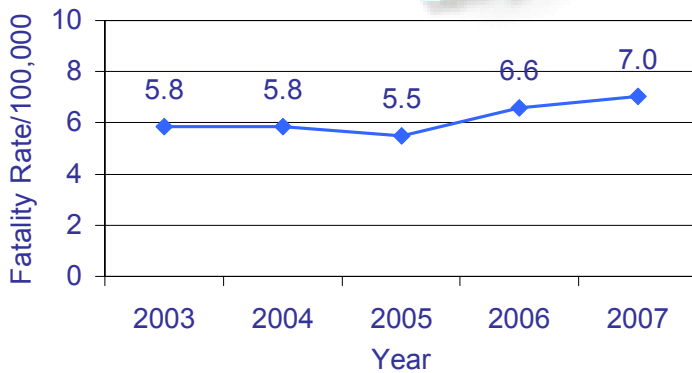


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: HOMICIDES & ASSAULTS

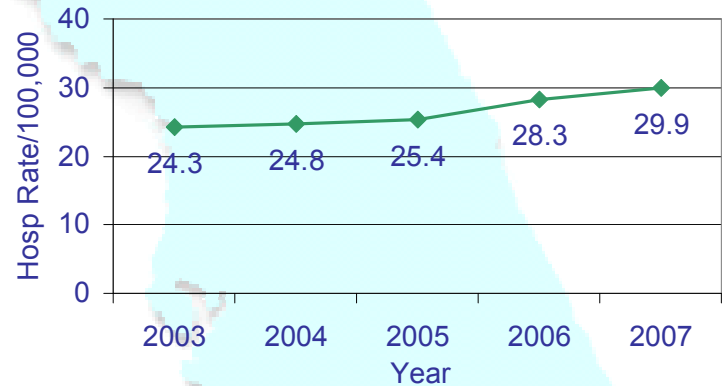
## AT A GLANCE:

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

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



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



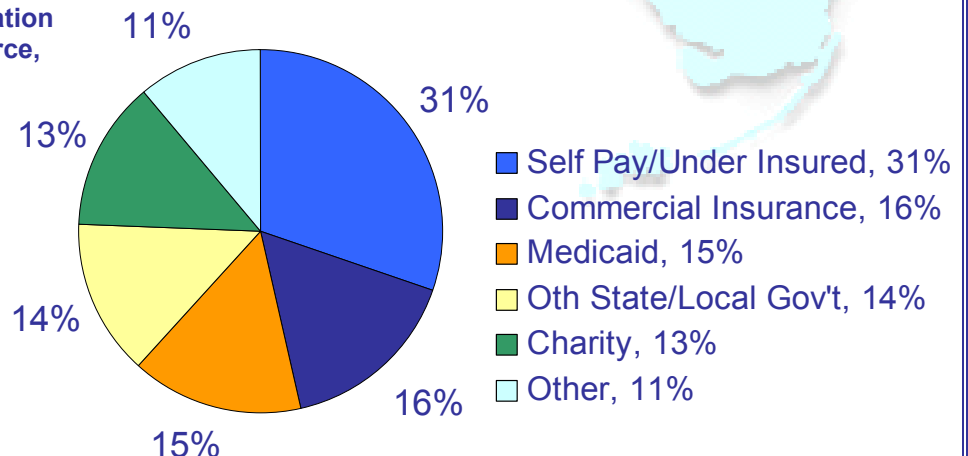
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

