

## Piloting a State-Funded Reporting and Intervention System for Youth Firearm Injury



## Leading Causes of Injury Death

PA, Ages 0-19, 2004 (n=608)

-39.1% motor vehicle

-20.5% firearm deaths

-8.4% poisoning

-7.9% suffocation

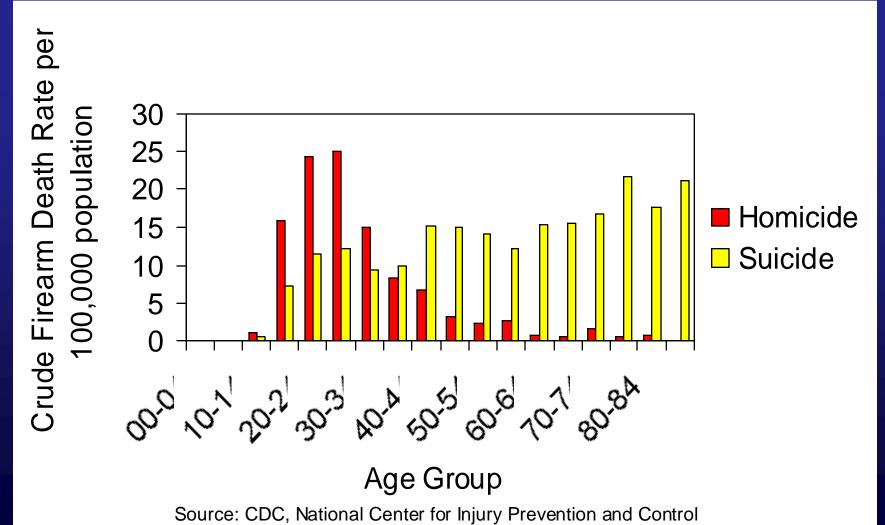
-4.6% drowning

-20.5% all others

Source: CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control



# Firearm Homicide & Suicide Rates in Males, by Age, PA 2004

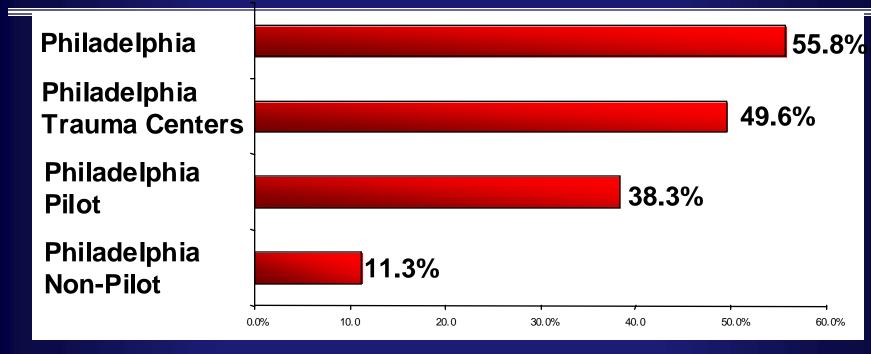


### Text Description for Slide 3

- Crude firearm death rates per 100,000 among males by age in 2004
- Homicide rates quickly rise for males.
   starting with 15 to 19 year olds at 15.85.
- Suicide rates have a similar rate of 15.22 with 40 to 44 year olds and spike at 21.6 among 75 to 79 year old males.



## Firearm-Related Hospital Discharges, Ages 15-24, PA 2003



Pilot facilities – Hosp. of the Univ. of Pennsylvania (104-14.9%)

Temple Univ. Hospital (100-14.3%)

Albert Einstein Medical Center (64-9.1%)

Non-pilot facilities – Hahnemann Univ. Hospital (28-4.0%)

Thomas Jefferson Univ. Hospital (20-2.9%)

Childrens Hosp. of Philadelphia (15-2.1%)

Frankford Hospital (11-1.6%)

St. Christopher's Hosp. For Children (5-0.7%)

Note: All Pennsylvania Hospitals reported 700 firearmrelated discharges for ages 15-24.



