



Gun Violence in Virginia

Non-Fatal Gun-Related Injuries in Virginia

Lauren Yerkes, MPH Injury and Violence Prevention Epidemiologist VDH, Office of Family Health Services, Division of Population Health Data

Gun-Related Deaths in Virginia

Rosie Hobron, MPH State Forensic Epidemiologist VDH, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner





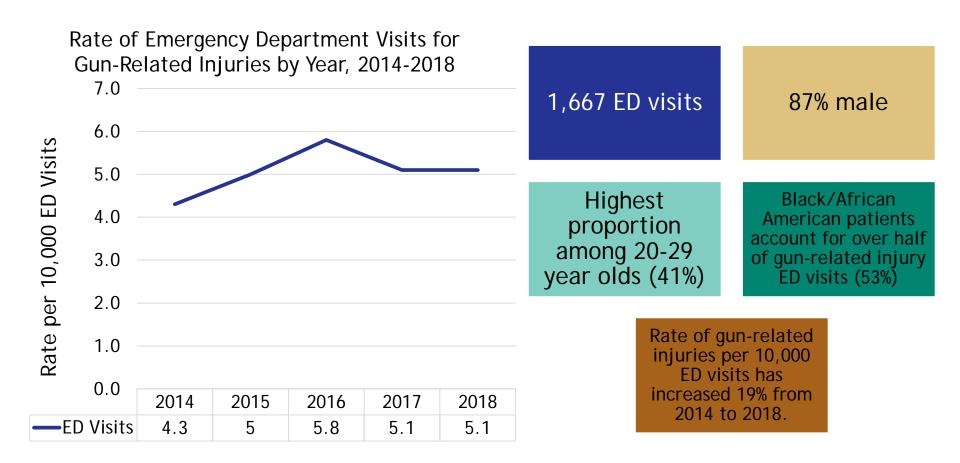
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Emergency Department Visits for Gun-Related Injuries, 2018



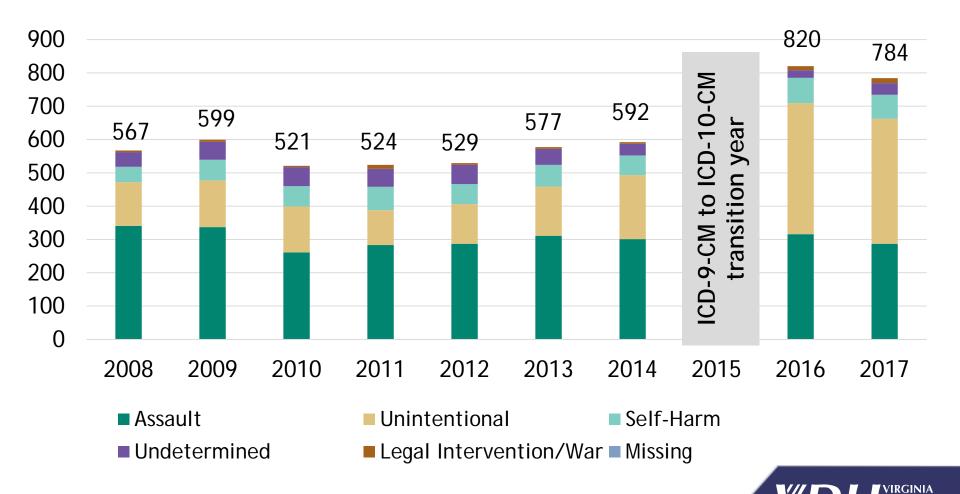


Inpatient Discharge Data

- VDH receives data from Virginia Health Information (VHI)
- Captures discharge billing data on each inpatient, including diagnoses
- Data includes all Virginia-licensed hospitals
- Does not include Veterans Affairs or other federal hospital entities
- Not de-duplicated
- Causes of injury counted in record
- Data limitations:
 - ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM transition
 - Hospital/provider reporting on diagnoses may result in variations in case counts
 - Potential under-reporting on Virginia resident hospitalizations who reside in bordering regions of the state since out-of-state hospitalizations are excluded



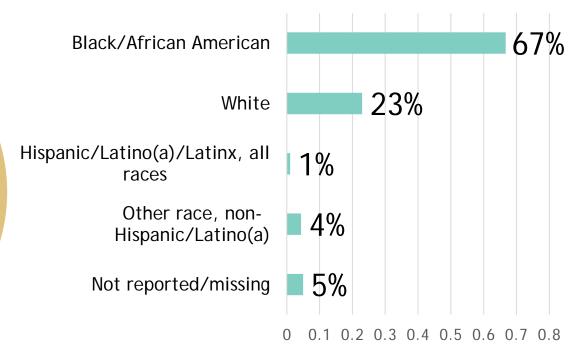
Hospitalizations due to Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries, 2008-2017



