides), by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 84% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined while females accounted for only 16%.
- Whites accounted for 56% of homicides and non-fatal assault hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 39%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

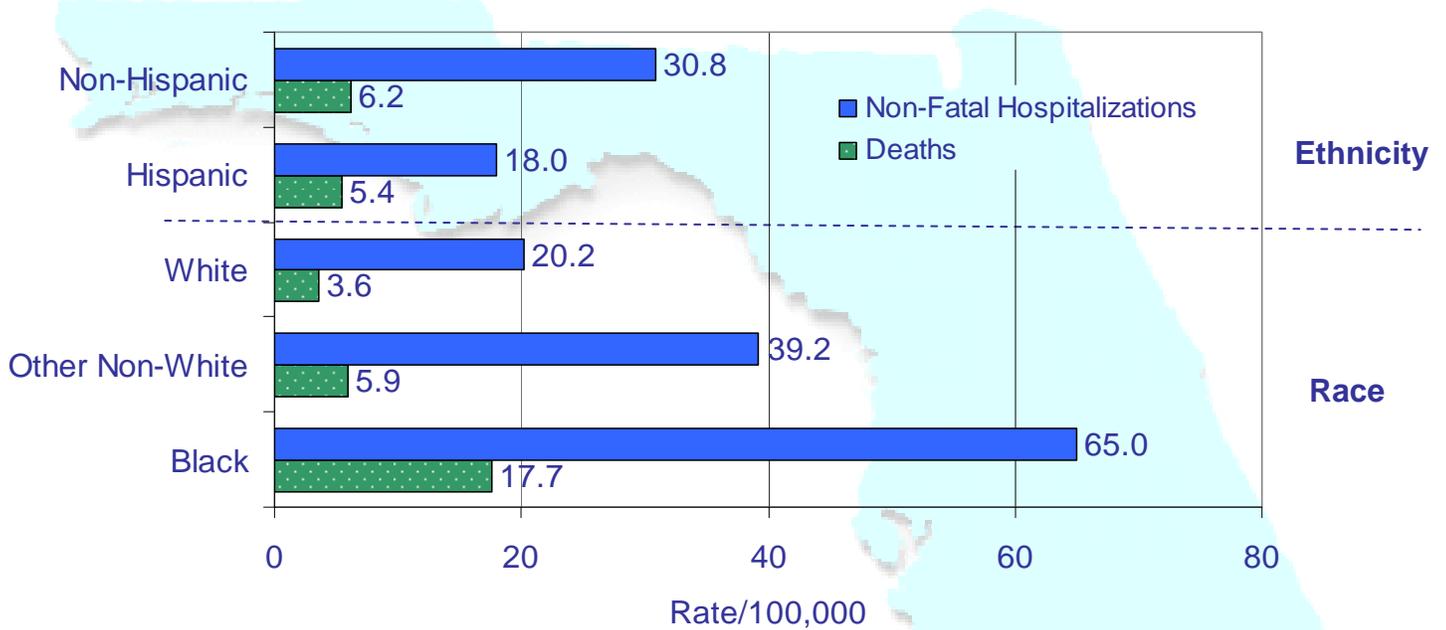
**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	274	861	553	548	32	1,135
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	758	4,615	3,060	2,015	211	5,373

In 2009:

- 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 4.9 times higher than among White residents.

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

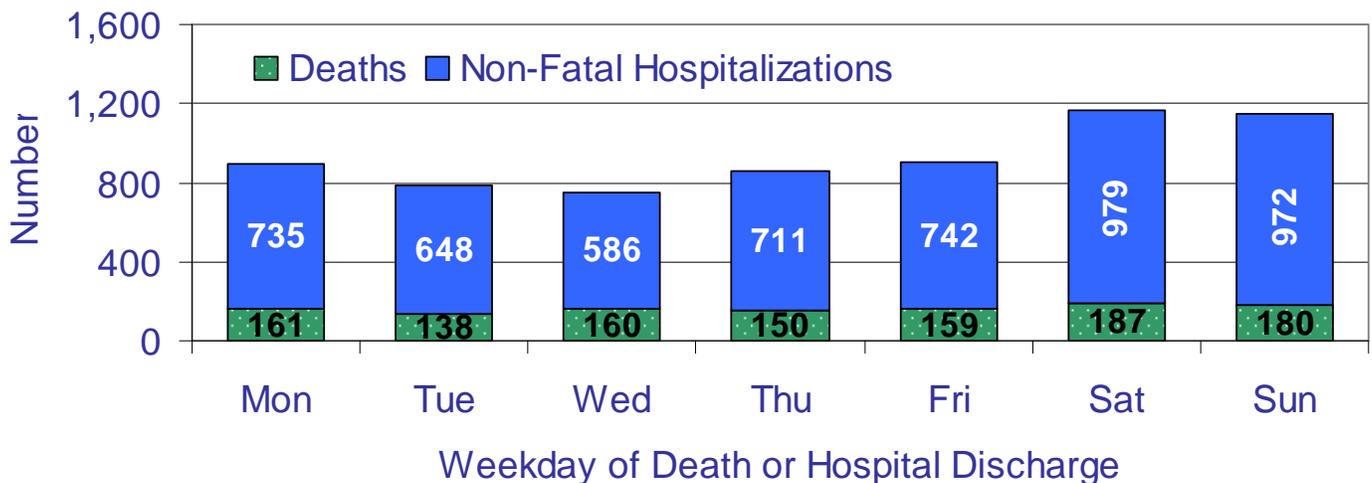


**WHEN DO HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURIES OCCUR?**

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**

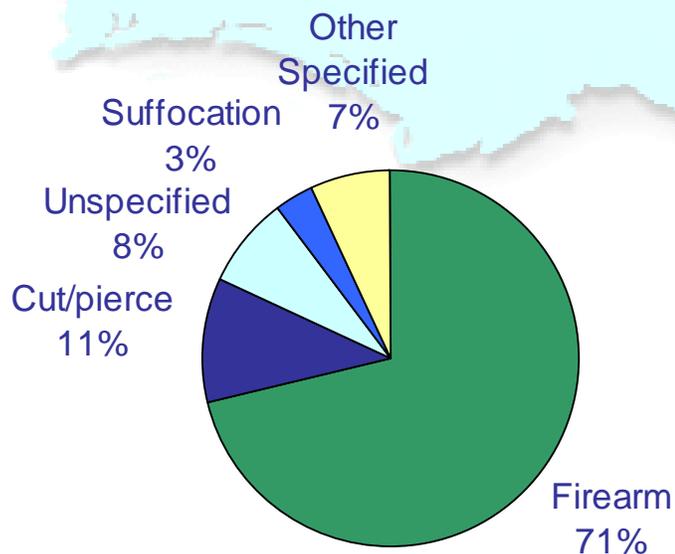


## HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURY CAUSES:

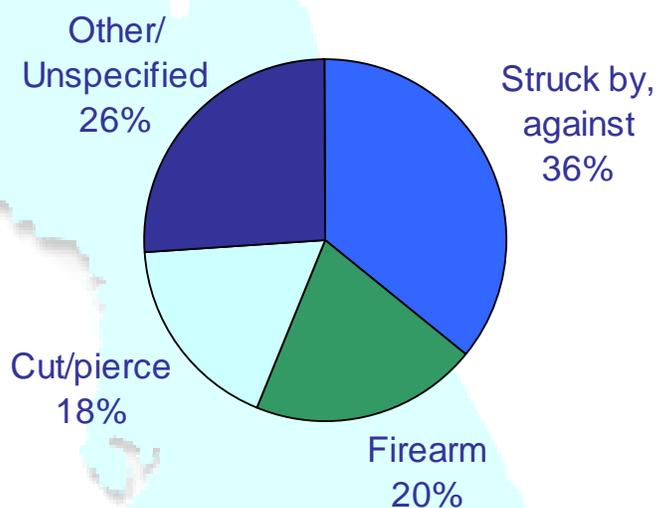
In 2009:

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

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



## 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](http://www.floridacrimeprevention.org/about_us.htm)
- Florida Department of Children and Families [http://www.state.fl.us/cf\\_web/](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>

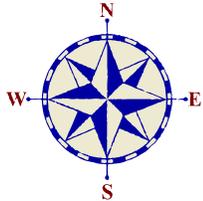
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

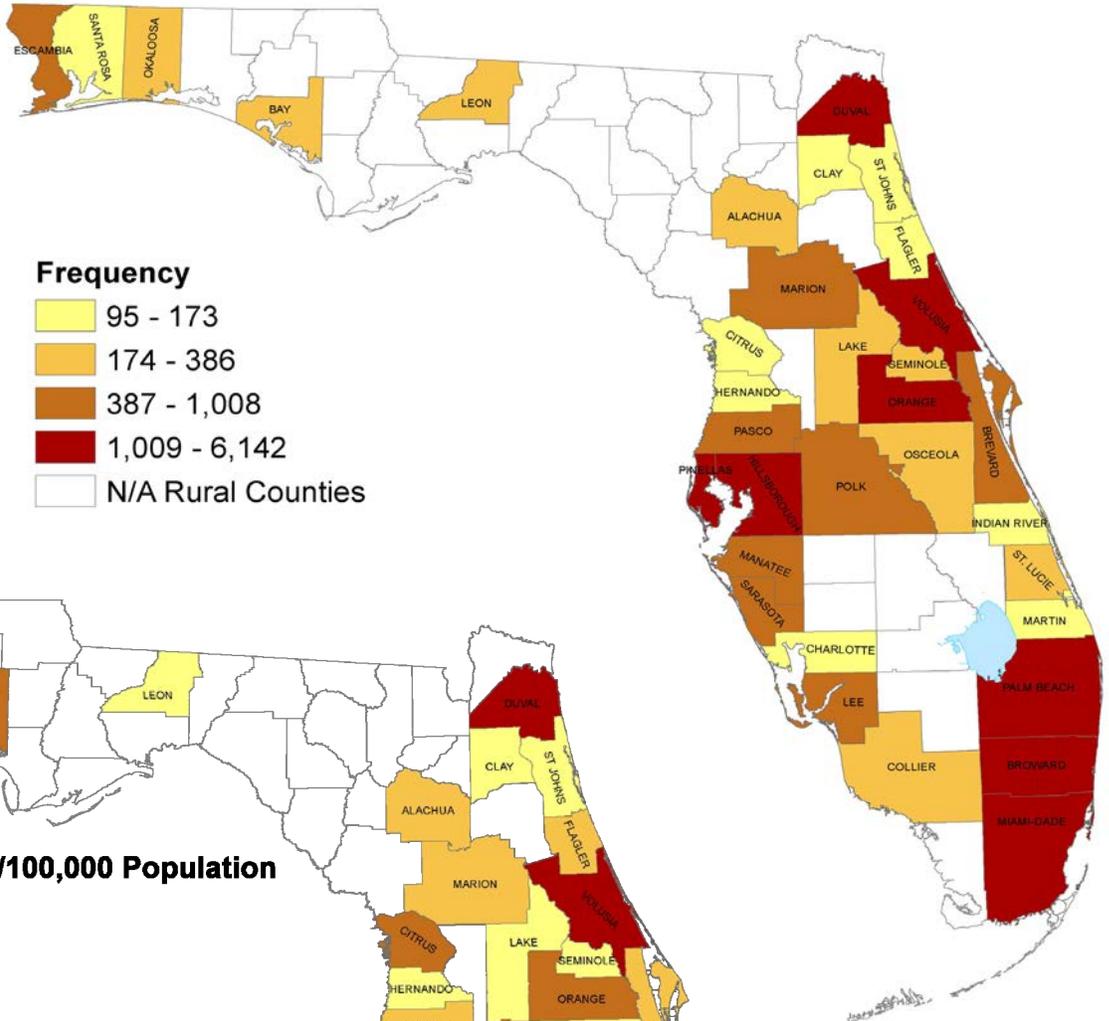
Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Assault External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E960-E969

# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

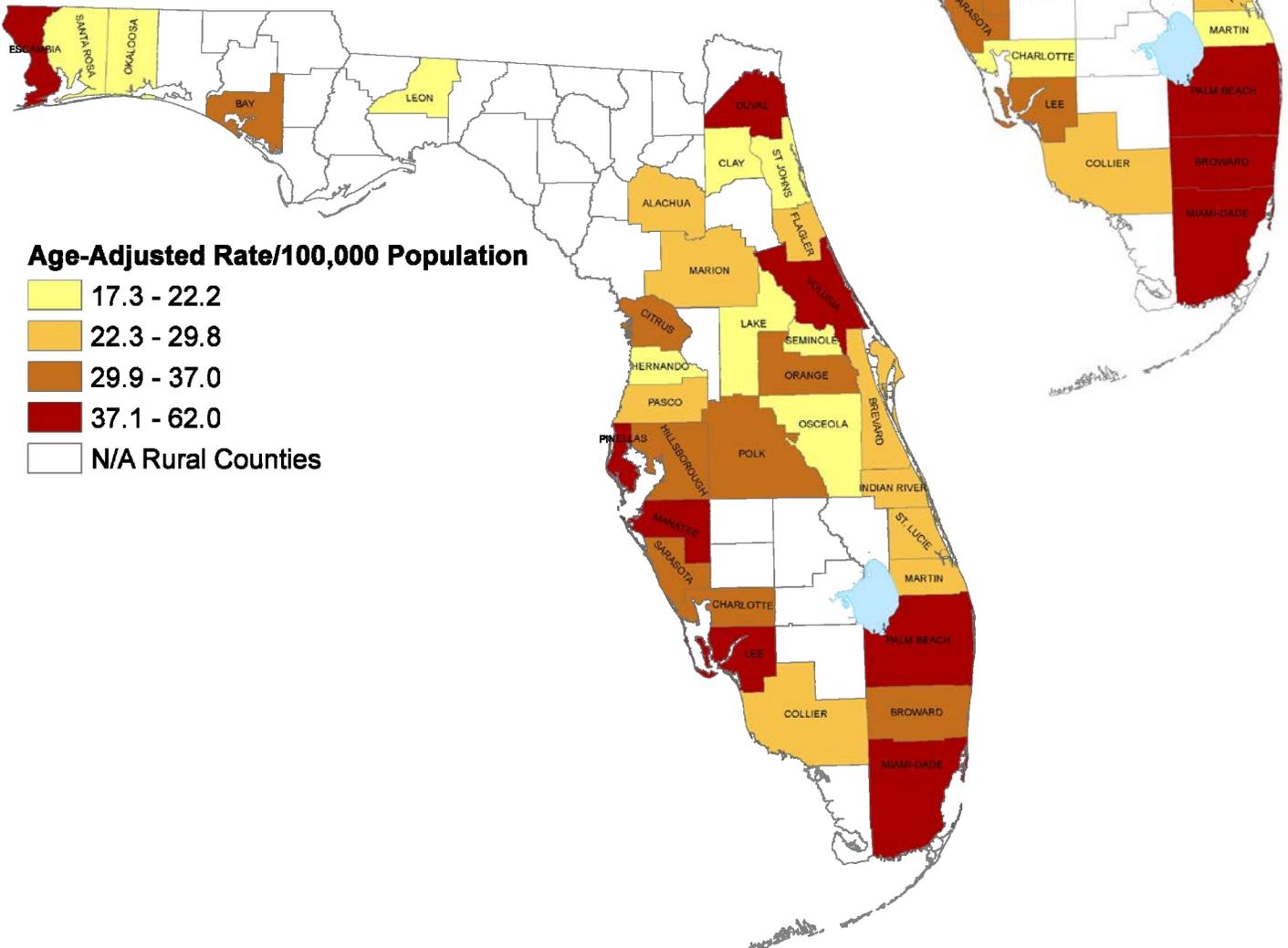
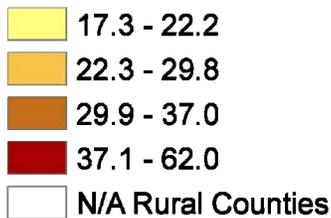
Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2005-2009



### Frequency

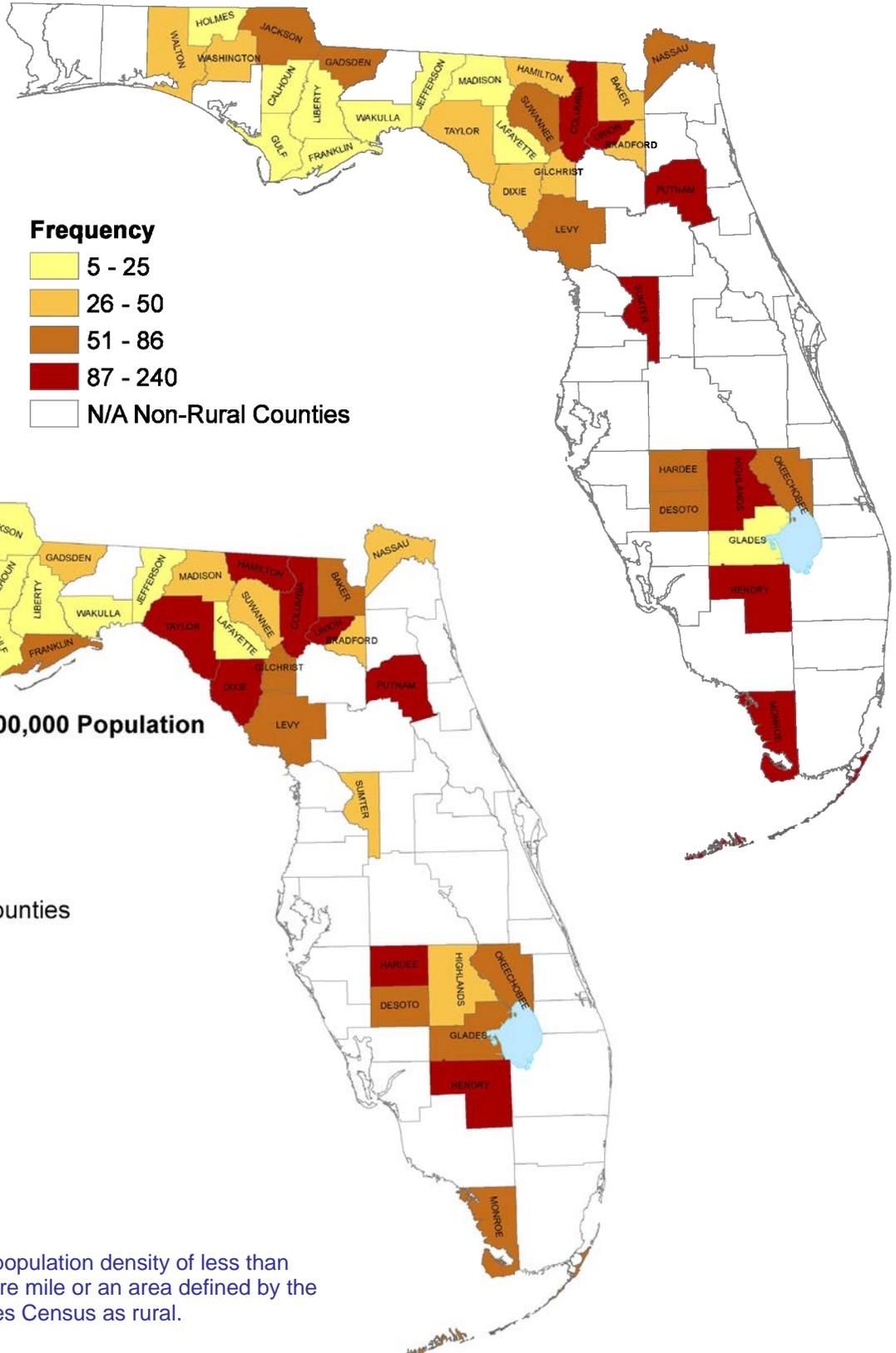


### Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Homicides and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2005-2009



\*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.

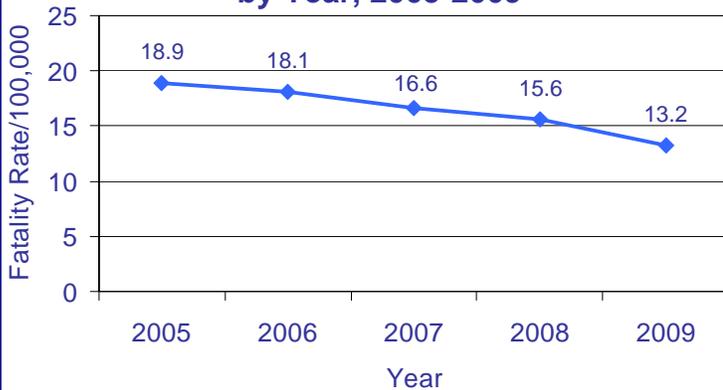


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC

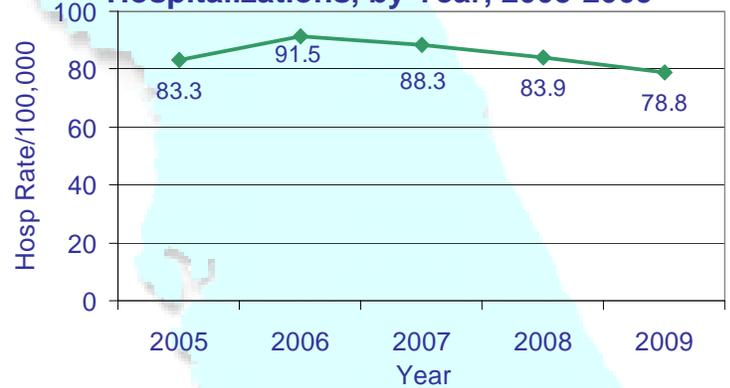
## AT A GLANCE:

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic crashes continue to be a leading cause of injury death in Florida and are second only to poisonings as of 2009.
- These crashes can cause injuries to passengers and drivers of motor vehicles, motorcyclists, pedal cyclists, pedestrians, and others.
- In 2009, 2,486 Florida residents were fatally injured in motor vehicle traffic crashes; there were another 14,828 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



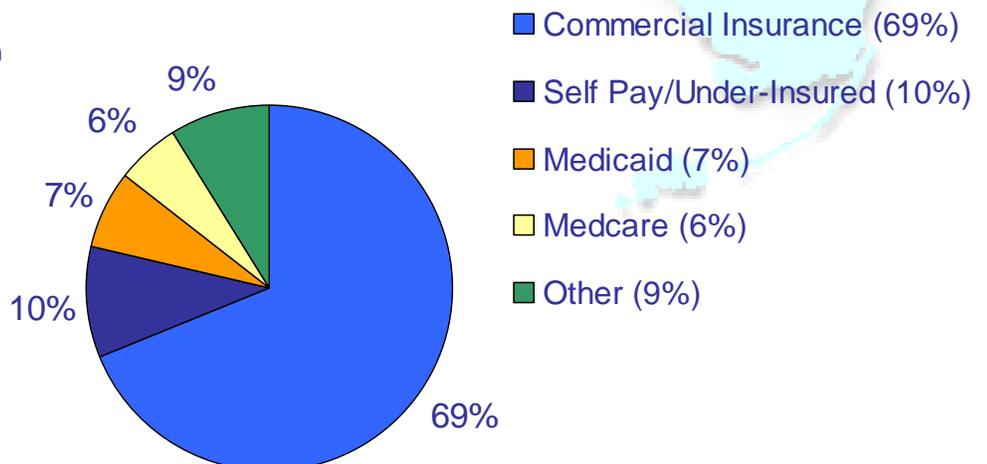
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal MV traffic injury hospitalizations was \$46,154; total charges exceeded \$1.2 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 69% of these hospitalizations.

**Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge	\$46,154
Total Admission Charges	> \$1.2 billion

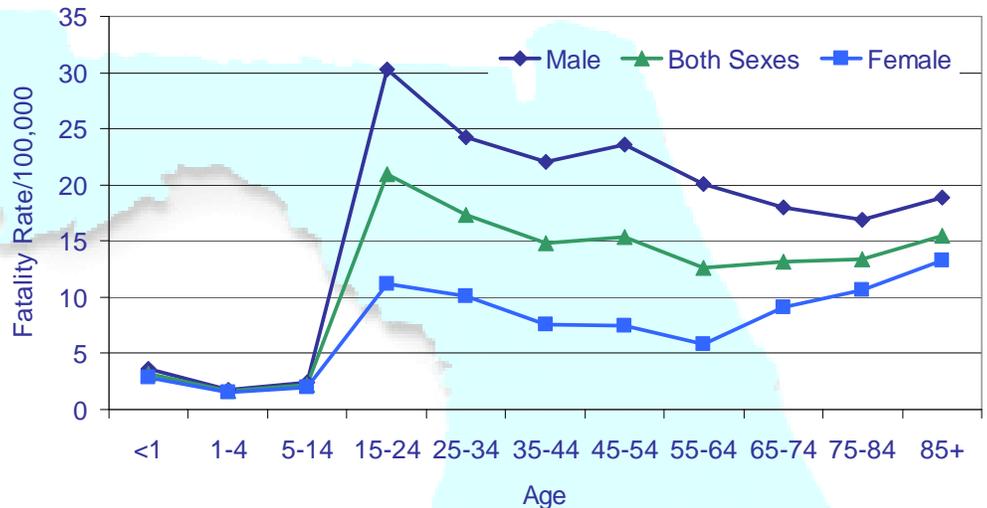


## WHO IS INJURED?

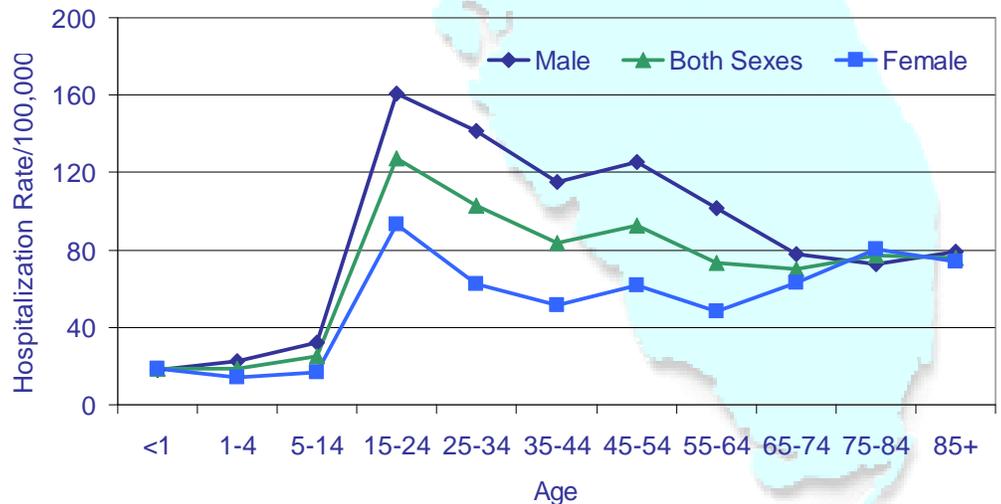
In 2009:

- 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 2.5 and 1.8 times higher than among females, respectively.

**Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 71% of motor vehicle traffic injury deaths and 63% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 29% of deaths and 37% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 80% of motor vehicle traffic injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 15%, and Other Non-Whites 5%.

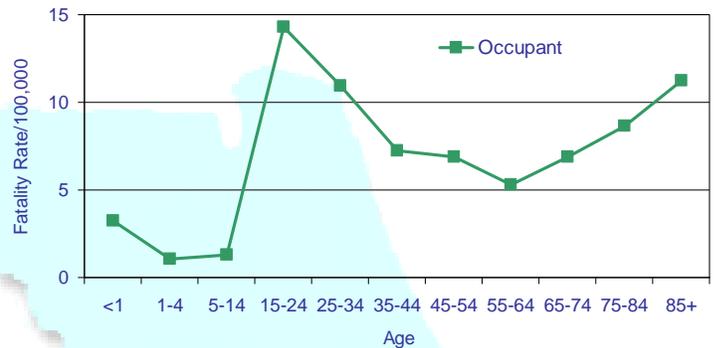
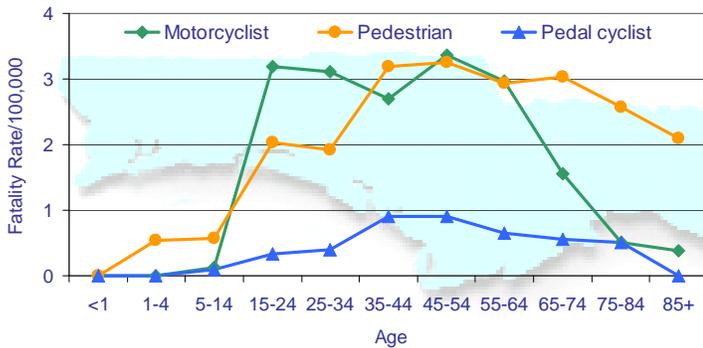
**Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	732	1,754	2,063	349	74	2,486
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	5,416	9,411	11,730	2,162	710	14,828

In 2009:

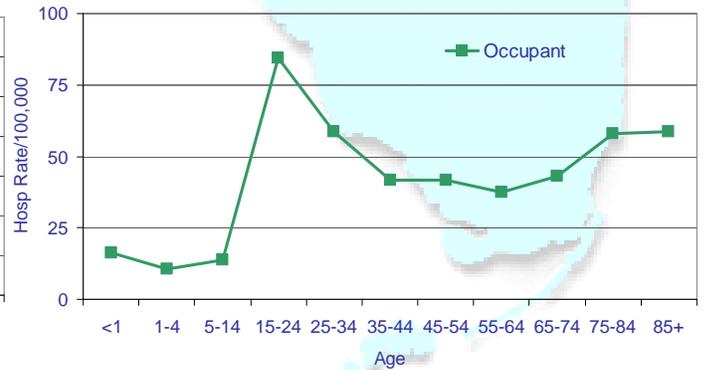
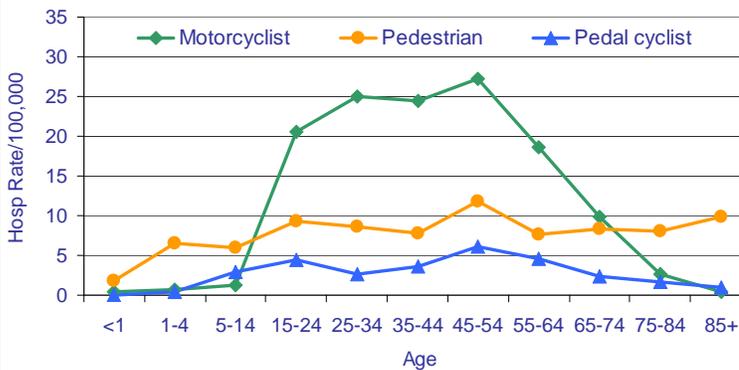
- Residents ages 15-54 had some of the highest motorcyclist injury rates.
- Residents ages 15-24 had the highest MV occupant fatality and hospitalization rates.
- In general, older residents had higher pedestrian fatality rates than younger residents.
- Pedal cyclist injury rates were the highest for residents between ages 35-64.

### Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries, by Person Injured, Florida Residents, 2009



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	7	10	29	345	249	177	184	121	111	101	59	1,393
Motorcyclist	0	0	3	77	71	66	90	68	25	6	2	408
Pedal cyclist	0	0	2	8	9	22	24	15	9	6	0	96
Pedestrian	0	5	13	49	44	78	87	67	49	30	11	434
Other, Unspecified	0	0	3	26	22	19	27	18	18	13	9	155
Total: MV Traffic	7	15	50	505	395	362	412	289	212	156	81	2,486

### Non-Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Hospitalizations, by Person Injured, Florida Residents, 2009

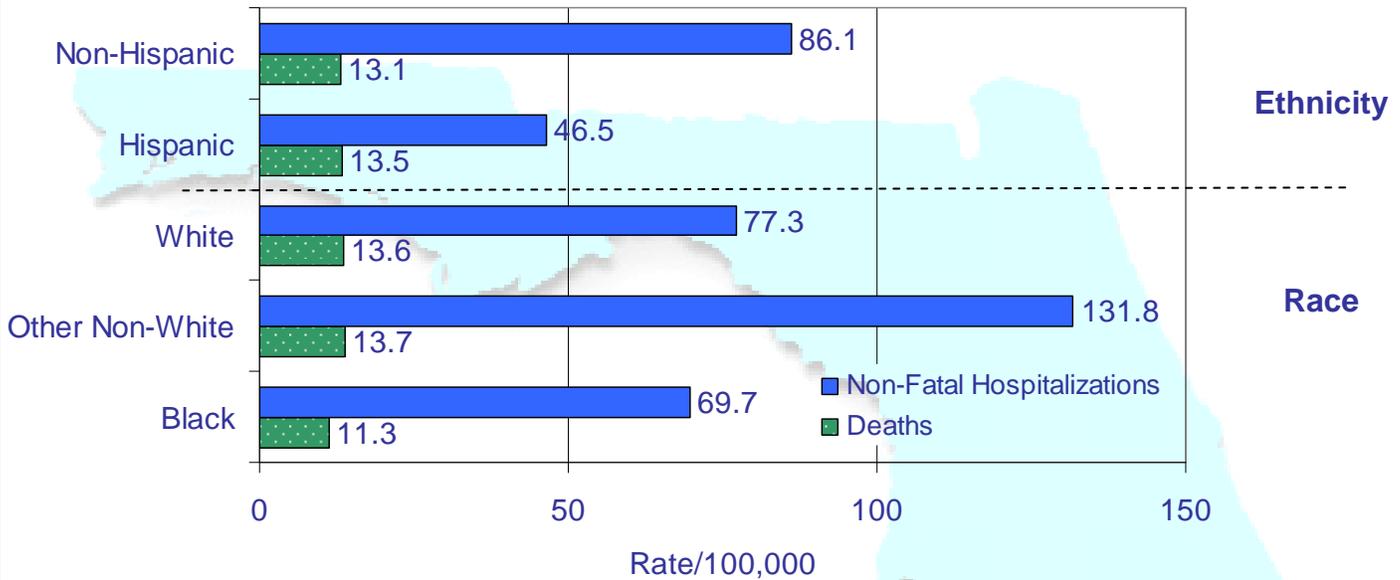


Hospitalizations by Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Occupant	35	97	316	2,042	1,339	1,019	1,115	856	696	677	307	8,499
Motorcyclist	1	6	30	495	570	595	728	424	160	31	2	3,042
Pedal cyclist	0	4	68	106	59	89	162	104	38	20	5	655
Pedestrian	4	60	136	224	195	188	317	176	134	94	52	1,580
Other, Unspecified	0	3	16	213	182	148	162	121	98	76	33	1,052
Total: MV Traffic	40	170	566	3,080	2,345	2,039	2,484	1,681	1,126	898	399	14,828

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**

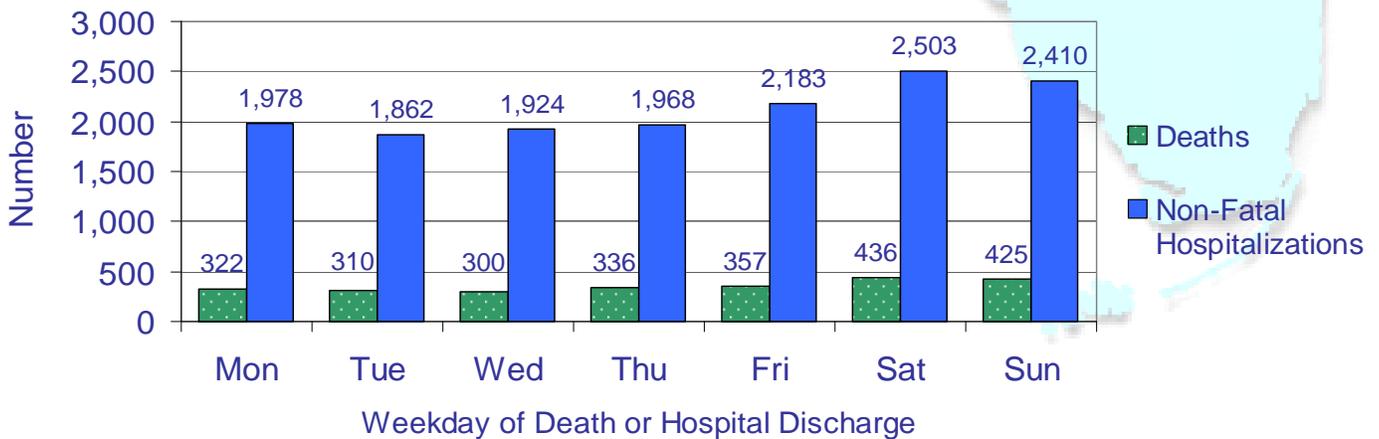


**WEEKDAY OF INJURY:**

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**



**DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:**

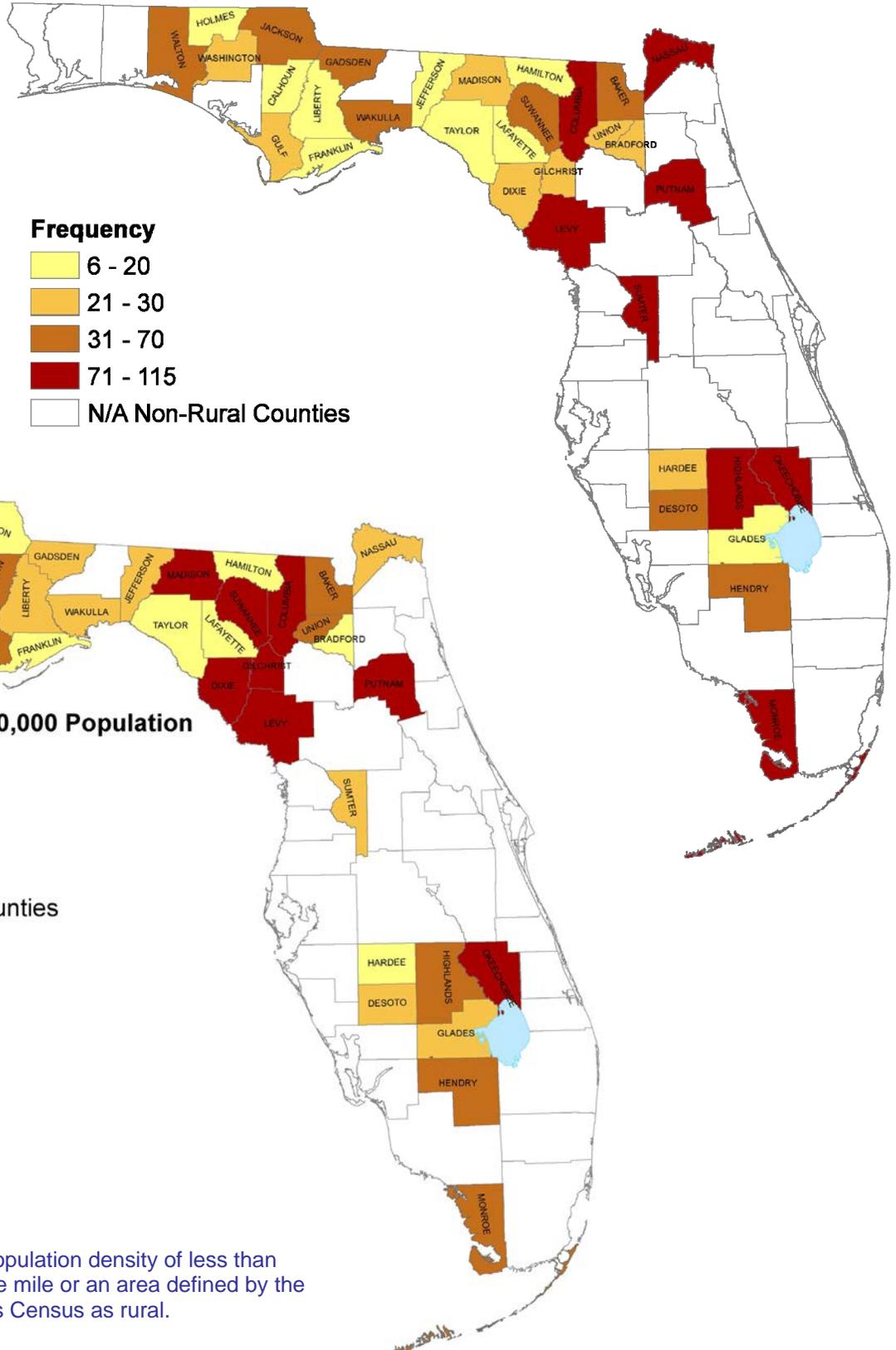
Motor Vehicle Traffic Injury Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 V02-V04 (.1-.9), V09.2, V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19.4-V19.6, V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29.4-V29.9, V30-V79 (.4-.9), V80.3-V80.5, V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V87.0-V87.8,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

Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



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

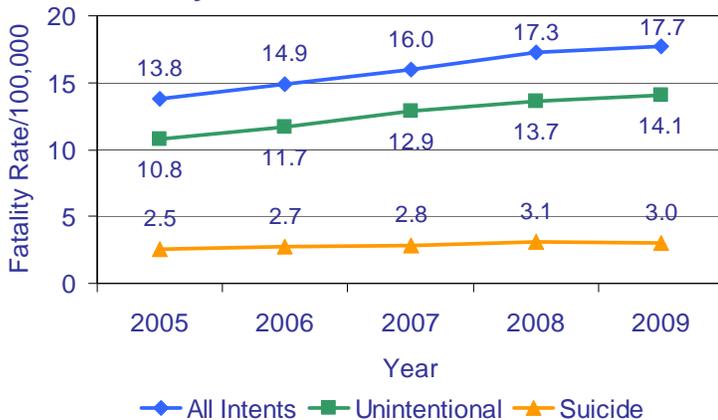


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: POISONINGS

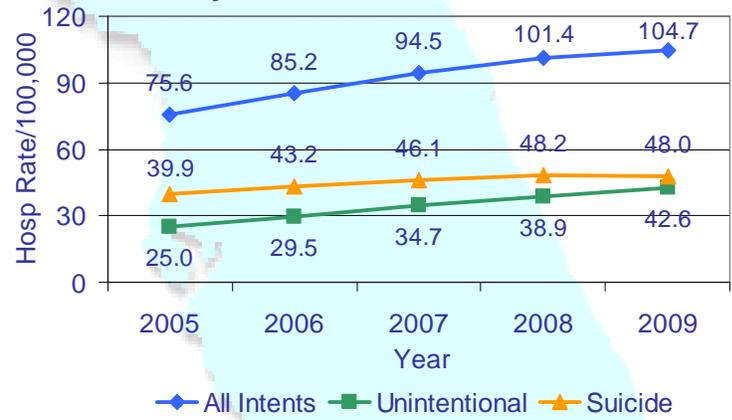
## AT A GLANCE:

- Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25 to 54 years old. In 2009, poisonings were also the leading cause of injury death overall, surpassing motor vehicle traffic crashes by 848 deaths.
- Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a growing public health concern.
- In 2009, 3,334 residents died from poisoning. There were an additional 19,704 hospitalizations for non-fatal poisonings.

**Fatal Poisonings, by Intent and Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Intent and Year, 2005-2009**



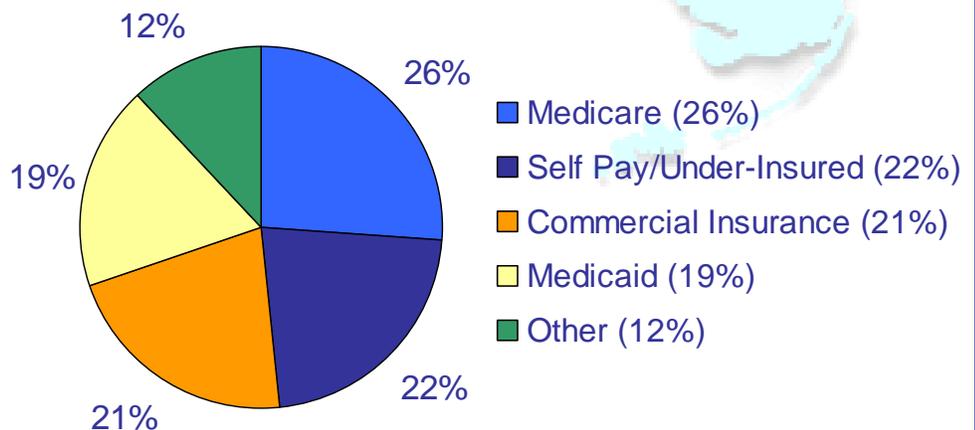
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations was \$16,138; total charges exceeded \$508 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 26% of the admissions; Self Pay/Under-Insured, 22%.

**Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$16,138
Total Admission Charges
> \$508 million



**Produced By:**

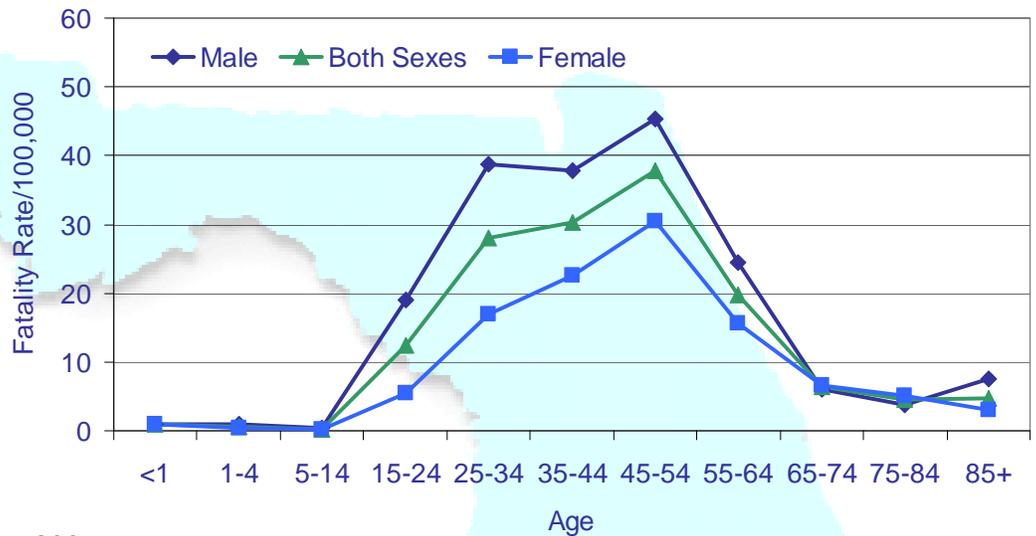
Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399  
(850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (January, 2011)

## WHO IS INJURED?

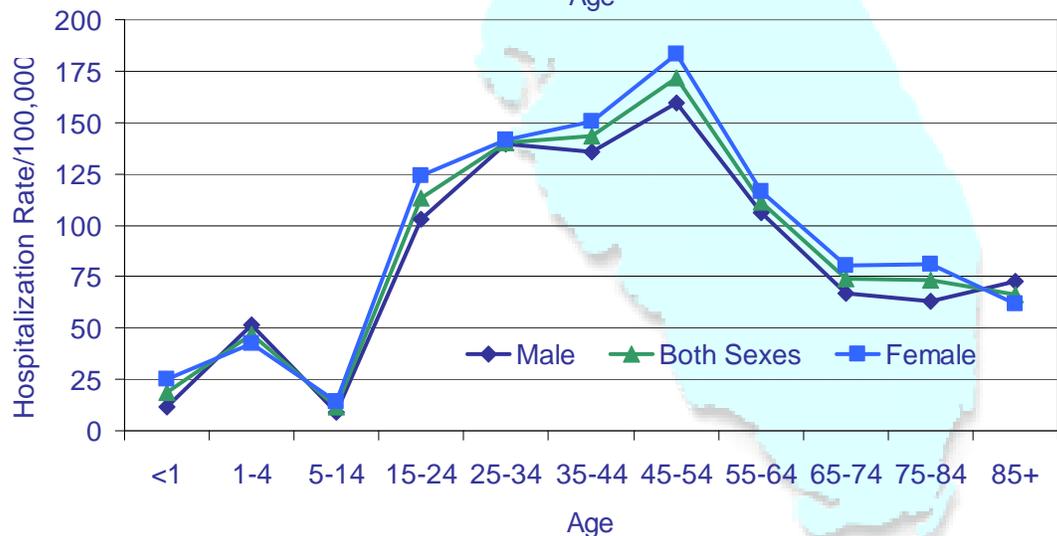
In 2009:

- 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 groups. 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 63% of poisoning deaths, but only 46% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 37% of deaths, but 54% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 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, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,233	2,100	3,094	190	47	3,334
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	10,564	9,140	16,394	2,320	845	19,704

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**

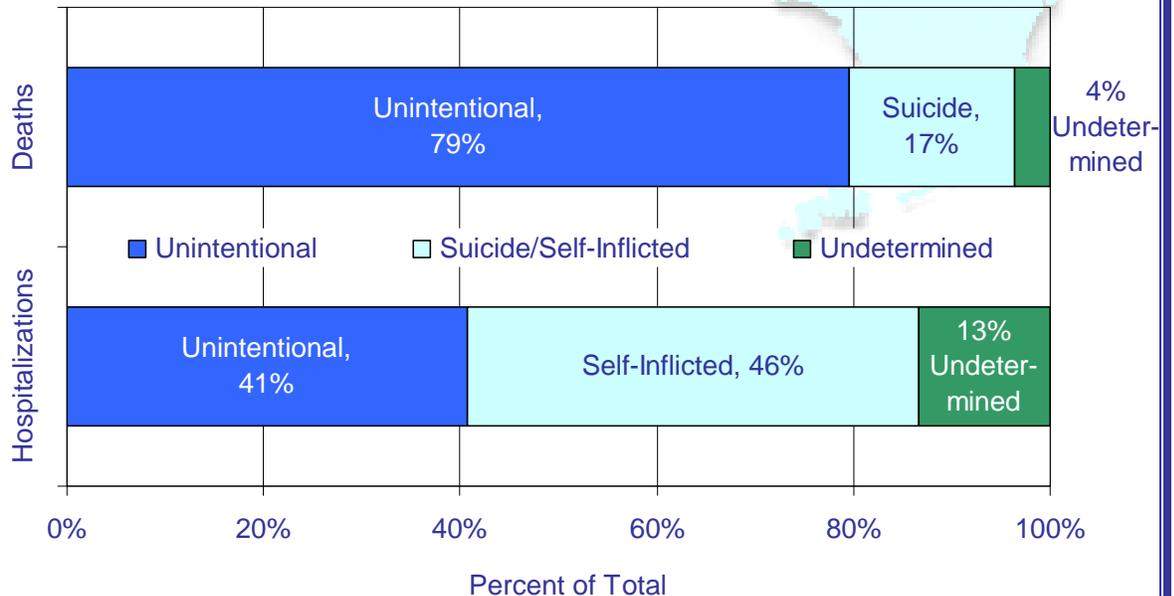


**INTENT OF POISONING:**

In 2009:

- 79% of fatal poisonings were unintentional, 17% were suicides, and 4% were undetermined; less than 1% were homicides.
- 46% of non-fatal poisonings resulting in hospitalization were self-inflicted, 41% were unintentional, and 13% were undetermined; less than 1% were assaults.

**Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2009**

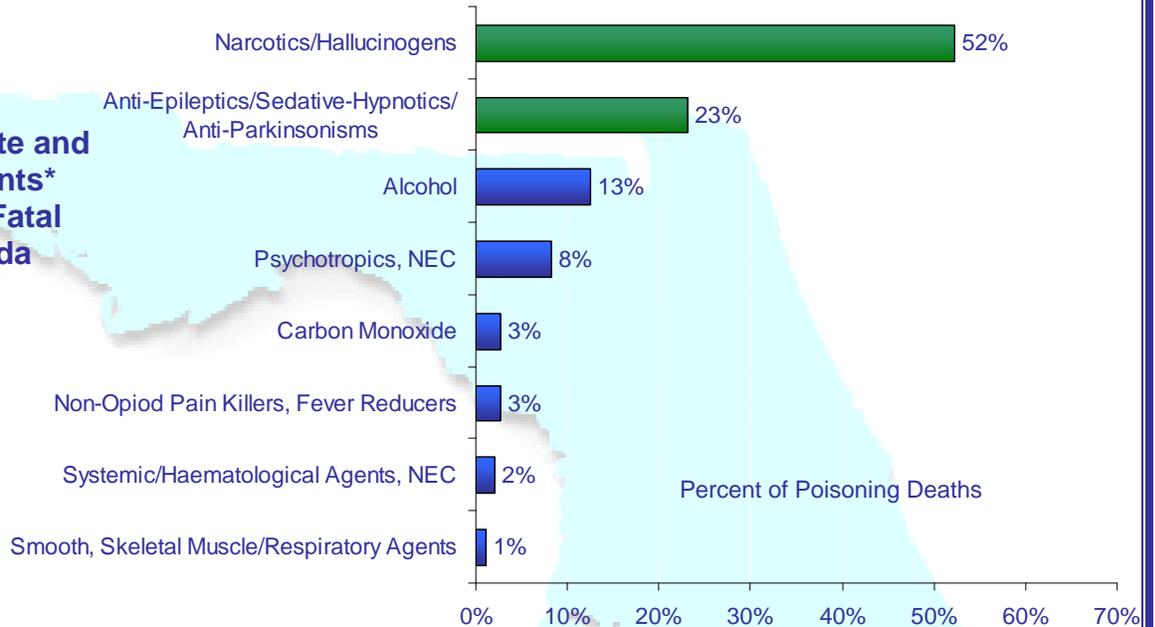


## LEADING FATAL AGENTS:

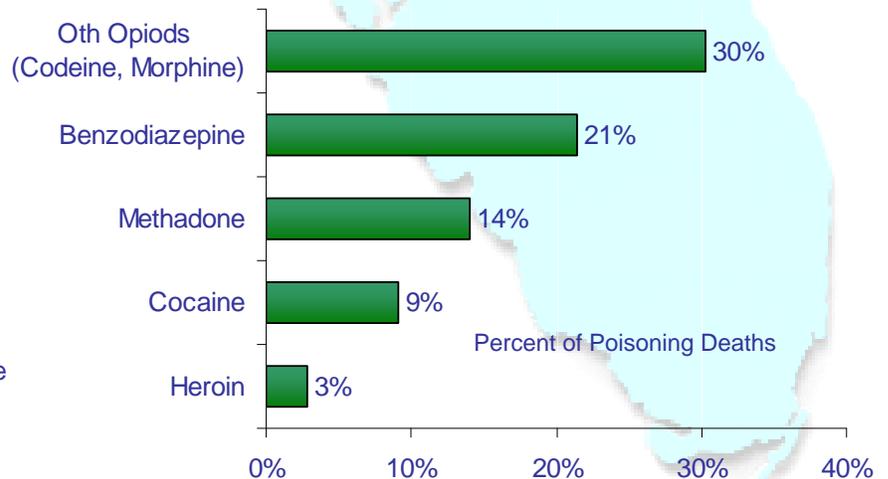
In 2009:

- 52% of fatal poisonings were associated with narcotics and hallucinogens.
- More specifically, 44% of fatal poisonings were associated with non-heroin opioids including, but not limited to: codeine, morphine, and methadone.
- Benzodiazepines were associated with 21% of fatal poisonings.

