

Clarian Health Partners
Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death
Indiana University School of Law
Indiana University School of Medicine
Riley Hospital for Children

Just the Facts
Firearm Injuries in Indiana

**Characteristics of Firearm Injury for Year 2004
in Marion County**

Third Annual Report of the Indiana Firearm Injury and Death Surveillance System

Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death
October 2005



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October 2005

Dear Reader,

Firearm injury and death continue to be serious public health issues for the nation and for the State of Indiana. Most recent statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that Indiana's death rate from firearms has exceeded the national rate since 1994. Indiana's rate of death from guns is second highest among Midwest states, with rates higher than states with major metropolitan cities including Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. We must remember that with every firearm injury or death, there are huge long-term physical, emotional, and financial costs for victims, their families, and society as a whole.

As with other public health issues, efforts to reduce violent injuries require multiple strategies at national, state, and community levels. The Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death employs the public health approach, which has been used successfully to reduce the incidence of other public health problems such as infectious disease and car crash injuries. The public health approach begins by exploring and understanding three key aspects of a health problem—the characteristics of the victim, the environment, and the method of injury. The approach proceeds from the identification and analysis of risk factors to the development of strategies and policies for intervention.

Since its inception in 1999, the Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death has been working diligently to create a statewide firearm injury and death surveillance system that will help present an understanding of the circumstances surrounding the gun injuries and deaths that occur in Marion County and ultimately, throughout the state. The following report is the third report of the Indiana Partnership to Violent Injury and Death and reflects data for Marion County for year 2004, as well as a comparison of 2003 and 2002 data.

I am hopeful that this information will be valuable to those working in the field of violence prevention. Unfortunately, there is no simple strategy that will effectively reduce the number of injuries and deaths. It will require community and statewide support and resources in order to adequately address this important issue. I commend all of you who continue your efforts and direct your resources to violence prevention activities in our state.

Sincerely,



Marilyn J. Bull, MD

Medical Director, Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death

Table of Contents

Definitions 3

Introduction 4

Materials and Methods. 5

 Background 5

 Data 5

 Data Linking. 6

 Data Coding 6

Summary 6

 Overall 6

 Detail of Unintentional Injury. 7

 Detail of Assault/Homicide 7

 Detail of Intentional Self-inflicted Injury/Suicide 8

 Detail of Legal Intervention 8

Limitations 8

List of Tables, Figures 9

Reference List 23

Advisory Board Members 24

Definitions

Age-adjusted rate: A rate adjusted to minimize the effects of differences in age composition in each population when comparing rates for different populations.

Age-specific rate: A rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator refer to the same age group.

Assault/Homicide: Injuries and deaths from an unlawful act by one or more persons with the intent of causing injury and/or death to another person.

Case-fatality rate: The number of deaths per 100 persons injured. In calculating it, the numerator is the number of deaths from the condition (intent); the denominator is the number of the total injuries with the condition (intent).

Crude rate: The number of injuries or deaths per 100,000 persons. It is calculated by dividing the number of injuries and deaths in a population in a period.

Firearm: A device that launches a projectile through a tube using energy from a spark or flame to ignite a powder charge. Definition includes handguns, rifles, and shotguns, and excludes BB guns, pellet guns, or air rifles.

Firearm Injury: Any penetrating injury or wound caused by the firing of a firearm

Incident: One or more firearm injuries committed by the same person or group of persons acting in concert, at the same time and place.

Legal intervention: Injuries and deaths resulting from a lawful act from law enforcement activities or execution taken by police or other legal authorities (including security guards).

Ratio of injury to death: The value of the number of total injuries (nonfatal and fatal) divided by the number of deaths (fatal injuries). It reflects the severity of an injury.

Reliability of rates: When a rate is calculated based on small numerator, the rate is statistically unreliable. The National Center for Health Statistics considers rates based on 20 or less incidents to be unreliable and be used with caution.

Intentional self-inflicted/Suicide: Injuries and deaths resulting from a deliberate violent act inflicted on oneself with the intent to injure or take one’s own life. If the injury is intended to get attention or with purpose other than to take one’s own life, the injury is not considered as a suicide attempt.

Unintentional injury/death: Injuries and deaths not inflicted by deliberate means (i.e., not on purpose). This category includes those injuries described as “unintended or accidental” regardless of whether the injury was inflicted by oneself or by another person.

Undetermined injury/death: Available information is insufficient to enable a medical or legal authority to make a distinction among unintentional, intentional self-inflicted/suicide and assault/homicide.

Violent injury: Suicide (taking one’s own life voluntarily or intentionally), homicide (the killing of one person by another which may or may not be intentional, reckless or negligent), and any firearm-related deaths (including unintentional deaths and deaths of undetermined intent).

