National Violent Death Reporting System Coding Manual
Version 3

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Produced by:

The CDC NVDRS Team

and

Jennifer C. Friday, Ph.D. and The Carter Consulting Company

The *National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) Coding Manual* was developed through an extensive consultation process. It is published by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Julie L Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H., Director

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Ileana Arias, Ph.D., Director

Division of Violence Prevention
W. Rodney Hammond, Ph.D., Director

Etiology and Surveillance Branch
Alex Crosby, M.D. Acting Chief

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http://www.cdc.gov/injury

National Violent Death Reporting System Coding Manual Team

The creation of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) coding manual has been a collaborative process involving Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS) and contracted software developers. CDC has taken the lead on developing the case definition, table structure, the document-based architecture of the system, and several new data elements. NVISS supplied most of the data elements and definitions based on an earlier pilot for the NVDRS. The NVISS Child Fatality Module Team developed the Child Fatality data elements that are being piloted in NVDRS. This revised version of the coding manual incorporates updates to the system and input from states and others who have been using the system since its creation.

The NVDRS data elements are drawn in part from the NVISS, a pilot for the system. NVISS was developed in 1999 with the financial support of six private foundations. Without the vision and financial support of these foundations, the early work to develop the national system would not have been possible. These foundations include the Atlantic Philanthropies, the Center on Crime, Communities and Culture of the Open Society Institute, the Joyce Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. This project is a reflection of the expertise of all the developmental partners, participating state health departments, state and local coroner/medical examiner offices and state and local law enforcement agencies.

Table of Contents

Introduction

Purpose of the Coding Manual
The NVDRS Coding Manual is a reference document to be used by state health departments for defining cases, entering data, and checking data once they are entered. It contains information about individual variables and the way the data are structured. The Coding Manual is intended to be used in conjunction with the materials provided at the coding training and the NVDRS Software Manual. It should be kept at hand when doing data entry or checking, both in the office and in the field.

This manual is stored in the software as an Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) file and is available for download at www.cdc.gov/ncipc/profiles/nvdrs/publications.htm. Other material related to setting up a state violent death reporting system can be found in the NVDRS Implementation Manual.

Background on NVDRS
Violence against others or oneself is a major public health problem in the United States, claiming 50,000 lives each year. It is a particular problem for the young: homicide was the second and suicide was the third leading cause of death for Americans 1 to 34 years of age in 2004.

Given the importance of the problem, it is noteworthy that prior to the development of NVDRS there was no national surveillance system for fatalities due to violence in the United States. In contrast, the federal government has supported extensive data collection efforts for the past three decades to record information about other leading causes of death. For example, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has recorded the critical details of fatal motor vehicle crashes, which result in more than 40,000 deaths among U.S. residents annually. That system, called the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), has existed since 1975. The result of that investment has been a better understanding of the risk factors for motor vehicle deaths — information that has helped to target safety improvements that have led to a significant decline in motor vehicle fatalities since the 1970s.

Public health leaders and others are aware of the long-standing gap in information about violence, and have been pressing the need for a national surveillance system for violent deaths since 1989. In 1999, the Institute of Medicine recommended that CDC develop a fatal intentional injury surveillance system modeled after FARS. That same year, six private foundations pooled their funds to demonstrate that data collection about violent deaths was feasible and useful. They supported the National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS). NVISS was administered by the Harvard Injury Control Research Center and included 12 participating universities, health departments, and medical centers.

In 2000, dozens of medical associations, suicide prevention groups, child protection advocates, and family violence prevention organizations joined a coalition whose purpose was to secure federal funding to extend NVISS-like surveillance nationwide. Congress approved $1.5 million to start the new system, called the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), in fiscal year 2002. The first cooperative agreements were established

with six state health departments in September 2002, including: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina and Virginia. Funding for additional states was made available in fiscal year 2003 and another seven states implemented NVDRS (Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin). Further funding became available in 2004, and California, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Utah began data collection in 2005.