### Leading Immediate and Contributing Agents\* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2009



### Leading Immediate and Contributing Narcotics and Sedative Hypnotics\* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2009



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

## INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Florida Poison Information Center Network <http://www.fpinc.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>

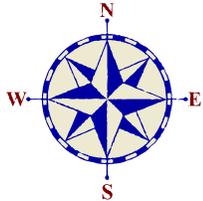
### DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

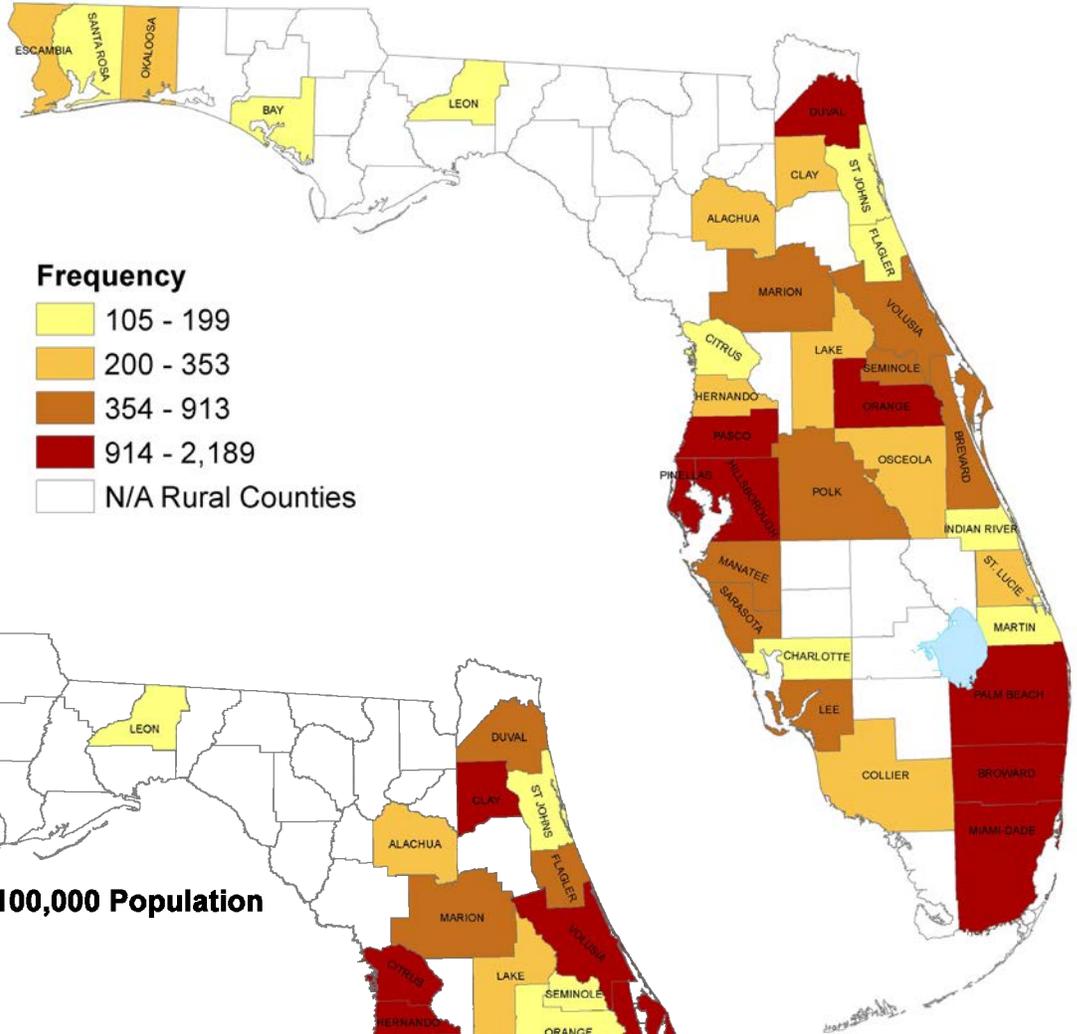
Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Poisoning External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E850-E869, E950, E952, E962, E972, E980-E982

# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

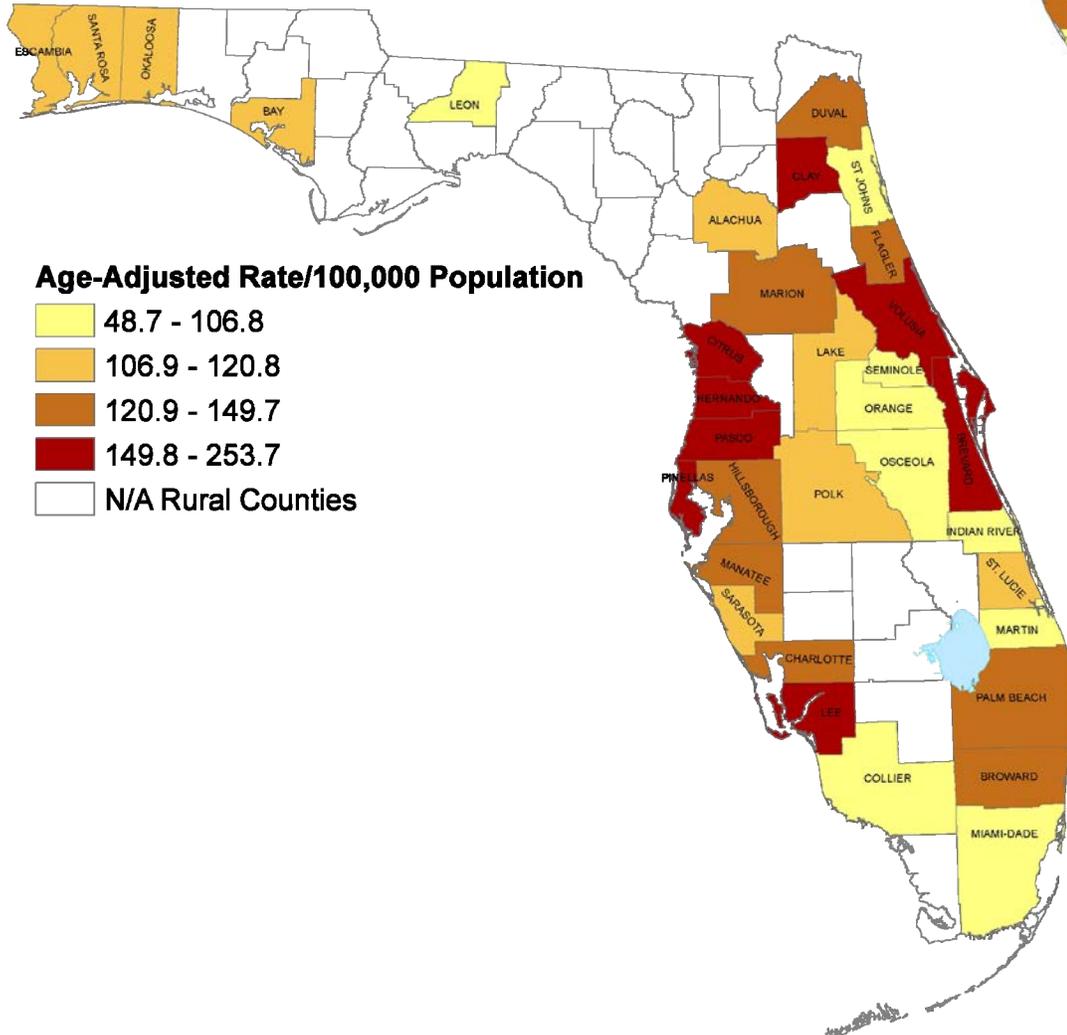
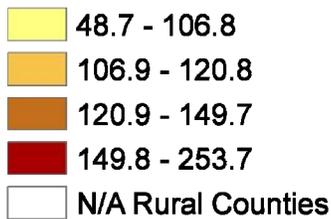
Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2009



## Frequency

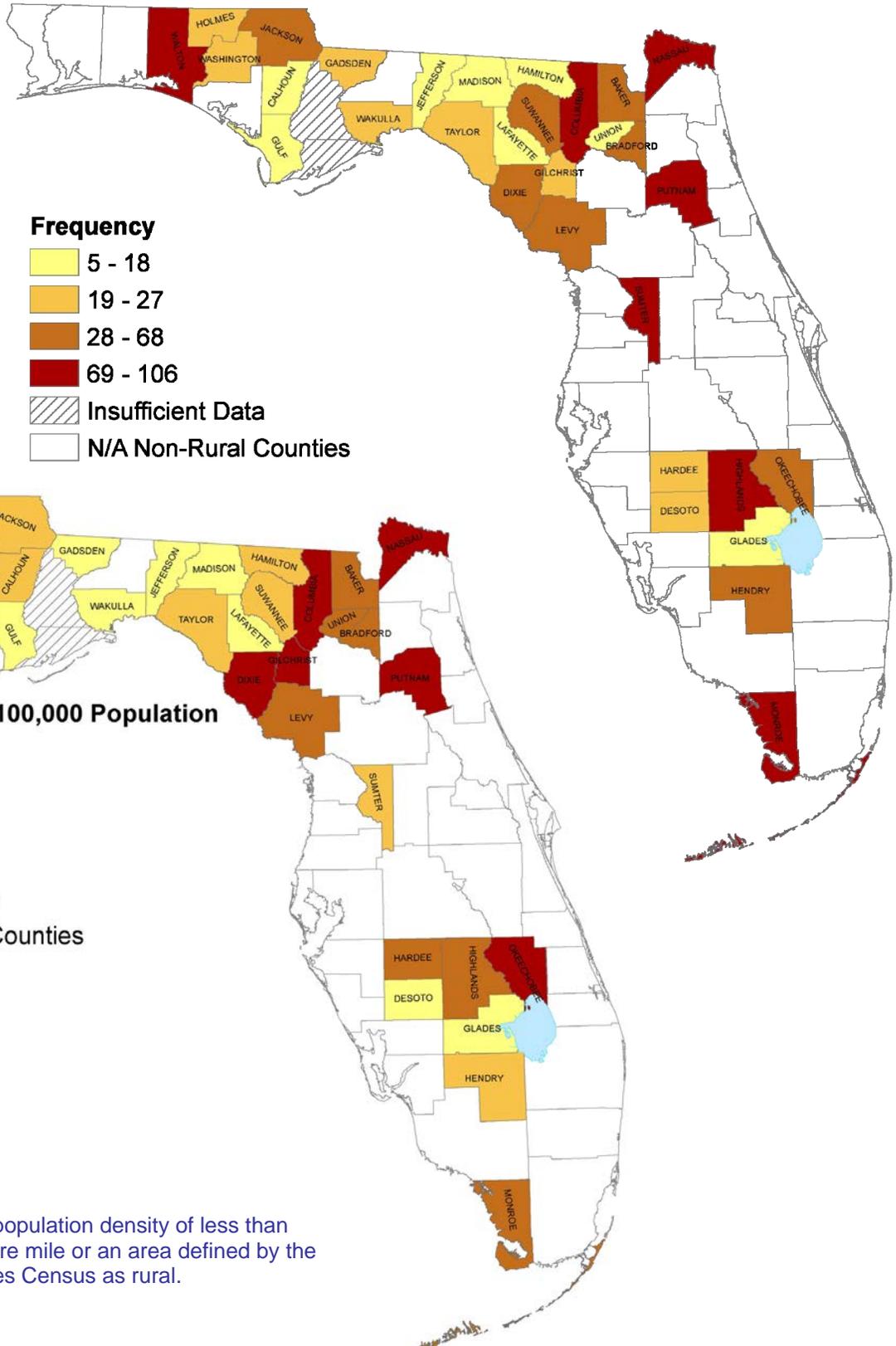


## Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



\*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.

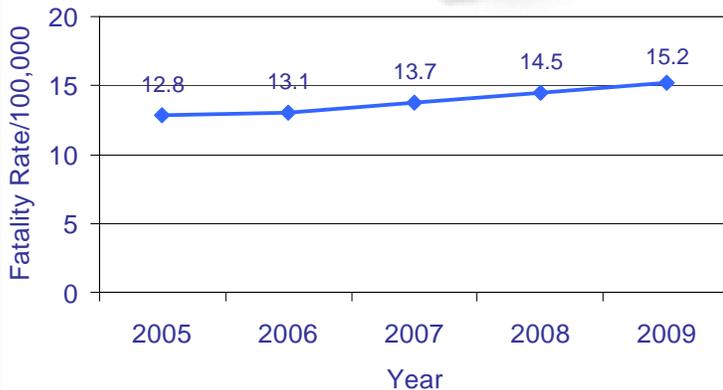


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: SUICIDES & SELF-HARM

## 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 2009, there were 2,854 suicides and another 9,840 hospitalizations for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries. Since 2005, the rate of these injuries has steadily increased.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides),  
by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury  
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



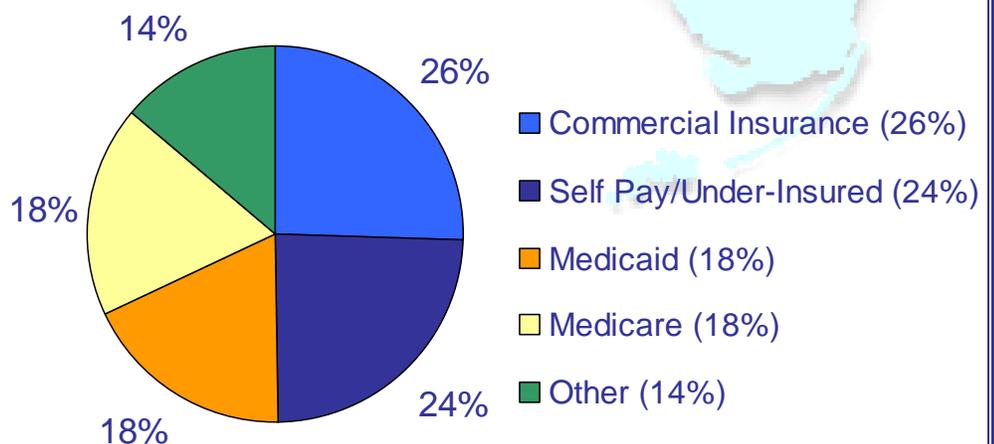
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal self-inflicted injury hospitalizations was \$16,120; total charges exceeded \$278 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- The payer source for 26% of these hospitalizations was classified as commercial insurance, another 24% were self pay or underinsured.

**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury  
Hospitalization Admission  
Charges and Payer Source,  
Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge	
\$16,120	
Total Admission Charges	
> \$278 million	

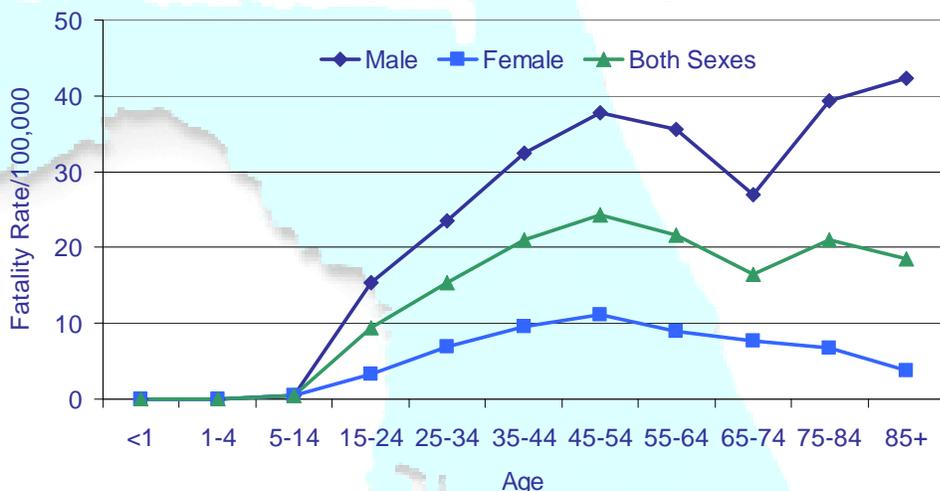


## WHO IS INJURED?

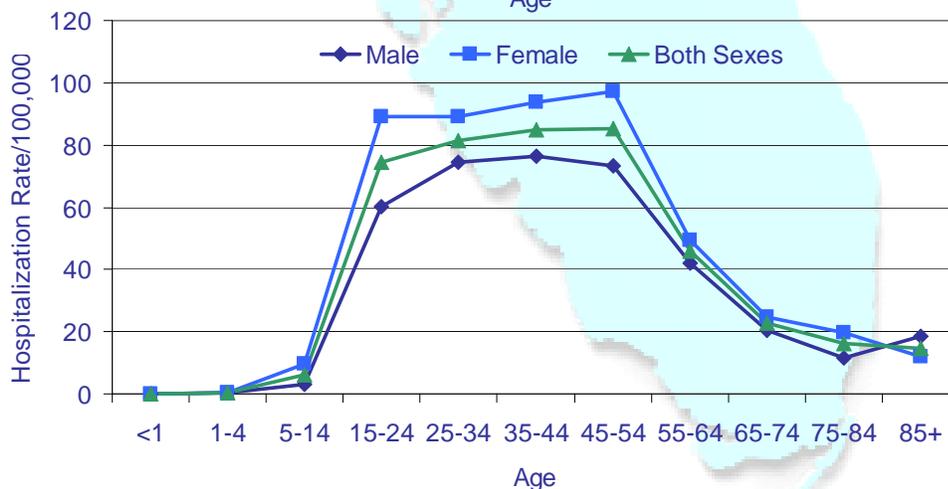
In 2009:

- 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, then varied 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 3.8 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- 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 87% of suicides and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 8%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

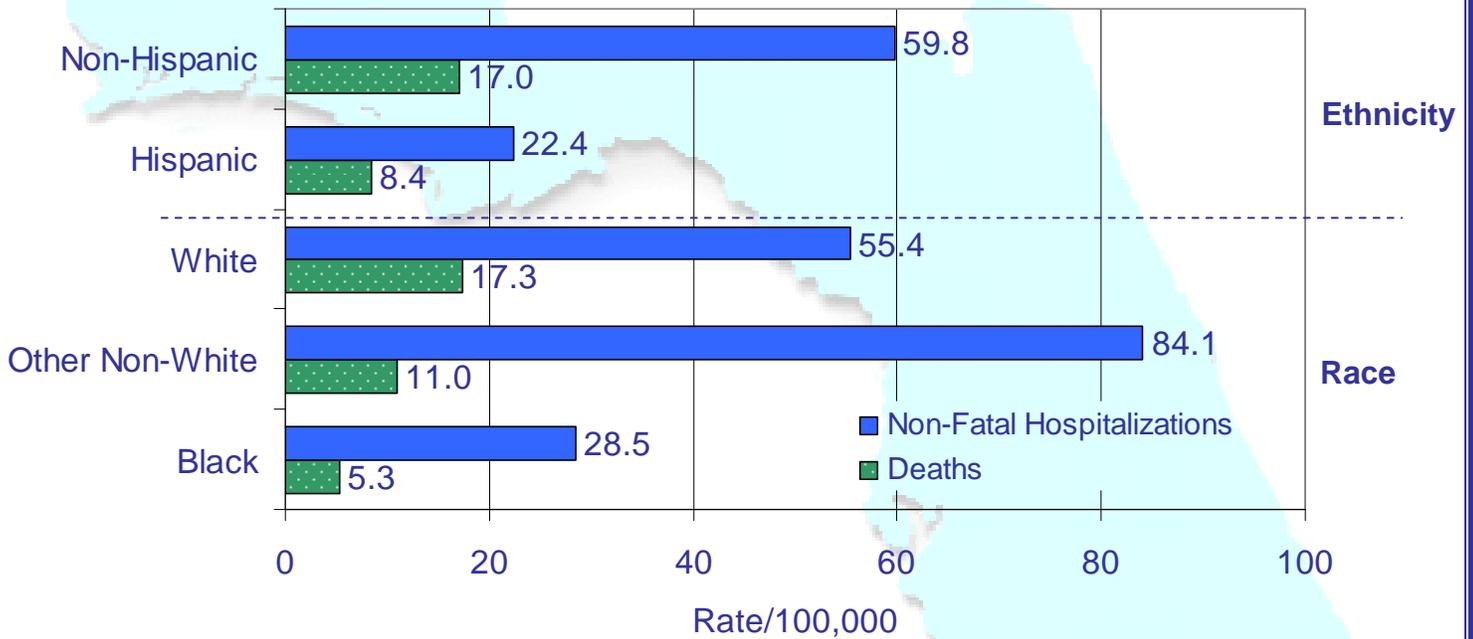
**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides) and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	618	2,236	2,630	165	59	2,854
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	5,587	4,253	8,407	883	453	9,840

In 2009:

- 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 3.3 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, 2009**

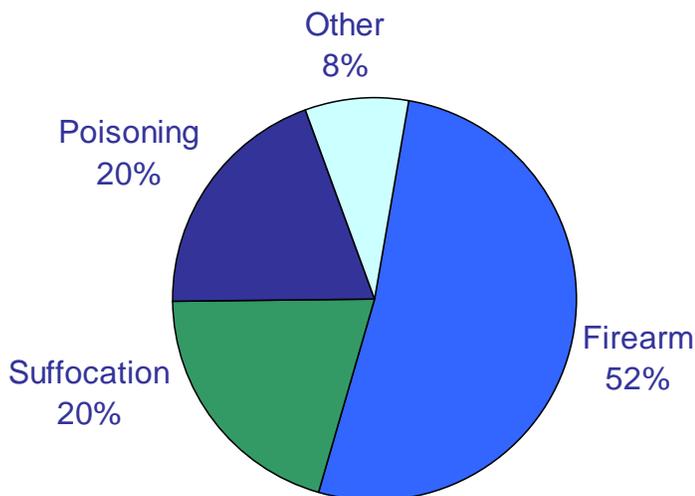


**SUICIDE AND SELF-HARM INJURY CAUSES:**

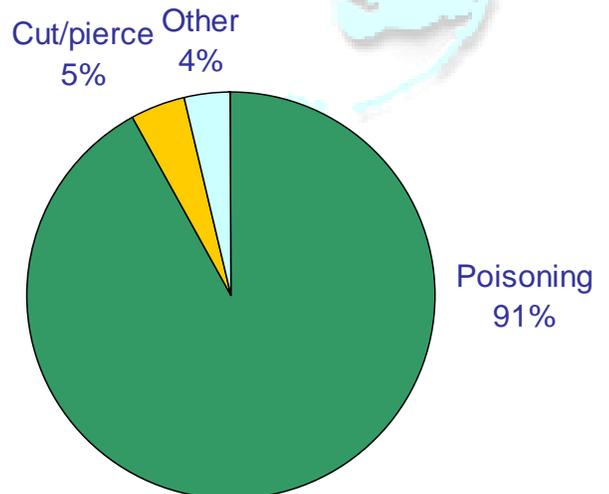
In 2009:

- 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, 2009**



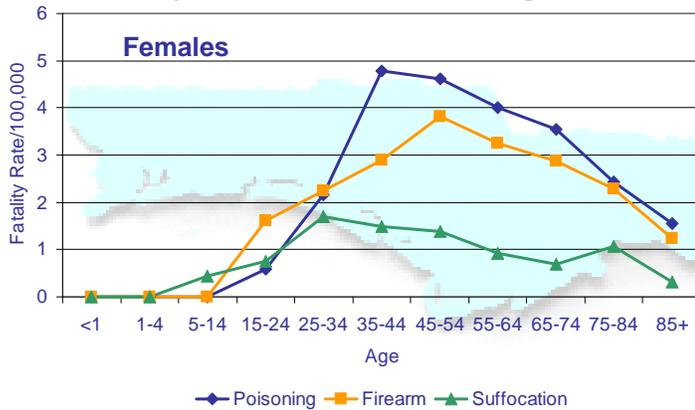
**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



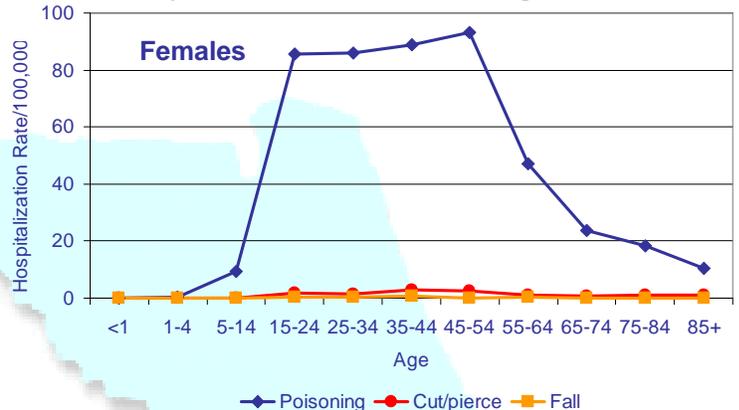
In 2009, among **female** residents:

- 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 2008, residents ages 35-54 had the highest rates.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2009**



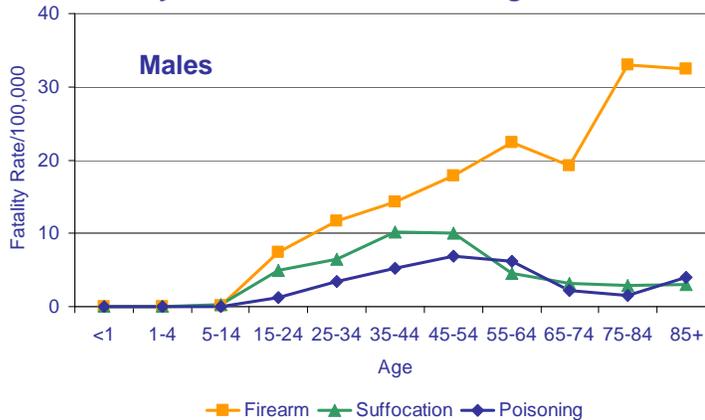
**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2009**



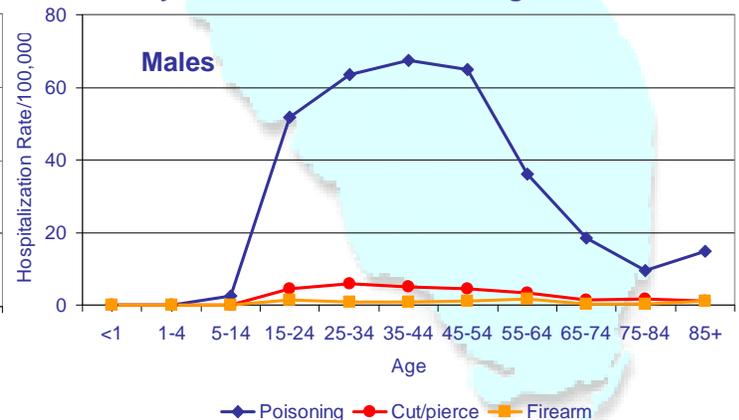
In 2009, among **male** residents:

- 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 2008, residents ages 35-44 had the highest rate.