Introduction

Firearm-related injuries still remain a threat to public health on a national and state level (1–3). According to the most recent mortality data from the CDC, 30,242 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States, accounting for 18.8 percent of all injury deaths in 2002 (4). Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major component causes, accounted for 56.6 and 39.1 percent, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 2002. Between 2001 and 2002, the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries increased slightly from 10.3 to 10.4, although the increase was not statistically significant (4). In Indiana, 696 people died due to violence-related firearm deaths in 2002 (5). The age-adjusted death rate in 2002 for Indiana was 11.26, which is significantly higher than the national average of 10.4. In 2003, assault (homicide) was the leading cause of death for black residents ages 15-34 with 128 deaths, while assault was the fifth leading cause of death for whites ages 15-34 with 69 deaths (6).

Violent deaths are preventable, and understanding the scope and nature of violent injury can help in reducing the personal, social and economic burdens caused by the untimely

deaths. As a result, The Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death has collected data since 2002 in an effort to comprehend the epidemiological characteristics of firearm injuries and to identify the local scope and nature of firearm injuries. Reducing and preventing the tragic violent deaths requires multiple approaches and broad commitment across all sectors of society. The data sources utilized include hospital emergency departments, and police and coroner reports from Marion County, Indiana (which encompasses the metropolitan area of Indianapolis). Linking medical data and law enforcement data has been shown in other studies to be one of the best ways to obtain a complete picture of firearm injuries (7–12). The data underscores the value of linked data for understanding violent injury patterns and for informing about prevention and intervention efforts.

The 3rd annual report provides a comprehensive description of violent deaths occurring in Marion County, Indiana in 2004. The goal of this report is to inform and to encourage the use of better information in efforts to reduce violent injuries in communities across the state.

Materials and Methods

Background

Indianapolis, Indiana and its surrounding area, Marion County had a total population of 860,454 in 2000. Among residents, 71% are white, 24% are black, and 3.9% report Hispanic or Latino origin. The residents aged between 15 and 34, and senior residents aged 65 and over account for 30% and 11% of the total population respectively (13). According to the state's vital statistics in 2002, the age-adjusted rates were 12.6/100,000 persons for homicide and 12.4/100,000 persons for suicide (age-adjusted to the population of 2000) (14). The homicide rate was much higher than the national average of 6.1/100,000 persons and the state average of 6.1/100,000 persons (14) (15). The suicide rate was slightly higher than the national average of 10.7/100,000 persons and close to the state average of 11.9/100,000 persons (14)(15).

Data

A firearm injury in this study was defined as a penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. Injuries caused by any type of air gun were not included. An incident involving multiple victims is defined as at least two or more persons injured or killed at the same time (usually within minutes) and location.

Medical records were obtained from six hospital emergency departments (ED) in the county, two of which represent the largest emergency departments and are the only Level I Trauma Centers in the State of Indiana. To facilitate ED reporting, hospital staff could choose a reporting method that best met their needs including: electronic ED log, specific electronic data designed for firearm-related injury or a simple one-page form. To ensure protection of victim's confidentiality, the records did not contain personal identification such as the patient's name or address. The basic elements of data included: date of ED visit, patient's

race, gender, date of birth, disposition of victim (deceased, admitted to the hospital for further evaluation or surgery, or released), and zip code of victim's residence. Data collection was approved by the Institutional Review Boards for Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

The police data were obtained from the Indianapolis Police Department and Marion County Sheriff's Department. The police database was searched for all incident reports containing the words/phrases: person shot, gunshot, police action shooting or a combination of words from each of the following two sets of keywords: firearm, gun, bullet, shooting, casing, or gunshot and wound, injury, injuries, homicide, or hospital. After the reports were selected, the following information was extracted from each case: incident date, victim's name, gender, race, date of birth, residence address, location of incident, person involved, evidence and narrative. Supplementary homicide reports were also obtained and reviewed.

The coroner's data were obtained from the database of the Marion County Coroner's Office. All cases involving firearm deaths were extracted from the database for review. The following information was extracted from each case: person's name, gender, race, date of birth, residence address, incident date, and investigation report.

In order to reflect the characteristics of a metropolitan population, this study only includes the cases that occurred in Marion County. The cases transferred from outside Marion County were excluded as well as the cases residing outside Marion County who arrived in the hospital ED, but could not be linked to the police data.

The population data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Rates were calculated by using 2000 population data (13) (16). The age-adjusted rate was calculated by using the 2000 standard million.

Data Linking

After gathering the data submitted from all of the data sources, identifiers including date of birth and date of injury were used to match these data to create a unique record of consolidated information for each injury or death. Since many of the injuries were reported by more than one data source, a computer program based on Visual Basic was created to match data automatically according to date of birth and incident date. When a match could not be made by the program, a manual matching process was attempted from possible candidates determined by the software using information such as race, gender, wound location on body, hospital attended, and zip code of residence. In some cases, the identifiable information of the person was requested from the ED in order to match data. This process ensured an unduplicated count of GSW victims. The matched records were assigned a common Victim ID. A similar manual process, with software assistance, was used to link multiple victims to a single incident and the linked victims were assigned a common Incident ID.

Data Coding

Information regarding incident place, disposition of victim, and circumstances surrounding the shooting was coded and categorized according to the Uniform Data Elements of the National Violent Injury Statistical System (17). The intent was categorized as unintentional, assault/homicide, intentional self-inflicted/suicide, legal intervention/war operation and undetermined according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations (18).