Protecting You and Your Environmen

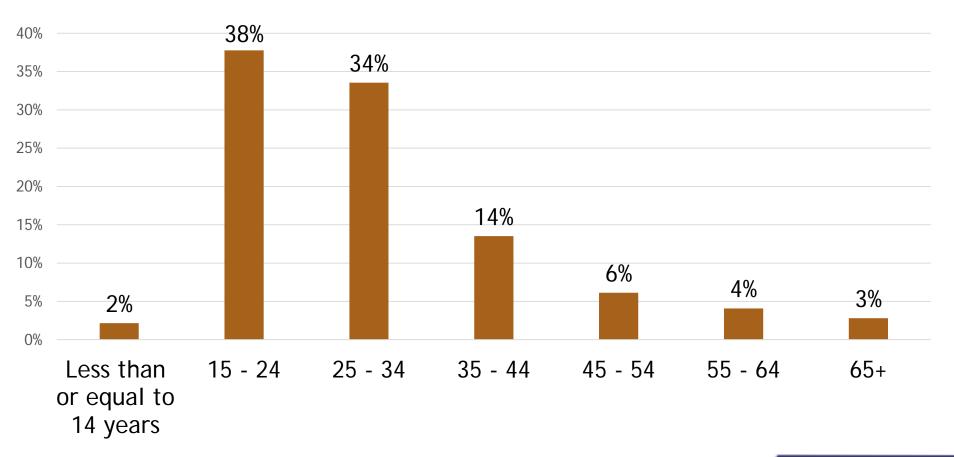
Hospitalizations due to Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity, 2017

Eighty-seven percent of hospitalizations due to gunrelated non-fatal injuries occurred among males in 2017



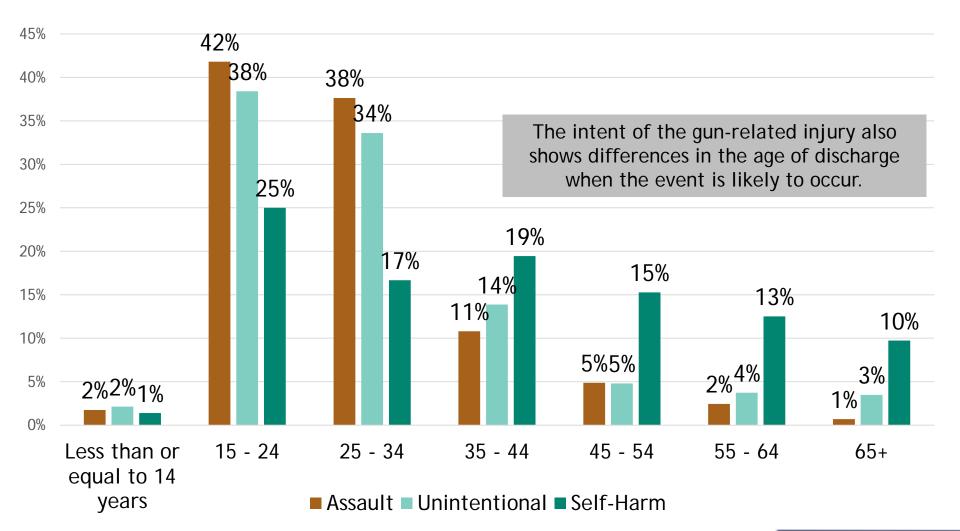


Hospitalizations due to Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries by Age at Discharge, 2017





Hospitalizations due to Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries by Age at Discharge and Intent, 2017





Hospitalizations due to Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries by Intent, 2017

Unintentional

- 72% of gun-related unintentional injuries were among persons aged 15-34 years.
- 88% were male, and 69% were Black/African American.
- 41% occurred in the Central region, followed by 37% in the Eastern region.

Self-Harm

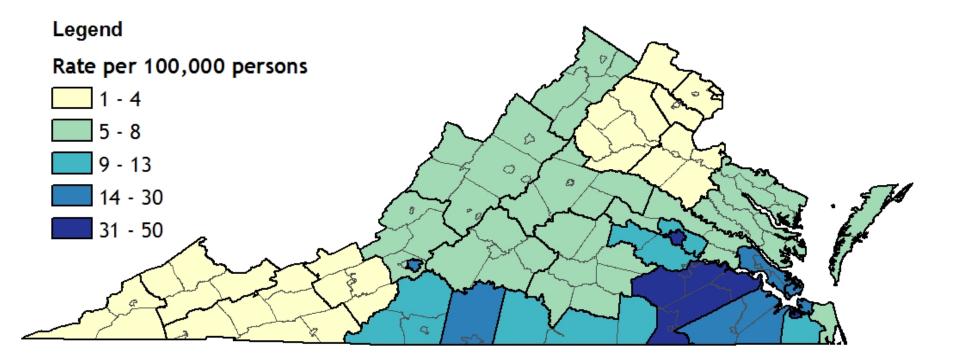
- 51% of gun-related self-harm injuries were among persons aged 25-54 years.
- 76% were male, and 74% were white.
- 28% occurred in the Southwest region.

Assault

- 79% of gun-related assault injuries were among persons aged 15-34 years.
- 89% were male, and 77% were Black/African American.
- 47% occurred in the Eastern region, followed by 34% in the Central region.



Hospitalizations due to Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries by Health District, 2017





Key Points on Gun-Related Non-Fatal Injuries in Virginia

Gun-related non-fatal injuries affect all Virginians, and the intent of these injuries can vary by demographic and geographic population.

Although 2016 and 2017 data show higher numbers of gunrelated non-fatal injuries, we cannot determine if these numbers are based on actual morbidity or the transition in medical coding.

Continued monitoring of emergency department and hospitalization data combined with comprehensive injury and violence prevention programming can lead to more timely prevention and intervention of gun-related injuries in Virginia.



