



Motorcycle Safety Report 2019

Florida Department of Health

Division of Community Health Promotion

Public Health Research Unit

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Motorcycle Safety Report



Purpose:

To research injuries, fatalities, and cost of motorcycle traffic crashes in the state of Florida.

Background:

The Motorcycle Safety Report was developed in support of the implementation of Florida's Motorcycle Strategic Safety Plan (MSSP) to reduce motorcycle fatalities, injuries and crashes. Under the Data and Analysis emphasis area in the MSSP, this report fulfills the following goal, strategy, and task:

- Goal: Collect and analyze data on motorcycle crashes, injuries, and fatalities and provide local and state agencies with the best available data to make appropriate and timely decisions that improve motorcycle safety in Florida.
- Strategy: Collect, analyze and report data from traditional and non-traditional data sources in a timely manner.
- Task: Provide standard motorcycle injury surveillance and Vital Statistics Database Report.¹

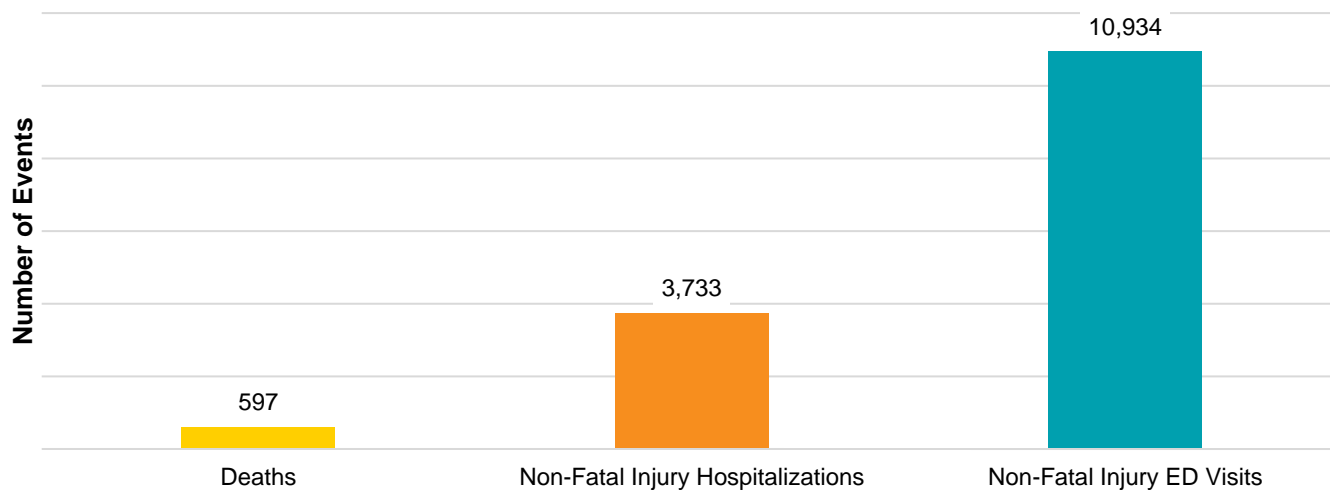
Key Findings:

Motorcycle Traffic Crash Summary Statistics in Florida, 2019:

The median age of motorcyclists fatally injured in Florida.	40 years
The percentage of motorcyclist fatalities related to traumatic brain injuries.	35% (n=207)
The percentage of motorcyclists fatally injured in Florida who were Florida residents.	94% (n=562)
The number of non-fatal hospitalizations for every motorcyclist fatality.	6
The number of non-fatal emergency department (ED) visits for every motorcyclist fatality.	18
The percentage of motorcyclist hospitalizations and ED visits not covered by commercial insurance.	55% (n=8,038)
The median hospital charge for motorcyclists treated and released from a Florida ED for treatment of traffic crash injuries.	\$8,572.00
The median hospital charge for motorcyclists admitted to a Florida hospital for the treatment of traffic crash injuries.	\$117,728.00
The total hospital charges for motorcyclists treated in a Florida ED or hospital who were injured in a traffic crash.	\$954,096,592.00

