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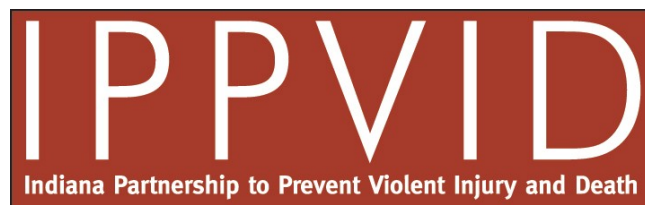
Firearm Injuries in Indiana

**Characteristics of Firearm Injury for Year 2005
in Marion County**

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

**Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death
July 2006**

www.ippvid.org



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Sergeant Jerold Schemanar, Marion County Sheriff's Office

Information compiled by:

Jodi Hackworth, MPH

Epidemiologist

Indiana Partnership to Prevent Violent Injury and Death

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July 2006

Dear Reader,

Firearm injury and death continue to be serious public health issues for the nation and for the State of Indiana. The 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. The Indianapolis Police Department reported a 46% increase in homicides during the first four months of 2006 compared to the same period last year. The number of domestic violence and child abuse-related deaths in January through April 2006 has doubled when compared to the same period in 2005 as well. 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 fourth report of the Indiana Partnership to Violent Injury and Death and reflects data for Marion County for the year 2005 as well as comparisons to the 2002-2004 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

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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, 29,174 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States, accounting for 17.8 percent of all injury deaths in 2003 (4). Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major component causes, accounted for 56.1 and 40.7 percent, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 2003. The age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries in 2003 was 10.3 per 100,000 people (4). In Indiana, 674 people died due to violence-related firearm deaths in 2003 (4). The age-adjusted death rate in 2003 for Indiana was 10.9, which is higher than the national average of 10.3. 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 (5). The injuries from gun violence not only caused unaccountable psychological trauma but also resulted in a heavy financial burden on society. The cost for in-patient care of gun shot wounds was over \$802 million in 1997 and nearly one-third of patients admitted to the hospital were uninsured (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, 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 4th annual report provides a comprehensive description of violent deaths occurring in Marion County, Indiana in 2005. 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 for Marion County 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 and 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 but closer 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 at the same 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.

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. All data was de-identified after the records from the various data sources were matched.

Data Variables

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). Other variables studied included time and month of incident, demographic comparisons, and type of firearm used in incident.

Data Analysis

All data were stored in Microsoft ACCESS and analyzed by using SAS version 8.2. The rate ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated by using the Poisson regression model. Rates were calculated by using 2000 census data (13)(16). The age-adjusted rate was calculated by using the 2000 standard million.

SUMMARY

Overall

In 2005 590 people sustained firearm-related injuries in Marion County. Of the 590 victims, 147 died (25.0%). The number of firearm-related injuries for 2005 was the highest since the Indiana Partnership began collecting data in 2002; there were 505 incidents in 2002, 471 incidents in 2003, and 541 incidents in 2004 (Table 1). The average case-fatality rate per 100 persons in 2005 was 26.8%. The case-fatality rate was highest in the month of March (45.5%) (Figure 1). Prior data has shown that the case-fatality rate was highest in the months of November for 2002, March for 2003, and April for 2004.

As in 2002 - 2004, most firearm injuries were intentional, accounting for 88% of the total injuries. Among the intentional injuries, 77.0% were from assault/homicide, 10.3% from self-inflicted injuries/suicides and 1.0% from legal intervention (Figure 2). Compared to previous years, there were more assault/homicides in 2005, but fewer self-inflicted injuries/suicides (Table 2).

Among the 591 victims of 2005, 82 (15%) victims died at the scene; 66 (12%) victims died in the ED or hospital; 215 people (40%) were treated in the hospital; 190 people (30%) were treated and released from the ED; 26 people (5%) did not have information regarding where they were treated; and 11 people (2%) did not visit the ED (Table 3). The outcomes of all firearm injuries for 2005 were similar when compared to data from 2002, 2003, and 2004.