For additional information:

Emergency department visit data

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Hospitalization discharge data

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- Injury and Violence Prevention Epidemiologist
- Lauren.Yerkes@vdh.virginia.gov



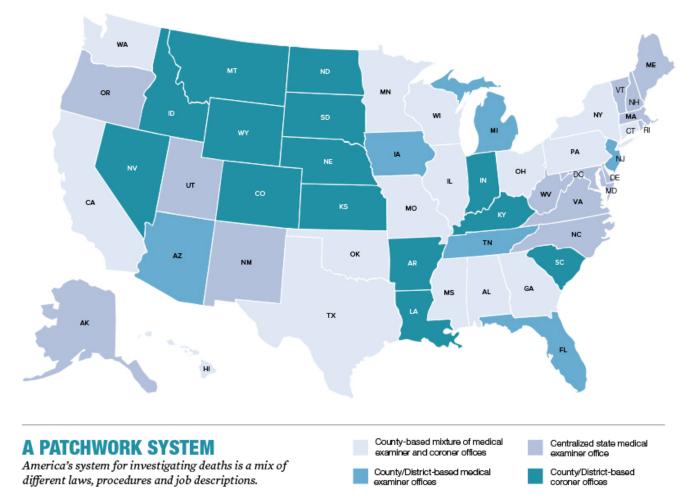


Gun-Related Deaths in Virginia

Rosie Hobron, MPH State Forensic Epidemiologist VDH, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner



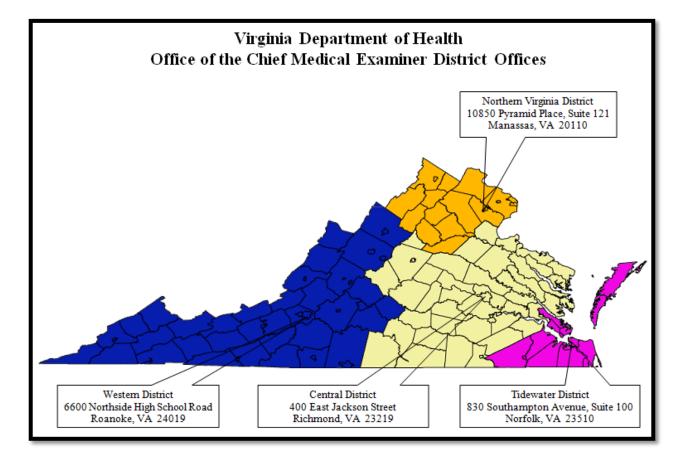
Medical Examiner Vs. Coroner





CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

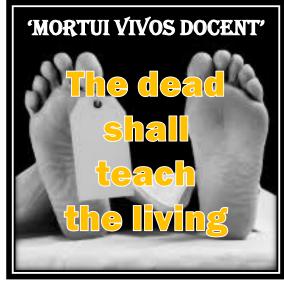
'Provide state of the art, high quality, professional medicolegal death investigation for all citizens of the Commonwealth regardless of their geographic location'





OCME Mission

- Conduct medicolegal death investigations
- Perform exams to certify cause and manner of death
- Provide medical insight/findings in court proceedings of OCME cases
- Educate peers and professionals on subjects related to death investigation
- Mass fatality planning
- Provide statistics on unnatural death in the Commonwealth
- Reduce violent death by conducting surveillance and fatality review
 - Provide support and technical assistance to local fatality review teams
- Administer the State Anatomical Program





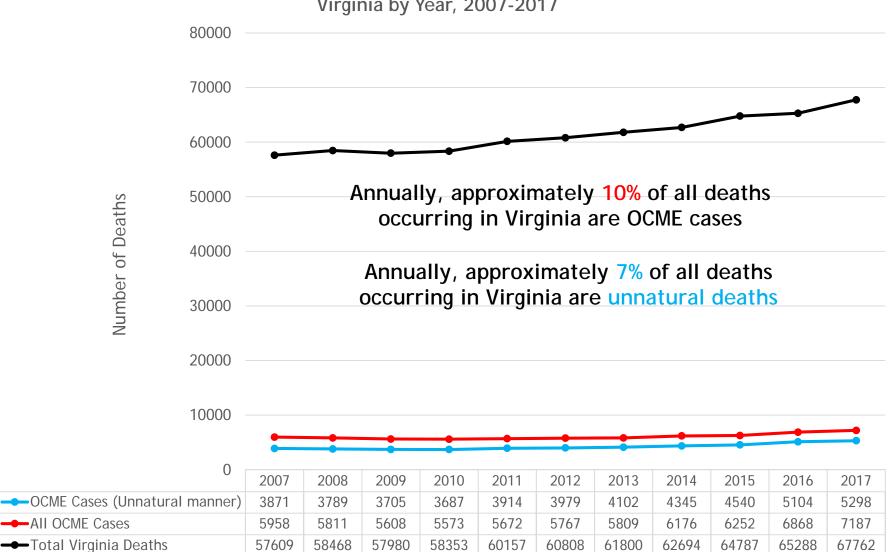
What Makes a Death an OCME Case?

Death must have occurred in VA

Pursuant to § 32.1-283 of the Code of Virginia, all of the following deaths are investigated by the OCME:

- any death from trauma, injury, violence, or poisoning attributable to accident, suicide or homicide;
- sudden deaths to persons in apparent good health or deaths unattended by a physician;
- deaths of persons in jail, prison, or another correctional institution, or in police custody (this includes deaths from legal intervention);
- deaths of patients/residents of state mental health facilities;
- the sudden death of any infant less than eighteen months of age whose death might be attributable to SIDS or SUID; and
- any other suspicious, unusual, or unnatural death