All data were stored in Microsoft ACCESS and analyzed by using SAS version 8.2.

Summary

Overall

In 2004, 541 people sustained firearm-related injuries in Marion County. Of the 541 victims, 143 died (26.4%). The number of firearm-related injuries for 2004 was the highest since the Indiana Partnership began collecting data in 2002; there were 505 incidents in 2002 and 471 incidents in 2003 (Table 1). The average case-fatality rate per 100 persons in 2004 was 26.4%. The case-fatality rate was highest in the month of April (36.7%) (Figure 1). Prior data has shown that the case-fatality rate was highest in the months of November 2002 and March 2003.

As in 2002 and 2003, most firearm injuries were intentional, accounting for 86% of the total injuries. Among the intentional injuries, 72.5% were from assault/homicide, 12% from self-inflicted injuries/suicides and 2.0% from legal intervention (Figure 2). Compared to previous years, there were more assault/homicides in 2004, but fewer self-inflicted injuries/suicides (Table 2).

Among the 541 victims of 2004, 75 (14%) victims died at the scene; 68 (13%) victims died in the ED or hospital; 194 victims (36%) were treated in the hospital; 139 victims (26%) were treated and released from the ED; 56 victims (10%) did not have information regarding where they were treated; and 9 victims (2%) did not visit the ED (Table 3). The outcomes of all firearm injuries for 2004 were similar when compared to 2002 and 2003.

The highest risk group for firearm injury during 2004 was black males aged between 20 and 24 years (Figure 3a and 3b). The same results were shown during 2002 and 2003. Males were almost eight times more likely to be injured from a firearm than females. Black people were nearly six times more likely to be injured from a firearm than white people (Table 4).

There were 46 incidents involving two or more victims (total victims=100). Multiple injury incidents and total persons involved were higher compared to 2002 and 2003. The majority (82.6%) of incidents in 2004 were assault/homicide (Table 5). Multiple legal intervention incidents occurred for the first time since data has been collected. Multiple injury events accounted for 19% of the total number of victims injured by gunshots.

In 293 cases in which the type of firearm was identified, handguns accounted for 85%, which is similar to 2002 and 2003. The percentage of shotguns used in firearm injuries was the highest seen since data has been collected (Table 6). There were 242 cases in which the type of firearm used was not determined.

Most offenders/shooters were male, and 82% of them were under 35 years old (Table 7). The demographics of offenders/shooters were similar to previous years.

Most victims lived in the central part of Marion County. Over half of the victims lived in the following zip code areas of Indianapolis: 46218, 46201, 46208, and 46203. The data for 2002 and 2003 was similar to 2004 (Table 8).

Since data collection began in 2002, the leading circumstances surrounding the shootings were similar. The leading circumstances for unintentional incidents were from handling, carrying and gun-cleaning. Among the assault/homicide cases with known circumstances, robbery/burglary and argument were the leading circumstances. The common circumstances involved in self-inflicted/suicide included depression/mental illness, interpersonal relationship problems, physical illness/disability. However, the number of suicides due to criminal/legal issues has gone down since 2002, and is at the lowest level in 2004 (Table 9).

Detail of Unintentional injury (Table 10A)

There were 39 unintentional injuries, accounting for 7% of the total firearm injuries and <1% (1 death) of the total firearm fatalities.

Males were six times more likely to be injured than females. People aged between 15 and 24 years were at the highest risk to be a victim of unintentional injury.

Most unintentional injuries took place at home (60%).

The leading circumstances for unintentional incidents were from handling/carrying, gun cleaning, and children playing with a gun.

A majority of unintentional injuries were self-inflicted (62%), 11% of victims (n=4) were injured by a family member or acquaintance.

Legs and hands were common sites of injury.

Unintentional or accidental firearm discharge resulted in death for one person and at least 31% of the victims hospitalized.

Handguns were involved in at least 77% of unintentional injuries.

Detail of Assault/Homicide (Table 10B)

There were 392 victims of assault/homicides, accounting for 72% of total firearm injuries and 58% (83 deaths) of total firearm fatalities.

Males were eight times more likely to be assault victims than females. Blacks were over ten times more likely to be assault victims than whites. People between the ages of 15 and 24 years were at the highest risk for assault.

Approximately 27% of the assaults/homicides took place on a street or road. About 16% (n=63) of assaults/homicides occurred at the victim's home, while 20% (n=79) of the assaults/homicides occurred in someone else's home besides the victim's.

Assaults/homicides frequently occurred at night between 8:00 PM and 4:00 AM.

Handguns were the predominant weapon used, accounting for 41% of the assault injuries and homicides. The type of firearm used was not identified in 51% of the cases because of inadequate information.

Among the cases with known circumstances, arguments and robbery/burglary were the leading circumstances.

Among the solved homicide cases, approximately 50% of victims reported knowing the offender/suspect.