The highest risk group for firearm injury during 2005 was black males aged between 20 and 24 years (Figure 3a and 3b). The same results were shown during 2002 through 2004. Males were almost ten times more likely to be injured from a firearm than females. Black people were nearly seven times more likely to be injured from a firearm than white people (Table 4).

There were 47 incidents involving two or more victims (total victims = 96). Multiple injury incidents and total persons involved were higher compared to 2002 and 2003, but similar to 2004. The majority (83.0%) of incidents in 2005 were assault/homicide (Table 5). Multiple injury events accounted for 16% of the total number of victims injured by gunshots.

In 339 cases in which the type of firearm was identified, handguns accounted for 84%, which

is similar to 2002 through 2004. The percentage of rifles used in firearm injuries was the highest seen since data has been collected (Table 6). There were 252 cases in which the type of firearm used was not determined.

Most offenders/shooters were male, and 85% 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, 46222, 46205, & 46201. The current data was similar compared to 2002, 2003, and 2004 data (Table 8).

Since data collection began in 2002, the leading circumstances surrounding the shootings have been similar when known. 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, (Table 9).

Detail of Unintentional Injury (Table 10A)

There were 39 unintentional injuries, accounting for 6.6% of the total firearm injuries and 0% of the total firearm fatalities.

Males were over two and a half 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.

When the place of the shooting was known, most unintentional injuries took place at home.

The leading circumstances for unintentional incidents were from handling/carrying and gun cleaning.

The majority of unintentional injuries were either self-inflicted (38%, n= 14) or were injuries from a family member or acquaintance (23%, n=9).

Legs and hands were common sites of injury. Unintentional or accidental firearm discharge resulted in 31% of the victims being hospitalized.

Handguns were involved in at least 56% of unintentional injuries.

Detail of Assault / Homicide (Table 10B)

There were 456 victims of assault / homicides, accounting for 77% of total firearm injuries and 59% (87 deaths) of total firearm fatalities.

Males were ten times more likely to be assault victims than females. Black people were approximately three times more likely to be assault victims than white people. People between the ages of 15 and 24 years were at the highest risk for assault.

Approximately 21% of the assaults / homicides took place on a street or road. About 12% of assaults / homicides occurred at the victim's home while over 35% of assaults/ homicides occurred at other homes besides the victims.

The majority (60%, n= 275) of assaults / homicides frequently occurred at night between 8:00PM and 4:00AM.

Handguns were the predominant weapon used, accounting for 46% of the assault injuries and homicides. The type of firearm used was not identified in 45% 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 32% of victims reported knowing the offender/suspect.

Leg, chest, arm and abdominal injuries were the most common sites with approximately 21% of the victims having multiple gunshot wounds.

Of the assault / homicide victims, 18% died and at 34% of the victims were hospitalized.

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

There were 61 intentional self-inflicted injuries / suicides, accounting for 10.3% of total firearm injuries and 34% (51 deaths) of total firearm fatalities.

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

Over 80% 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.

Approximately 85% of the injuries were to the head / face, and 74% of the cases involved use of a handgun.

Of the intentional self-inflicted injury / suicide victims, 84% died and 10% of the victims were hospitalized.

Detail of Legal Intervention (Table 10D)

There were 6 victims involved in legal intervention, accounting for 1% of the total firearm injuries and 3% (5 deaths) of the total firearm fatalities.

During 2005, only males were victims of legal intervention firearm injuries/deaths. People between the ages of 25 and 34 years were at the highest risk for legal intervention.

The most common body sites injured were the chest, leg, face, head, or arm.

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 may be 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.