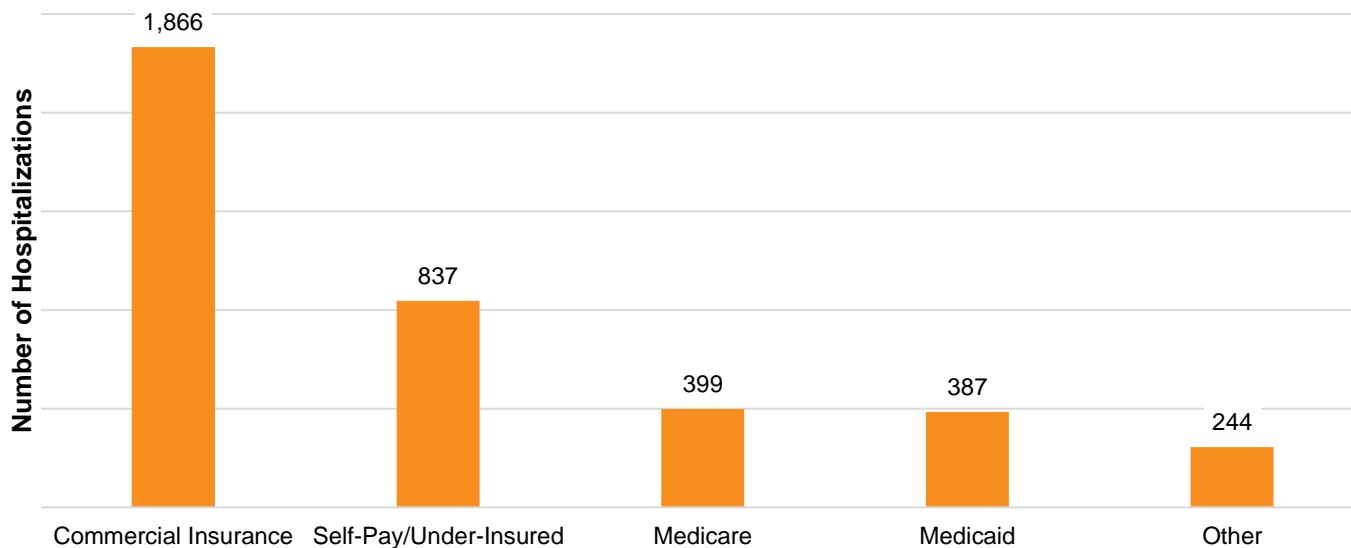
Values in parentheses represent the number of events.