Leg, chest, arm and abdominal injuries were the most common sites with 20% of the victims having multiple gunshot wounds.

Of the assault/homicide victims, 21% died and 38% of the victims were hospitalized.

Detail of Intentional Self-inflicted Injury/Suicide (Table 10C)

There were 64 intentional self-inflicted injuries/suicides, accounting for 12% of total firearm injuries and 39% (55 deaths) of total firearm fatalities.

Males were four times more likely to be a victim of intentional self-inflicted injury/suicide than females.

Approximately 88% of intentional self-inflicted injuries/suicides took place at home.

Intentional self-inflicted injury/suicide was related to multiple circumstances. The most common circumstances included depression/mental illness, interpersonal relationship problem, and physical illness or disability.

Almost 65% of the injuries were to the head/face, and 72% of the cases involved use of a handgun.

Of the intentional self-inflicted injury/suicide victims, 86% died and 11% of the victims were hospitalized.

Detail of Legal Intervention (Table 10D)

There were 11 victims involved in legal intervention, accounting for 2% of the total firearm injuries and 3% (4 deaths) of the total firearm fatalities.

The males were almost five times as likely to be a victim of legal intervention compared to women. Each age group between 15 and 64 had a similar risk of being a victim (n=3 for victims ages 15-24, n=3 for victims ages 25-34, and n=4 for victims ages 35-64).

The most common body sites injured were the chest and leg.

Limitations

The current report provides new epidemiological characteristics related to firearm injuries, but several limitations must be noted. First, the data represents one urban county, which may not be representative of the nation and the results may not be generalized to other urban areas.

Second, some variables describing the circumstances surrounding a shooting may be incomplete due to a lack of documented information. The data sources collected the information for specific purposes such as police investigation and medical record, not for pure scientific research. Examples of variables that may be limited in the current report include the type of gun used, the circumstances around the shooting, demographics of offenders, and relationship between shooter and victim. In many cases, these variables could not be coded because of inadequate available information, resulting in "Unknown". A common reason for inadequate information was due to the difficulty of obtaining the details of the incident. For instance, many assault incidents occurred at night when it is difficult or impossible for a victim to see the shooter or weapon used. In addition, some victims are uncooperative with police investigations and may have been reluctant to explain the details related to the event, resulting in incomplete information for that particular incident.

List of Tables, Figures and Maps

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Table 1. | Firearm Injuries by Month, 2002–2004 |
| Table 2. | Number of Non-fatal and Fatal Injuries by Intent, 2002–2004 |
| Table 3. | Outcome of Firearm Injuries, All Intents, 2002–2004 |
| Table 4. | Number of Firearm-related Injuries by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, 2002–2004 |
| Table 5. | Characteristics of Multiple Firearm Injury, 2002–2004 |
| Table 6. | Type of Firearms Involved in Firearm Incidents, 2002–2004 |
| Table 7. | Demographics of Offenders / Shooters, 2002–2004 |
| Table 8. | Most Frequent Zip Codes that Firearm Victims Lived, 2002–2004 |
| Table 9. | Circumstances Surrounding Shootings, 2002–2004 |
| Table 10A. | Summary of Firearm Injuries: Unintentional Injury Detail for 2004 |
| Table 10B. | Summary of Firearm Injuries: Assault/Homicide Detail for 2004 |
| Table 10C. | Summary of Firearm Injuries: Intentional Self-inflicted/Suicide Detail for 2004 |
| Table 10D. | Summary of Firearm Injuries: Legal Intervention Detail for 2004 |
-
- | | |
|------------|---|
| Figure 1. | Firearm Case Fatality Rate for 2004 |
| Figure 2. | Firearm Injuries by Intent |
| Figure 3A. | Age-specific Rate of Firearm Injuries by Gender |
| Figure 3B. | Age-specific Rate of Firearm Injuries by Race |

Table 1. Firearm-related Injuries by Month, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Month	2002			2003			2004		
	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total
January	32	9	41	21	8	29	21	9	30
February	12	6	18	23	9	32	24	4	28
March	34	11	45	21	17	38	21	6	27
April	35	16	51	26	9	35	31	18	49
May	30	14	44	27	13	40	23	8	31
June	38	18	56	35	11	46	43	14	57
July	44	12	56	28	15	43	40	18	58
August	27	13	40	20	16	36	45	13	58
September	34	10	44	27	15	42	40	17	57
October	28	14	42	29	13	42	34	13	47
November	20	13	33	30	8	38	38	11	49
December	26	9	35	33	17	50	38	12	50
Sum	360	145	505	320	151	471	398	143	541