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Table 1. Firearm-related Injuries by Month, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Month	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total
January	32	9	41	21	8	29	21	9	30	25	10	35
February	12	6	18	23	9	32	24	4	28	20	10	30
March	34	11	45	21	17	38	21	6	27	12	10	22
April	35	16	51	26	9	35	31	18	49	30	12	42
May	30	14	44	27	13	40	23	8	31	47	12	59
June	38	18	56	35	11	46	43	14	57	48	9	57
July	44	12	56	28	15	43	40	18	58	43	19	62
August	27	13	40	20	16	36	45	13	58	51	10	61
September	34	10	44	27	15	42	40	17	57	55	11	66
October	28	14	42	29	13	42	34	13	47	44	18	62
November	20	13	33	30	8	38	38	11	49	31	12	43
December	26	9	35	33	17	50	38	12	50	37	14	51
Sum	360	145	505	320	151	471	398	143	541	443	147	590

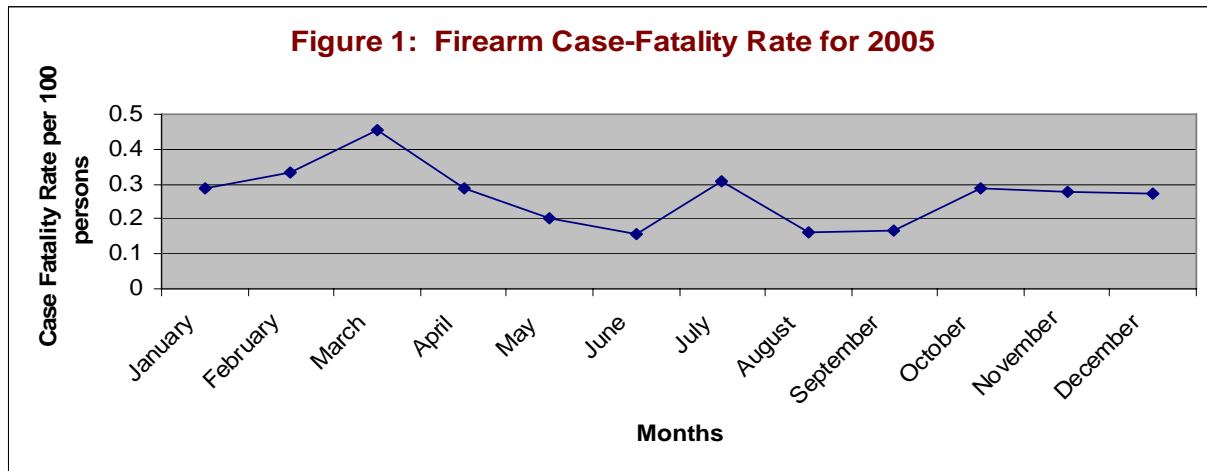


Table 2. Number of Nonfatal and Fatal Firearm Injuries by Intent, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Intent	2002				2003				2004				2005			
	Nonfatal	Fatal	Total	% of Total	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	39	0	39	6.6
Assault / Homicide	281	83	364	72.1	257	85	342	72.6	309	83	392	72.5	369	87	456	77.3
Self-inflicted / Suicide	10	56	66	13.1	8	62	70	14.9	9	55	64	11.8	10	51	61	10.3
Legal Intervention	4	2	6	1.2	1	2	3	0.6	7	4	11	2.0	1	5	6	1.0
Undetermined	29	1	30	5.9	20	1	21	4.5	34	0	34	6.3	24	4	28	4.7
Other	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0.0
Total	360	145	505	100.0	320	151	471	100.0	398	143	541	100.0	443	147	590	100.0

Table 3. Outcome of Firearm Injuries, All Intents, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Outcome	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Died at scene	86	17	83	18	75	14	82	14
Died in emergency Dept. or hospital	59	12	68	14	68	13	66	11
Treated in hospital	177	35	162	34	194	36	215	36
Treated and released from emergency Dept.	154	30	123	26	139	26	190	32
Unknown if treated in ED or hospital	17	3	26	6	56	10	26	4
No treatment in emergency Dept. or hospital	12	2	9	2	9	2	11	2