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

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

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

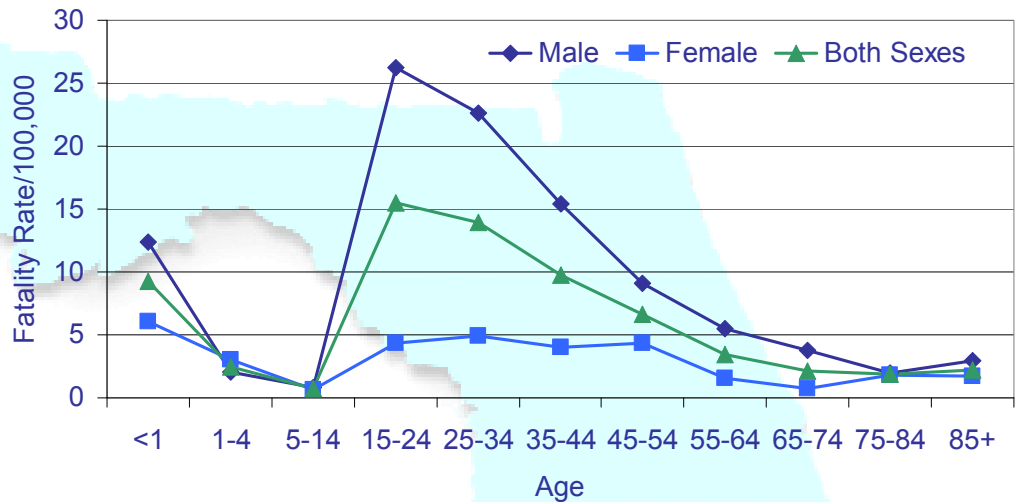


## WHO IS INJURED?

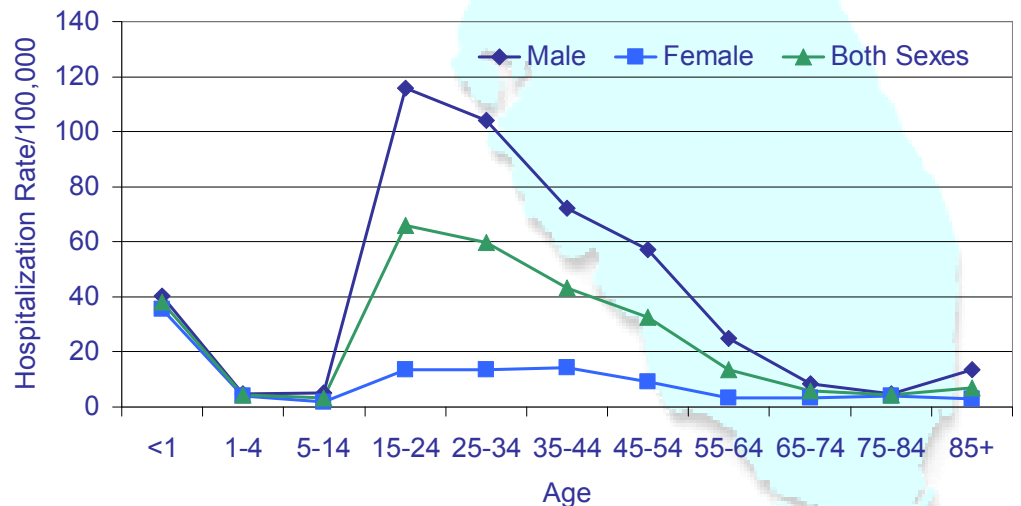
In 2007:

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

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



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



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

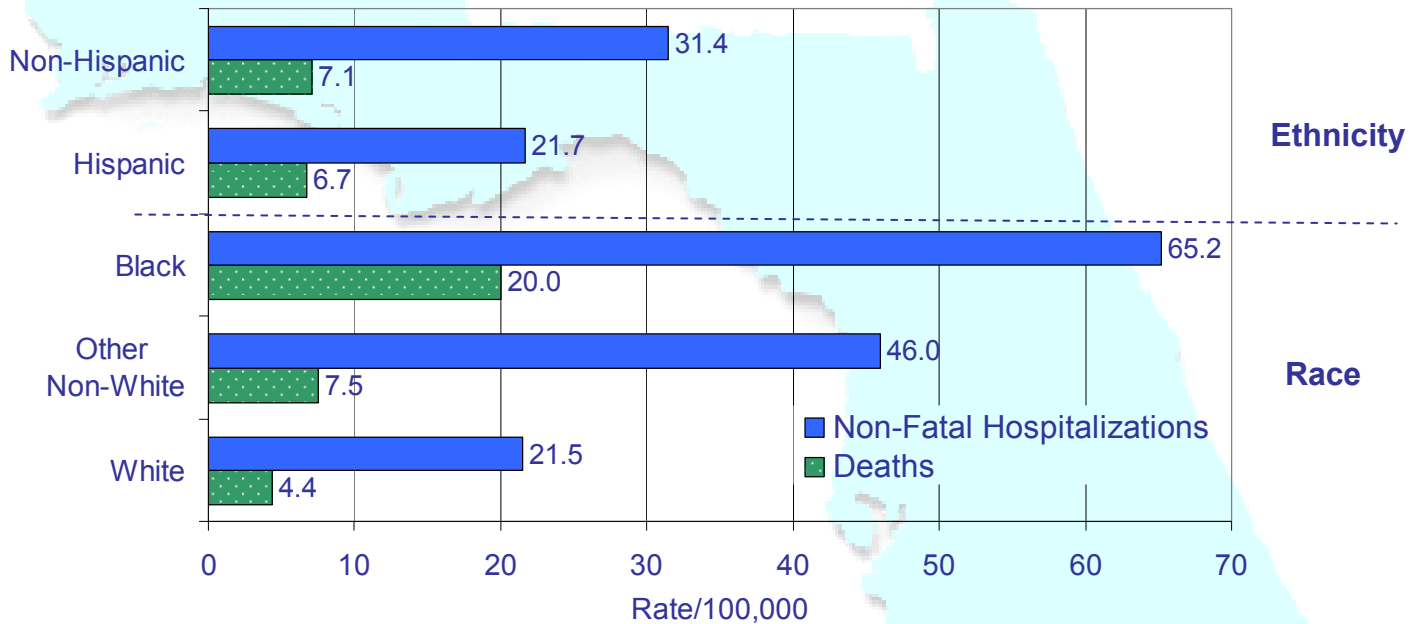
**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) and Non-Fatal Assault Injury Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007**