Figure 2. Intents of Firearm Injury - 2004

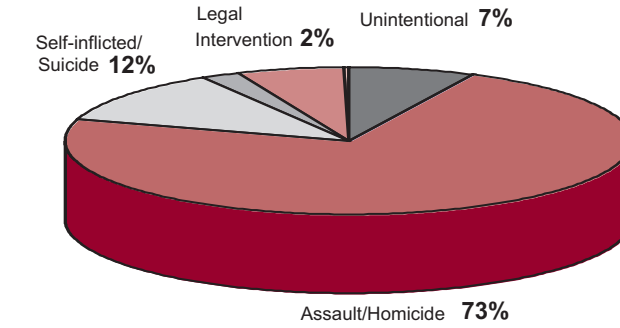


Figure 1: Firearm Case-Fatality Rate for 2004

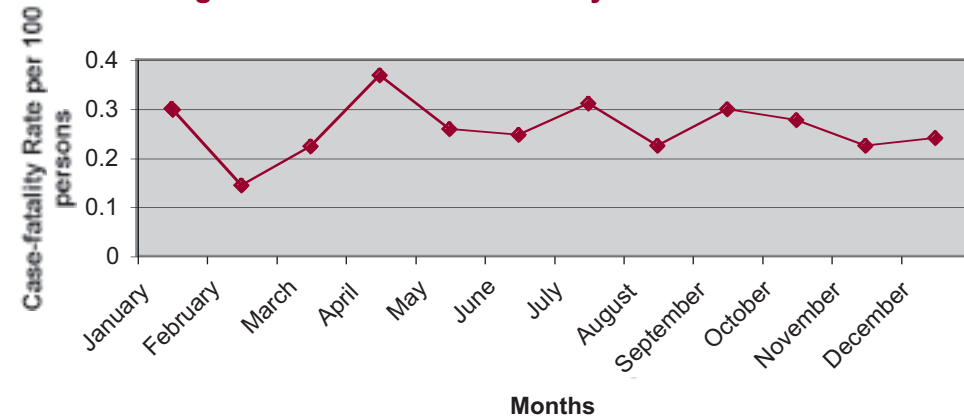


Table 4. Number of Firearm-related Injuries by Gender, Race / Ethnicity, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Race / Ethnicity	Gender	2002			2003			2004		
		No.	% of Total	Rate	No.	% of Total	Rate	No.	% of Total	Rate
White	Male	147	29.1		121	25.7		141	26.1	
	Female	16	3.2		18	3.8		28	5.2	
	Male & Female	163	32.3	26.9	139	29.5	22.9	169	31.2	27.9
Black	Male	290	57.4		284	60.3		305	56.4	
	Female	41	8.1		37	7.9		35	6.5	
	Male & Female	331	65.5	159.2	321	68.2	154.4	340	62.8	163.5
Other/Unknown	Male	10	2.0		11	2.3		30	5.5	
	Female	1	0.2		0	0.0		2	0.4	
	Male & Female	11	2.2	N/A	11	2.3	N/A	32	5.9	N/A
Hispanic	Male	14	2.8		18	3.8		35	6.5	
	Female	0	0.0		2	0.4		3	0.6	
	Male & Female	14	2.8	N/A	20	4.2	N/A	38	7.0	114.1
All	Male	447	88.5	107.5	416	88.3	100.0	476	88.0	114.4
	Female	58	11.5	13.0	55	11.7	12.4	65	12.0	14.6
	Male & Female	505	100.0	58.7	471	100.0	54.7	541	100.0	62.9

*Crude rate is calculated from 2000 population and equals no/100,000 per year

Table 2. Number of Nonfatal and Fatal Firearm Injuries by Intent, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Intent	2002				2003				2004			
	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	% of Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	% of Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	% of Total
Unintentional	36	3	39	7.7	34	1	35	7.4	38	1	39	7.2
Assault / Homicide	281	83	364	72.1	257	85	342	72.6	309	83	392	72.5
Self-inflicted / Suicide	10	56	66	13.1	8	62	70	14.9	9	55	64	11.8
Legal Intervention	4	2	6	1.2	1	2	3	0.6	7	4	11	2.0
Undetermined	29	1	30	5.9	20	1	21	4.5	34	0	34	6.3
Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.2
Total	360	145	505	100.0	320	151	471	100.0	398	143	541	100.0

Table 3. Outcome of Firearm Injuries, All Intents, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Outcome	2002		2003		2004	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Died at scene	86	17	83	18	75	14
Died in emergency Dept.or hospital	59	12	68	14	68	13
Treated in hospital	177	35	162	34	194	36
Treated and released from emergency Dept.	154	30	123	26	139	26
Unknown if treated in ED or hospital	17	3	26	6	56	10
No treatment in emergency Dept.or hospital	12	2	9	2	9	2