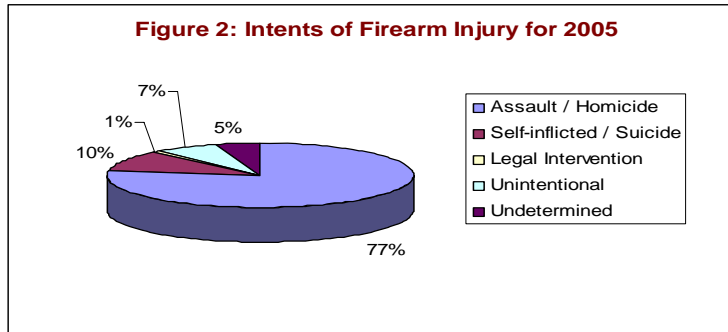


Table 4. Number of Firearm-related Injuries by Gender, Race / Ethnicity, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Race / Ethnicity	Gender	2002			2003			2004			2005		
		No.	% of Total	Rate	No.	% of Total	Rate	No.	% of Total	Rate	No.	% of Total	Rate
White	Male	147	29.1		121	25.7		141	26.1		138	23.4	
	Female	16	3.2		18	3.8		28	5.2		24	4.1	
	Unknown										12	2.0	
	Total	163	32.3	26.9	139	29.5	22.9	169	31.2	27.9	174	29.5	28.7
Black	Male	290	57.4		284	60.3		305	56.4		368	62.4	
	Female	41	8.1		37	7.9		35	6.5		29	4.9	
	Unknown										8	1.4	
	Total	331	65.5	159.2	321	68.2	154.4	340	62.8	163.5	405	68.6	194.7
Other/Unknown	Male	10	2.0		11	2.3		30	5.5		2	0.3	
	Female	1	0.2		0	0.0		2	0.4			0.0	
	Unknown										1	0.2	
	Total	11	2.2	N/A	11	2.3	N/A	32	5.9	N/A	3	0.5	N/A
Hispanic	Male	14	2.8		18	3.8		35	6.5		7	1.2	
	Female	0	0.0		2	0.4		3	0.6		0	0.0	
	Unknown										1	0.2	
	Total	14	2.8	N/A	20	4.2	N/A	38	7.0	N/A	8	1.4	N/A
All	Male	447	88.5	107.5	416	88.3	100.0	476	88.0	114.4	515	87.3	
	Female	58	11.5	13.0	55	11.7	12.4	65	12.0	14.6	53	9.0	
	Unknown										22	3.7	
	Total	505	100.0	58.7	471	100.0	54.7	541	100.0	62.9	590	100.0	68.6