**Fatal Self-Inflicted Injuries (Suicides), by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations, by Select Mechanisms and Age, 2009**



## INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Florida Statewide Office of Suicide Prevention [www.helppromotehope.com](http://www.helppromotehope.com)
- Florida Suicide Prevention Coalition <http://floridasuicideprevention.org>
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-TALK [www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org](http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org) (8255)

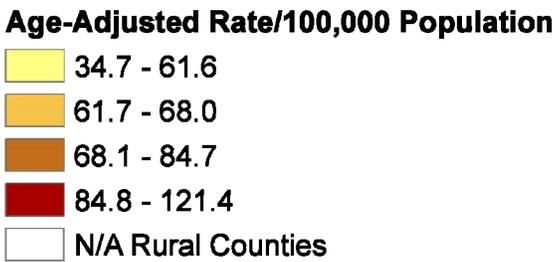
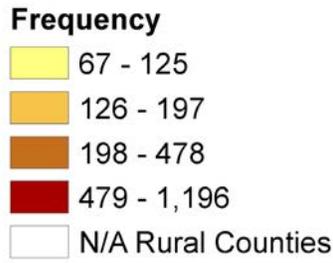
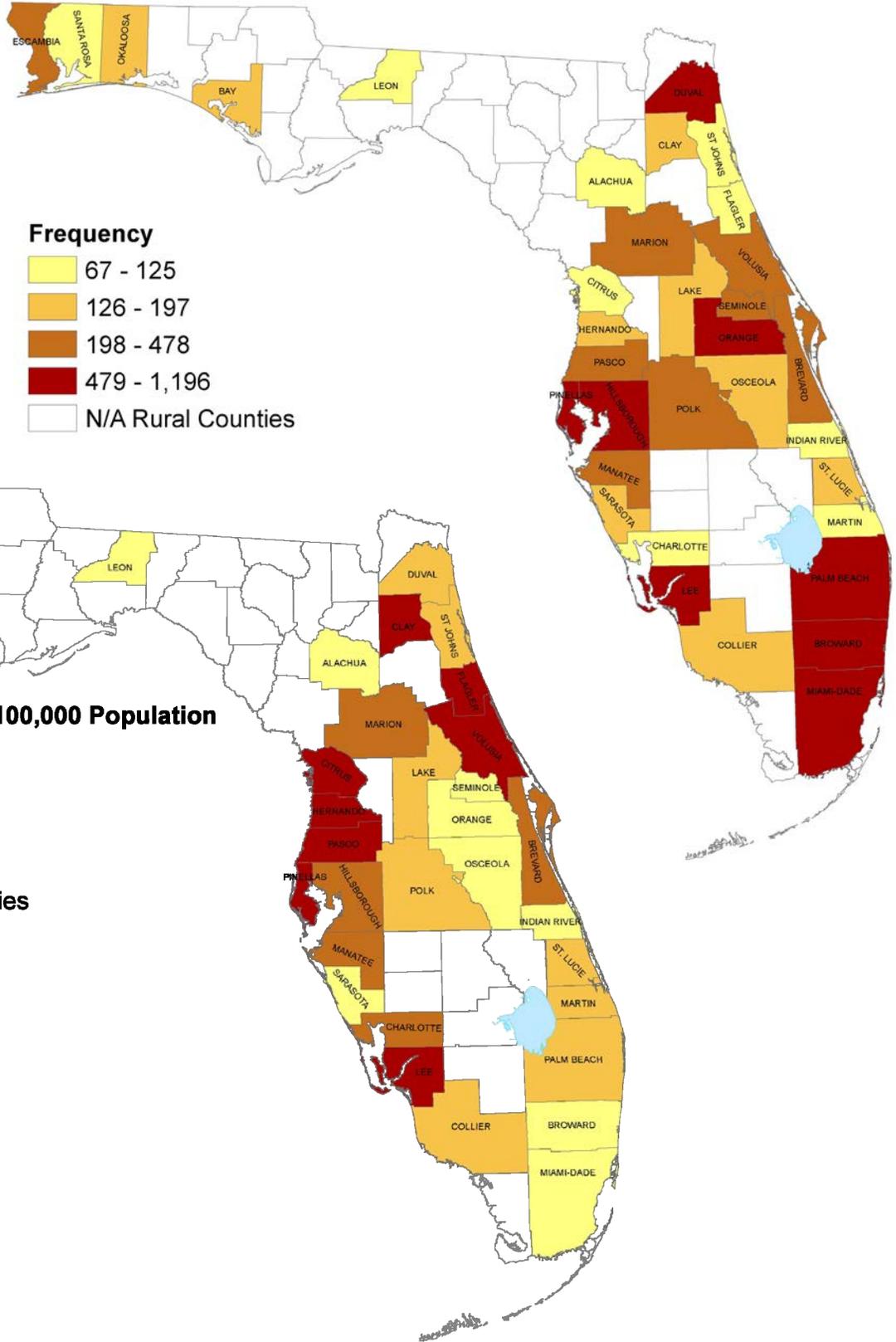
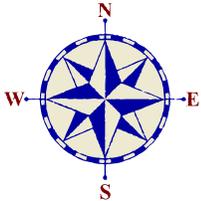
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

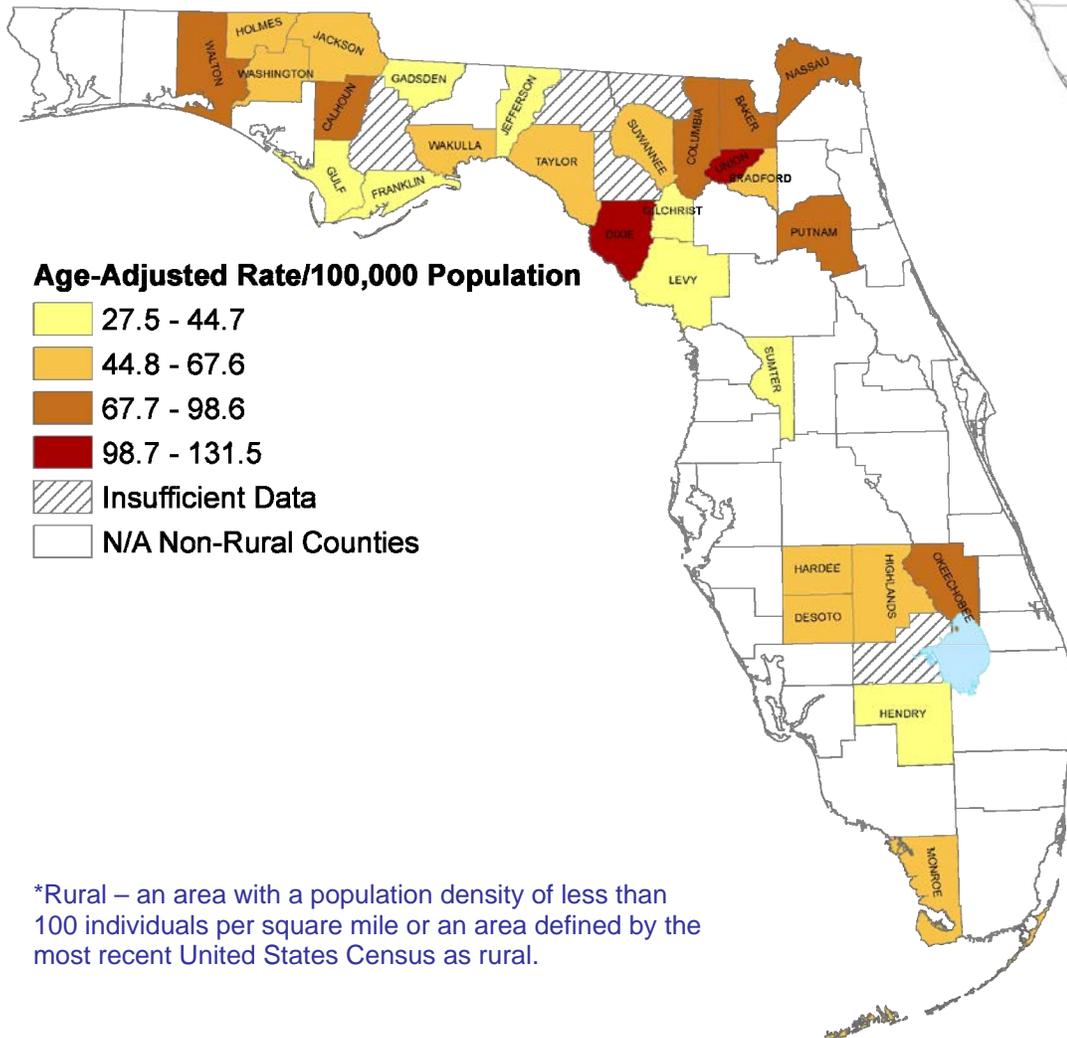
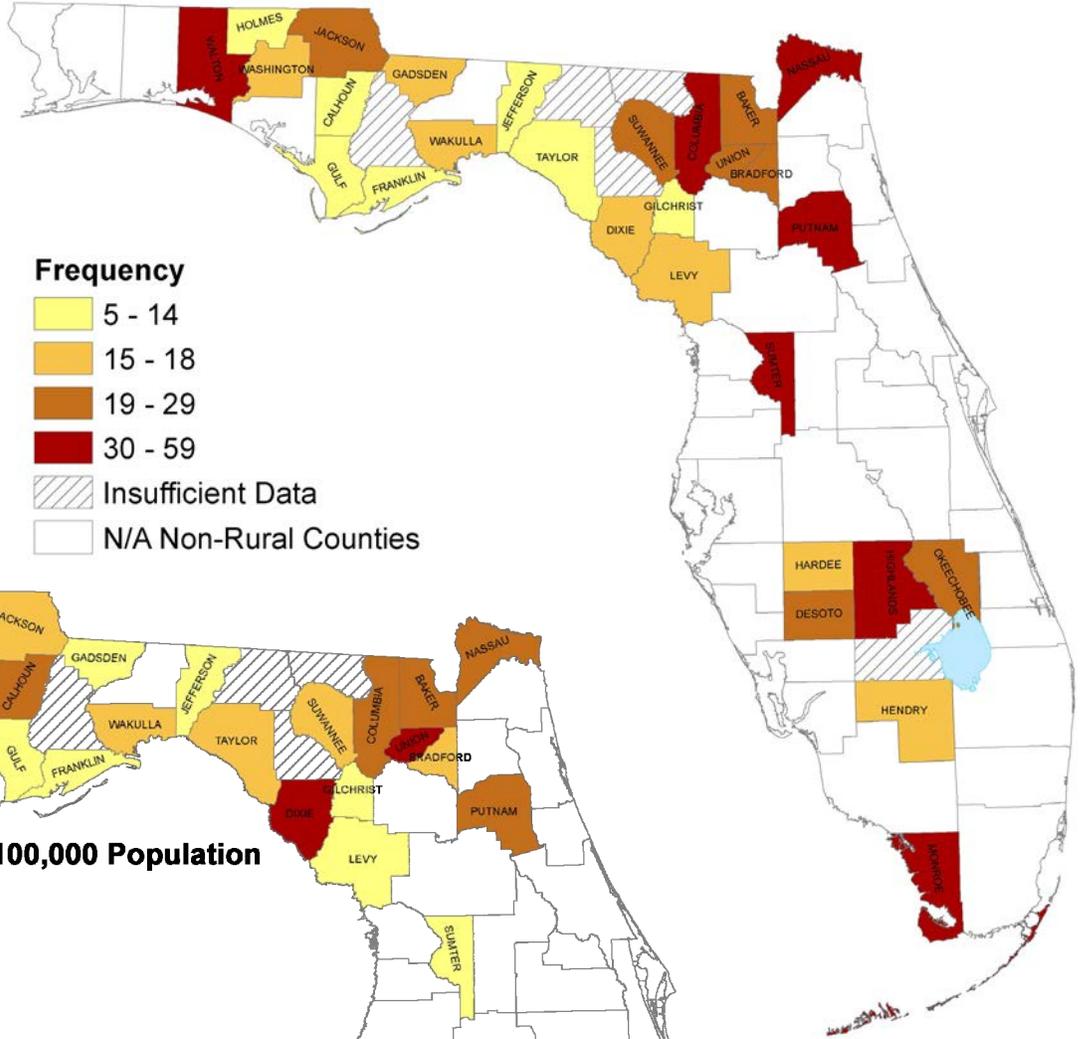
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2009



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Suicides and Non-Fatal Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



\*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.

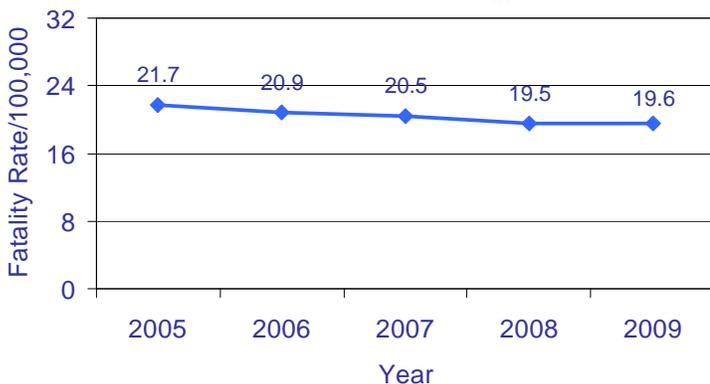


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES

## 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.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2009, traumatic brain injuries were related to 3,680 deaths. In addition, there were another 17,731 hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



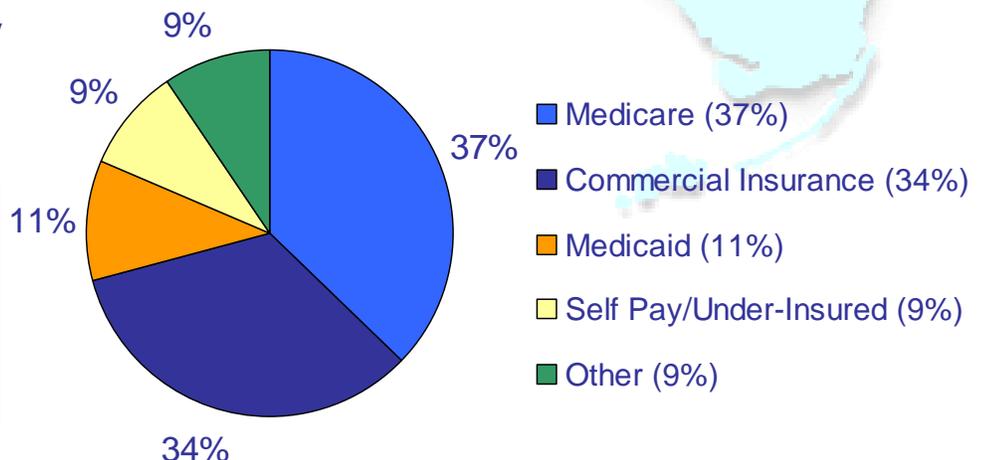
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations was \$33,651; total charges exceeded \$1 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 37% of the admissions; Commercial Insurance, 34%.

**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge	
\$33,651	
Total Admission Charges	
> \$1 billion	

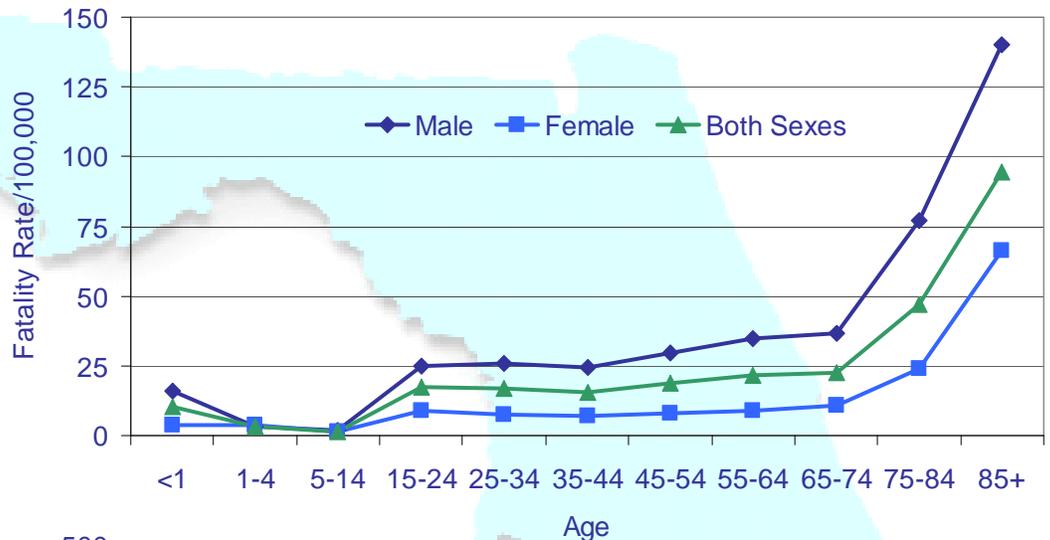


## WHO IS INJURED?

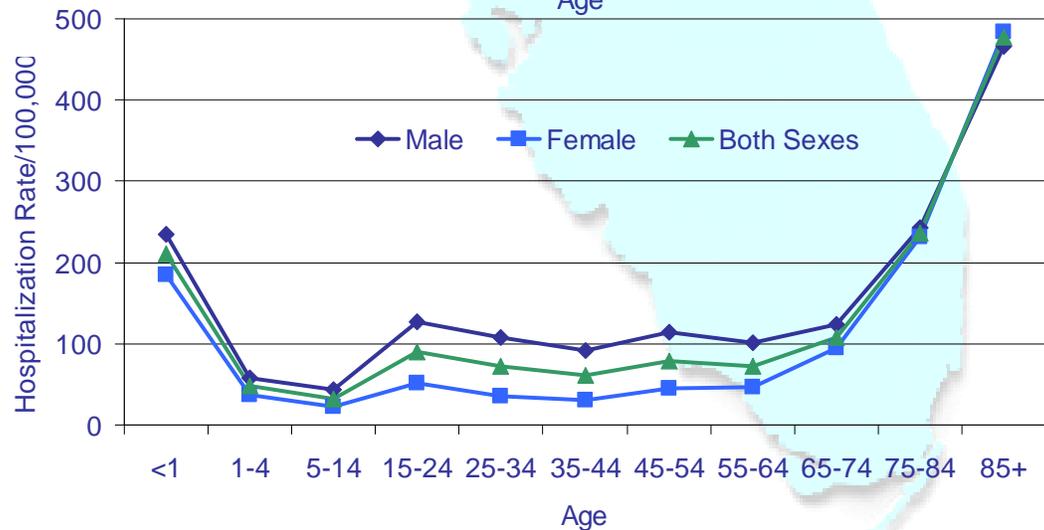
In 2009:

- 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal TBI Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 73% of TBI deaths, and 60% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 27% of deaths, and 40% 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, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	992	2,688	3,217	387	74	3,680
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	7,059	10,672	14,771	1,951	773	17,731

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**

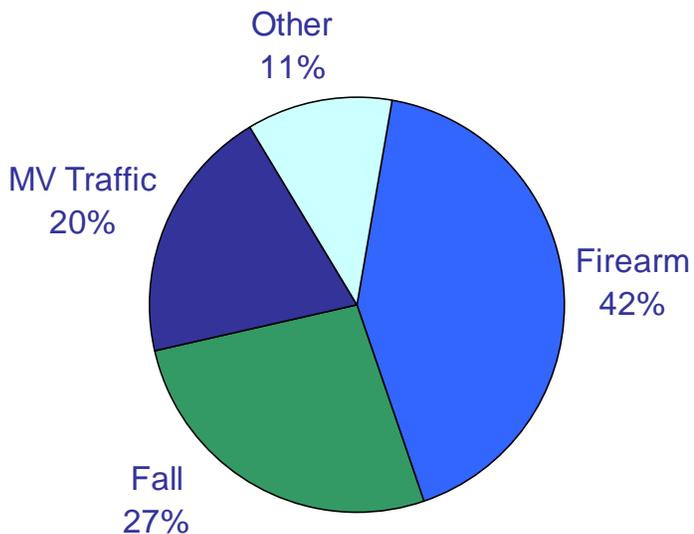


**TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY CAUSES:**

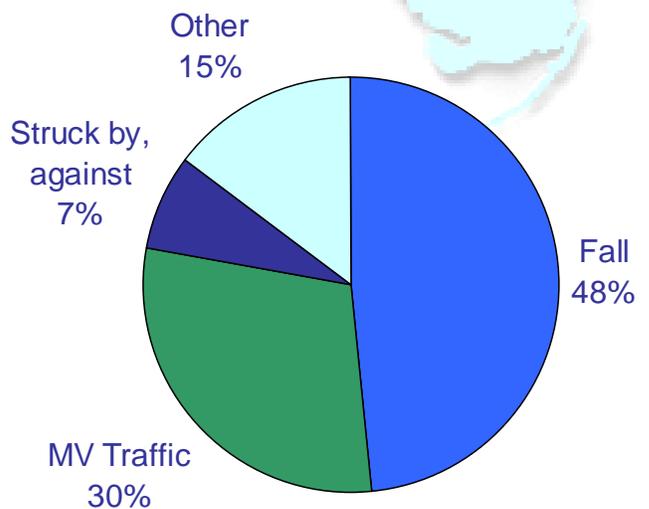
In 2009:

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

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**

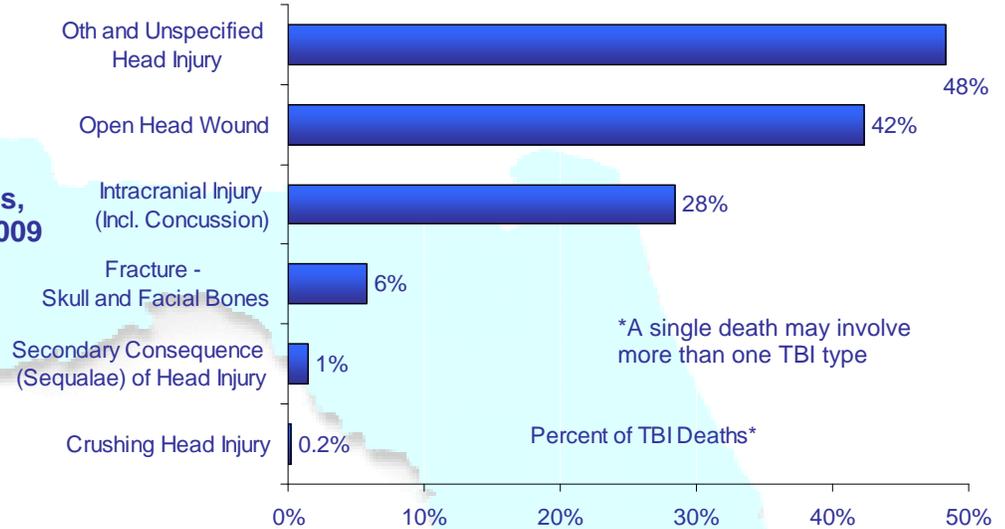


## TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TYPES:

In 2009:

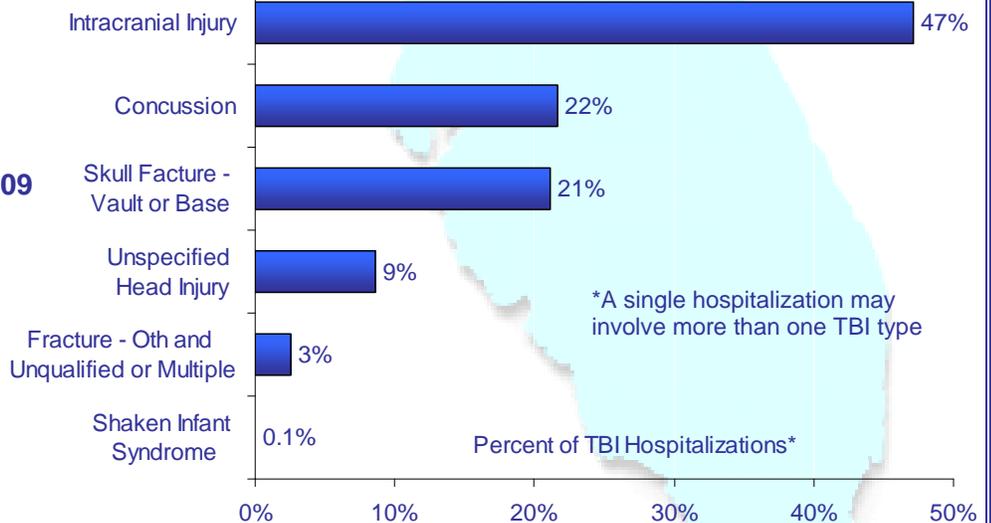
- 42% of TBI deaths involved an open head wound and 28% involved an intracranial injury.
- 47% of hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries involved an intracranial injury other than a concussion, 22% involved a concussion.

### Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Type, Florida Resident, 2009



\*A single death may involve more than one TBI type

### Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Type, Florida Residents, 2009



\*A single hospitalization may involve more than one TBI type

## INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- <sup>1</sup>The 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/>

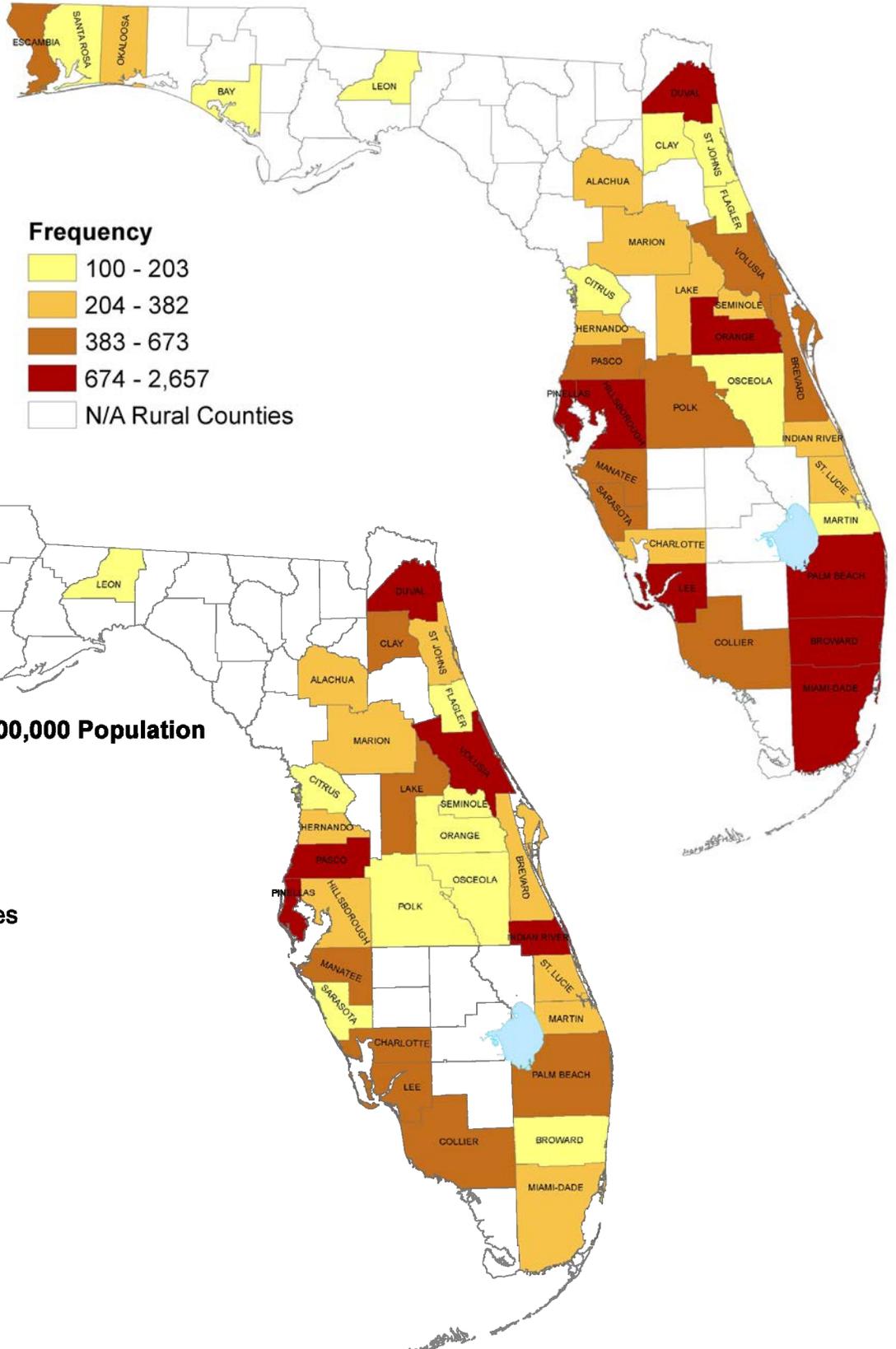
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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, 2009



**Frequency**

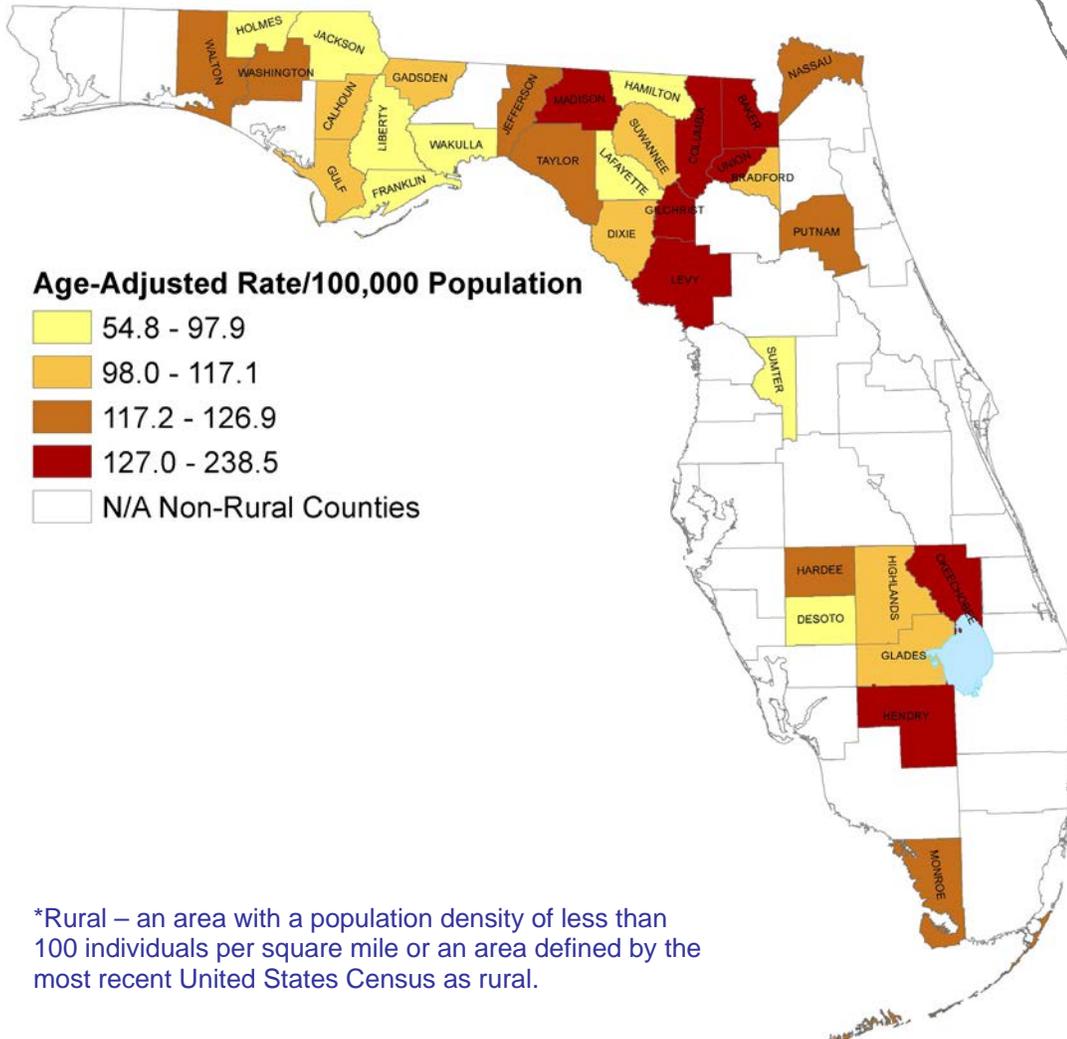
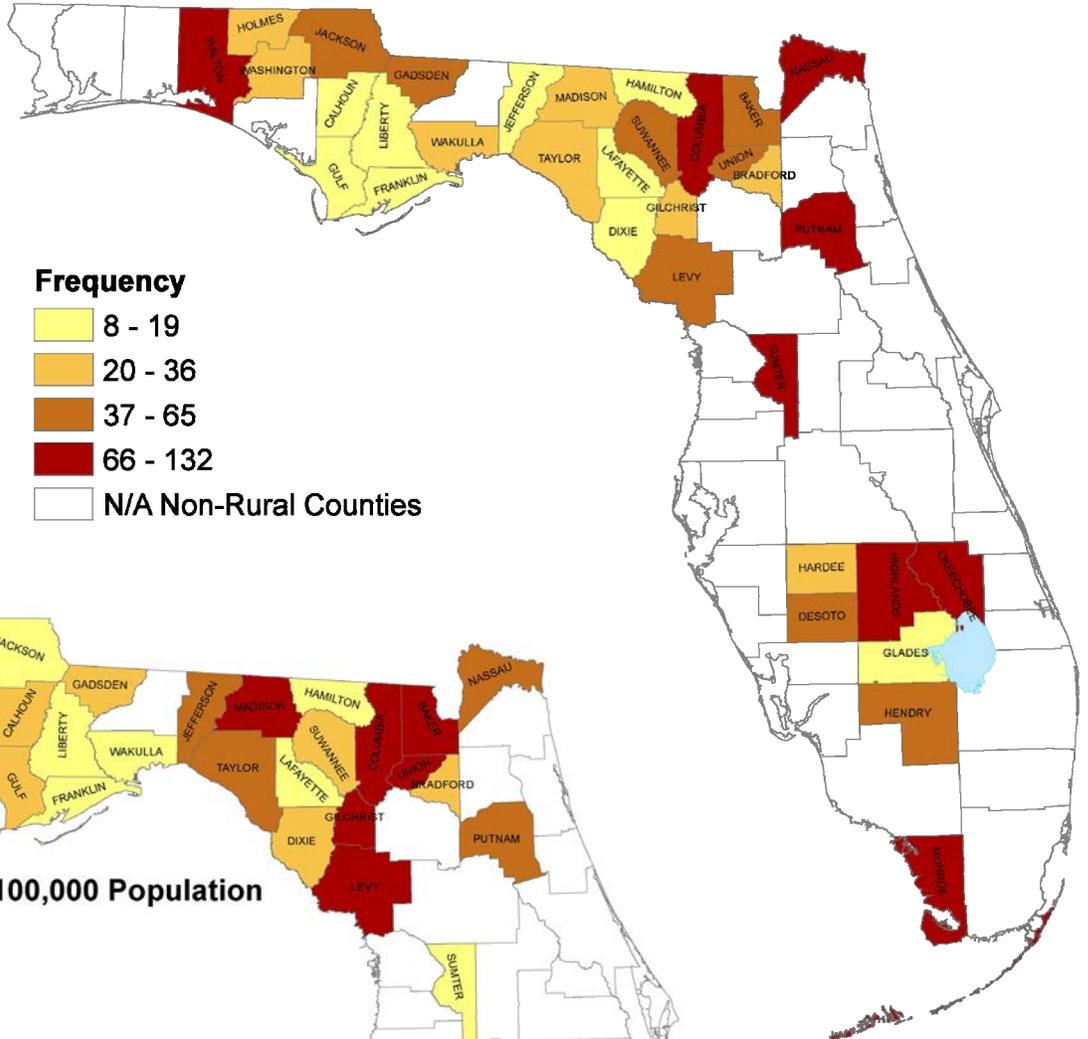
Light Yellow	100 - 203
Orange	204 - 382
Brown	383 - 673
Dark Red	674 - 2,657
White	N/A Rural Counties

**Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population**

Light Yellow	72.7 - 96.8
Orange	96.9 - 104.5
Brown	104.6 - 109.6
Dark Red	109.7 - 127.0
White	N/A Rural Counties

# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



\*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.

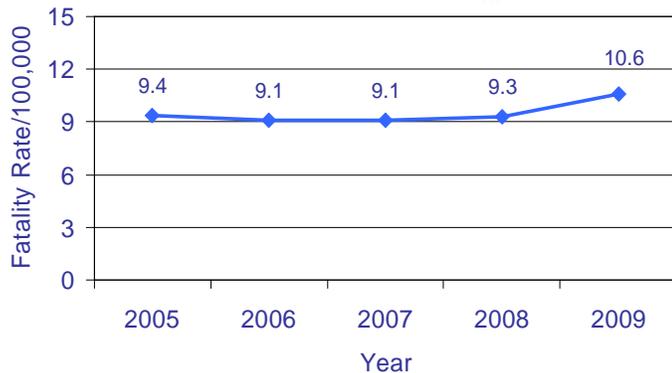


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FALLS

## 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 2009, 1,988 residents were fatally injured in a fall; there were an additional 58,264 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, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



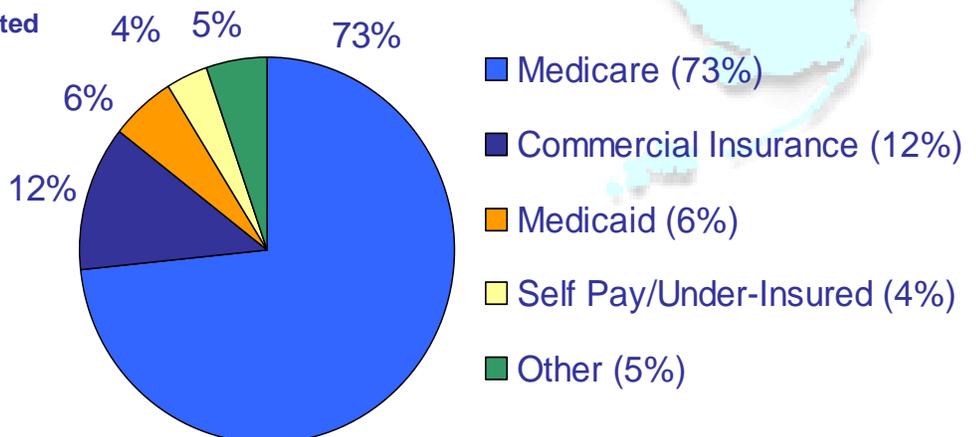
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations was \$37,674; total charges exceeded \$2.7 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, 2009**

Median Admission Charge	
\$37,674	
Total Admission Charges	
> \$2.7 billion	

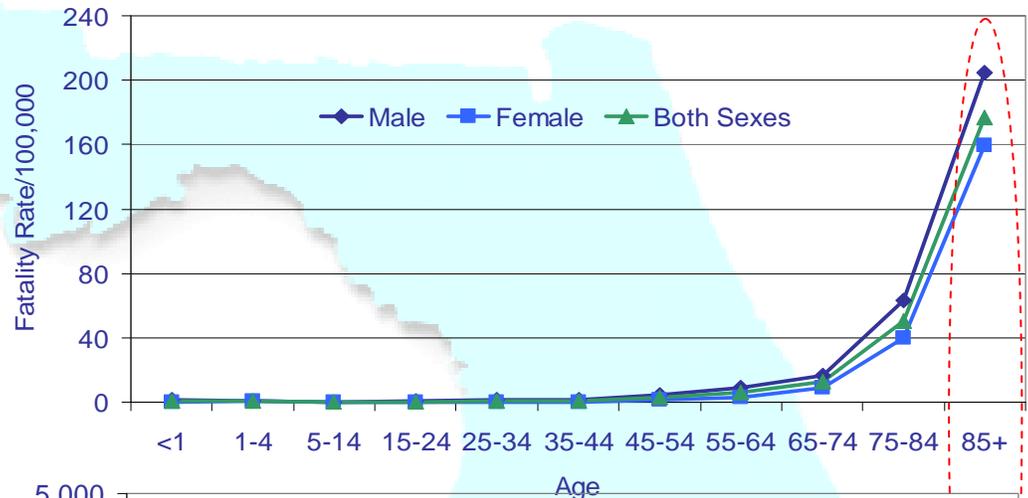


## WHO IS INJURED?

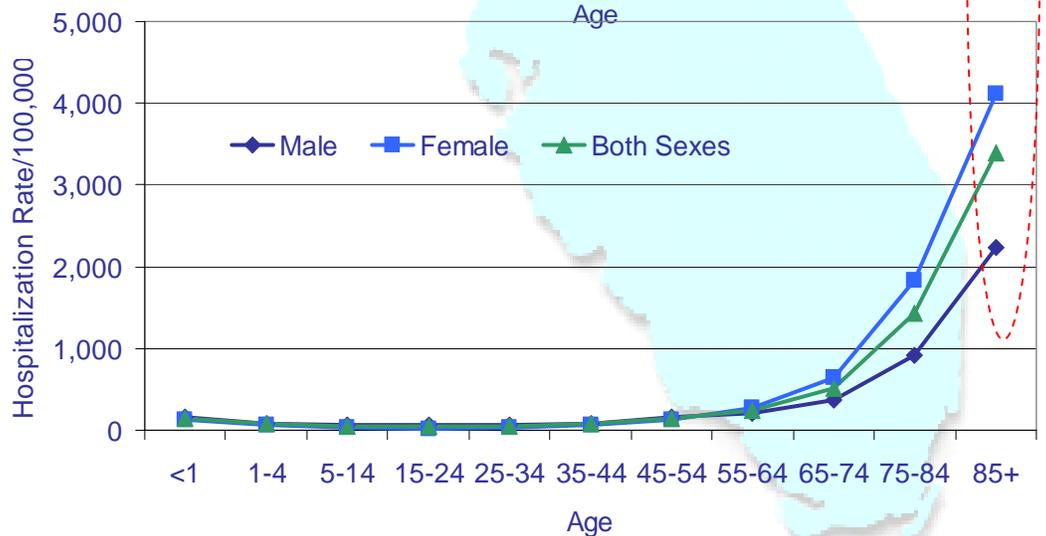
In 2009:

- Males of every age group had a higher rate of fatal unintentional fall-related injuries than their female counterparts.
- After age 54, females had higher rates of non-fatal hospitalizations than their male 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 53% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths, but only 35% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 47% of deaths, and 65% 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%.

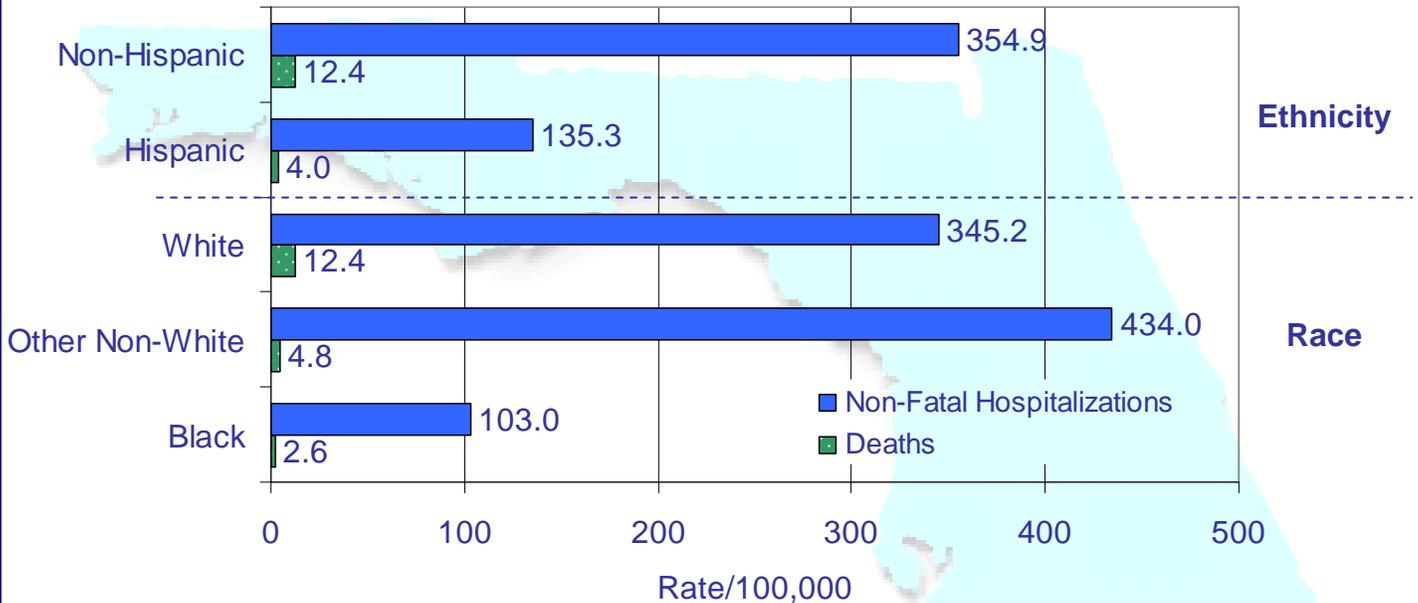
**Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	930	1,058	1,881	81	26	1,988
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	38,158	20,106	52,397	3,195	2,338	58,264

In 2009:

- 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, 2009

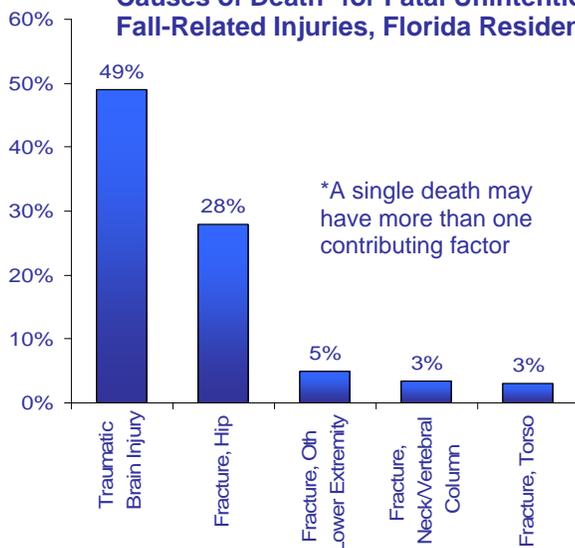


### MOST COMMON INJURIES FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS:

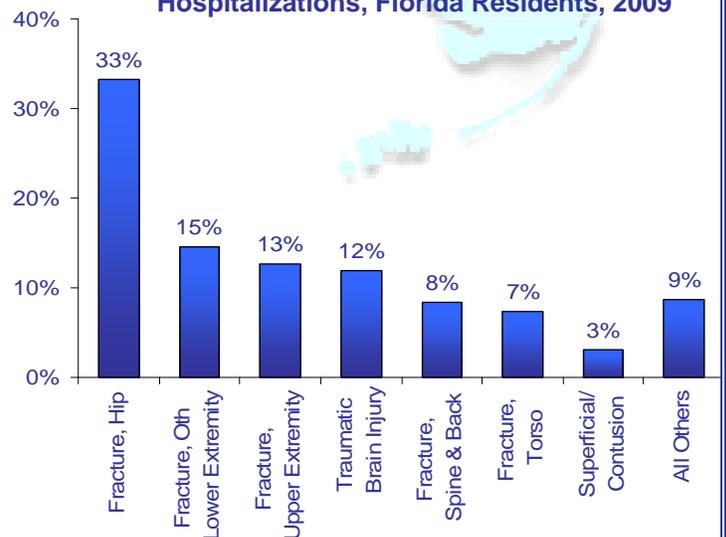
In 2009:

- 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 49% of unintentional fall-related deaths and responsible for 12% of non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations.

Select Immediate and Contributing Causes of Death\* for Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, Florida Residents, 2009



Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2009



## PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF FALL:

In 2009:

- About 76% of unintentional fall-related injuries occurred within or around a place of residence like a house or residential institution.
- The most common falls were same-level falls which includes: slips, trips, and stumbles. Falls from ladders, beds, and stairs/steps were also common.

### Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, 2009

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

W01 Slip, Trip, Stumble – 30	W11 Ladder – 31
W02 Ice skates, skis, roller-skates, skateboards – <5	W12 Scaffolding – <5
W03 Collision with, or push by, other person – <5	W13 Building – 30
W04 While carried/supported by other person – 8	W14 Tree – <5
W05 Wheelchair – 22	W15 Cliff – <5
W06 Bed – 57	W16 Jump or dive into water – 5
W07 Chair – 13	W17 Other fall, one level to another – 19
W08 Other furniture – 8	W18 Other fall, same level – 914
W09 Playground equipment - <5	W19 Unspecified – 801
W10 Stairs, Steps – 37	

### Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, 2009

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E880 Escalator – 14	E884.5 Other furniture – 201
E880.1 Sidewalk curb – 245	E884.6 Commode – 275
E880.9 Stairs, Steps – 1,688	E884.9 Other fall – one level to another - 1,840
E881.0 Ladder – 1,587	E885.0 Non-motorized Scooter - 70
E881.1 Scaffolding – 71	E885.1 Roller-Skates – 130
E882 Building – 493	E885.2 Skateboard – 238
E883.0 Dive or jump into water – 68	E885.3 Skis – 36
E883.1 Well - <5	E885.4 Snowboard – <5
E883.2 Storm drain or manhole – <5	E885.9 Other Slip, Trip, Stumble – 24,277
E883.9 Other hole/opening – 56	E886.0 Collision with person in sports – 155
E884.0 Playground equipment – 324	E886.9 Oth/Unspec collisions with person – 122
E884.1 Cliff – <5	E888.0 Fall and strike sharp object – 195
E884.2 Chair – 963	E888.1 Fall and strike against other object – 954
E884.3 Wheelchair – 765	E888.8 Other fall – 3,749
E884.4 Bed – 1,920	E888.9 Unspecified fall – 17,820

## 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

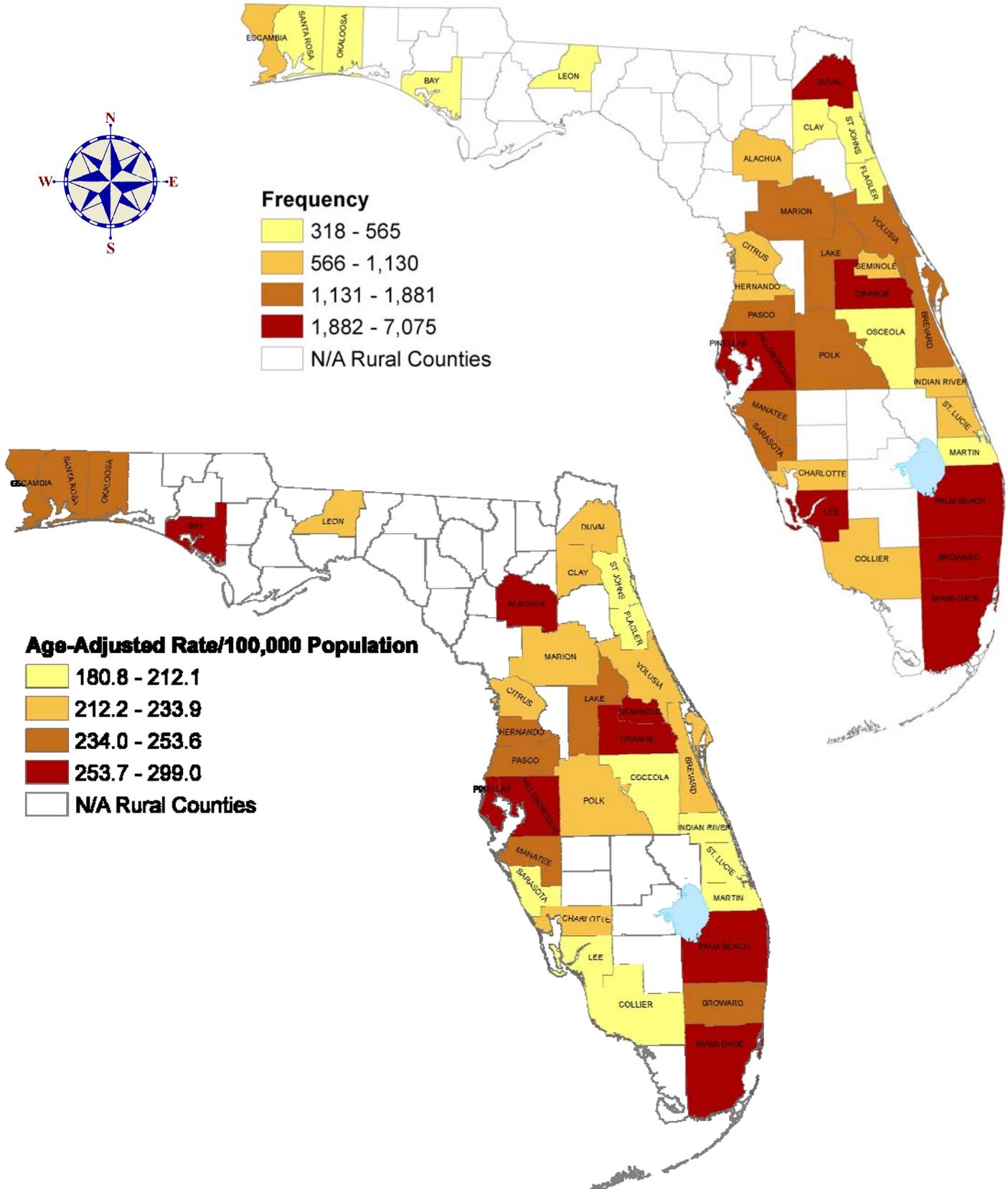
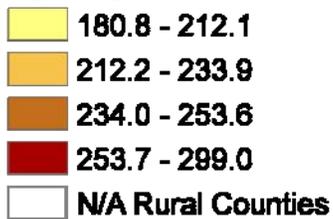
Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2009



## Frequency

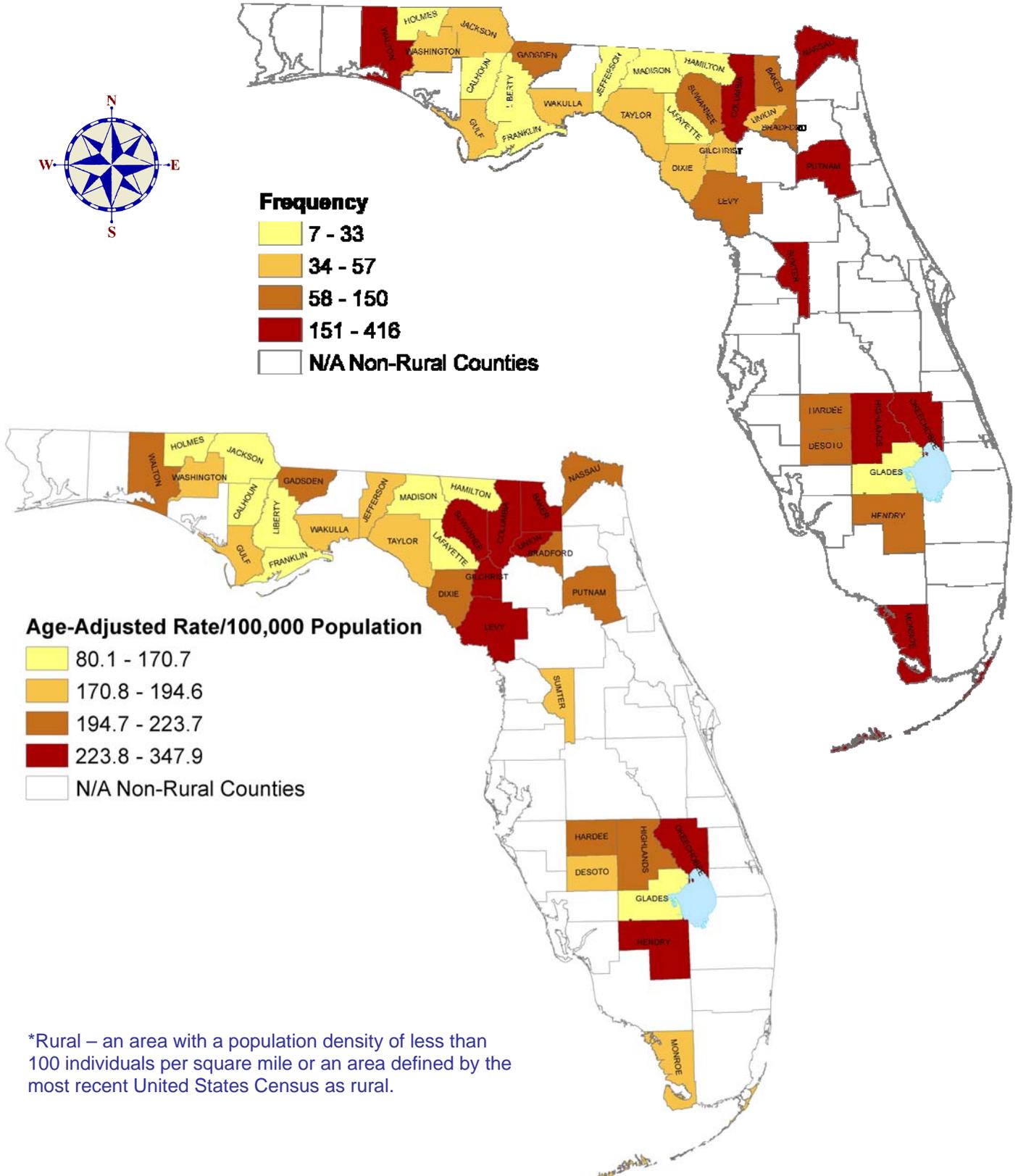


## Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population



## COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



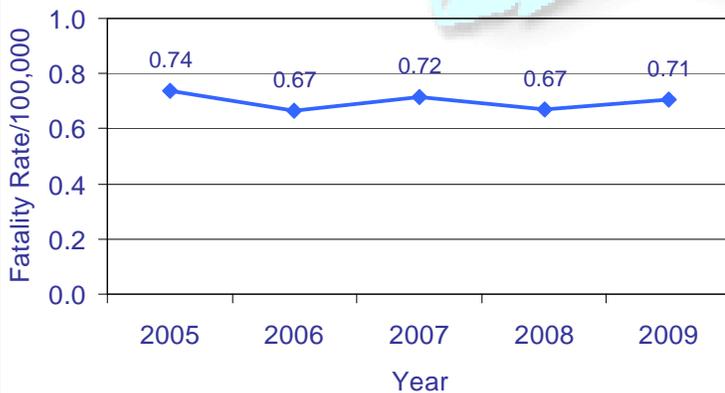


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL FIRES

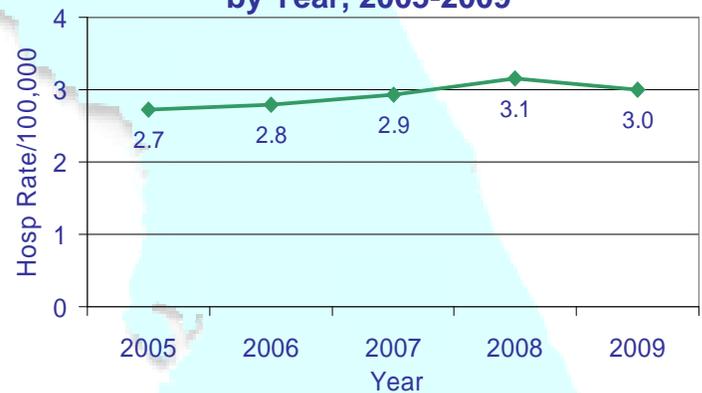
## AT A GLANCE:

- Unintentional fire-related injuries are those occurring from exposure to smoke, fire, or flames and can include burns, poisonings, smoke inhalation, and others.
- In 2009, 133 Florida residents died from unintentional fire-related injuries; there were an additional 566 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



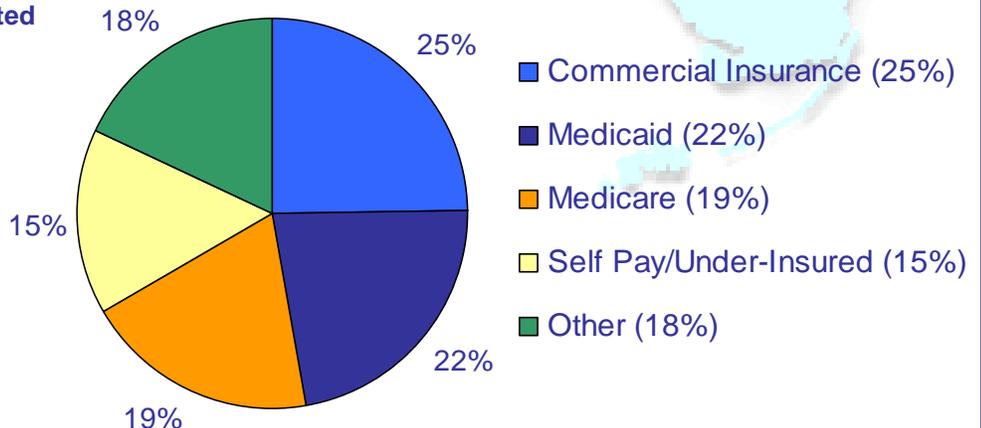
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injury hospitalizations was \$26,677; total charges exceeded \$44 million. The median length of stay was four days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 25% of these hospitalizations; Medicaid was responsible for 22%.

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$26,677
Total Admission Charges
> \$44 million

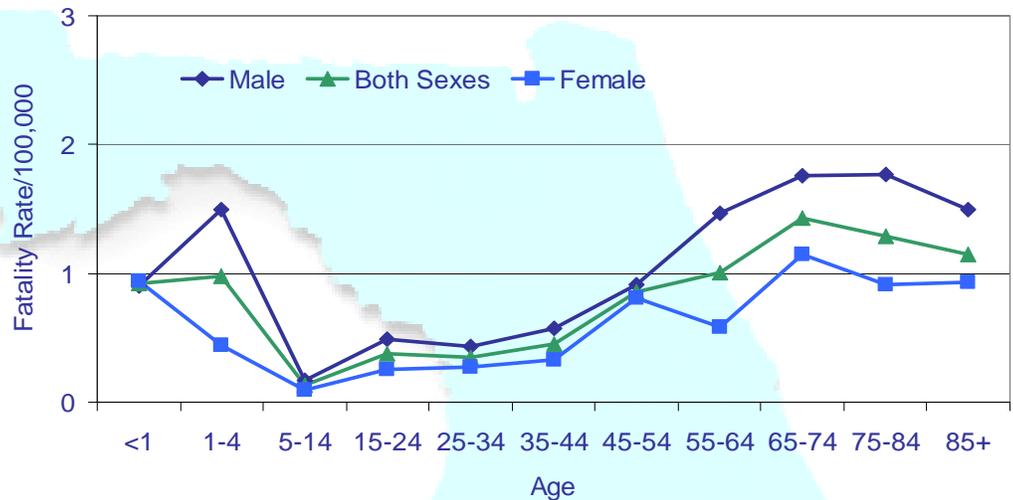


## WHO IS INJURED?

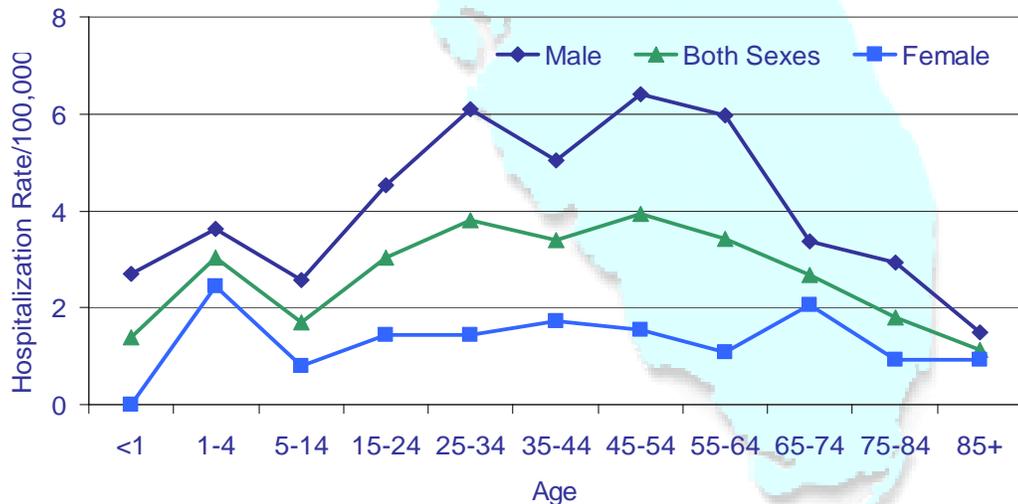
In 2009:

- The youngest and oldest age groups had the some of the highest rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Residents ages 45-54 had the highest hospitalization rate for non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.
- Overall, the non-fatal hospitalization rate among males was 3.4 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 61% of unintentional fire-related injury deaths and 76% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 39% of deaths and 24% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 84% of unintentional fire-related injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined; Blacks accounted for 13% and Other Non-Whites 3%.

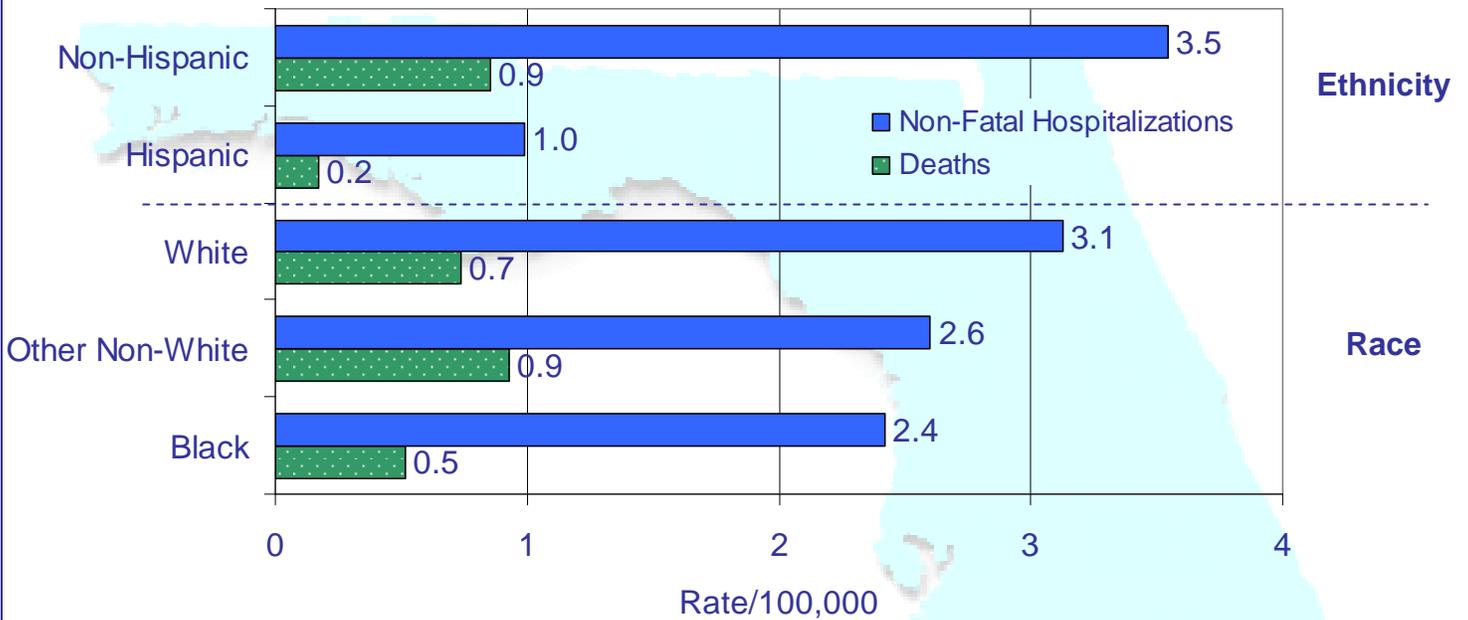
**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	52	81	112	16	5	133
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	135	431	475	75	14	566

In 2009:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rates of non-fatal hospitalizations, while other non-white residents had the highest rates of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

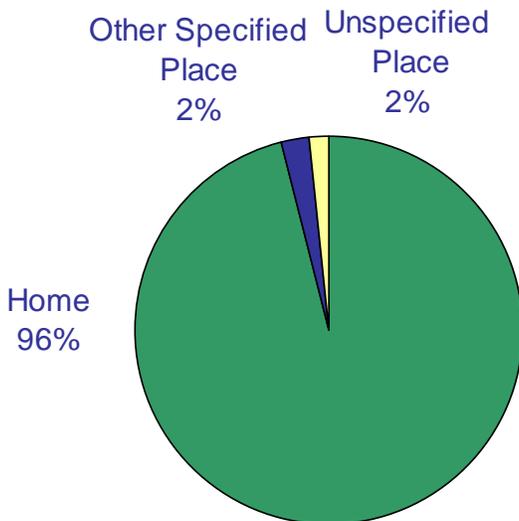


**PLACE OF OCCURENCE:**

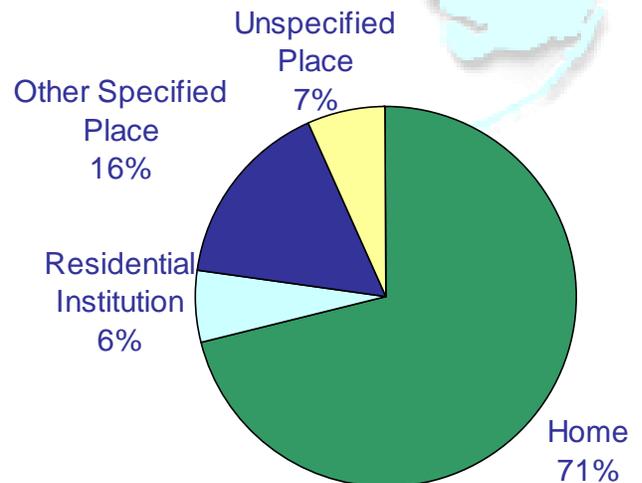
In 2009, **when coded** (95% of fatal records, 50% of non-fatal records):

- 96% of fatal unintentional fire-related injuries and 71% of non-fatal unintentional fire-related injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.

**Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2009**

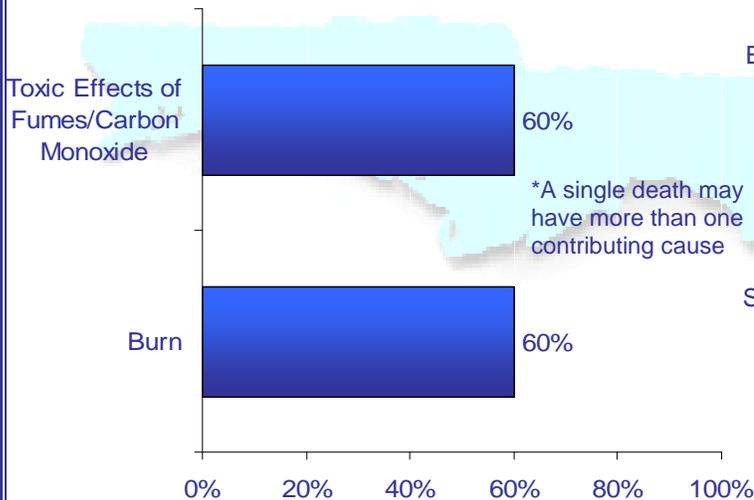


## MOST COMMON UNINTENTIONAL FIRE-RELATED INJURIES:

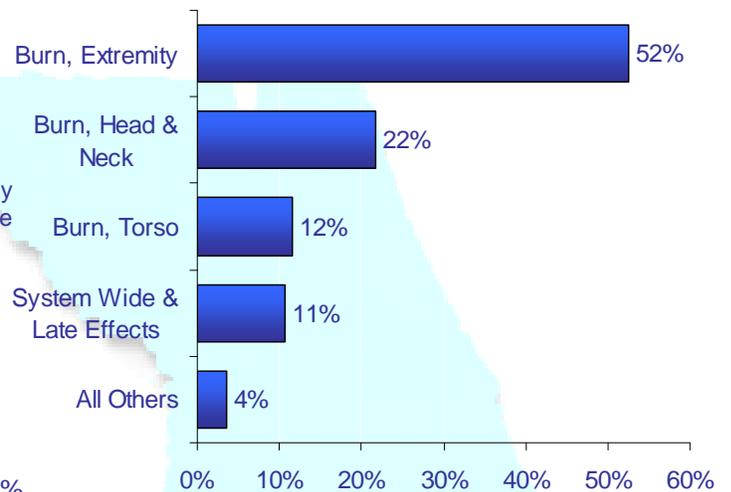
In 2009:

- 60% 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, 2009**



**Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2009**



## TYPE OF FIRE:

### Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injuries, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2009

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

X00 Uncontrolled fire in bldg/struc – 113  
 X01 Uncontrolled fire not in bldg/struc – <5  
 X03 Controlled fire in bldg/struc – <5  
 X04 Ignition of highly flammable material – <5

X06 Ignition/melting of other apparel – <5  
 X08 Other specified smoke, fire, flame – <5  
 X09 Unspecified smoke, fire, flame – 5

### Non-Fatal Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fire, Florida Residents, 2009

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E890 Conflagration in private dwelling - 92  
 E891 Conflagration in oth/unspec bldg/struc - 18  
 E892 Conflagration not in bldg/structure - 26  
 E893 Ignition of clothing - 27  
 E894 Ignition of highly flammable material - 211

E895 Controlled fire in private dwelling - 25  
 E896 Controlled fire in oth/unspec bldg/struc - 8  
 E897 Controlled fire not in bldg/struc - 77  
 E898 Other specified fire, flame - 25  
 E899 Unspecified fire - 57