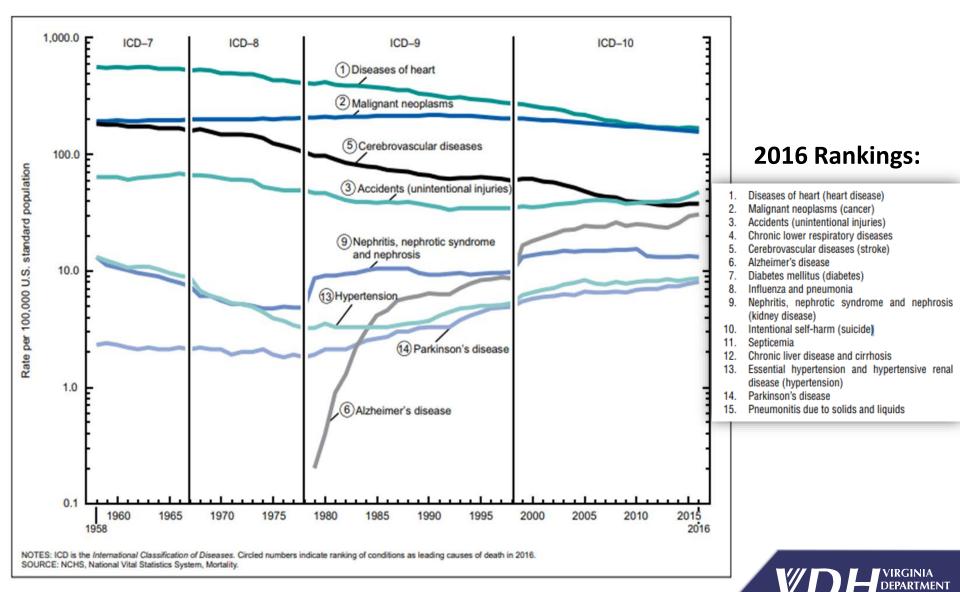




Number of All OCME Deaths and All Unnatural Deaths Compared to All Deaths in Virginia by Year, 2007-2017



Leading Causes of Death in US



Protecting You and Your Environment

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67 05.pdf

OCME Data Sources

Forensic Epidemiology

All OCME cases

- Based on deaths that occur in VA
- Report on recent data
- Restricted details collected during death investigation

Surveillance and Fatality Review (FR)

- Specific types of OCME cases
 - FR-Multi disciplinary stakeholder committee review of cases
- Only residents of VA
- Delayed reporting of data (~2 years behind)
- Strong data collection on risk factors, contributors, and decedents history



Surveillance and Fatality Review Projects

Surveillance Projects

- Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance
- Virginia Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Surveillance Systems (PAMSS)
- Virginia Violent Death Reporting System (VVDRS)
- Sudden Death in the Young (SDY)
- Infant and Child Mortality Surveillance System

Fatality Review Teams (State Teams)

- Child Fatality Review
- Domestic Violence Fatality Review
- Maternal Mortality Review

http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/fatality-review-surveillance-programsreports/



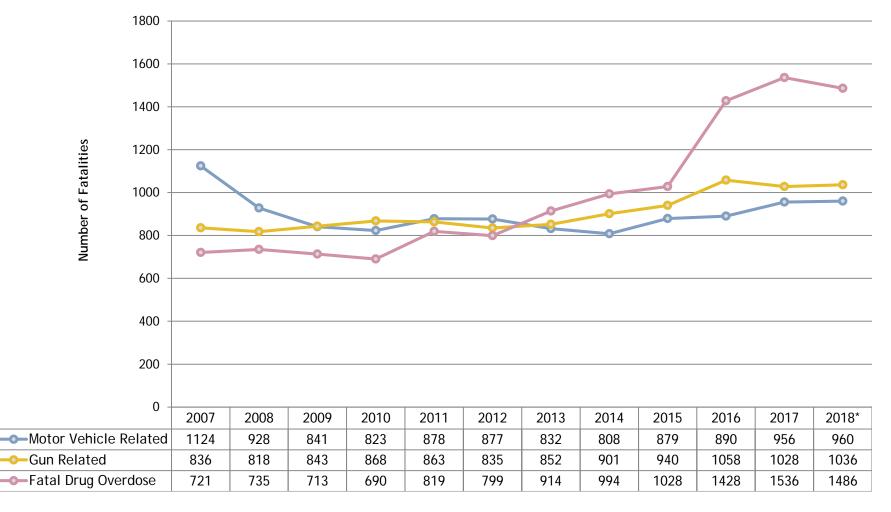
OCME Data Methods and Limitations

- Deaths that occur in VA, not based on state of residence
- Unique internal OCME coding schema; no ICD-10 codes
- Data elements based on date of death
- Delayed deaths (deaths that occur months or years after event)



Top 3 Methods of Unnatural Death (All Manners) in VA

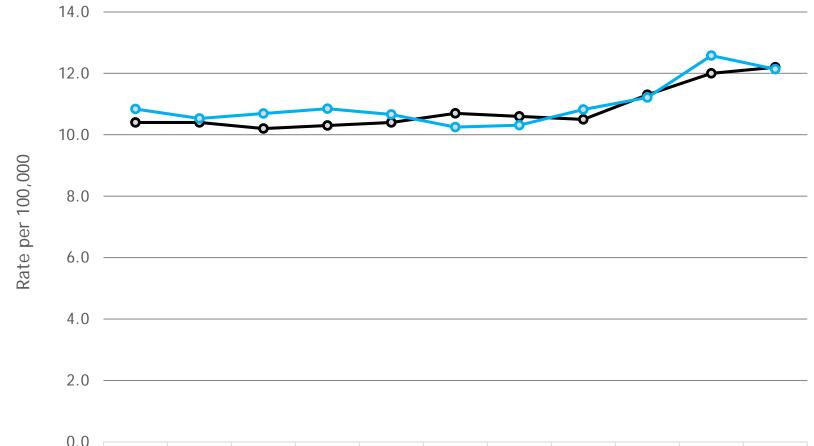






¹ Top 3 methods of death (motor vehicles, guns, and drugs) include all manners of death (accident, homicide, suicide, and undetermined)