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

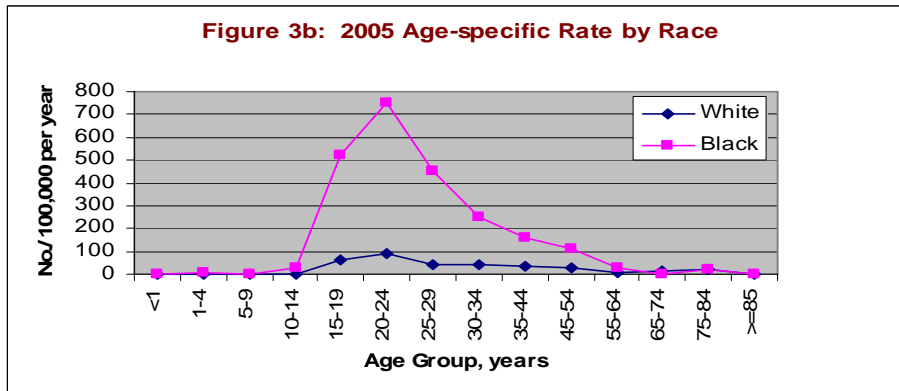
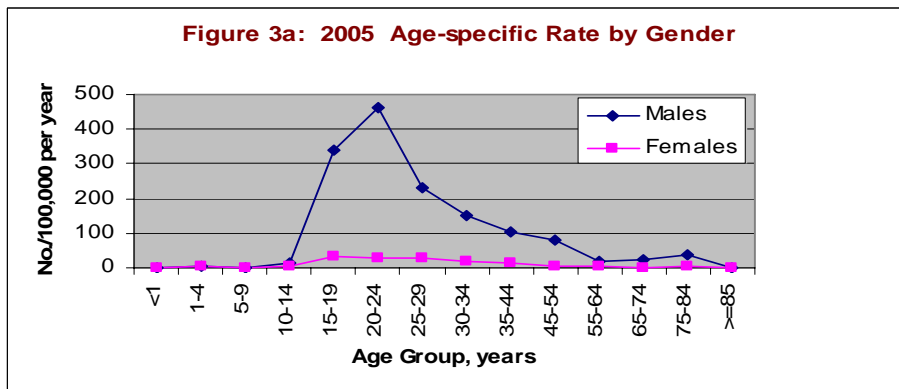


Table 5. Characteristics of Multiple Firearm Injury, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Intent	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No. of Incident	No. of persons injured	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	39	83.0
Homicide-suicide	2	5	4	10.8	2	4.3	2	4.3
Unintentional	1	2.5	0	0	1	2.2	1	2.1
Undetermined	1	2.5	1	2.7	1	2.2	1	2.1
Legal	0	0	0	0	4	8.7	4	8.5
All Intent	39	100	37	100	46	100	47	100

Table 6. Type of Firearms Involved in Firearm Incidents, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Type	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No.	% of Total with Known Type	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	284	83.8
Rifle	15	4.9	8	2.8	15	5.3	31	9.1
Shotgun	31	10.1	27	9.5	36	12.6	24	7.1
Unknown	198	N/A	186	N/A	242	N/A	251	N/A

Table 7. Demographics of Offenders / Shooters, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	97	94	124	99	139	93	287	97
Female	6	6	1	1	10	7	8	3
Black	78	76	94	75	109	73	242	84
White	24	23	30	24	36	24	43	15
Hispanic	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	1
Age Group								
<15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
15-19	19	18	16	13	25	17	28	19
20-24	26	25	34	27	58	39	56	37
25-29	20	19	25	20	19	13	31	21
30-34	9	9	14	11	19	13	13	9
35-44	14	14	20	16	19	13	16	11
45-64	12	12	12	10	7	5	5	3
>64	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	1

Table 8. Most Frequent Zip Codes that Firearm Injury Victims Lived, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

2002		2003		2004		2005	
Zip Code	No. of Injuries	Zip Code	No. of Injuries	Zip Code	No. of Injuries	Zip Code	No. of Injuries
46218	66	46218	65	46218	64	46218	75
46205	44	46205	44	46201	53	46222	54
46201	32	46222	35	46208	39	46205	47
46222	32	46226	35	46203	38	46201	42
46226	28	46208	31	46205	36	46224	40
46203	27	46201	27	46222	34	46208	38
46208	27	46203	26	46226	31	46226	29
46254	21	46254	24	46254	23	46203	27
46219	19	46227	13	46219	16	46235	23
46202	16	46219	12	46227	10	46254	22