Figure 3a: 2004 Age-specific Rate by Gender

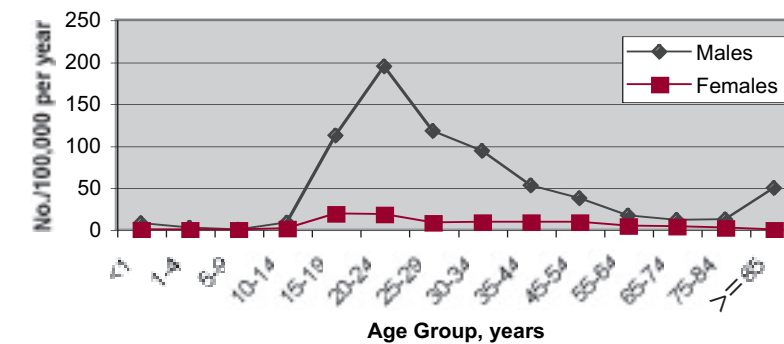


Figure 3b: 2004 Age-specific Rate by Race

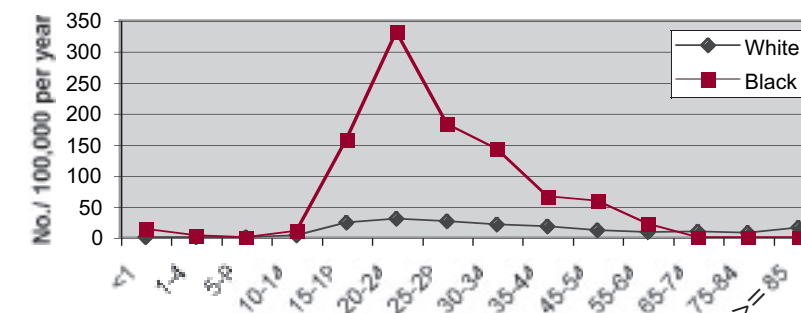


Table 5. Characteristics of Multiple Firearm Injury, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Intent	2002		2003		2004	
	No. of Incident	No. of persons injured	No. of Incident	No. of persons injured	No. of Incident	No. of persons injured
Assault / Homicide	35	90	32	86.5	38	82.6
Homicide-suicide	2	5	4	10.8	2	4.3
Unintentional	1	2.5	0	0	1	2.2
Undetermined	1	2.5	1	2.7	1	2.2
Legal	0	0	0	0	4	8.7
All Intent	39	100	37	100	46	100

Table 6. Type of Firearms Involved in Firearm Incidents, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Type	2002		2003		2004	
	No.	% of Total with Known Type	No.	% of Total with Known Type	No.	% of Total with Known Type
Handgun	261	85.0	250	87.7	242	84.9
Rifle	15	4.9	8	2.8	15	5.3
Shotgun	31	10.1	27	9.5	36	12.6
Unknown	198	N/A	186	N/A	242	N/A

Table 7. Demographics of Offenders / Shooters, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

	2002		2003		2004	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	97	94	124	99	139	93
Female	6	6	1	1	10	7
Black	78	76	94	75	109	73
White	24	23	30	24	36	24
Hispanic	4	4	2	2	4	3
Age Group						
<15	0	0	0	0	1	1
15-19	19	18	16	13	25	17
20-24	26	25	34	27	58	39
25-29	20	19	25	20	19	13
30-34	9	9	14	11	19	13
35-44	14	14	20	16	19	13
45-64	12	12	12	10	7	5
>=65	3	3	4	3	1	1

Table 8. Most Frequent Zip Codes that Firearm Injury Victims Lived, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Zip Code	2002	Zip Code	2003	Zip Code	2004
	No. of Injuries		No. of Injuries		No. of Injuries
46218	66	46218	65	46218	64
46205	44	46205	44	46201	53
46201	32	46222	35	46208	39
46222	32	46226	35	46203	38
46226	28	46208	31	46205	36
46203	27	46201	27	46222	34
46208	27	46203	26	46226	31
46254	21	46254	24	46254	23
46219	19	46227	13	46219	16
46202	16	46219	12	46227	10

Table 9. Circumstances Surrounding Shootings, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2004

Intent / Circumstance	2002		2003		2004	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unintentional						
Carrying/Handling	12	31	9	26	9	23
Gun-cleaning	6	15	3	9	9	23
Showing gun to another	5	13	1	3	1	3
Playing with gun	1	3	2	6	4	10
Other	7	18	3	9	8	21
Unknown	8	21	17	49	8	21
Assault/Homicide						
Robbery/Burglary	53	15	44	13	56	15
Argument	49	13	37	11	60	16
Domestic Violence	13	4	8	2	8	2
Drive-by	8	2	6	2	30	8
Revenge	7	2	3	1	2	1
Brawl (fight)	5	1	6	2	6	2
Gang Violence	4	1	0	0	5	1
Bystander	3	1	11	3	10	3
Other	13	4	34	10	17	5
Unknown	209	57	193	56	170	47
Self-inflicted/Suicide*						
Depression/Mental illness	22	33	16	23	14	22
Alcohol / Substance abuse	7	11	5	7	3	5
Interpersonal relationship problem	13	20	11	16	14	22
Physical illness / disability	8	12	7	10	11	17
Criminal / Legal issue	9	14	6	9	2	3
Loss a Job / Financial problem	4	6	3	4	4	6
Other	3	5	0	0	5	8
Unknown	11	17	22	31	11	17

* If the victim experienced multiple stressors, more than one circumstance could be coded.