Rates of Gun-Related Death Nationally vs. VA



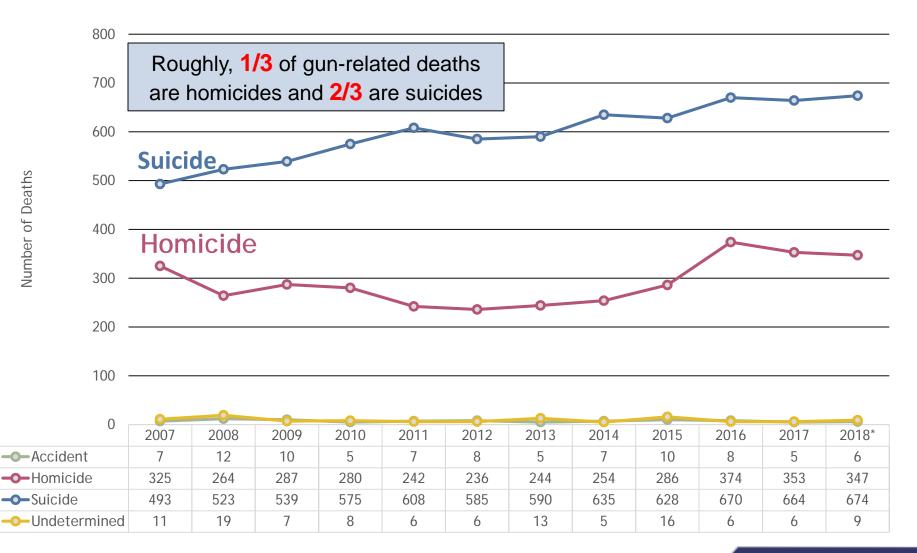
| 0.0 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| -O-National Rate* | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| VA Rate | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 12.1 |

-O-National Rate* -O-VA Rate

* National rate source (crude rates, not age-adjusted): <u>https://wonder.cdc.gov</u>



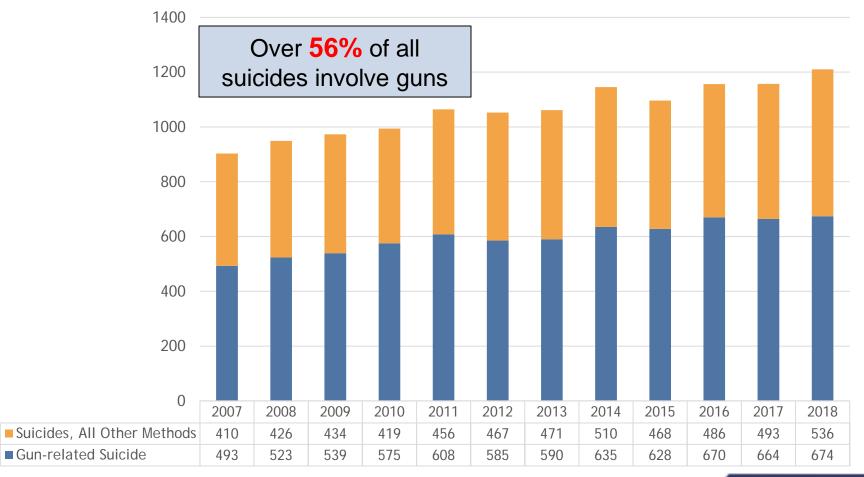
VA Gun-Related Deaths by Manner





Gun-Related Suicides vs All Other Methods of Suicide

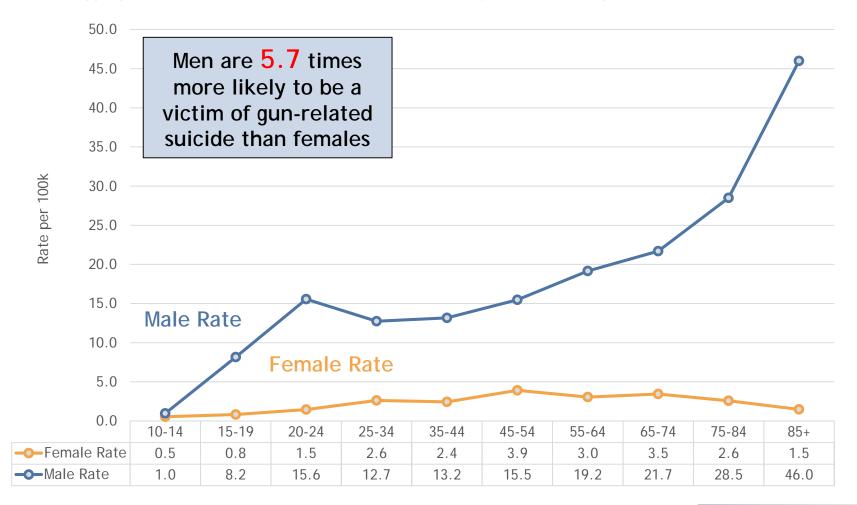
Number of Gun-Related Suicide Compared to All Other Methods of Suicide by Year of Death, 2007-2018*





Gun-Related Suicide Demographics (Gender-Age)