Table 9. Circumstances Surrounding Shootings, Marion County, Indiana, 2002-2005

Intent / Circumstance	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unintentional								
Carrying/Handling	12	31	9	26	9	23	8	21
Gun-cleaning	6	15	3	9	9	23	4	10
Showing gun to another	5	13	1	3	1	3	1	3
Playing with gun	1	3	2	6	4	10	1	3
Other	7	18	3	9	8	21	6	15
Unknown	8	21	17	49	8	21	19	49
Assault/Homicide								
Robbery/Burglary	53	15	44	13	56	15	70	14
Argument	49	13	37	11	60	16	100	20
Domestic Violence	13	4	8	2	8	2	22	4
Drive-by	8	2	6	2	30	8	19	4
Revenge	7	2	3	1	2	1	6	1
Brawl (fight)	5	1	6	2	6	2	15	3
Gang Violence	4	1	0	0	5	1	13	3
Bystander	3	1	11	3	10	3	14	3
Other	13	4	34	10	17	5	34	7
Unknown	209	57	193	56	170	47	216	42
Self-inflicted/Suicide*								
Depression/Mental illness	22	33	16	23	14	22	14	14
Alcohol / Substance abuse	7	11	5	7	3	5	5	5
Interpersonal relationship problem	13	20	11	16	14	22	22	21
Physical illness / disability	8	12	7	10	11	17	11	11
Criminal / Legal issue	9	14	6	9	2	3	4	4
Loss a Job / Financial problem	4	6	3	4	4	6	10	10
Other	3	5	0	0	5	8	24	23
Unknown	11	17	22	31	11	17	13	13

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

Table 10A. Unintentional Injury Detail for 2005

Total injuries: 39 (nonfatal: 39 fatal: 0)
 Injury crude rate: 4.5 /100,000 per year
 Death crude rate: *

Number of injuries and crude rate

Males	21 cases, or 5.0 /100,000 per year
Females	8 cases *
Unknown	10 cases *
White	23 cases, or 3.8 /100,000 per year
Black	15 cases *
Hispanic	1 case
0-14 years old	0 cases
15-24 years old	23 cases
25-34 years old	3 cases
35-64 years old	10 cases
65+ years old	3 cases

Place of shooting

House / Apartment	
Victim's home	9 (23%)
Other home	9 (23%)
Shooter's home	0 (0%)
On Street / Road	3 (8%)
In motor vehicle	2 (5%)
Other	2 (5%)
Unknown	14 (36%)

Time range of shooting

8:00 PM - Midnight	7 (18%)
Midnight – 4:00 AM	4 (10%)
4:00 AM – 8:00 AM	3 (8%)
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM	4 (10%)
4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	4 (10%)
Unknown	17 (44%)

Circumstances

Carrying / Handling	8 (21%)
Gun-cleaning	4 (10%)
Loading/ Unloading Gun	2 (5%)
Other	2 (5%)
Bystander (not meant to be a target)	2 (5%)
Children Playing with a gun	1 (3%)
Showing gun to another	1 (3%)
Unknown	19 (49%)

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

Table 10A. Unintentional Injury Detail for 2005 (Continued)

Victim's relationship to shooter	
Self	14 (36%)
Friend or acquaintance	7 (18%)
Family member	2 (5%)
Stranger	1 (3%)
Unknown	15 (38%)
Demographic of shooters (excluding self-inflicted)	
<u>Age</u>	
15-24 yrs	5
25-34 yrs	3
35-64 yrs	1
<u>Gender</u>	
Male	11
Female	0
<u>Race / Ethnicity</u>	
Black	6
White	5
Hispanic	0
Body Site injured	
Hand	12 (28%)
Leg	10 (23%)
Chest	4 (9%)
Arm	4 (9%)
Abdomen	3 (7%)
Foot	2 (5%)
Face	2 (5%)
Hip	1 (2%)
Head	1 (2%)
Perineum	1 (2%)
Unknown	3 (7%)
Type of Firearm	
Handgun	22 (56%)
Rifle	3 (8%)
Shotgun	2 (5%)
Unknown	12 (31%)
Outcome	
Treated and released	
from emergency dept	24 (62%)
from hospital	12 (31%)
No ED visit	1 (3%)
Died at scene	0 (0%)
Unknown if treated in ED or hospital	2 (5%)

