

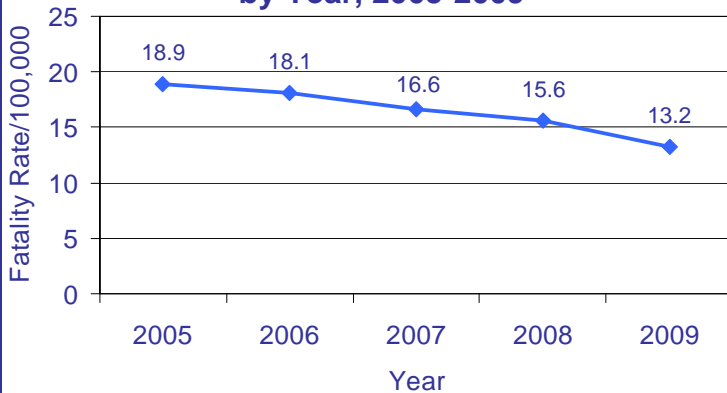


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC

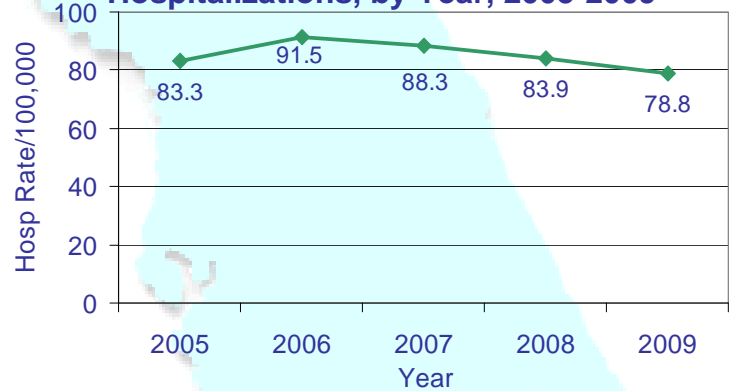
## AT A GLANCE:

- 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**



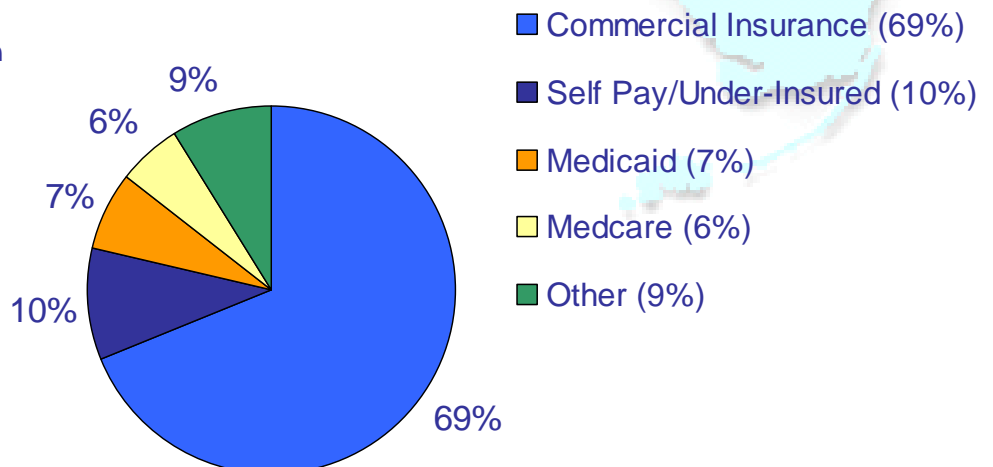
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