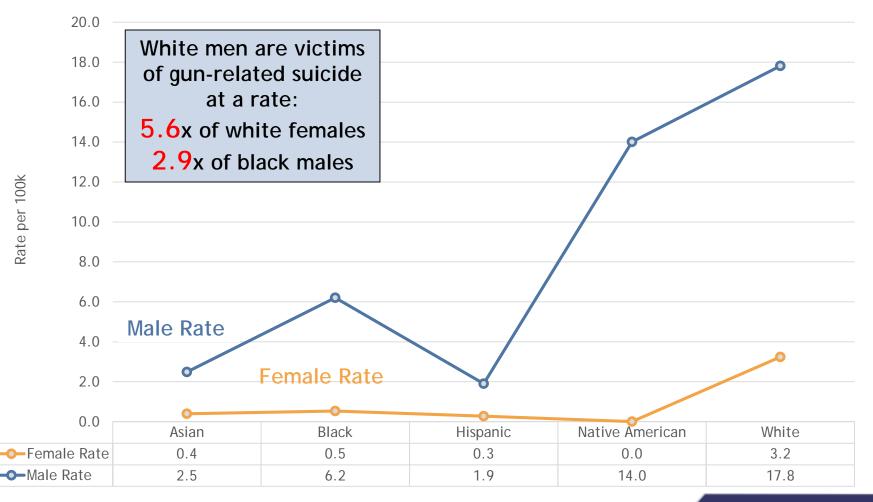
Aggregated Five Year Rate of Gun-Related Suicide by Gender and Age Group, 2013-2017





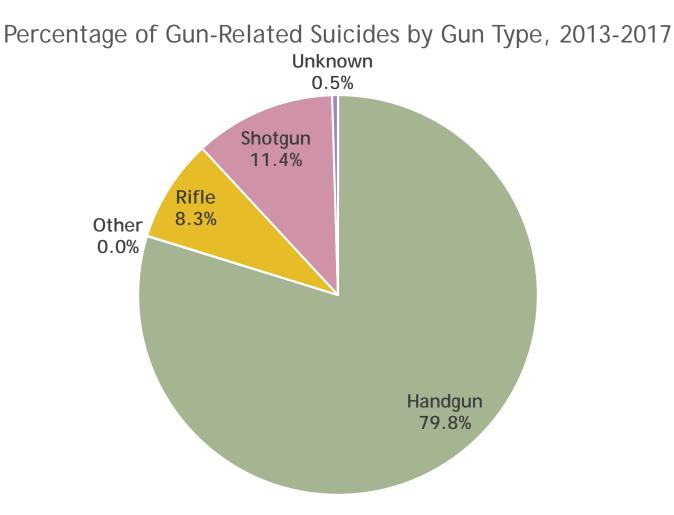
Gun-Related Suicide Demographics (Gender-Race)

Aggregated Five Year Rate of Gun-Related Suicide by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2013-2017





Gun-Related Suicide by Gun Type





Gun-Related Suicide #s by Locality of Residence

Top Five Localities with Largest Number of Gun-Related Suicide by Locality of Residence and Year of Death, 2013-2017

| | | | 15 2017 | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| Locality of Residence | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Average per Year (2013-2017) |
| Fairfax County | 50 | 40 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 38.6 |
| Virginia Beach City | 21 | 37 | 25 | 41 | 31 | 31.0 |
| Chesterfield County | 26 | 27 | 20 | 28 | 26 | 25.4 |
| Henrico County | 19 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 20.6 |
| Out of State | 14 | 27 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 20.0 |
| Loudoun County | 18 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 19.8 |
| Prince William County | 18 | 14 | 15 | 22 | 23 | 18.4 |
| Norfolk City | 17 | 17 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 17.2 |

| State Ranking | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1st | | | | | |
| 2nd | | | | | |
| 3rd | | | | | |
| 4th | | | | | |
| 5th | | | | | |



Gun-Related Suicide Rates per 100K by Locality of Residence

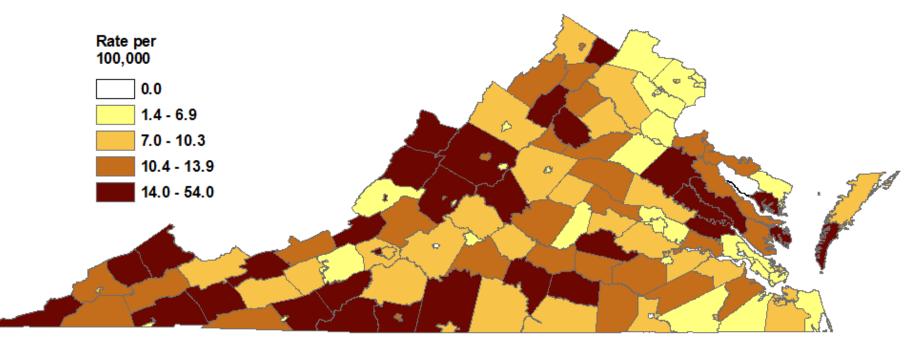
Top Five Highest Rates of Gun-Related Suicide by Locality of Residence and Year of Death, 2013-2017