Table 10B. Assault / Homicide Detail for 2005

Total injuries: 456 (nonfatal: 369 fatal: 87)
 Injury crude rate: 42.9 /100,000 per year
 Death crude rate: 10.1 /100,000 per year

Number of injuries and crude rate

Males	408 cases, or 98.1 /100,000 per year
Females	43 cases, or 9.7 /100,000 per year
Unknown	5 cases *
White	98 cases, or 16.2 /100,000 per year
Black	350 cases, or 168.3 /100,000 per year
Other/Unknown	2 cases *
Hispanic	6 cases *
0-14 years old	7 cases *
15-24 years old	216 cases, or 179.4 /100,000 per year
25-34 years old	127 cases, or 89.7 /100,000 per year
35-64 years old	102 cases, or 32.3 /100,000 per year
65 yrs and over	1 cases *
Unknown	3 case *

Place of shooting

House / Apartment	
Other home	160 (35%)
Victim's home	53 (12%)
Shooter's home	6 (1%)
On Street / Road	97 (21%)
In motor vehicle	42 (9%)
Commercial areas	22 (5%)
Bar / Night Club	16 (4%)
Other	38 (8%)
Unknown	22 (5%)

Time range of shooting

8:00 PM - Midnight	123 (27%)
Midnight – 4:00 AM	152 (33%)
4:00 AM – 8:00 AM	43 (9%)
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM	66 (15%)
4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	53 (12%)
Unknown	19 (4%)

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

Table 10B. Assault / Homicide Detail for 2005 (Continued)

Type of Firearm	
Handgun	211 (46%)
Rifle	23 (5%)
Shotgun	16 (4%)
Unknown	206 (45%)

Circumstances	
Unknown	220 (48%)
Argument	77 (17%)
Robbery/Burglary	66 (14%)
Domestic	18 (4%)
Drive-by	16 (4%)
Brawl (fight)	12 (3%)
Bystander	12 (3%)
Gang Violence	8 (2%)
Revenge	3 (1%)
Motor Vehicle Theft	3 (1%)
Sexual Assault	4 (<1%)
Drug Trade	2 (<1%)
Victim was Police Officer on Duty	1 (<1%)
Other	12 (3%)

Victim's relationship to shooter (Homicide only, n=87)	
Acquaintance	15 (17%)
Stranger	17 (20%)
Family member	7 (8%)
Intimate	4 (5%)
Other Known	2 (2%)
Unknown	42 (48%)

Table 10B. Assault / Homicide Detail for 2005

Body site injured	
Leg	136 (25%)
Arm	78 (14%)
Chest	79 (14%)
Abdomen	49 (9%)
Head	44 (8%)
Perineum	40 (7%)
Hand	26 (5%)
Face	28 (5%)
Hip	19 (3%)
Foot	18 (3%)
Neck	11 (2%)
Unspecific / Unknown	22 (4%)
One of above sites	329 (77%)
Two of above sites	76 (18%)
Three of above sites	19 (5%)
Four or more of above sites	0 (0%)
Five or more of above sites	1 (<1%)
Six or more of above sites	0 (0%)
Seven or more of above sites	1 (<1%)
Outcome	
Treated and released from emergency dept.	188 (41%)
Treated and released from hospital	155 (34%)
Died in emergency department or hospital	49 (10%)
Died at scene	38 (8%)
Unknown if treated in hospital or ED	22 (4%)
No treatment in emergency dept. or hospital	4 (1%)

Table 10C. Intentional Self-inflicted Injury / Suicide Detail for 2005

Total injuries: 61 (nonfatal: 10 fatal: 51)
 Injury crude rate: *
 Death crude rate: 5.9 /100,000 per year

Number of injuries and crude rate

Males	57 cases, or 13.7 /100,000 per year
Females	2 cases *
Unknown	2 cases *
White	43 cases, or 7.1 /100,000 per year
Black	17 cases *
Other / Unknown	1 cases *
0-14 years old	0 cases
15-24 years old	14 cases *
25-34 years old	13 cases *
35-64 years old	25 cases, or 7.9/100,000 per year
65 yrs and over	8 cases *
Unknown	1 case *

