Establishing the Arizona Violent Death Reporting System (Az-VDRS)

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Agenda

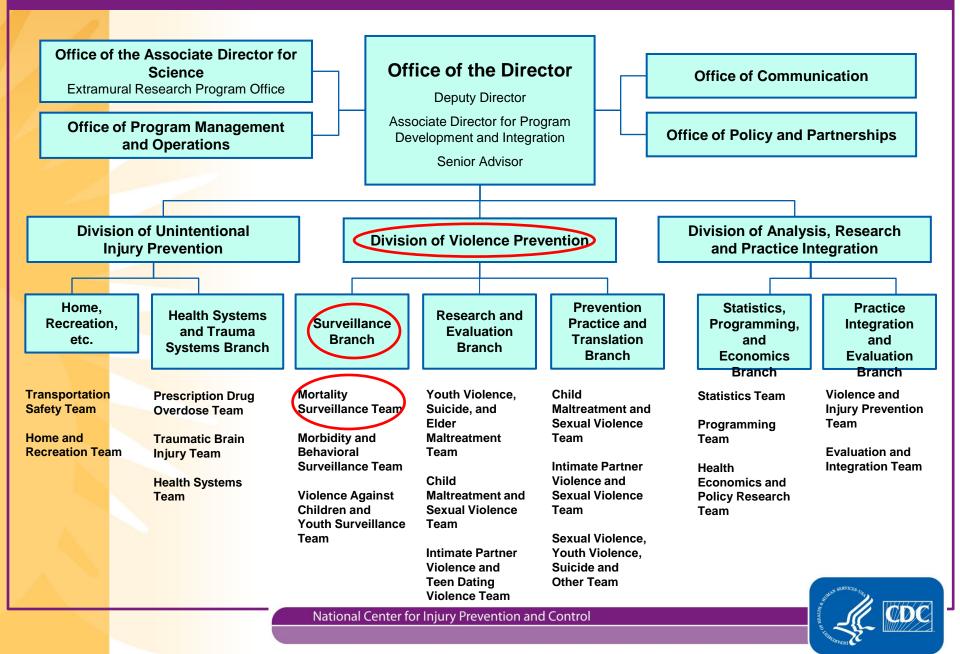
- Introductions
- National perspective
- Purpose of NVDRS
- Local perspective
- Next steps



NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE



National Center for Injury Prevention and Control



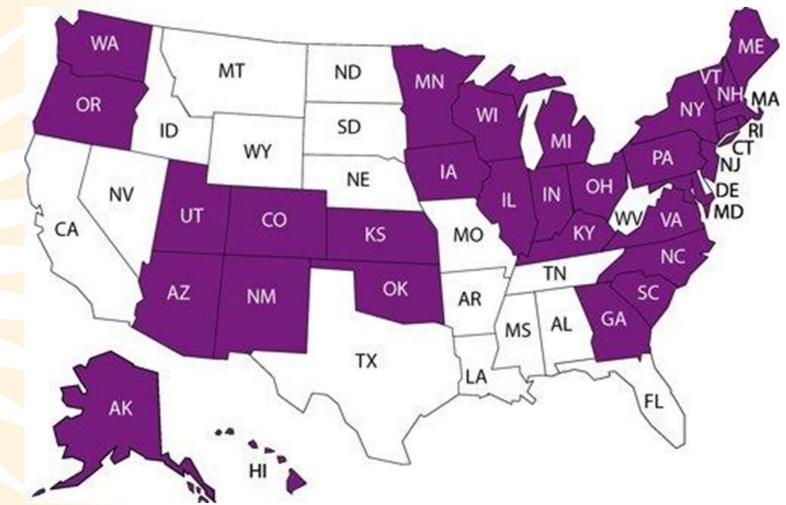
History of NVDRS

1999: Institute of Medicine report cited need for a national fatal intentional injury surveillance system

- 2000: National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS) piloted at 12 sites, mostly universities
- 2000: Meeting with Harvard and the Joyce Foundation to suggest that CDC direct a publicly funded system
- 2000: CDC begins planning
- 2002: First appropriation from Congress for NVDRS
- 2003: NVDRS data collection begins with six states
- 2004 2009: More states added
- 2014: Additional expansion to 32 states



Current NVDRS States (N=32)





Most Critical Output of FOA

Establishing a surveillance system that collects high quality and comprehensive violent death information in a timely manner that complies with CDC guidelines



Create and Institute a Plan to Implement NVDRS

- Integrate with other required data sources (vital statistics, CMEs and LE)
- Revise plans based on partner feedback
- Form an advisory group that includes violence prevention groups
- Monitor and improve data collection
- Develop strong relationships with partners
- □ Make a data dissemination plan



PURPOSE OF THE NVDRS



Multiple and deep barriers to data sharing

<u>Causes</u>

Lack of data centralization

Impacts

Researchers

No infrastructure to formally share data Public

 Legal barriers to sharing data

Lack of shared language

Partners

- Law enforcement
- Public health
- Etc.