| Locality of Event | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Aggregated Five Year Rate (2013-2017) |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Highland County | 90.3 | 89.0 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 0.0 | 54.0 |
| Craig County | 57.6 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 58.2 | 19.8 | 30.9 |
| Amelia County | 0.0 | 31.1 | 46.5 | 15.5 | 23.0 | 23.3 |
| Bland County | 0.0 | 45.3 | 15.2 | 30.7 | 15.7 | 21.4 |
| Dickenson County | 32.3 | 19.6 | 6.6 | 13.4 | 33.8 | 21.1 |
| Lunenburg County | 0.0 | 8.0 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 40.9 | 19.4 |
| Patrick County | 38.1 | 5.5 | 22.2 | 16.7 | 11.3 | 18.8 |
| Madison County | 0.0 | 22.8 | 38.1 | 22.9 | 7.5 | 18.2 |
| Bath County | 21.7 | 43.8 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 |
| Floyd County | 25.8 | 38.5 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 |
| Smyth County | 31.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 15.3 |
| Rockbridge County | 9.0 | 17.9 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 30.9 | 14.3 |
| King and Queen County | 0.0 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 27.9 | 14.3 | 14.0 |
| Wise County | 4.9 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 31.1 | 13.1 |
| Essex County | 17.8 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 |
| Charles City County | 0.0 | 14.2 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 11.3 |
| Middlesex County | 18.6 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 11.2 |
| Norton City | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 10.1 |
| Buena Vista City | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 6.1 |

| State Ranking |
|---------------|
| 1st |
| 2nd |
| 3rd |
| 4th |
| 5th |



Five Year Aggregated Rate of Gun-Related Suicide by Locality of Residence, 2013-2017



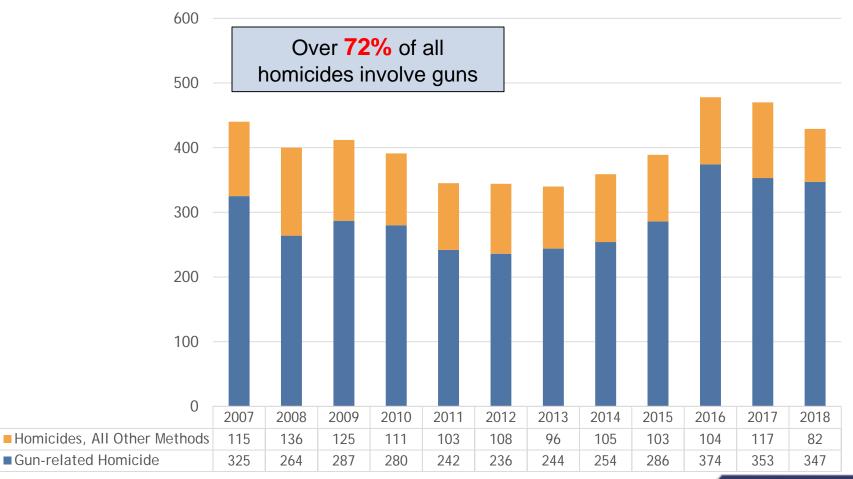
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

* Rate ranges are based upon quartiles



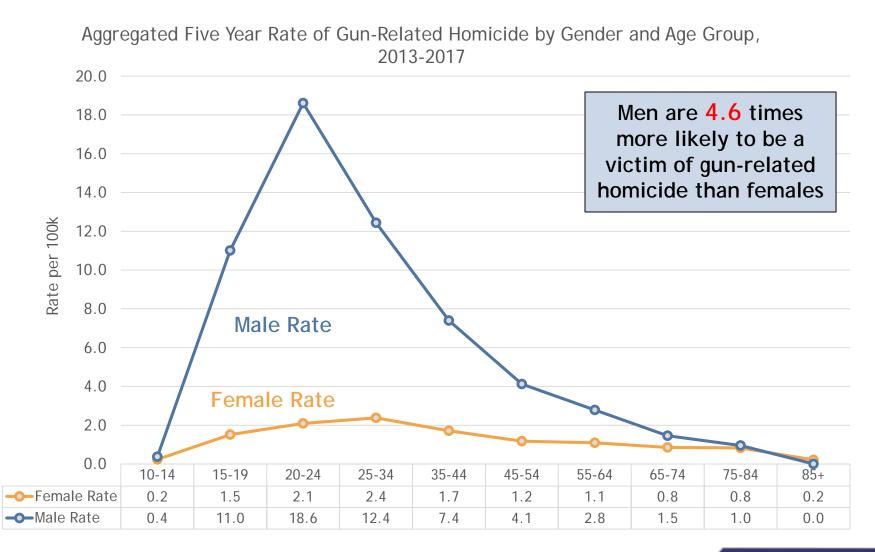
Gun-Related Homicides vs All Other Methods of Homicide

Number of Gun-Related Homicides Compared to All Other Methods of Suicide by Year of Death, 2007-2018*



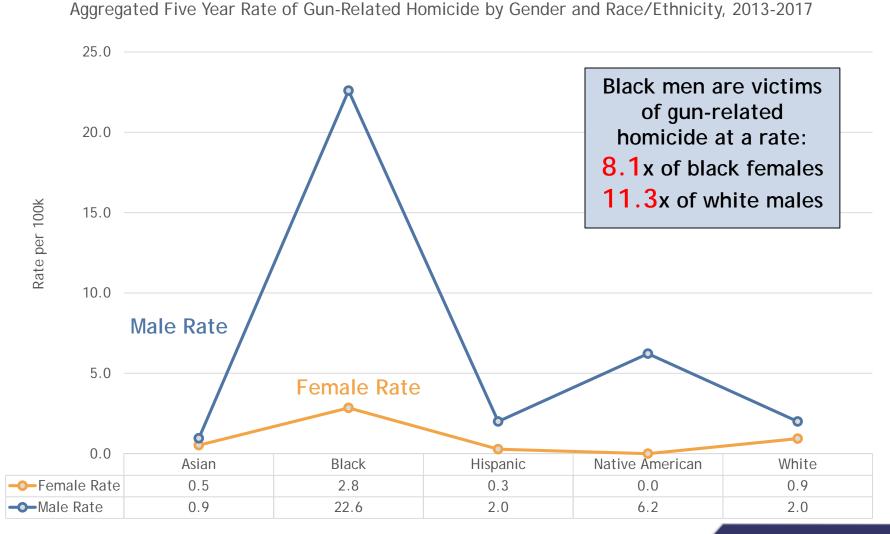


Gun-Related Homicide Demographics (Gender-Age)