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

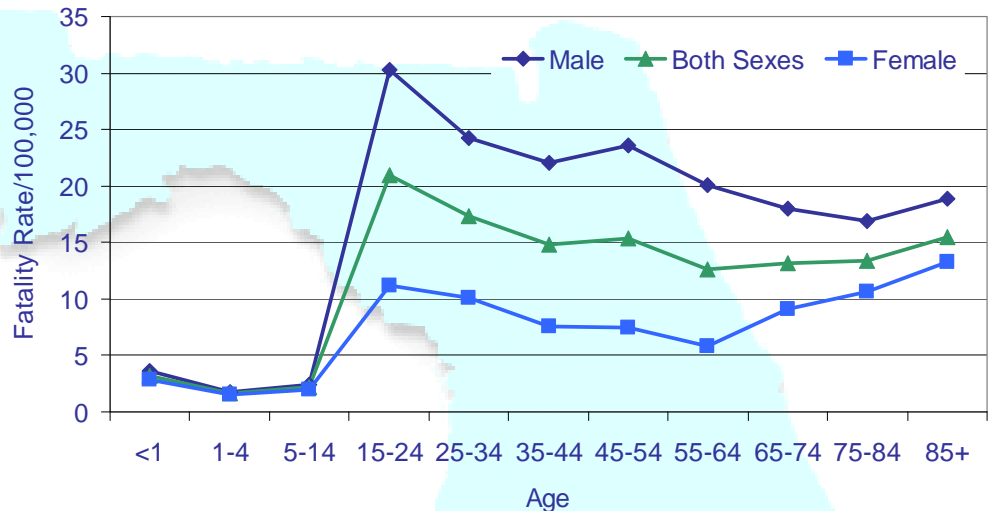


## WHO IS INJURED?

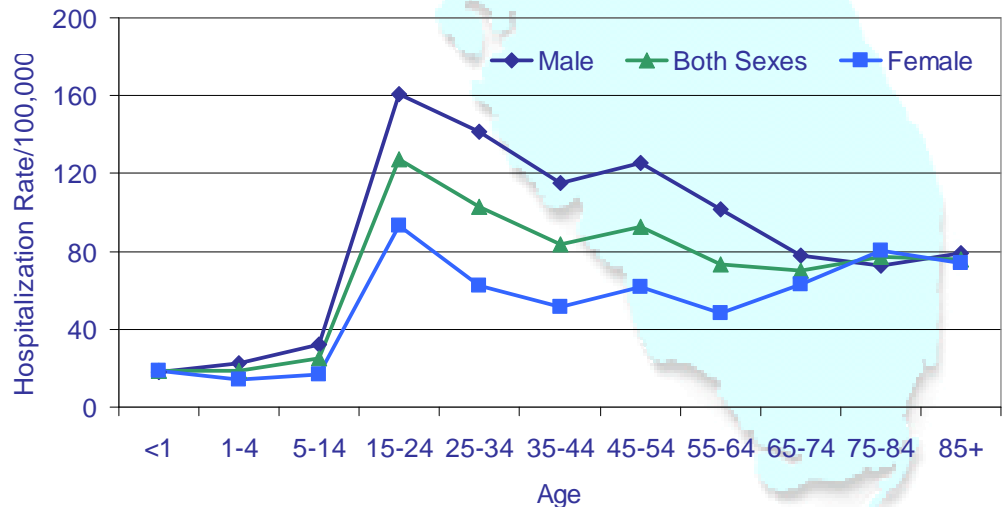
In 2009:

- 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%.

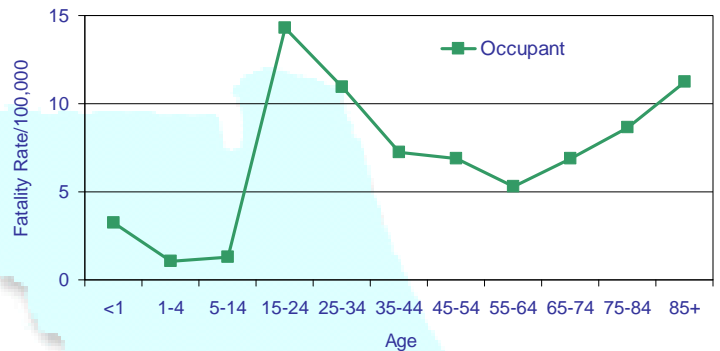
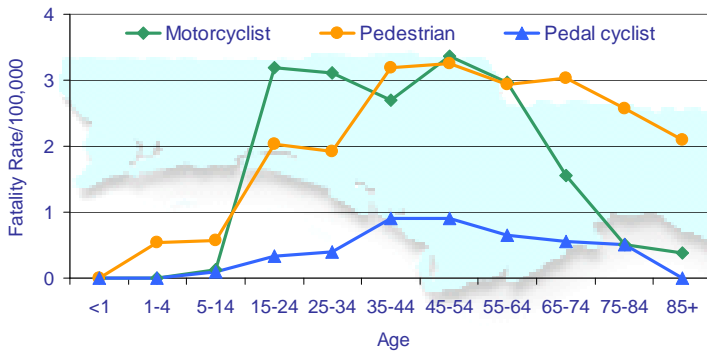
**Fatal Motor Vehicle Traffic Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	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:

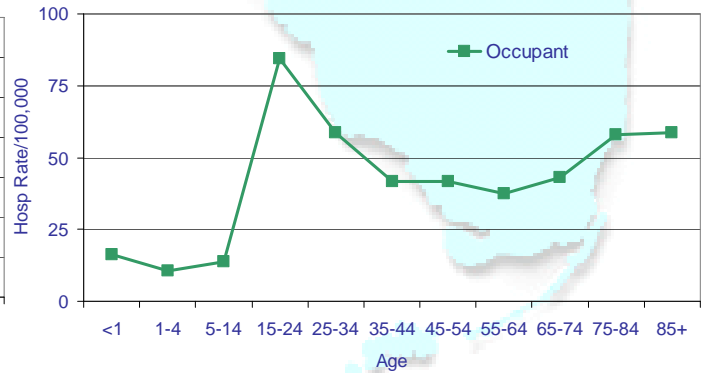
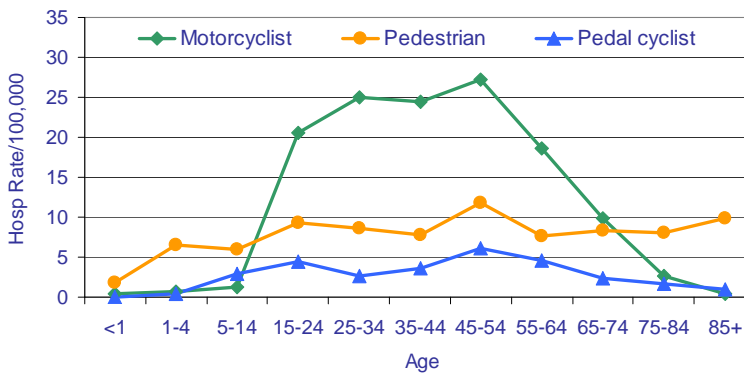
- Residents ages 15-54 had some of the highest motorcyclist injury rates.
- Residents ages 15-24 had the highest MV occupant fatality and hospitalization rates.
- In general, older residents had higher pedestrian fatality rates than younger residents.
- Pedal cyclist injury rates were the highest for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