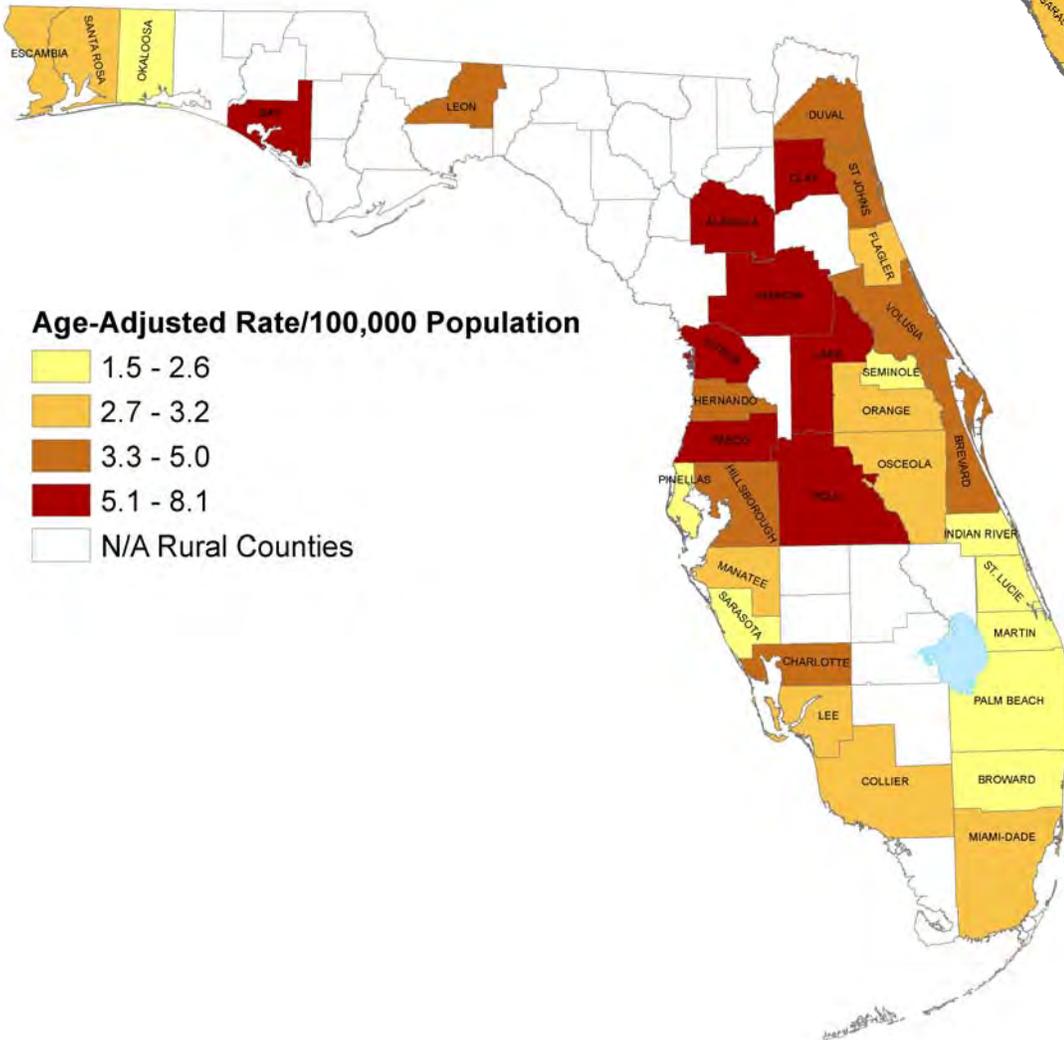
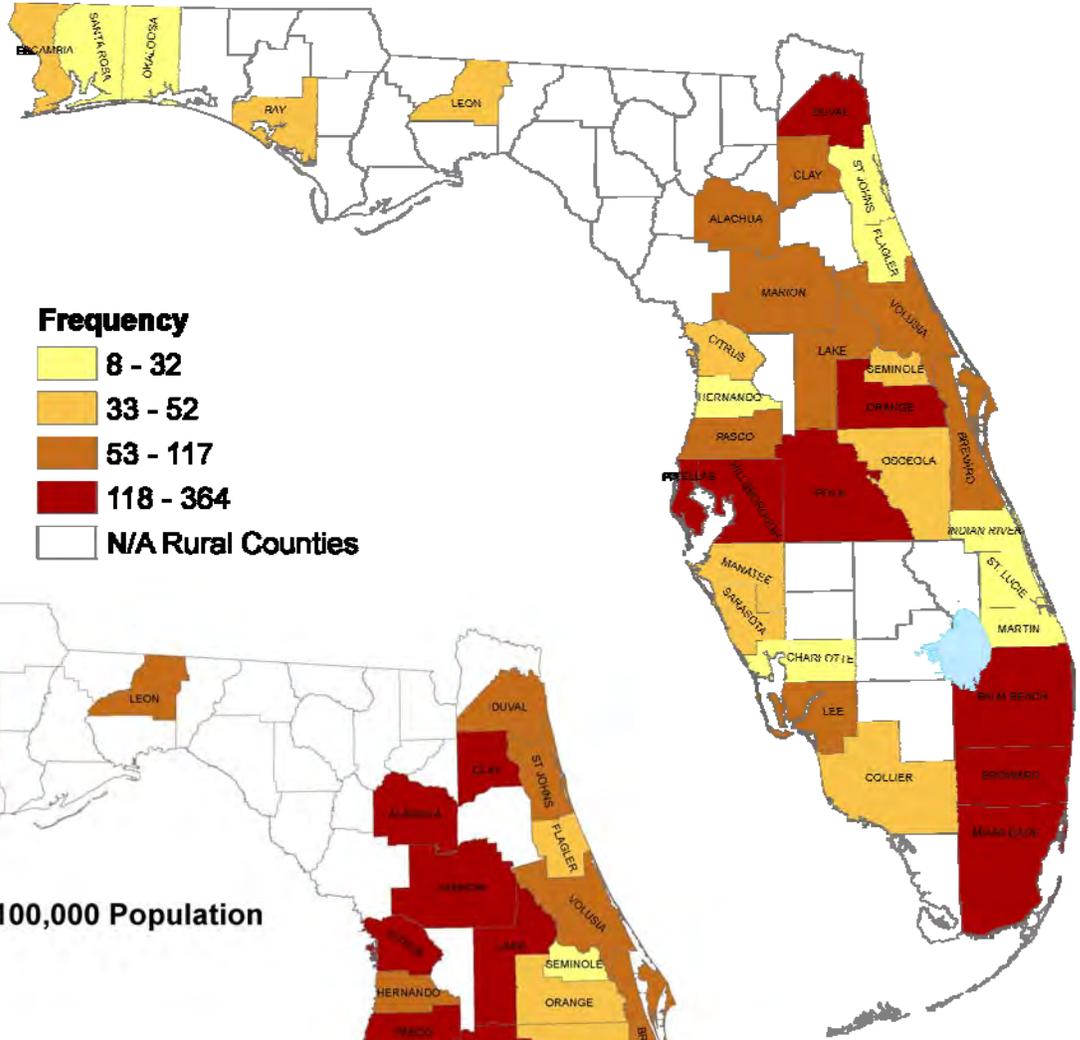
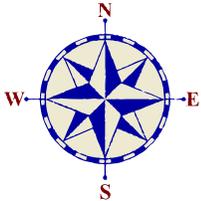
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

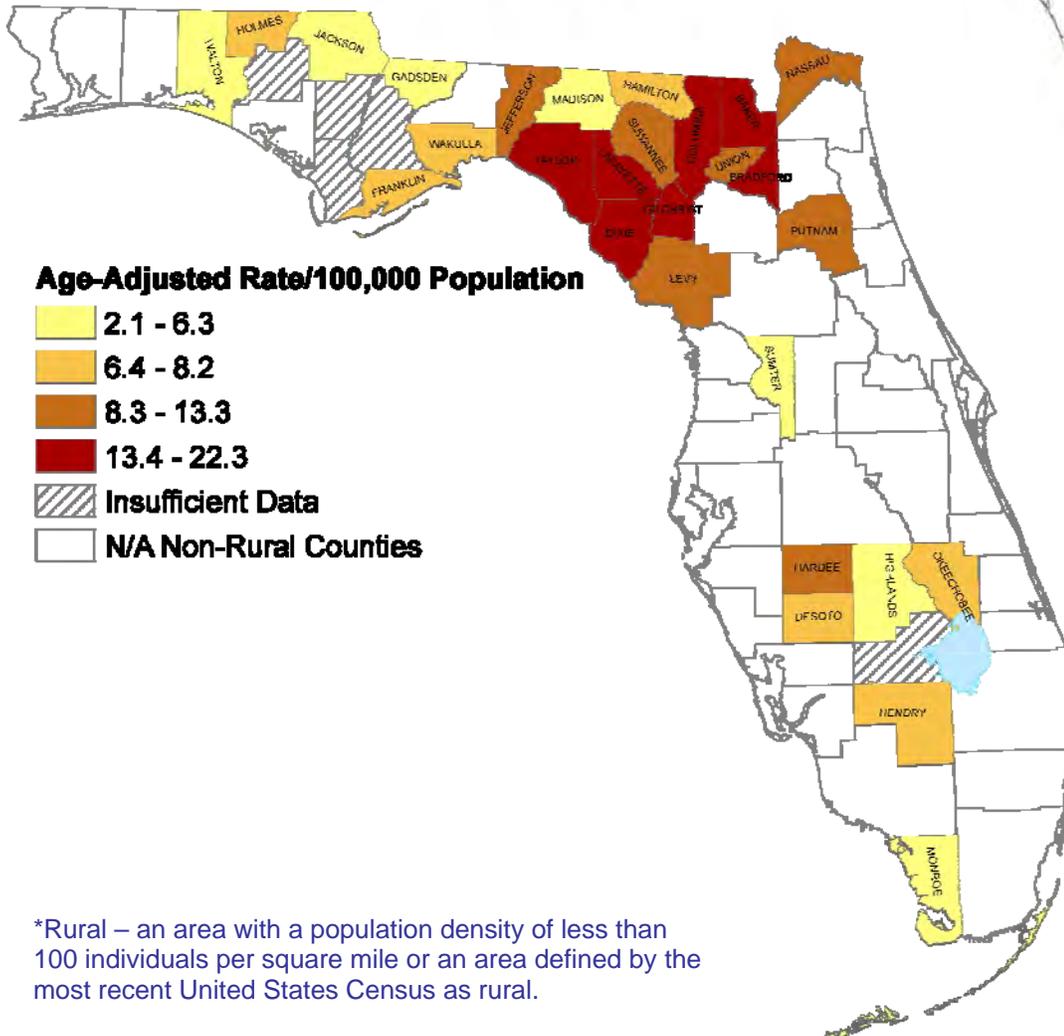
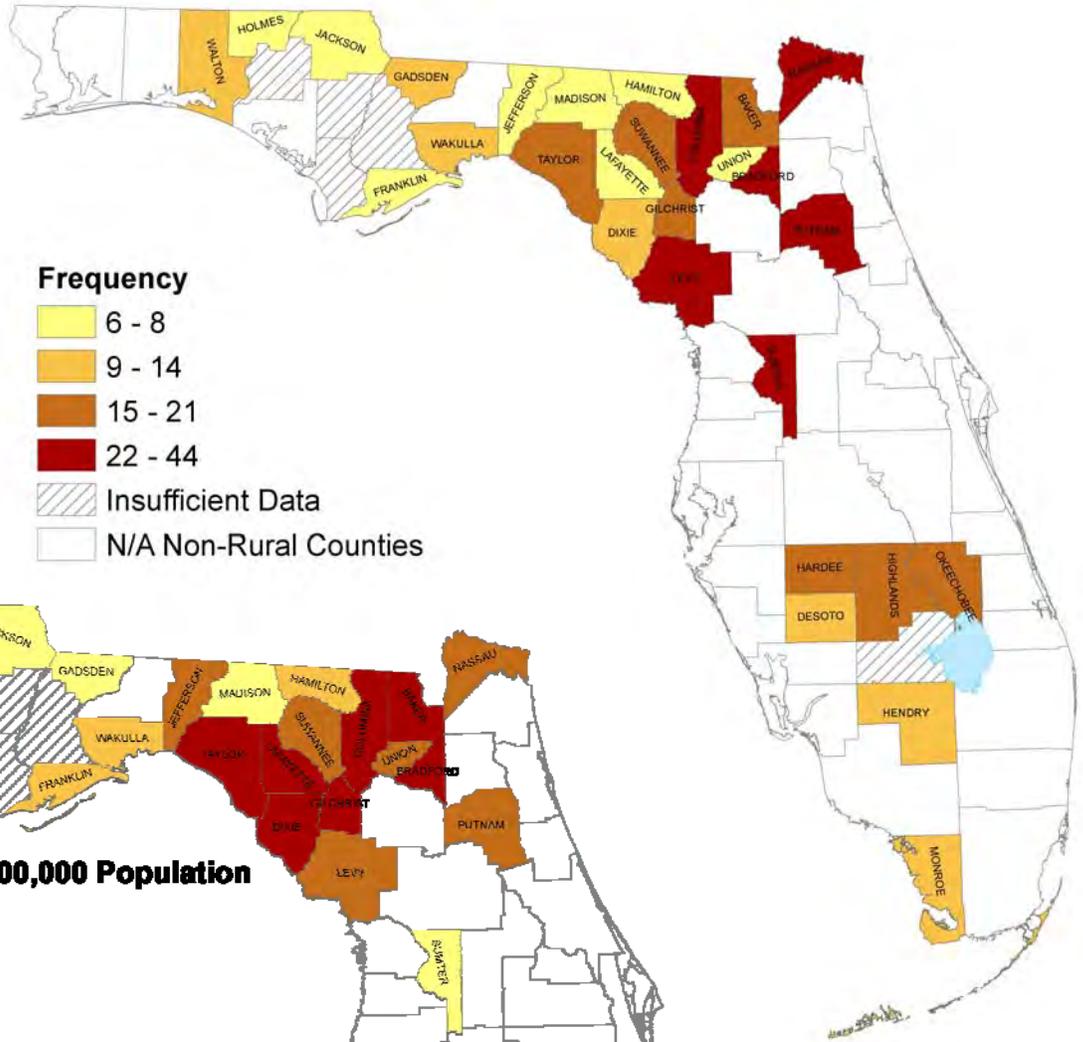
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Fire-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2005-2009



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Unintentional Fire-Related Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2005-2009



\*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.

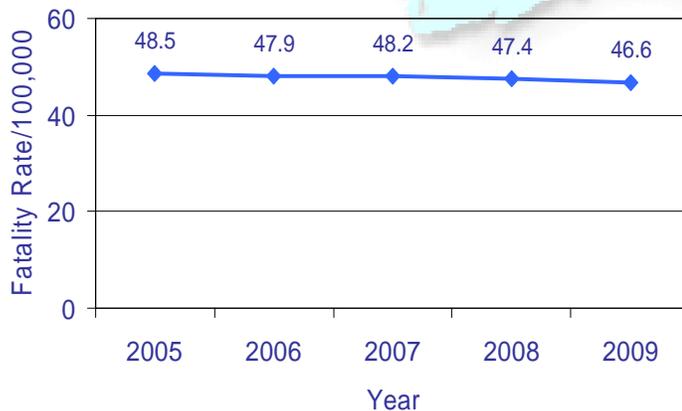


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

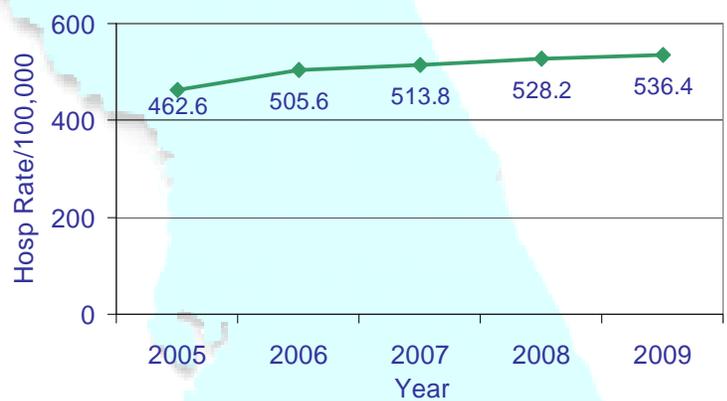
## AT A GLANCE:

- Unintentional injuries, or accidents, are the leading cause of death for Florida residents ages 1-44 and the fourth leading cause of death overall.
- In 2009, 8,779 Florida residents died from unintentional injuries; there were another 100,940 hospitalizations for non-fatal unintentional injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Injuries,  
by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury  
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



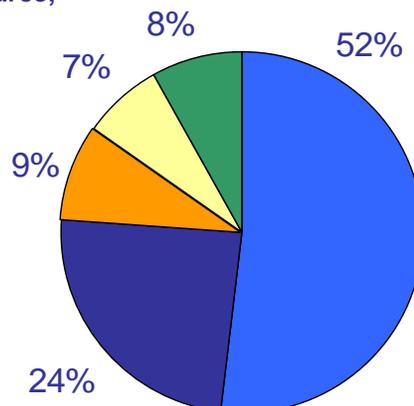
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations was \$34,252; total charges exceeded \$5 billion. The median length of stay was four days.
- Medicare was the payer source for half of these hospitalizations (52%), commercial insurance covered 24%.

**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalization  
Admission Charges and Payer Source,  
Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$34,252
Total Admission Charges
> \$5 billion



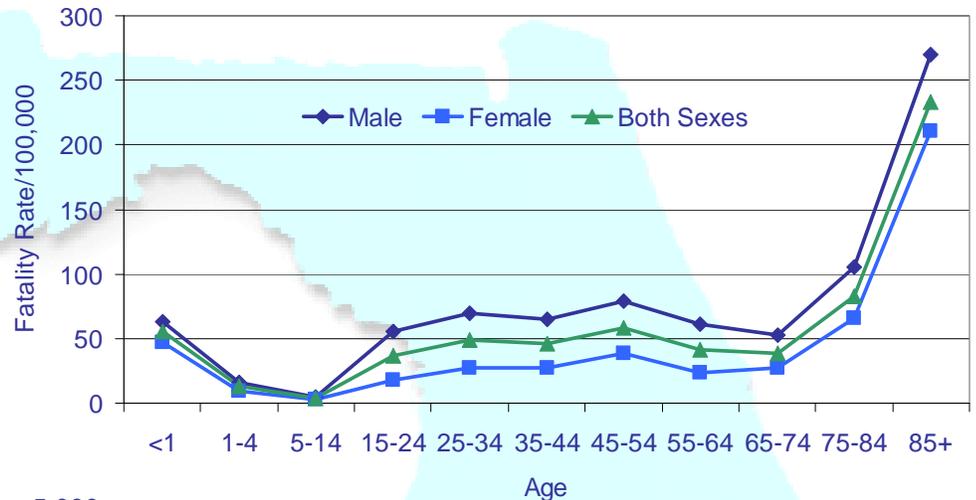
- Medicare (52%)
- Commercial Insurance (24%)
- Medicaid (9%)
- Self Pay/Under-Insured (7%)
- Other (8%)

## WHO IS INJURED?

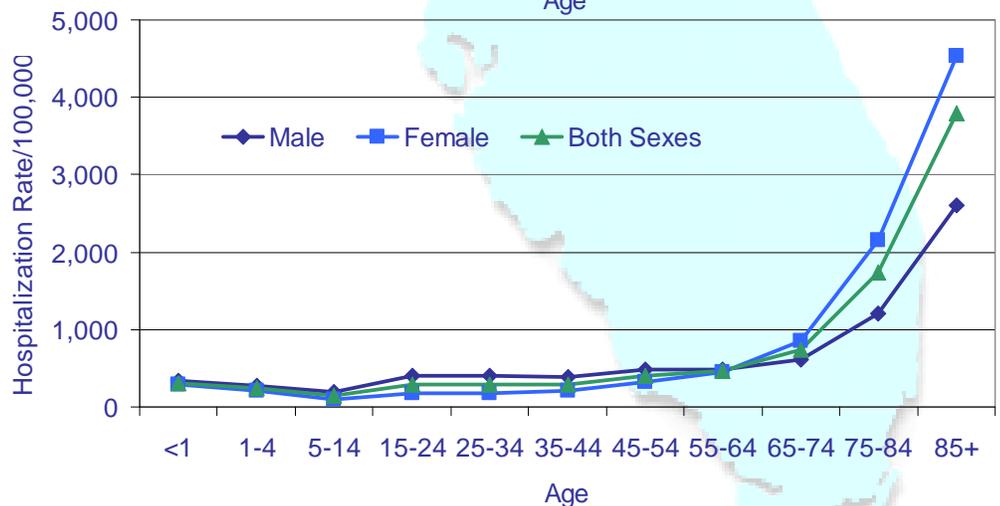
In 2009:

- 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 1.9 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 64% of unintentional injury deaths, but only 45% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 36% of deaths, but 55% 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%.

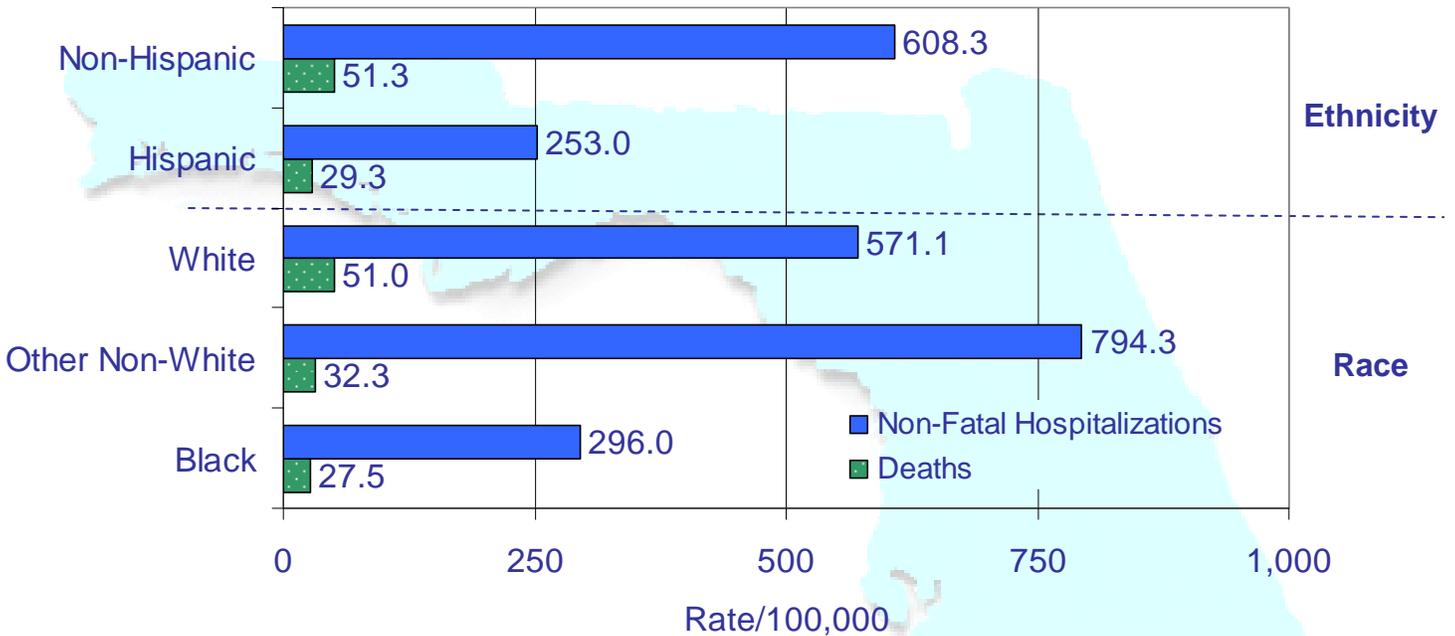
**Fatal Unintentional Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	3,128	5,650	7,747	854	174	8,779
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	55,079	45,860	86,695	9,177	4,279	100,940

In 2009:

- 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, 2009**

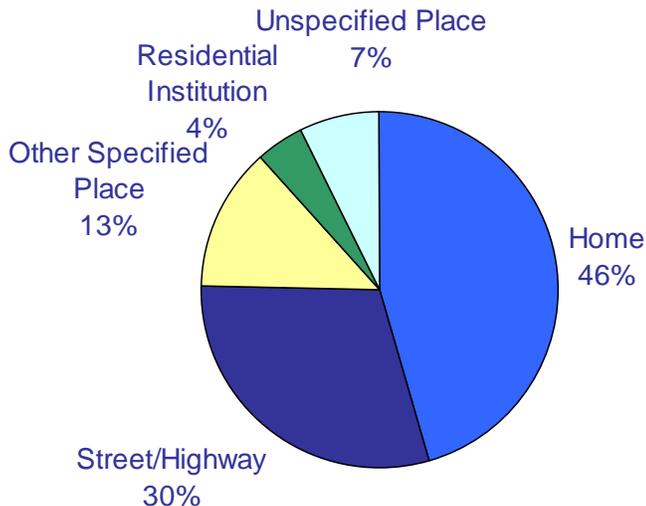


**PLACE OF OCCURENCE:**

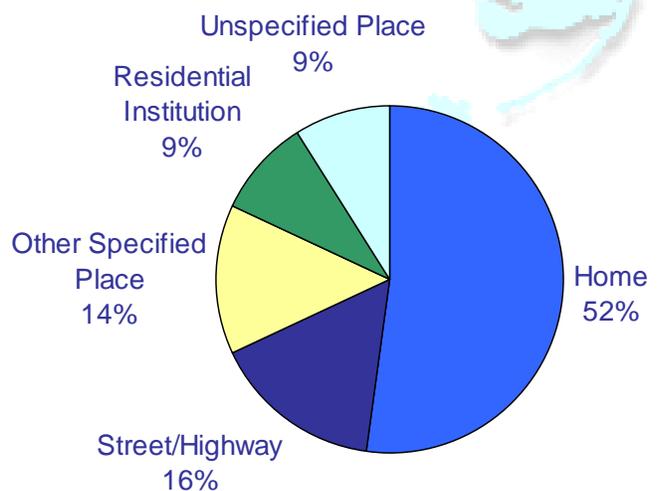
In 2009, **when coded** (92% of fatal records, 41% of non-fatal records):

- 46% of fatal unintentional injuries and 52% of non-fatal unintentional injuries resulting in hospitalization occurred at home.
- 30% 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, by Place of Occurrence, Florida Residents, 2009**

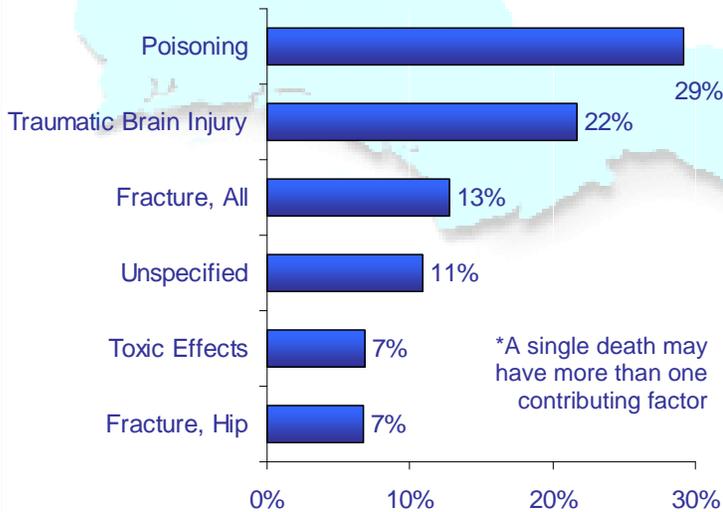


## MOST COMMON UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES:

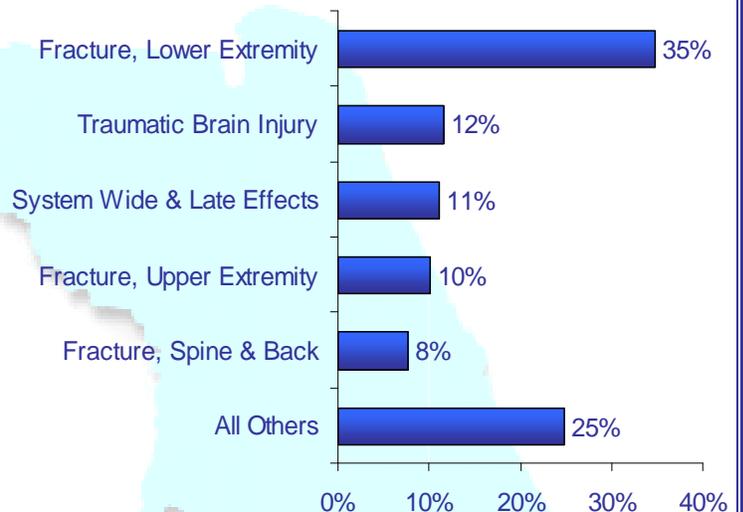
In 2009:

- 29% 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, 2009**



**Primary Diagnoses for Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations, Florida Residents, 2009**

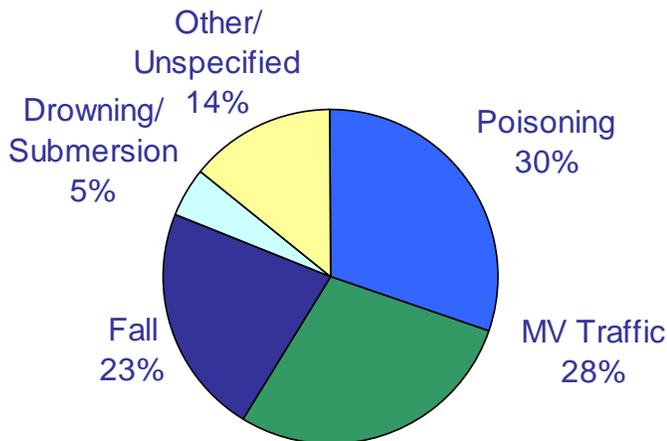


## UNINTENTIONAL INJURY CAUSES:

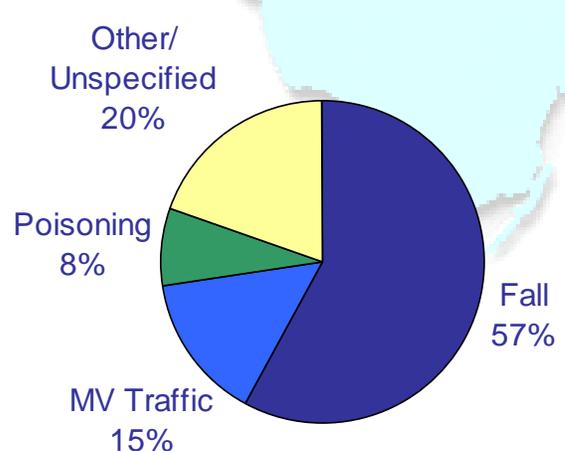
In 2009:

