

# Child Drowning in Florida

## for Ages 0-19

SURVEILLANCE DATA: 2017

### FLORIDA VIOLENCE AND INJURY PREVENTION

There were 107 non-fatal hospitalizations from unintentional drowning. Children ages 1-4 accounted for 63% of these hospitalizations.



There were 101 deaths from unintentional drowning. 60% of these deaths were children ages 1-4. Nationally, drowning is the leading cause of death in this age group. Florida's rate is the highest in the U.S. (2016).

**The Layers  
of Protection**  
Make Pool Time a  
Safer Time

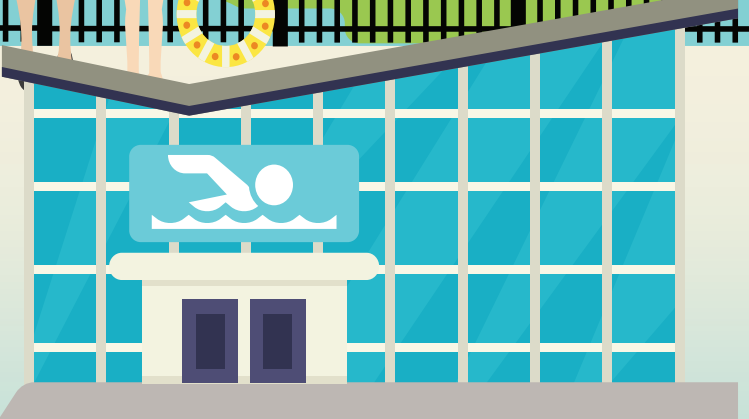
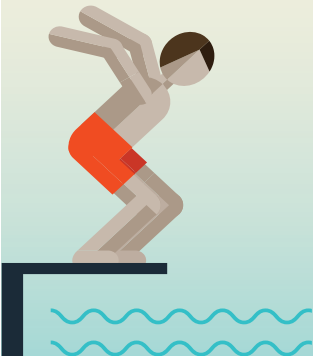
EVERYONE IN THE  
FAMILY SHOULD KNOW  
HOW TO SWIM.



**WATCH** Designate an adult water watcher when children are around or in the pool.



**USE BARRIERS** Make your home pool safer with a 4-sided fence that includes alarms, gates and locks.



**EDUCATE** Teach children how to swim. Not every child is ready to swim at the same age so ask your family doctor.

**BE READY** Learn CPR and get re-certified every 2 years. Keep a phone and safety equipment near the pool.

LEARN MORE:  
[WaterSmartFL.com](http://WaterSmartFL.com)  
[PoolSafely.gov](http://PoolSafely.gov)  
[ndpa.org](http://ndpa.org)

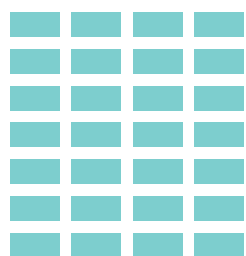
[SafeKids.org](http://SafeKids.org)  
[BlackKidsSwim.com](http://BlackKidsSwim.com)



## Florida Child Drowning Rates per 100,000 Population

### Non-Fatal Hospitalizations Ages 1-4

YEAR	RATE
2012	17.5
2013	12.7
2014	13.8
2015	13.0*
2016	10.1*
2017	7.4*



### Deaths Ages 1-4

YEAR	RATE
2012	6.7
2013	7.2
2014	7.0
2015	7.3
2016	5.5
2017	6.7



### Non-Fatal Hospitalizations Ages 0-19

YEAR	RATE
2012	5.1
2013	4.0
2014	4.1
2015	3.7*
2016	2.6*
2017	2.3*

### Deaths Ages 0-19

YEAR	RATE
2012	2.0
2013	2.2
2014	2.1
2015	2.2
2016	2.0
2017	2.2

**Most infant drownings occur in bathtubs and buckets. Children ages 1-4 are more likely to drown in home swimming pools. Children 5+ are most likely to drown in natural bodies of water.**

Black children ages 5-19 are 5.5 times more likely to drown in a pool than their white peers.

## Who is Injured?

**31%**  
Deaths &  
Non-Fatal  
Drowning  
Hospitalizations  
Combined



**Females**

**69%**  
Deaths &  
Non-Fatal  
Drowning  
Hospitalizations  
Combined



**Males**

**56%**  
Deaths &  
Non-Fatal  
Drowning  
Hospitalizations  
Combined



**Whites**

**29%**  
Deaths &  
Non-Fatal  
Drowning  
Hospitalizations  
Combined



**Blacks**

**13%**  
Deaths &  
Non-Fatal  
Drowning  
Hospitalizations  
Combined



**Other Races**

**DEATHS**  
**NON-FATAL  
HOSPITALIZATIONS**

27

37

74

70

57

60

36

25

8

18

**\$12,400** was the median admission charge for drowning-related, non-fatal injury hospitalizations.

**\$4.2 million** was the total charges exceeded this amount.

**1 day** was the median length of stay.



## WHO PAID?

Medicaid, 60%  
Commercial insurance, 33%

\*Effective October 1, 2015, the hospital record coding system transitioned to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM). Increases or decreases could be a result of coding changes. Results may be subject to change. Proposed definitions for drowning hospitalizations do not include watercraft and water-transport-related drowning.

Florida Violence and Injury Prevention Program  
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