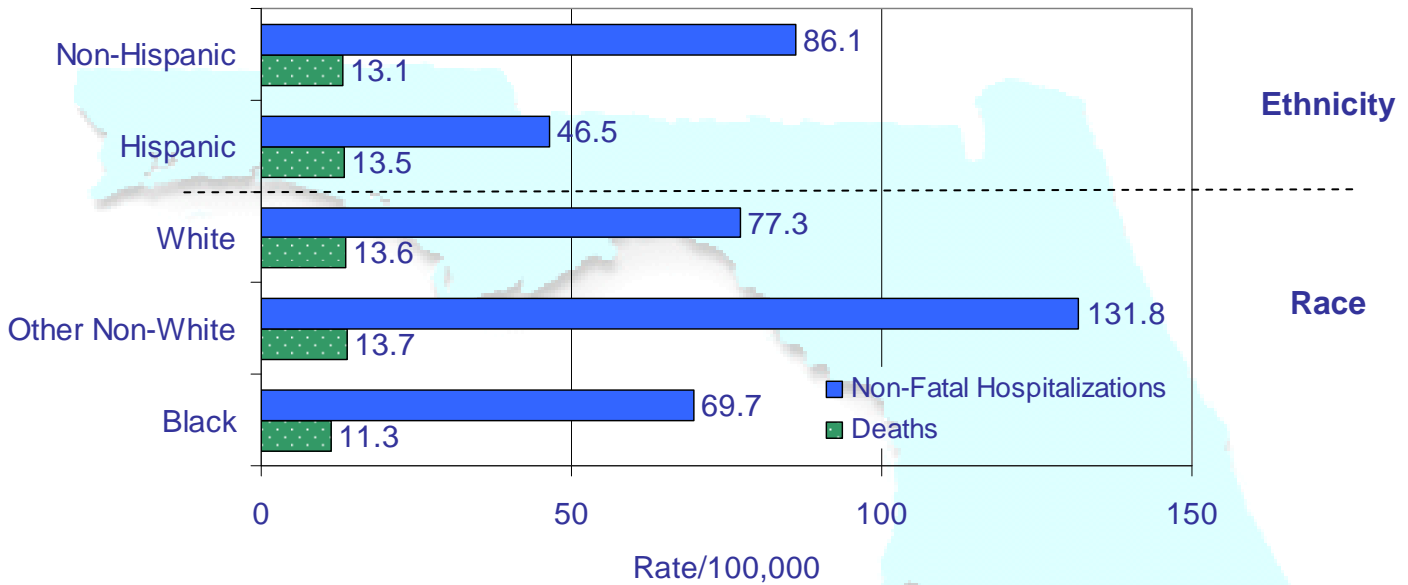


Hospitalizations by Age	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Occupant	35	97	316	2,042	1,339	1,019	1,115	856	696	677	307	8,499
Motorcyclist	1	6	30	495	570	595	728	424	160	31	2	3,042
Pedal cyclist	0	4	68	106	59	89	162	104	38	20	5	655
Pedestrian	4	60	136	224	195	188	317	176	134	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**