Motorcycle Traffic Injuries in Florida, 2019

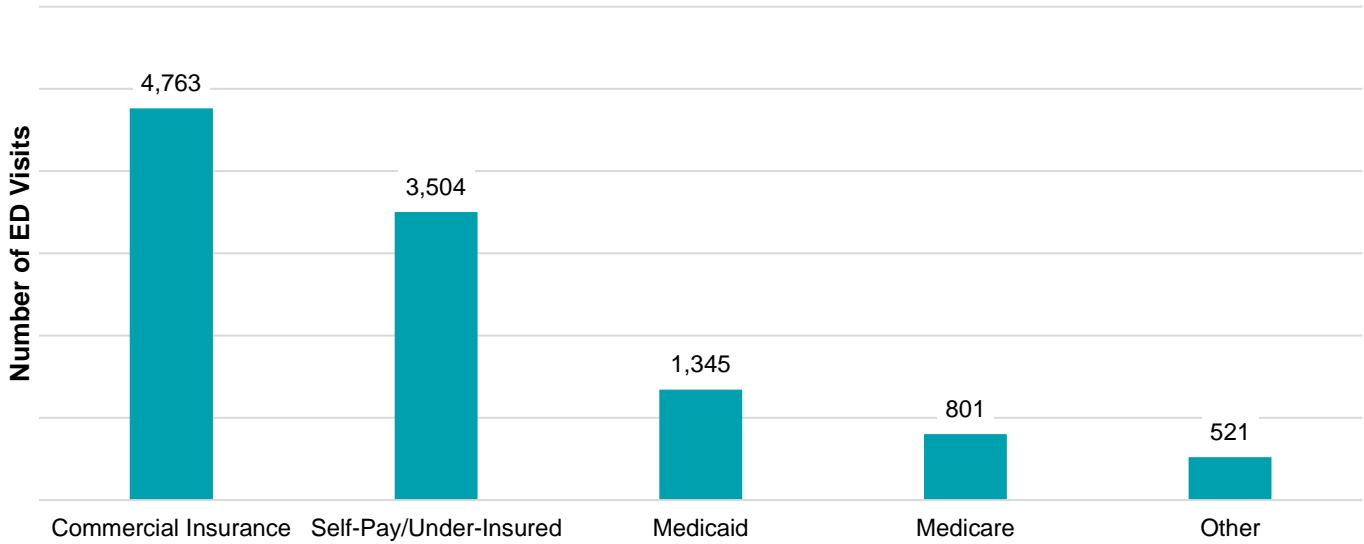


For hospitalizations and ED visits, the results are based on new injury surveillance criteria from the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) ICD-10-CM Injury Surveillance Toolkit starting July 2019.²

Non-Fatal Injury Hospitalizations by Payer Source in Florida, 2019



Non-Fatal Injury Emergency Department (ED) Visits by Payer Source in Florida, 2019



Appendix

Definitions:

A non-fatal motorcycle traffic crash is defined as an emergency department (ED) visit or hospitalization due to a motorcycle traffic crash that did not result in death. A fatal motorcycle traffic crash is defined as a fatality due primarily to a motorcycle traffic crash. Recorded deaths are defined as fatality events occurring in Florida regardless of place of residence.³ The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) classification for motorcycle includes moped, motorcycle with sidecar, motorized bicycle, or motor scooter.^{4, 5}

Data Source and Range:

- Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) Hospital Inpatient and ED Data for 2019
- Florida Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics Death Certificates for 2019

Data Elements:

- ICD-10 codes for motorcycle traffic crash fatalities: V20 – V28 (.3-.9), V29.4-V29.9
- ICD-10-CM codes for motorcycle traffic crash injuries*: V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29.4-V29.9
* 7th character of A or missing (reflects initial encounter, active treatment)
- ICD-10 codes for traumatic brain injuries: S01.0–S01.9, S02.0, S02.1, S02.3, S02.7–S02.9, S04.0, S06.0–S06.9, S07.0, S07.1, S07.8, S07.9, S09.7–S09.9, T01.0, T02.0, T04.0, T06.0, T90.1, T90.2, T90.4, T90.5, T90.8, T90.9
- Patient age
- Patient state of residence
- Patient insurance payer type
- Total charges of ED visits and hospitalizations

Note:

The results displayed in this report include residents and non-residents in Florida. Number of deaths are based on deaths that occurred in Florida. Effective October 1, 2015, the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) transitioned to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM). Increases or decreases starting in 2015 could be a result of the coding change and not an actual difference in the number of events. For ED and hospital inpatient data, records with a 7th character of the letters “D” and “S” in ICD-10-CM code (subsequent and sequelae encounters) are excluded based on new injury surveillance criteria.² Hospital charges may not portray the actual cost of treatment; therefore, potential overestimation may occur.⁶

References:

1. Florida Department of Transportation. *Florida Motorcycle Strategic Safety Plan*. Florida Department of Transportation. Tallahassee, FL. June 2016.
2. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. (2019). ICD-10-CM Injury Surveillance Toolkit. Retrieved August 23, 2019 from <https://resources.cste.org/Injury-Surveillance-Methods-Toolkit>
3. Florida Department of Health. *Florida Vital Statistics Annual Report 2017*. Florida Department of Health. Tallahassee, FL. June 2018.
4. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2017). *2018 ICD-10 CM and GEMs*. Retrieved September 3, 2019, from <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/2018-ICD-10-CM-and-GEMs.html>

5. World Health Organization. (2019). *ICD-10 Version: 2016*. Retrieved September 3, 2019, from <https://icd.who.int/browse10/2016/en#/V20-V29>
6. Injury Surveillance Workgroup. *Consensus Recommendations for Using Hospital Discharge Data for Injury Surveillance*. Marietta, GA: State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association; 2003.

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