Table 10A. Unintentional Injury Detail for 2004

Total injuries: 39 (nonfatal: 38 fatal: 1)
 Injury crude rate: 4.4/100,000 per year
 Death crude rate: *

Number of injuries and crude rate	
Males	31 cases, or 7.5/100,000 per year
Females	5 cases *
White	23 cases, or 3.8/100,000 per year
Black	16 cases *
Hispanic	1 case
0 – 14 years old	1 case
15 – 24 years old	21 cases
25 – 34 years old	12 cases
35 – 64 years old	5 cases
Place of shooting	
House/Apartment	
Victim's home	14 (36%)
Other home	8 (21%)
Shooter's home	1 (3%)
On Street/Road	3 (8%)
In motor vehicle	3 (8%)
Commercial areas	2 (5%)
Other	2 (5%)
Unknown	6 (15%)
Time range of shooting	
8:00 PM – Midnight	5 (13%)
Midnight – 4:00 AM	1 (3%)
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM	5 (13%)
4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	9 (23%)
Unknown	19 (49%)
Circumstances	
Carrying/Handling	9 (23%)
Gun-cleaning	9 (23%)
Children Playing with a gun	4 (10%)
Loading/Unloading Gun	3 (8%)
Other	2 (5%)
Bystander (not meant to be a target)	2 (5%)
Showing gun to another	1 (3%)
Officer injured by mistake	1 (3%)
Unknown	8 (20%)

* Because of small number, considering reliability of rate, the rate is not calculated.

Table 10A. Unintentional Injury Detail for 2004

Victim's relationship to shooter	
Self	13 (62%)
Family member	1 (3%)
Friend or acquaintance	3 (8%)
Stranger	3 (8%)
Unknown	19 (19%)
Demographic of shooters (excluding self-inflicted)	
Age	
15 – 24 yrs	5
25 – 34 yrs	1
35 – 64 yrs	1
Gender	
Male	9
Female	0
Race/Ethnicity	
Black	5
White	3
Hispanic	0
Body Site injured	
Leg	13 (33%)
Hand	9 (23%)
Abdomen	5 (13%)
Foot	4 (10%)
Hip	4 (10%)
Arm	1 (3%)
Head	1 (3%)
Chest	1 (3%)
Unknown	1 (3%)
Type of Firearm	
Handgun	30 (77%)
Shotgun	2 (5%)
Rifle	1 (3%)
Unknown	6 (15%)
Outcome	
Died at scene	1 (3%)
Treated and released from hospital	12 (31%)
Treated and released from emergency dept.	16 (41%)
No emergency dept. visit	2 (5%)
Unknown if treated in emergency dept. or hospital	8 (21%)

Table 10B. Assault/Homicide Detail for 2004

Total injuries: 392 (nonfatal: 309 fatal: 83)
 Injury crude rate: 35.9/100,000 per year
 Death crude rate: 9.6/100,000 per year

Number of injuries and crude rate

Males	346 cases, or	83.2/100,000 per year
Females	43 cases, or	9.7/100,000 per year
White	8 cases, or	13.4/100,000 per year
Black	289 cases, or	139.0/100,000 per year
Other/Unknown	4 cases *	
Hispanic	18 cases *	
0 – 14 years old	6 cases *	
15 – 24 years old	162 cases, or	134.6/100,000 per year
25 – 34 years old	120 cases, or	84.7/100,000 per year
35 – 64 years old	101 cases, or	32.0/100,000 per year
65 yrs and over	1 case *	
Unknown	2 cases *	

Place of shooting

House/Apartment	
Victim's home	63 (16%)
Shooter's home	9 (2%)
Other home	79 (20%)
On Street/Road	104 (27%)
In motor vehicle	31 (8%)
Commercial areas	26 (7%)
Bar/Night Club	17 (4%)
Other	31 (8%)
Unknown	32 (8%)

Time range of shooting

8:00 PM – Midnight	60 (15%)
Midnight – 4:00 AM	71 (18%)
4:00 AM – 8:00 AM	25 (6%)
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM	23 (6%)
4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	22 (6%)
Unknown	191 (49%)

* Because of small number, considering reliability of rate, the rate is not calculated.

Table 10B. Assault/Homicide Detail for 2004

Type of Firearm

Handgun	159 (41%)
Shotgun	20 (5%)
Rifle	7 (2%)
Other	4 (1%)
Unknown	201 (51%)

Circumstances

Unknown	198 (51%)
Argument	60 (15%)
Robbery/Burglary	56 (14%)
Domestic	8 (2%)
Drive-by	30 (7%)
Revenge	2 (<1%)
Brawl (fight)	6 (2%)
Gang Violence	5 (1%)
Sexual Assault	1 (<1%)
Motor Vehicle Theft	2 (<1%)
Drug Trade	3 (1%)
Random Violence	2 (<1%)
Bystander	10 (3%)
Victim was Police Officer on Duty	5 (1%)
Mentally Ill Suspect	1 (<1%)
Other	3 (<1%)

Victim's relationship to shooter (Homicide only, n=83)

Acquaintance	20 (24%)
Stranger	9 (11%)
Family member	3 (4%)
Intimate	5 (6%)
Other	4 (5%)
Unknown	42 (51%)