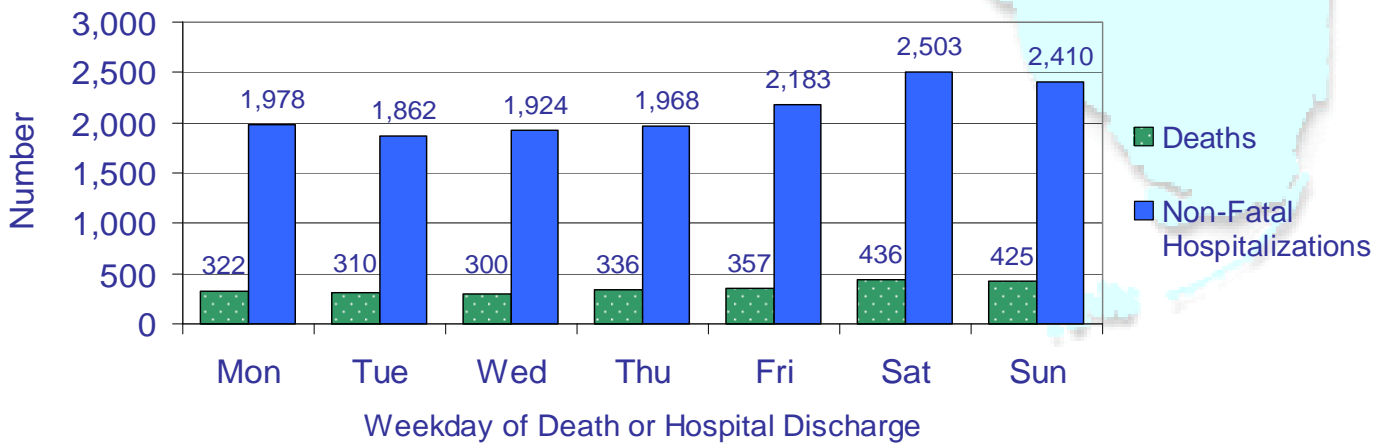


**WEEKDAY OF INJURY:**

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**



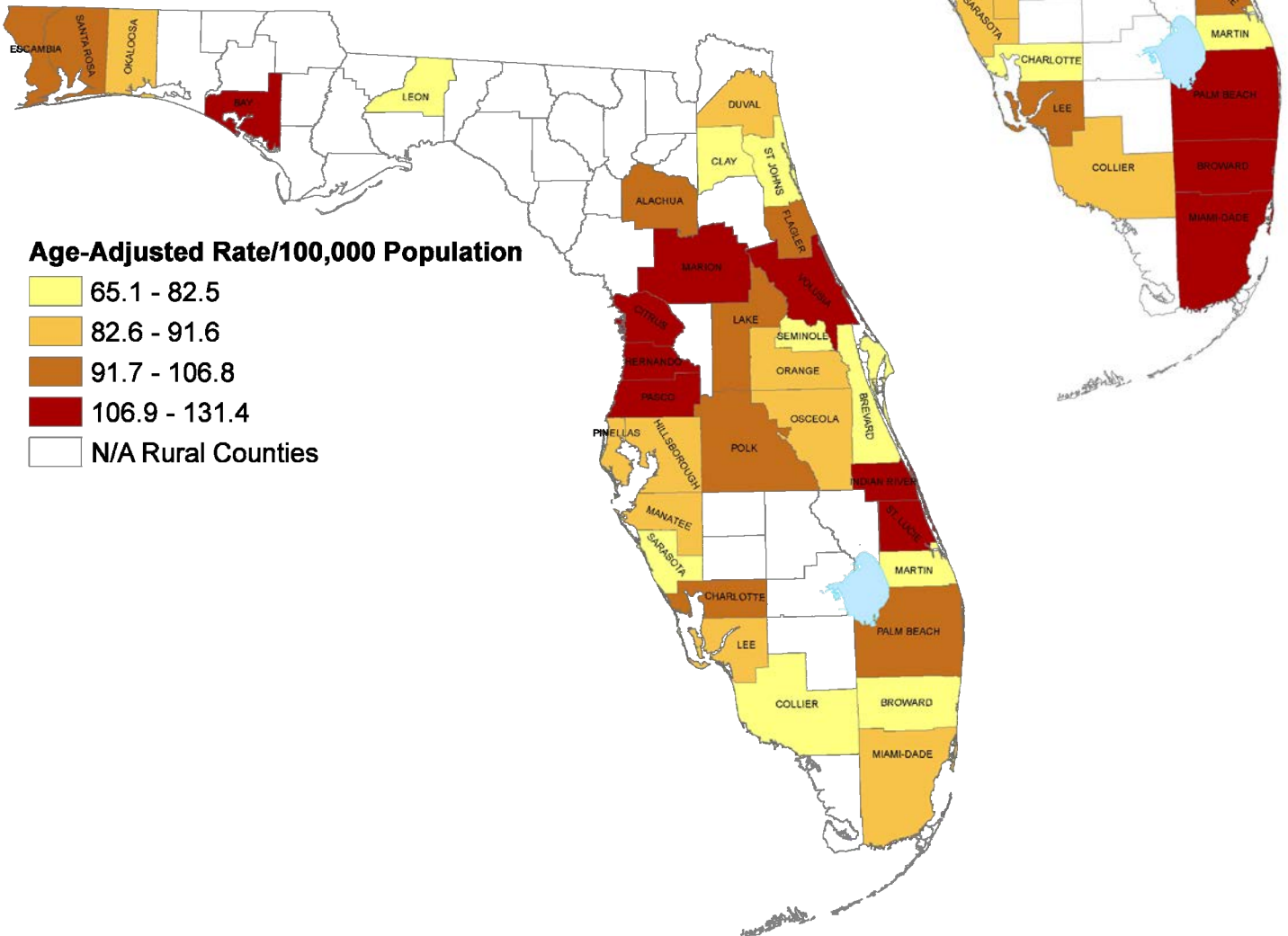