Place of shooting

House / Apartment	
Victim's home	36 (59%)
Other home	13 (21%)
Others	6 (10%)
On the street	1 (2%)
Unknown	5 (8%)

Circumstances **

Interpersonal relationship problem	22 (21%)
Depression / Mental illness	14 (14%)
Physical illness or disability	11 (11%)
Loss of job / Financial problem	10 (10%)
Alcohol / Substance dependence or abuse	5 (5%)
Criminal / Legal issue	4 (4%)
Other	24 (23%)
Unknown	13 (13%)

* 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 2005

Body site injured	
Head	46 (72%)
Face	6 (9%)
Chest	5 (8%)
Abdomen	2 (3%)
Arm	1 (2%)
Unspecific / Unknown	1 (2%)
Leg	3 (5%)
One of above sites	58 (95%)
Two of above sites	3 (5%)
Type of Firearm	
Handgun	45 (74%)
Shotgun	6 (10%)
Rifle	5 (8%)
Unknown	5 (8%)
Outcome	
Died at scene	39 (64%)
Died in emergency department or hospital	12 (20%)
Treated and released from hospital	6 (10%)
Discharged from emergency department	3 (5%)
Unknown	1 (2%)
Time range of shooting	
8:00 PM - Midnight	6 (10%)
Midnight – 4:00 AM	9 (15%)
4:00 AM – 8:00 AM	2 (3%)
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM	18 (30%)
4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	14 (23%)
Unknown	12 (20%)

Table 10D. Legal Intervention Detail for 2005

Total injuries: 6 (Nonfatal: 1 Fatal: 5)
 Injury crude rate: *
 Death crude rate: *

Number of injuries and crude rate

Males	6 cases
Females	0 cases
White	4 cases *
Black	2 cases *
Hispanic	0 cases *
0-14 years old	0 cases
15-24 years old	1 cases *
25-34 years old	4 cases *
35-64 years old	1 cases *
65 yrs and over	0 cases *

Place of shooting

House / Apartment	
Other home	5 (83%)
Victim's home	0 (0%)
Shooter's home	0 (0%)
Commercial areas	1 (17%)

Circumstances

Suspected criminal shot by police	6 (100%)
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* Because of small number, considering reliability of rate, the rate is not calculated.

Table 10D. Legal Intervention Detail for 2005

Body site injured	
Chest	3 (23%)
Face	2 (15%)
Head	2 (15%)
Arm	2 (15%)
Leg	2 (15%)
Neck	1 (8%)
Perineum	1 (8%)
One of above sites	2 (33%)
Two of above sites	2 (33%)
Three of above sites	1 (17%)
Four of above sites	1 (17%)
Outcome	
Died in emergency department or hospital	3 (50%)
Died at scene	2 (33%)
Treated and released from hospital	1 (17%)
Time range of shooting	
8:00 PM - Midnight	0 (0%)
Midnight – 4:00 AM	1 (17%)
4:00 AM – 8:00 AM	0 (0%)
8:00 AM – 4:00 PM	2 (33%)
4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	2 (33%)
Unknown	1 (17%)

Reference List

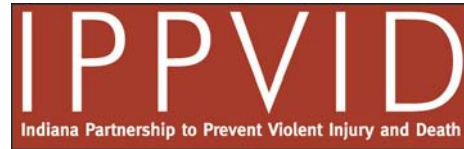
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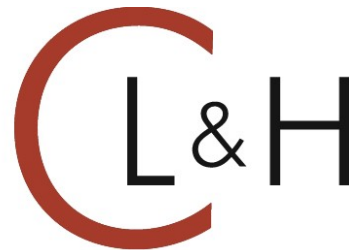
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