Partner uses

Increase capacity

- Partnerships: Formal mechanism to build partnerships across agencies/industries
- Surveillance: Provides a common core of data to scan for and analyze problems
- Education: Provides a platform for education (public, policymakers, etc.) on issues surrounding violence
- Data driven planning & resource allocation

chanism

Goal management

Increase accountability

- Evaluate impact of state and local policies
- Evaluate impact of programs



Exemplar: Milwaukie Homicide Review Commission

Purpose

- Understand homicide through strategic problem analysis
- Develop innovative responses and prevention strategies
- Focuses prevention and intervention resources

Structure

- Four paid staff
- Executive committee comprised of city, state, & community partners
- Grant funded, \$350,000 annually



Increases community capacity

Media

- Provide public with accurate information
- Timely, accessible information about violence
- Non-profits
 - Outreach, grass roots programs, community coalitions
 - Education of stakeholders, policymakers, etc.
- Public health oriented organizations
 - Suicide prevention & intervention
 - Formal: county, state, municipal
 - Schools, university groups, GBLT groups, etc.
 - Data inspired programming



The special case of law enforcement

Develop alternative responses to violence

- Encourages police to evoke responses other than those based on the criminal law
- Evaluate the impact of programs
 - Platform for evaluating interdiction efforts
 - Trend analysis of violence

Law Enforcement Intelligence

- GIS/ crime mapping
- Analysis of violence (victim/offender networks)
- Causes and correlates





Other potential applications of data

- General surveillance program
- Evaluate policies, legislation, and ordinances
- Special topic studies
 - Veterans
 - Native Americans
 - Gangs



LOCAL PERSPECTIVE



History of the NVDRS in AZ: In Brief

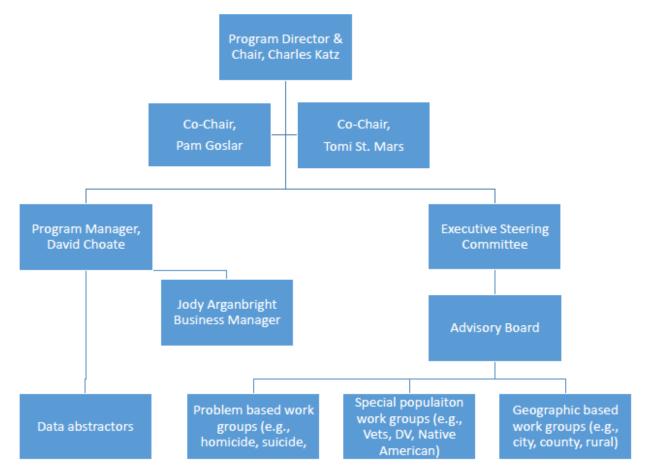
2009:

- Partnership between ASU and Injury Prevention & Child Fatality unit in the AZ Dept. of Health Services (ADHS)
- Attended CDC reverse site visit meeting
- ASU hired part-time program development officer
- 2010:
 - Attended CDC reverse site visit meeting
- 2011:
 - Attended CDC reverse site visit meeting
 - ASU development officer left for full time job
 - 2012:
 - Attended CDC reverse site visit meeting
- 2013
 - Attended CDC reverse site visit meeting
- **201**4
 - Applied and received CDC funding





Arizona NVDRS Organizational Chart





Signed MOU's in place

Death certificates:

Arizona Department of Health Services (100%)

Medical examiners:

Agencies representing 88% of violent deaths signed

Police reports:

Agencies representing 68% of violent deaths signed

Other possibilities

- Crime lab reports
- Child fatality review team data
- Supplemental homicide report data
- Hospital data
- ATF trace data on guns

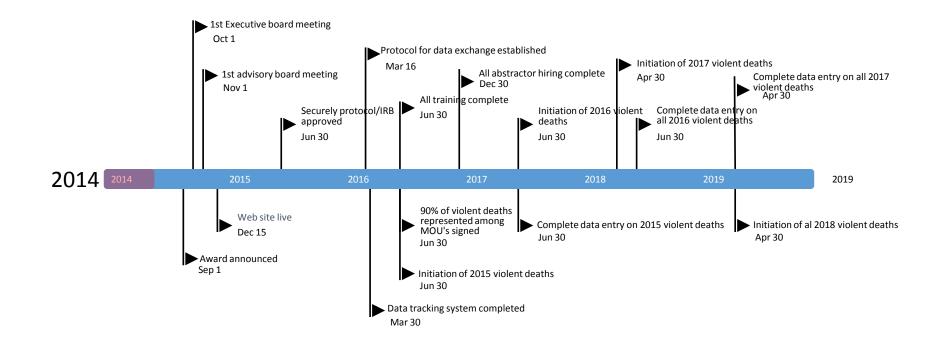


AZ-VDRS Expansion Activities Past Month

- Press release sent out
- Interviews with media conducted
- Content for website is currently being constructed
- Meeting with executive committee
- Human subjects protection approval

- Presentation to National Instant Background Check workgroup
- Hired Ph.D. student
- Hired lead abstractor
- Visit to Utah site
- Respond to comments





Not Shown

Executive Steering Committee meeting will be held quarterly Advisory Board meetings will be held quarterly Feedback reports issued quarterly

Next Steps

- Detailed list of additional partners
- Reverse Site visit to CDC, Atlanta, 12/2/14
- Web site to go live, 12/15/14
- Advisory Board meetings, 12/15/14
 - Existing partners (protocol for exchanging data developed)
 - New partners (recruitment)
- Marketing material, 12/30/14
- Protocol for data exchange established, 3/15/15
- Data tracking system established, 3/30/15



- Signed MOU's representing 90% of statewide violent deaths, 6/30/15
- All training complete, 6/30/15
- Initiation of data collection for 2015 violent deaths, 6/30/15
- Data liaison contact information
- Other sites that might be enthusiastic and interested
- Methods and Types of Dissemination



CENTER for VIOLENCE PREVENTION and COMMUNITY SAFETY

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