Vision
Assist in the prevention of violent deaths in the U.S. through the provision of systematically and routinely collected, accurate, timely, and comprehensive data for prevention program development.

Goals

1. Collect and analyze timely, high-quality data for monitoring the magnitude and characteristics of violent deaths at the national, state, and local levels.

2. Ensure that violent death data are routinely and expeditiously disseminated to public health officials, law enforcement officials, policy makers and the public, in accordance with the CDC data re-release plan.

3. Track and facilitate the use of NVDRS data for researching, developing, implementing and evaluating strategies, programs and policies designed to prevent violent deaths and injuries at the national, state and local levels.

4. Build and strengthen partnerships with organizations and communities at the national, state, and local levels to ensure that data collected are used to prevent violent deaths and injuries.

5. Identify creative strategies for expanding and sustaining NVDRS in all 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC) and U.S. territories.

NVDRS Methodology
NVDRS is a population based active surveillance system that provides a census of violent deaths that occur among both residents and nonresidents of funded U.S. states. There is no sampling involved and thus all violent deaths are included. The system defines a death due to violence as "a death resulting from the intentional use of physical force or power against oneself, another person, or against a group or community," which is the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of violence. The case definition includes suicides, homicides, deaths from legal intervention (a subtype of homicide), deaths from undetermined intent, and unintentional firearm fatalities. Deaths of undetermined intent are included because this category includes deaths with some evidence of intent, but without enough to definitively classify the death as purposeful. Unintentional firearm injury deaths, otherwise known as accidental, are included because the category is likely to include some deaths that are in fact intentional or of undetermined intent. Legal executions, which are considered part of deaths

2

from legal intervention, are excluded from NVDRS as they are beyond the scope of public health. Deaths due to acts of war are also excluded. The system is coordinated and funded at the federal level and depends on separate data collection efforts in each funded state managed by the state health departments.

Unlike most public health surveillance systems that are victim-based, the NVDRS is incident-based and reports all victims and alleged perpetrators (suspects) associated with a given incident in one record. Decisions about whether two or more deaths belong to the same incident are determined by the timing of the injuries, rather than the timing of the deaths, and are based on a 24 hour rule and source documents indicating a clear link between the deaths.

Examples of a violent death incident are:
- One isolated violent death
- Two or more homicides, including legal interventions, when the deaths involve at least one person who is a suspect or victim in the first death and a suspect or victim in the second death and the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart
- Two or more suicides or undetermined manner deaths, when there is some evidence that the second or subsequent death was planned to coincide with or follow the preceding death, and the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart

Each incident record includes information about victims, suspects, their relationships, and any weapon(s) involved in the incident. To fully characterize the incidents, states collect information about each incident from numerous data sources.

The primary sources:
- Death Certificates (DC)
- Coroner/Medical examiner (CME) records
- Police Records (PR)
- Data abstractor input

Secondary or optional sources:
- Child Fatality Review Team data (CFR)
- Crime Lab Data
- Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)
- Hospital data
- Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) trace information on firearms

Data collection is done by either abstraction from the records maintained by the primary sources at their offices or by transfer of data from the primary sources to the health department's NVDRS office. Data may be manually entered into the software or electronically imported. Data collection is staged so that basic demographic information is available for early analyses and more detailed information about potential causal factors can be analyzed later. Death certificates often provide the earliest information in most states, but other states may identify incidents through the coroner/medical examiner or law enforcement offices. Regardless of the source of an identified incident, information is typically available

to the health department and entered into the system within six months. Police and CME data are expected to be available within 18 months of the occurrence of the death.