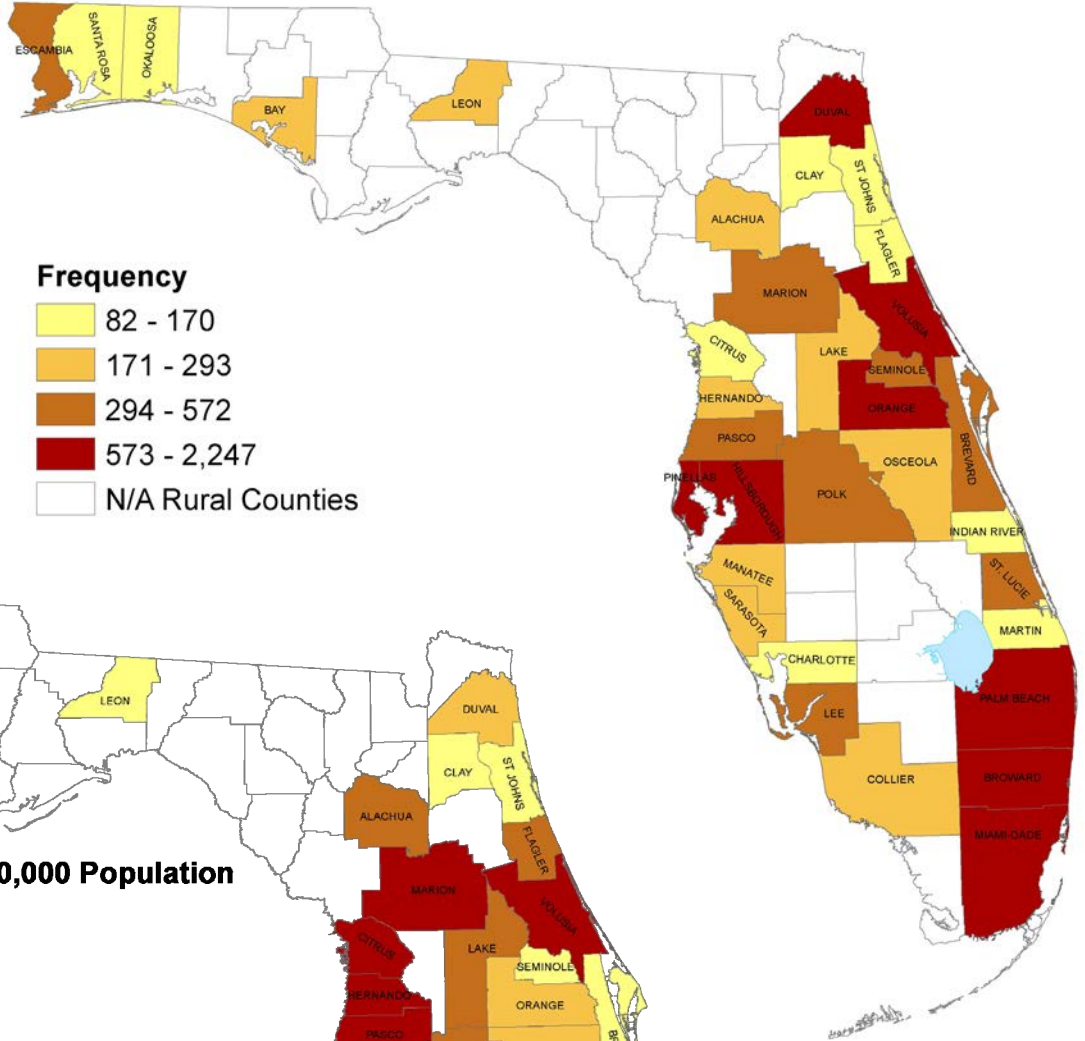
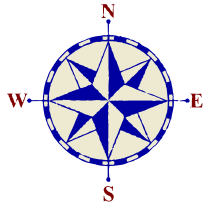
**DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:**