Table 10B. Assault/Homicide Detail for 2004

Body site injured	
Leg	107 (23%)
Arm	66 (14%)
Chest	61 (13%)
Abdomen	55 (12%)
Head	42 (9%)
Hand	22 (5%)
Hip	26 (5%)
Face	22 (5%)
Neck	18 (4%)
Foot	20 (4%)
Perineum	18 (4%)
Unspecific/Unknown	17 (4%)
One of above sites	315 (80%)
Two of above sites	54 (14%)
Three of above sites	19 (5%)
Four or more of above sites	3 (1%)
Five or more of above sites	0 (0%)
Six of more of above sites	1 (<1%)
Outcome	
Died at scene	33 (8%)
Died in emergency department or hospital	50 (13%)
Treated and released from hospital	148 (38%)
Treated and released from emergency dept.	112 (29%)
Unknown if treated in hospital or emergency dept.	42 (11%)
No treatment in emergency dept. or hospital	7 (2%)

Table 10C. Intentional Self-inflicted Injury/Suicide Detail for 2004

Total injuries: 64 (nonfatal: 9 fatal: 55)
 Injury crude rate: *
 Death crude rate: 6.4/100,000 per year

Number of injuries and crude rate		
Males	51 cases, or	12.3/100,000 per year
Females	13 cases *	
White	51 cases, or	8.4/100,000 per year
Black	10 cases *	
Other/Unknown	1 case *	
Hispanic	2 cases *	
0 – 14 years old	0 cases	
15 – 24 years old	6 cases *	
25 – 34 years old	16 cases *	
35 – 64 years old	30 cases, or	9.5/100,000 per year
65 yrs and over	12 cases *	
Place of shooting		
House/Apartment		
Victim's home	44 (69%)	
Other home	12 (19%)	
In motor vehicle	3 (5%)	
Commercial Areas	1 (2%)	
Others	3 (5%)	
Unknown	1 (2%)	
Intent of intentional self-inflicted injury		
Suicide/Suicide attempt	62 (97%)	
Not suicide attempt	2 (3%)	
Circumstances **		
Depression/Mental illness	14 (22%)	
Alcohol/Substance dependence or abuse	3 (5%)	
Interpersonal relationship problem	14 (22%)	
Physical illness or disability	11 (17%)	
Criminal/Legal issue	2 (3%)	
Loss of job/Financial problems	4 (6%)	
Other	3 (5%)	
Death of Family member or friend	1 (2%)	
Crisis in past two weeks	1 (2%)	
Unknown	11 (16%)	

* Because of small number, considering reliability of rate, the rate is not calculated.
 ** If the victim experienced multiple stressors, more than one circumstance could be coded.

Table 10C. Intentional Self-inflicted Injury/Suicide Detail for 2004

Body site injured	
Head	40 (57%)
Face	5 (7%)
Chest	17 (24%)
Abdomen	2 (3%)
Arm	1 (1%)
Unspecific/Unknown	1 (1%)
Leg	2 (3%)
Neck	1 (1%)
Arm	1 (1%)
One of above sites	59 (92%)
Two of above sites	5 (8%)
Type of Firearm	
Handgun	46 (72%)
Shotgun	12 (19%)
Rifle	5 (8%)
Unknown	1 (2%)
Outcome	
Died at scene	39 (61%)
Died in emergency department or hospital	16 (25%)
Treated and released from hospital	7 (11%)
Discharged from emergency department	2 (3%)

Table 10D. Legal Intervention Detail for 2004

Total injuries: 11 (nonfatal: 7 Fatal: 4)

Injury crude rate: *

Death crude rate: *

Number of injuries and crude rate

Males	9 cases
Females	2 cases
White	5 cases *
Black	5 cases *
Hispanic	1 case *
0 – 14 years old	0 cases
15 – 24 years old	3 cases *
25 – 34 years old	3 cases *
35 – 64 years old	4 cases *
65 yrs and over	1 case *

Place of shooting

House/Apartment	
Victim's home	1 (9%)
Other home	1 (9%)
Shooter's home	1 (9%)
On Street/Road	2 (18%)
In motor vehicle	1 (9%)
Other	3 (27%)
Commercial areas	2 (18%)

Circumstances

Mentally ill suspect	1 (9%)
Other/Unknown	2 (18%)
Suspected criminal shot by police	4 (36%)
Suspected criminal shot by security guard	4 (36%)

* Because of small number, considering reliability of rate, the rate is not calculated.

Table 10D. Legal Intervention Detail for 2004

Body site injured	
Chest	5 (24%)
Arm	3 (14%)
Abdomen	3 (14%)
Head	3 (14%)
Face	2 (10%)
Leg	4 (19%)
Unspecific/Unknown	1 (5%)
One of above sites	5 (45%)
Two of above sites	2 (18%)
Three of above sites	3 (27%)
Four of above sites	1 (9%)
Outcome	
Died at scene	2 (18%)
Died in emergency department or hospital	2 (18%)
Treated and released from hospital	5 (45%)
Treated and released from emergency dept.	2 (18%)

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