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

In 2007:

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

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

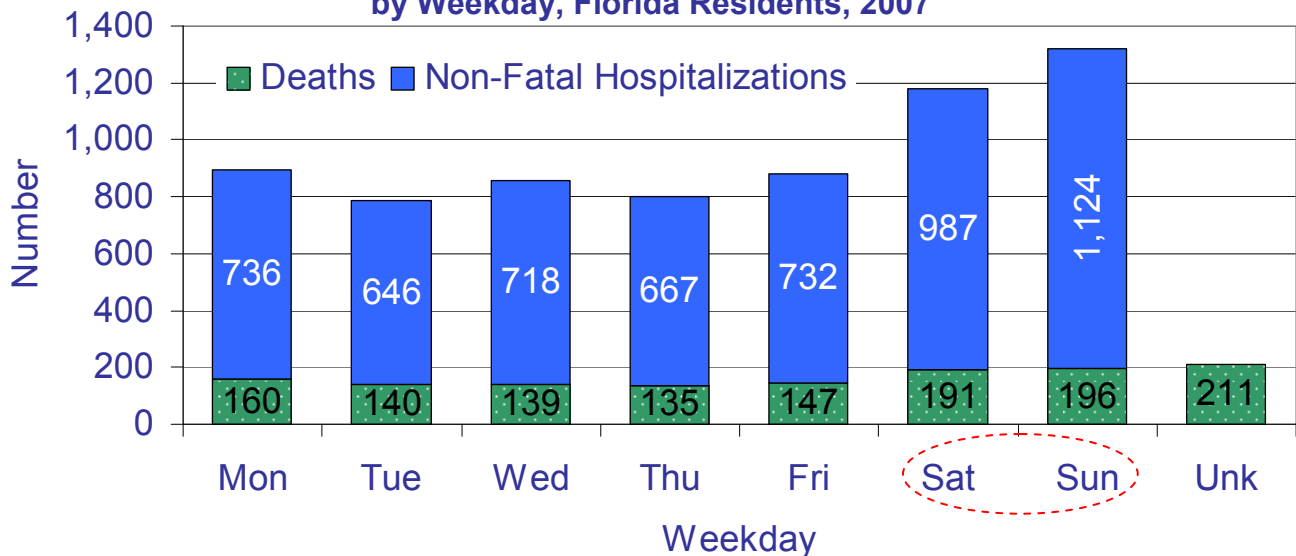


**WHEN DO HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURIES OCCUR?**

In 2007:

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

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



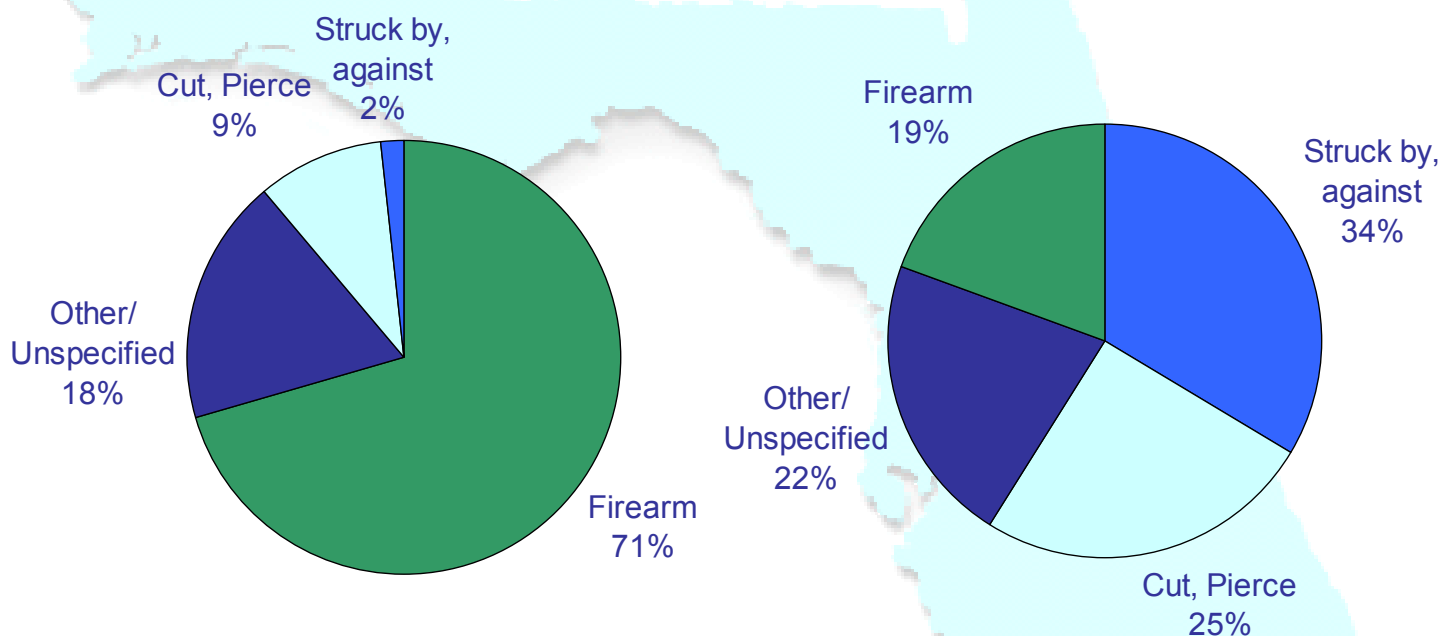
## HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT INJURY CAUSES:

In 2007:

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

**Fatal Assault Injuries (Homicides) by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2007**

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



## INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Violence Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm>
- Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence <http://www.fcadv.org/>
- Florida Crime Prevention Association [http://www.floridacrimeprevention.org/about\\_us.htm](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>

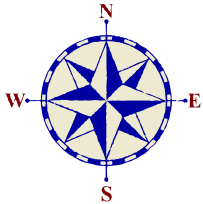
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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

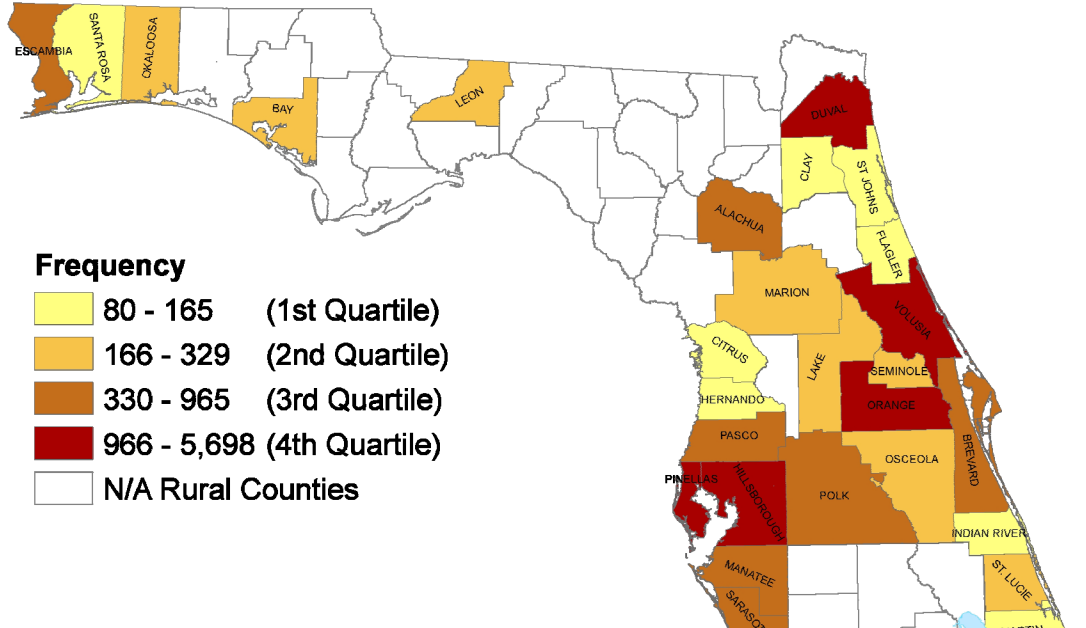
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