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

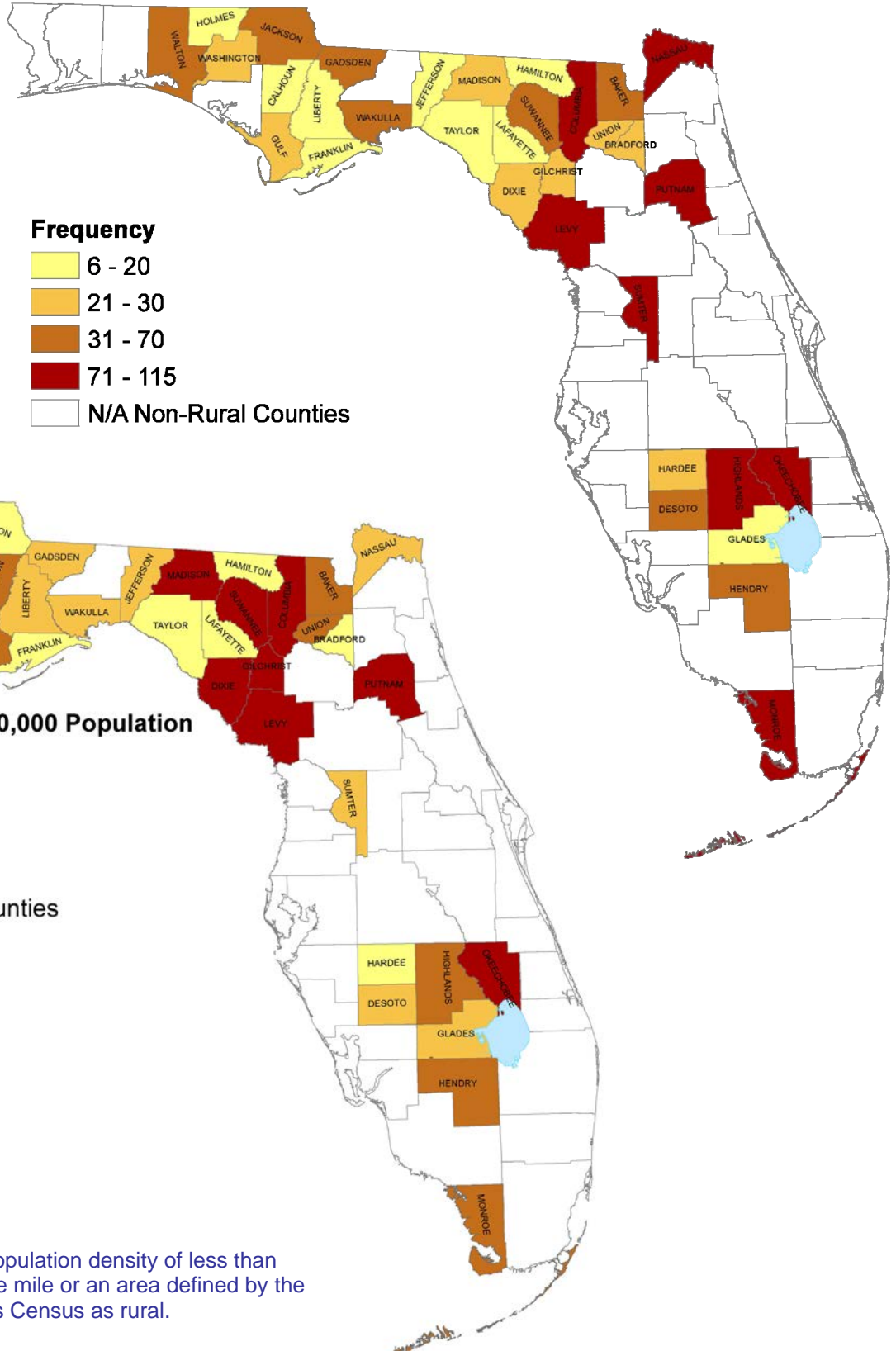
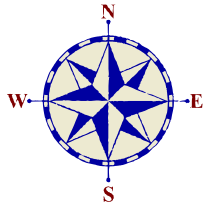
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

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



# 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.