- 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, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Injury Hospitalizations by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



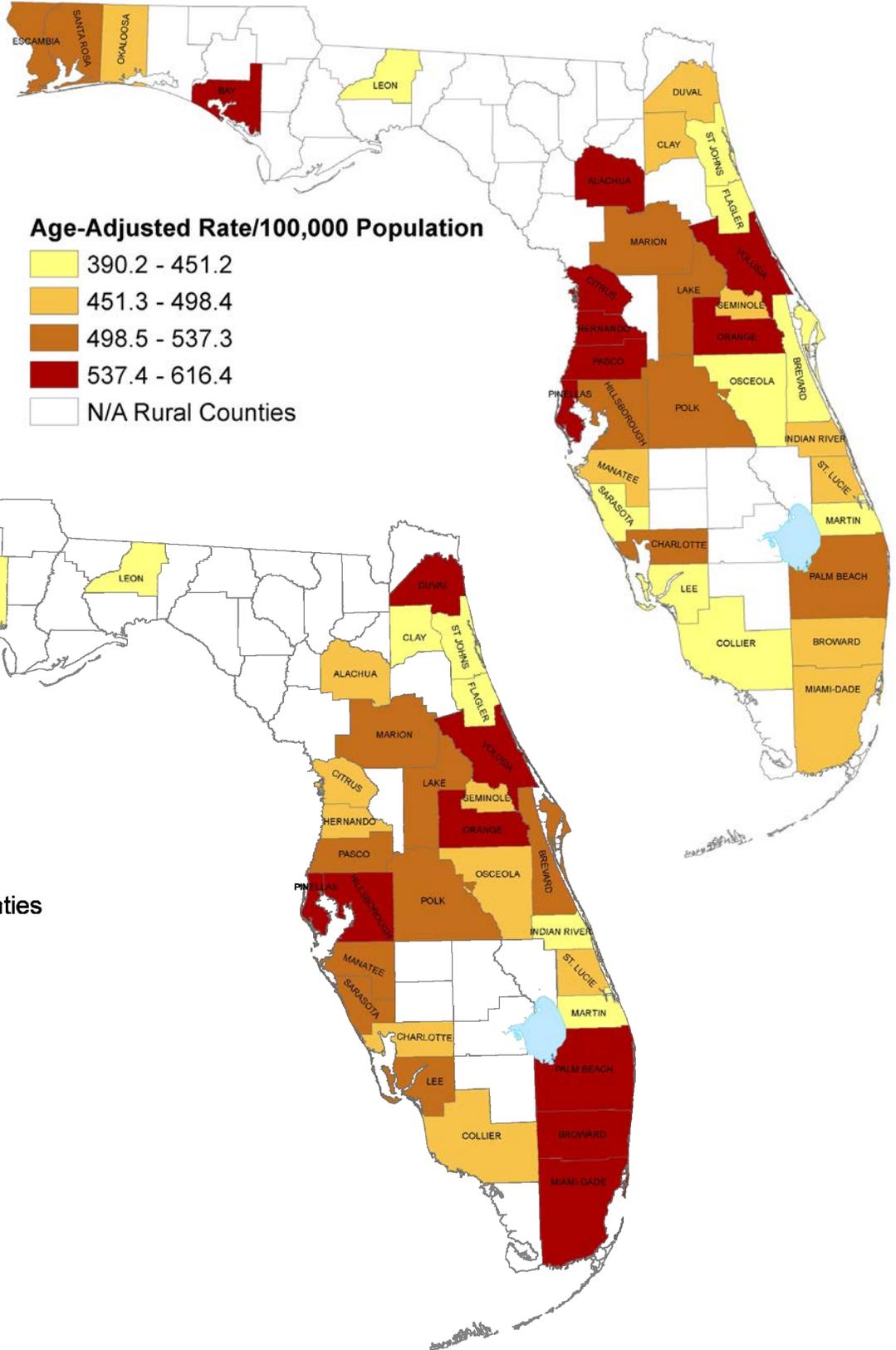
### DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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, 2009

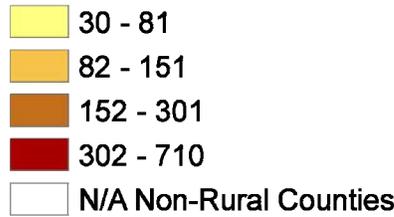


# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

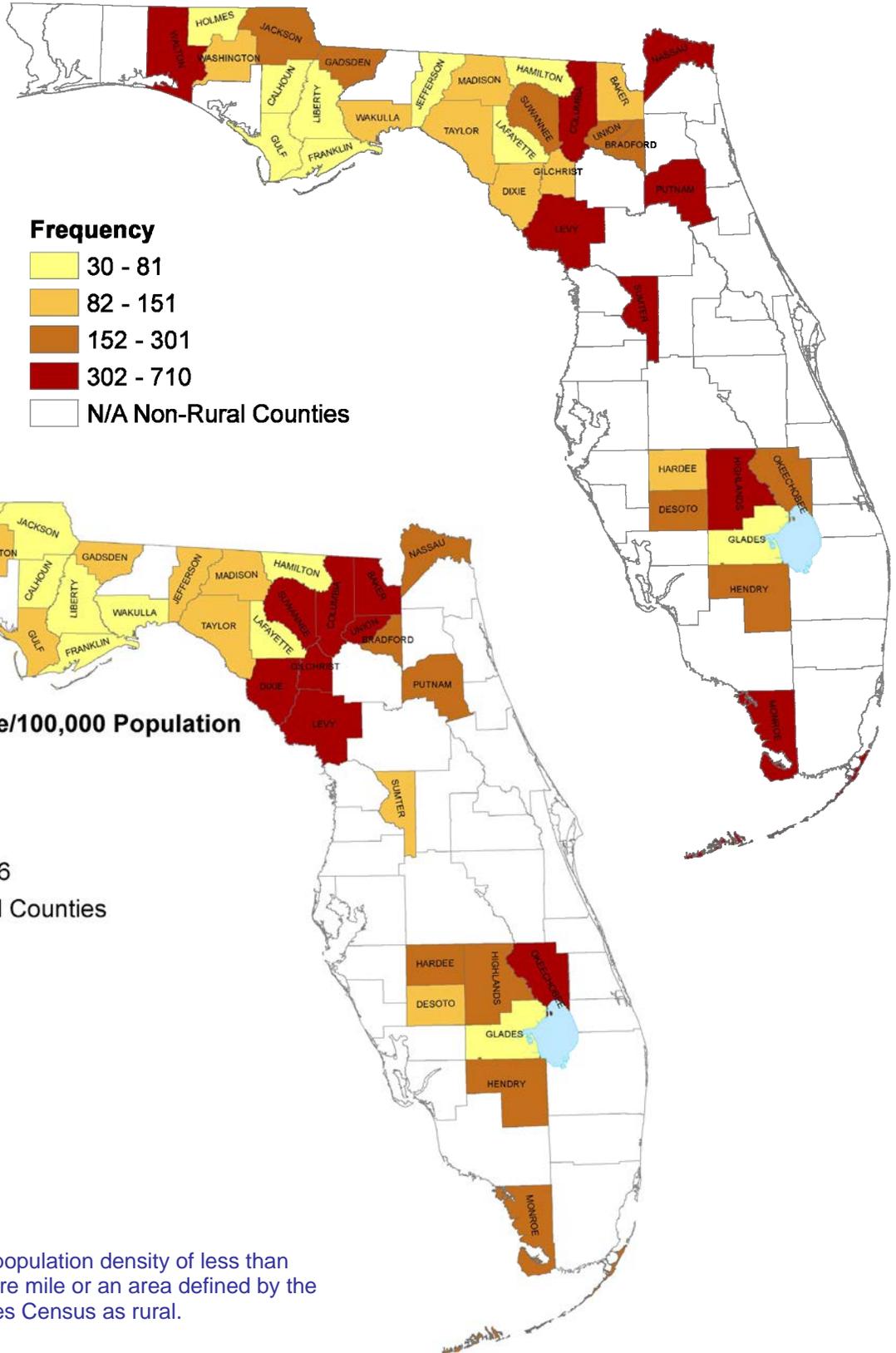
Unintentional Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



### Frequency



### Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population



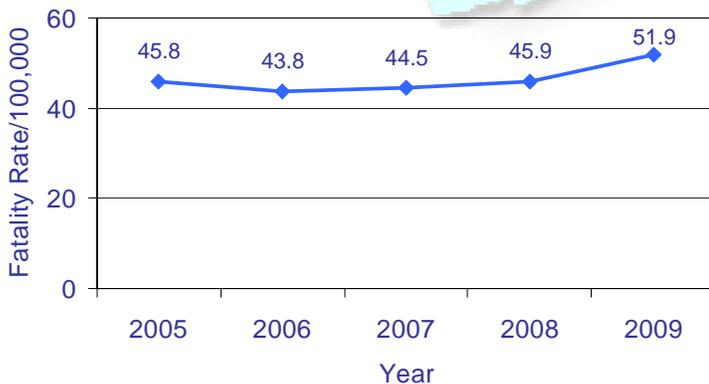
\*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.

# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: 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 2009, 1,714 senior residents were fatally injured in an unintentional fall. In addition, there were another 42,754 hospitalizations for non-fatal injuries.

**Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



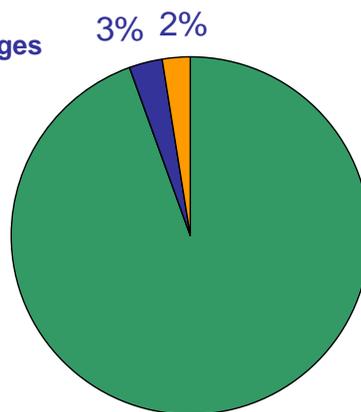
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009, among seniors:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal unintentional fall-related injury hospitalizations was \$39,780; total charges exceeded \$2 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 2009**

Median Admission Charge
\$39,780
Total Admission Charges
> \$2 billion



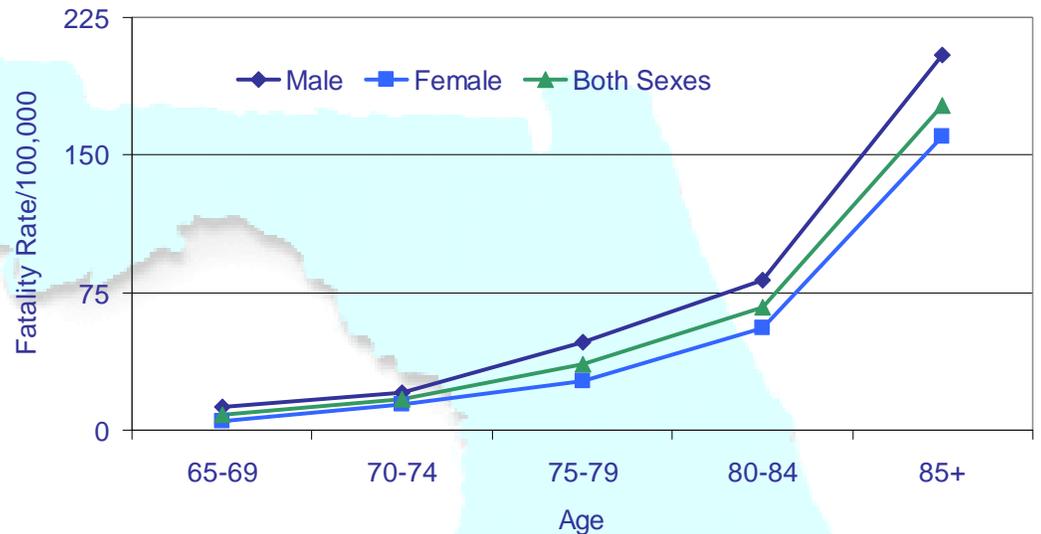
- Medicare (95%)
- Commercial Insurance (3%)
- Other (2%)

## WHO IS INJURED?

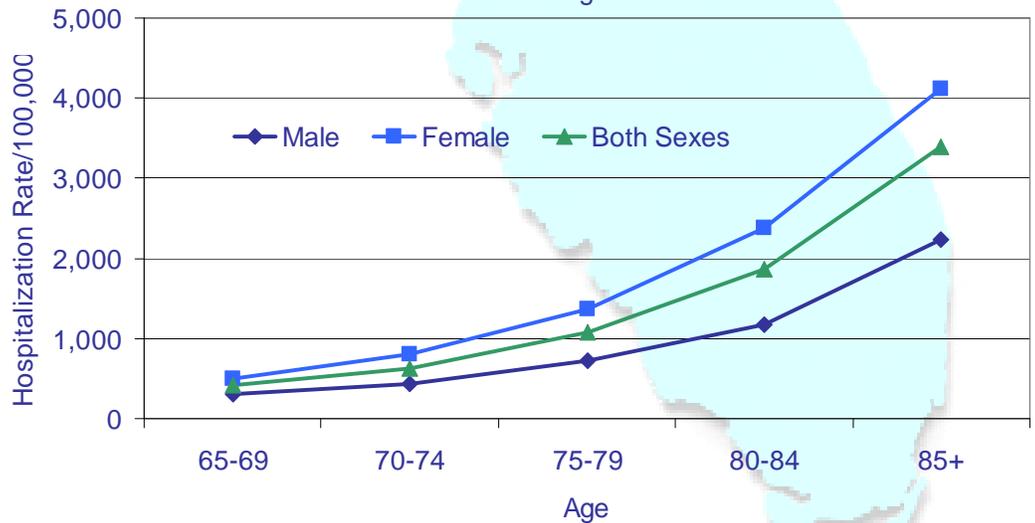
In 2009, among seniors:

- 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+, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, Ages 65+, 2009**



- Males accounted for 50% of unintentional fall-related injury deaths, but only 28% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 50% of deaths, and 72% 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%.

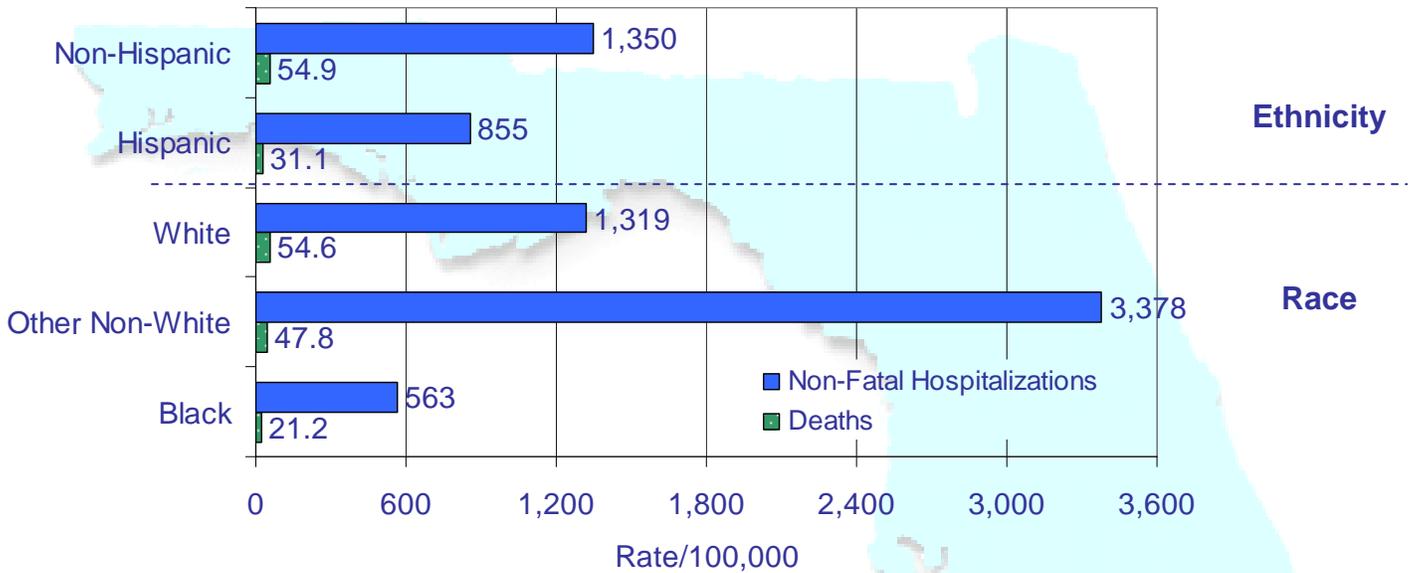
**Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	861	853	1,639	54	21	1,714
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	30,874	11,880	39,631	1,432	1,484	42,754

In 2009, 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.

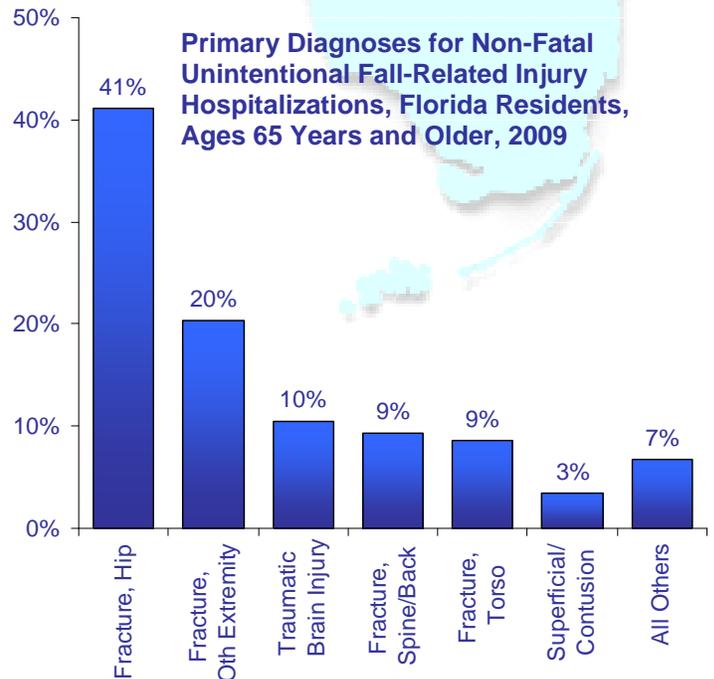
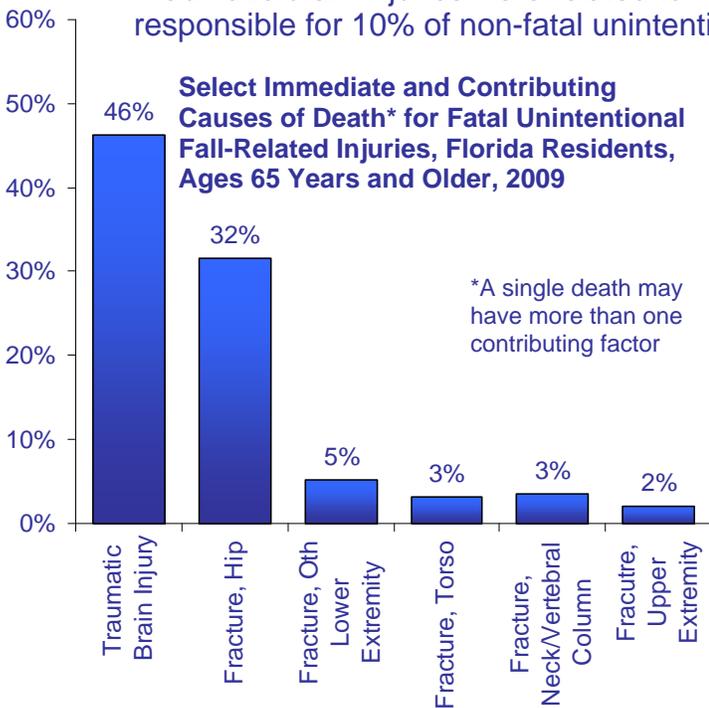
**Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2009**



**MOST COMMON INJURIES FROM UNINTENTIONAL FALLS:**

In 2009, 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 46% 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 2009, 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. Falls from stairs, steps, ladders, and furniture were also common. However, large numbers of fall causes were unspecified.

### Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injuries, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2009

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Deaths

W01 Slip, Trip, Stumble – 29	W10 Stairs, Steps – 24
W03 Collision with/pushing by other person – <5	W11 Ladder – 21
W04 While carried/supported by other person – 8	W13 Building – 9
W05 Wheelchair – 18	W15 Cliff – <5
W06 Bed – 52	W17 Other fall, one level to another – 12
W07 Chair – 12	W18 Other fall, same level – 819
W08 Other furniture – 6	<b>W19 Unspecified – 700</b>

### Non-Fatal Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Hospitalizations, by Type of Fall, Florida Residents, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2009

External Cause of Injury Code, Description, Number of Hospitalizations

E880 Escalator – 6	E884.6 Commode – 237
E880.1 Sidewalk curb – 169	E884.9 Other fall – one level to another - 345
E880.9 Stairs, Steps – 903	E885.0 Non-motorized Scooter - 23
E881.0 Ladder – 525	E885.1 Roller Skates – <5
E881.1 Scaffolding – <5	E885.2 Skateboard – 5
E882 Building – 52	E885.3 Skis – 7
E883.0 Dive or jump into water – <5	E885.9 Other Slip, Trip, Stumble – 19,659
E883.9 Into other hole or opening – 15	E886.0 Collision with person in sports – 10
E884.0 Playground Equipment – <5	E886.9 Oth/Unspec collisions with person – 50
E884.1 Cliff – <5	E888.0 Fall and strike sharp object – 33
E884.2 Chair – 696	E888.1 Fall and strike against other object – 596
E884.3 Wheelchair – 618	E888.8 Other fall – 2,977
E884.4 Bed – 1,456	<b>E888.9 Unspecified – 14,291</b>
E884.5 Other furniture – 73	

## 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>
- National Council on Aging, Falls Prevention <http://www.ncoa.org/improving-health/falls-prevention/>

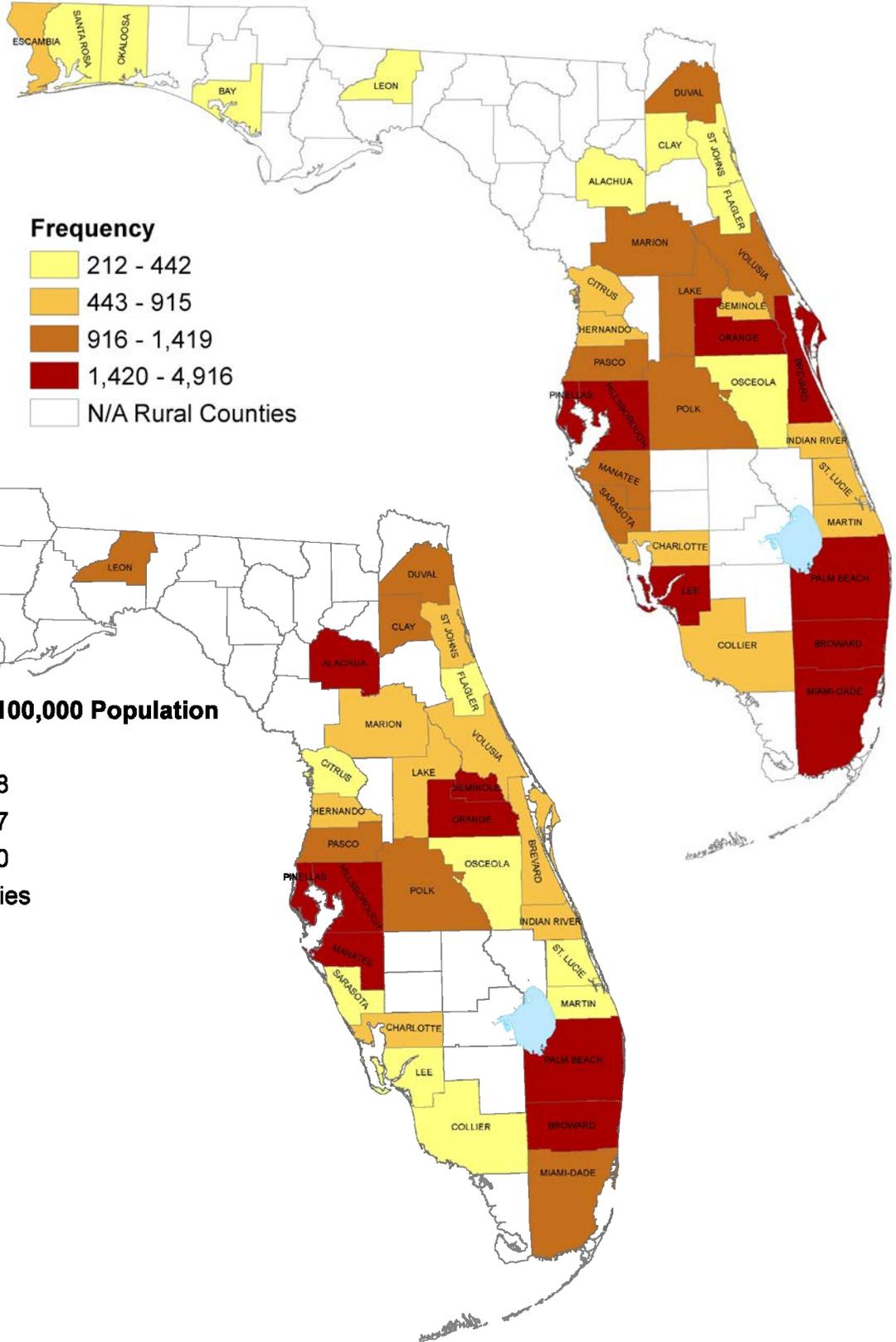
### DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

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

# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Unintentional Fall-Related Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, Ages 65 Years and Older, 2009



### Frequency

- 212 - 442
- 443 - 915
- 916 - 1,419
- 1,420 - 4,916
- N/A Rural Counties

### Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 881.2 - 1,151.4
- 1,151.5 - 1,279.8
- 1,279.9 - 1,410.7
- 1,410.8 - 1,687.0
- N/A Rural Counties

## 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, 2009