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



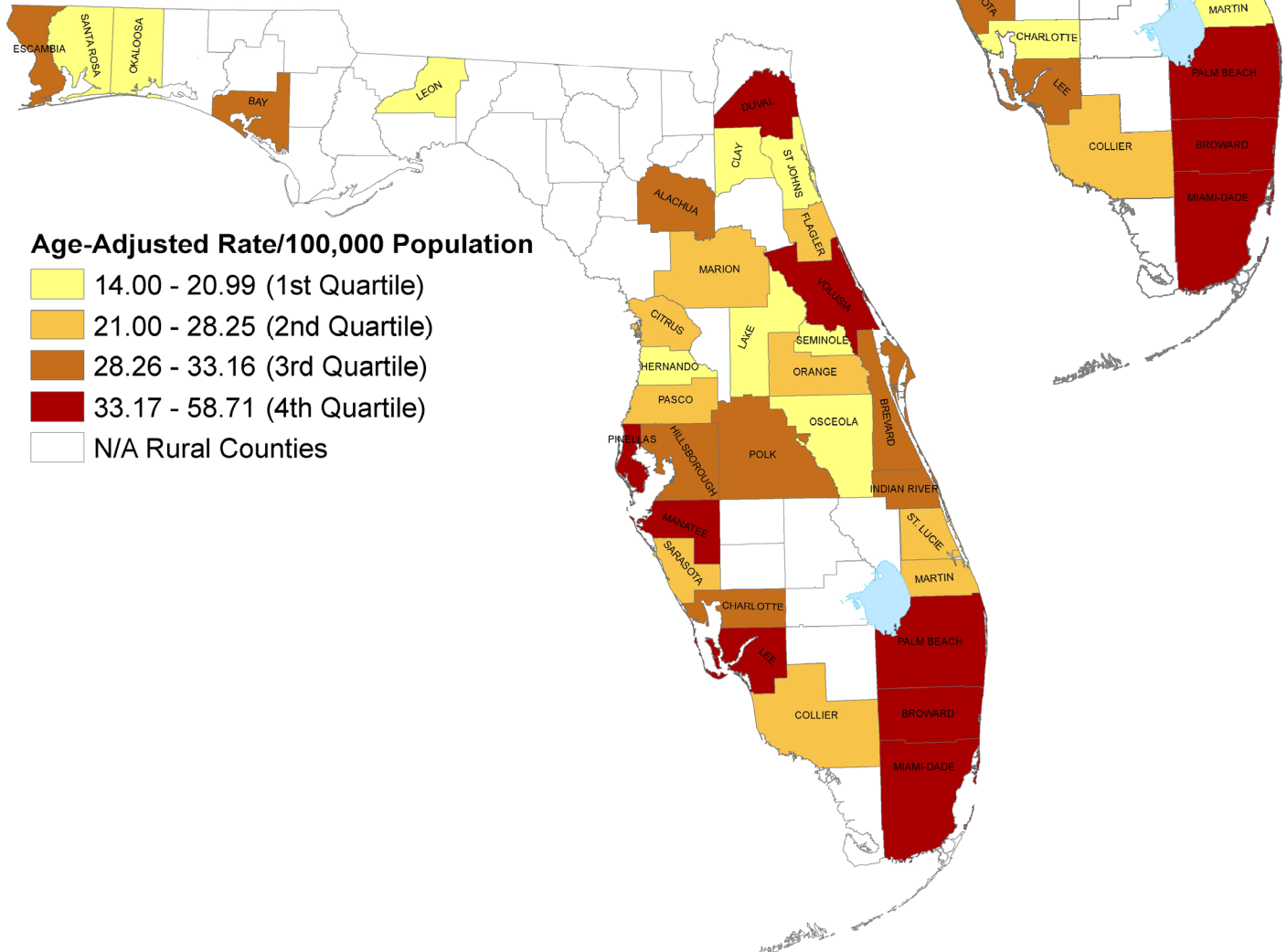
### Frequency

- 80 - 165 (1st Quartile)
- 166 - 329 (2nd Quartile)
- 330 - 965 (3rd Quartile)
- 966 - 5,698 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties



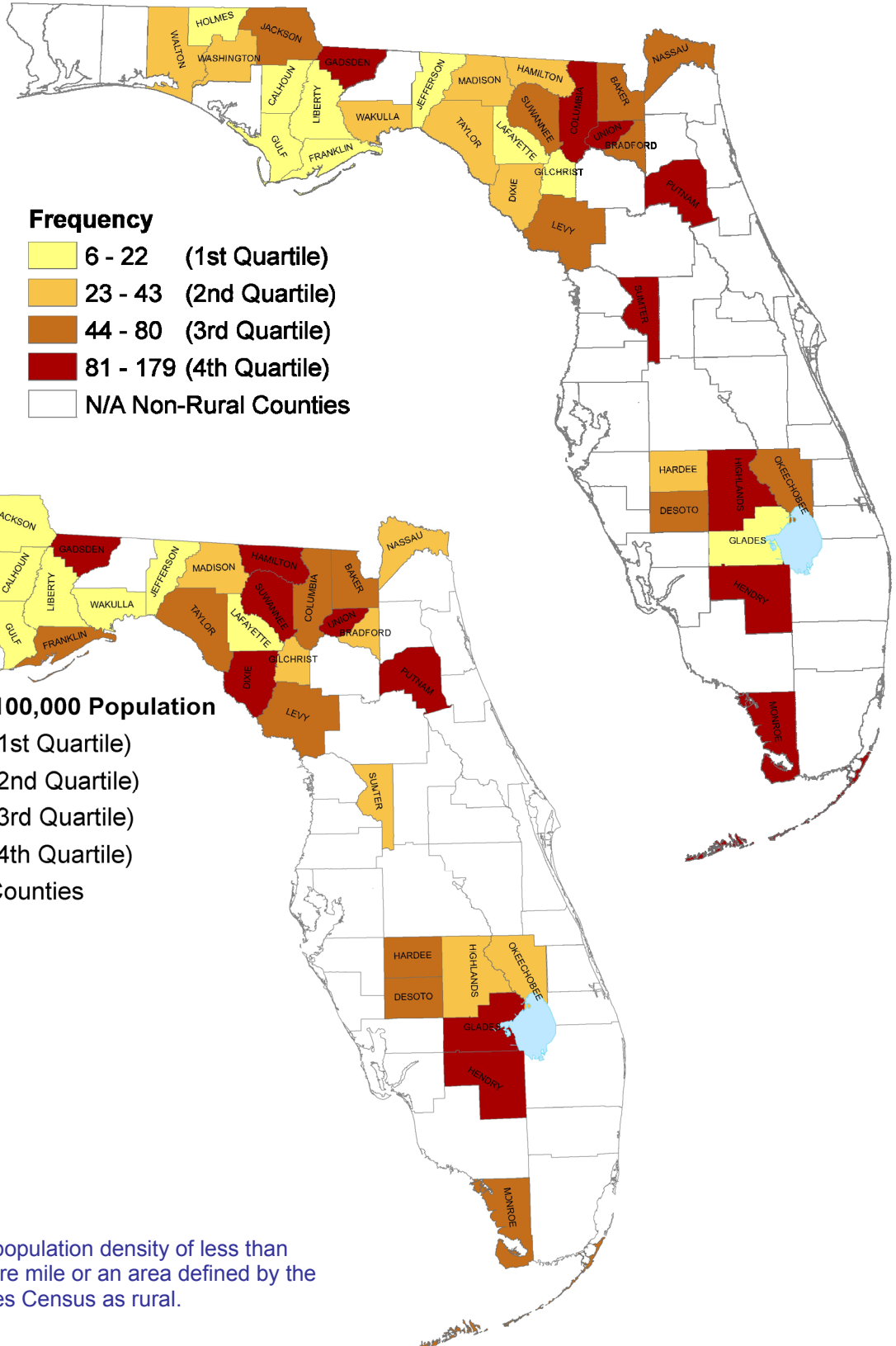
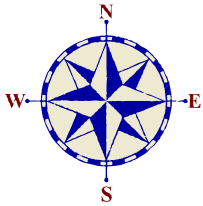
### Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 14.00 - 20.99 (1st Quartile)
- 21.00 - 28.25 (2nd Quartile)
- 28.26 - 33.16 (3rd Quartile)
- 33.17 - 58.71 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

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



\*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.