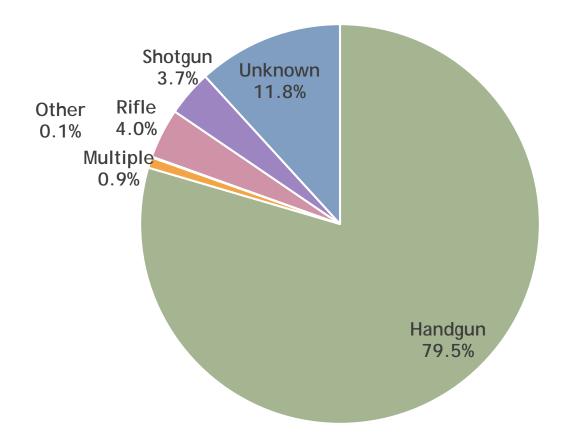
Gun-Related Homicide Demographics (Gender-Race)





Gun-Related Homicide by Gun Type

Percentage of Gun-Related Homicide by Gun Type, 2013-2017





Gun-Related Homicide #s by Locality of Event

Top Five Localities with Largest Number of Gun-Related Homicide by Locality of Event (Shooting) and Year of Death, 2013-2017

| Locality of Event (Shooting) | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Average per Year (2013-2017) |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| Richmond City | 32 | 38 | 40 | 62 | 71 | 48.6 |
| Norfolk City | 21 | 26 | 31 | 45 | 34 | 31.4 |
| Newport News City | 11 | 20 | 22 | 28 | 23 | 20.8 |
| Hampton City | 19 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 17 | 15.8 |
| Virginia Beach City | 18 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 14.8 |
| Henrico County | 8 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 11.8 |
| Portsmouth City | 6 | 8 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 11.6 |
| Petersburg City | 8 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 10.0 |
| Danville City | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 6.6 |

| State Ranking | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
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| 2nd | | | | | |
| 3rd | | | | | |
| 4th | | | | | |
| 5th | | | | | |



Gun-Related Homicide Rates per 100K by Locality of Event

| Locality of Event (Shooting) | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Aggregated Five Year Rate (2013-2017) |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Petersburg City | 24.6 | 27.5 | 43.1 | 31.4 | 28.3 | 31.0 |
| Richmond City | 14.9 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 27.8 | 31.3 | 22.0 |
| Danville City | 7.0 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 38.2 | 21.9 | 15.7 |
| Emporia City | 0.0 | 36.6 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 14.7 |
| Norfolk City | 8.5 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 18.4 | 13.9 | 12.8 |
| Hopewell City | 9.0 | 18.0 | 13.4 | 17.6 | 4.4 | 12.5 |
| Portsmouth City | 6.2 | 8.3 | 20.8 | 11.5 | 13.7 | 12.1 |
| Northampton County | 16.5 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 11.6 |
| Highland County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.2 | 9.0 |
| Martinsville City | 14.5 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Appomattox County | 0.0 | 13.1 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 |
| Middlesex County | 9.3 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| Sussex County | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 5.2 |
| Bath County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 4.5 |

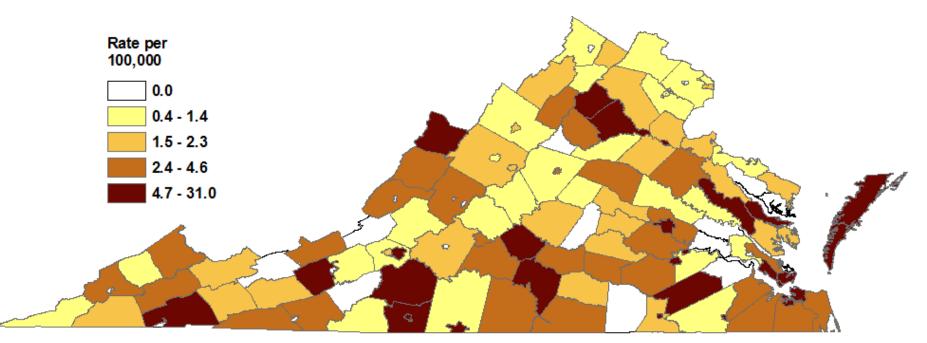
Top Five Highest Rates of Gun-Related Homicide by Locality of Event (Shooting) and Year of Death, 2013-2017

* Rates are per 100K population

| State Ranking |
|---------------|
| 1st |
| 2nd |
| 3rd |
| 4th |
| 5th |



Five Year Aggregated Rate of Gun-Related Homicide by Locality of Event, 2013-2017



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

* Rate ranges are based upon quartiles



Key Points on Gun-Related Death in Virginia

- Rates of gun-related death in Virginia (all manners) are very similar to national rates of gun-related death
- Handguns were involved in nearly 80% of homicides and nearly 80% of suicides
- Rates of gun-related suicide among men increase with age
- White men and Native American men had the highest rates of gun-related suicide
- Black males and males age 20-24 years of age had the highest rates of gun-related homicide



CONTACT INFORMATION

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OCME Quarterly Drug Report: <u>http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/forensic-epidemiology/</u> Annual Reports: <u>http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/annual-reports/</u> Surveillance and Fatality Review links: <u>http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/medical-examiner/fatality-review-</u> <u>surveillance-programs-reports/</u>