### **Text Description for Slide 5**

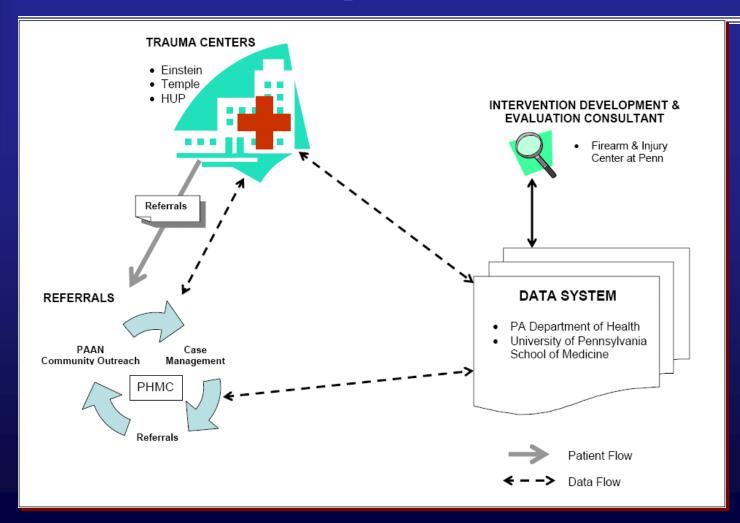
- Philadelphia accounted for 55.8 % of firearm hospitalizations for persons ages 15-24 in Pennsylvania in 2003.
- Philadelphia trauma centers accounted for 49.6 % of firearm hospitalizations for persons ages 15-24 in Pennsylvania in 2003.



### **Text Description for Slide 5**

- Three Philadelphia trauma centers accounted for 38.3 % of firearm hospitalizations for persons ages 15-24 in Pennsylvania in 2003.
- Other Philadelphia trauma centers accounted for 11.3 % of firearm hospitalizations for persons ages 15-24 in Pennsylvania in 2003.

## System Integration and Operations





## System Integration and Operations

- Referral Process
- Staff Outreach and Training
- Data Sharing



### Case Management

- Information and Referral
- Advocacy
- Emotional Support
- Biopsychosocial Assessment
- Assistance



### **Case Management**

- July 2006 June 2007, engaged 104 clients and their families:
  - Length of enrollment: 28% 0 90days; 42% 91-180 days; 30% over180 days
  - -Discharge reasons: 53% met goals; 33% disengaged; 11% moved; 3% arrested/died

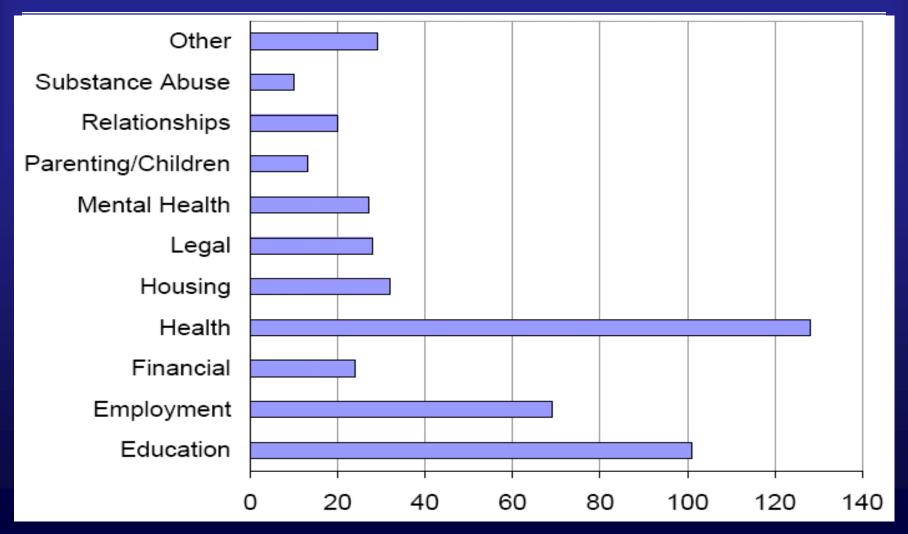
### **Case Management**

#### Characteristics

- 92% African-American males
- 89% living with family
- 25% have children
- Age Groups: 15-17 = 16%, 18-24 = 84%
- 66% Never on Parole/Probation



## Case Management Types



## Case Management Milestones

- Received financial assistance (Victims Compensation, SSI, DPA) - 30
- Secured/Returned to employment 16
- Secured health insurance 13
- Enrolled in education program 8
- Earned GED/HS Diploma 5
- Secured housing/safe relocation 4
- Completed probation/parole 1



#### Evaluation

- Multi-system intervention
- Systemic evaluation for expansion



## **2006-2007 Spending**

- Management, administration, communications – 6%
- Case management evaluation 7%
- Case management 29%
- Hospitals 15%
- Data, best practices 32%
- Community 11%



## **Evaluation Multi-System Intervention**

#### Tools

- GAIN Assessment at intake and follow-up points
- Participant satisfaction survey
- Case management MIS

#### Case studies

- Value added of PIRIS
- Intervention



### **Systemic Evaluation**

#### Value to:

- Individuals
- Community
- Institutional Level
- Policymakers



#### **2007-2008 Priorities**

- Capturing eligible participants
- Refining baseline and additional cost estimates
- Analyzing protective and risk factors
- Referring participants to evidence based programs
- Linking PIRIS Data Acquisition System to other local data sources
- Identifying new funding sources for PIRIS enhancements