The NVDRS database contains about 700 data elements. For deceased persons (i.e., deceased victims and suspects), NVDRS collects demographic data, as well as information on other personal characteristics such as marital and pregnancy status. It also collects data on the injury event (e.g., date, time, and place of injury), the occurrence of the death (e.g., time, place and cause of death), as well as other related factors such as toxicology findings. NVDRS makes a unique contribution in that it captures information on circumstances for suicide and undetermined deaths, homicides and unintentional firearm injury. The circumstances on suicide and undetermined death relate to mental health history and status, whether the person disclosed intent to die by suicide and precipitating factors. For homicide, circumstance information is captured on felony-related and non-felony related circumstances. Circumstance variables for unintentional firearm deaths are related to the context and specific use of the firearms. Details are collected on relationships between victims and suspects, as well as whether there was a history of abuse or whether the suspect was a caregiver of the victim. The system also collects data on mechanisms leading to injury and specifically collects more information on firearms and poisonings, such as the type of firearm or substance involved. The data are sorted by source document so the source of each entry can be determined.

The data are stored in a secure database. Personally identifying variables are not forwarded to the national database. A list of these personally identifying variables, which include data such as names, social security numbers, street addresses of injury and residence, full birth date, and source document record numbers, is available from CDC on request. The software used to enter and transmit the data is described in a separate NVDRS Software Manual. Deaths occurring in 2003 constitute the first year of data for NVDRS.

Over time, additional data sources that are particularly useful for specific kinds of death may be added to the system. In the first year of NVDRS, for example, some of the funded state health departments tested the availability and utility of data from child fatality review teams, using a module specially designed to take advantage of the detailed information available from that source. Other modules may be developed in the future.

Coding guidelines

Coding guidelines and support are provided in various ways. Coding training is required for new states joining NVDRS and a coding video is provided for self-study at the state level. Ongoing coding support is provided through an email helpdesk, monthly conference calls with all states, and regular conference calls with individual states. A coding manual is also available and several software features enhance coding reliability, including inbuilt validation rules and a hover-over help feature.

Details about procedures and coding can be found in the NVDRS Coding Manual available on the NCIPC website, www.cdc.gov/ncipc/profiles/nvdrs/publications.htm.

Definitions

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed these case definitions for NVDRS. States should collect information about all cases that meet these definitions. They may also, however, develop their own, different state definitions. If their definitions are broader than those shown here, states may also enter cases that meet only their case definitions into their database. Such cases should be identified as "not an NVDRS case" in the Case Status field. Reports generated by CDC will include only those cases that meet the CDC definitions. States should cite which definition they are using, state or federal, when they cite their own data.

I. Violent Death

A. Conceptual definition

A death that results from the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or a group or community. The person using the force or power need only have intended to use force or power; they need not have intended to produce the consequence that actually occurred. "Physical force" should be interpreted broadly to include the use of poisons or drugs. The word "power" includes acts of neglect or omission by one person who has control over another.

In addition, NVDRS captures unintentional firearm deaths. Such deaths are defined in Section IV.D, below.

B. Operational definition to be used in case ascertainment

1   The underlying cause of death must be coded on the death certificate as one of the causes listed on Table 1, and
2   The death of a fetus prior to birth that is caused by violence is not included in the case definition.

II. Resident and Occurrent Violent Deaths

A. U.S. resident violent death. The decedent was an official resident of the United States, including its territories, or a resident of a Native American reservation at the time of injury, according to the death certificate.

B. State resident violent death. The decedent was an official resident of the state (or territory) including those portions of a Native American reservation within the state at the time of injury, according to the death certificate.

C. U.S. occurrent violent death. The initial injury must have occurred within the United States, including its territories, or on a Native American reservation.

D. State occurrent violent death. The initial injury must have occurred within the state or on those portions of the Native American reservations within the state.

Note: The collection of all resident violent deaths is essential for calculating population-based rates. The collection of all occurrent fatal injuries is essential for designing and evaluating prevention efforts focused on specific communities. Usually the state of residence and state of occurrence of a fatal injury will be the same, but every state will have some exceptions. States are expected to collect violent deaths among their residents, wherever they occur, and fatal violent injuries occurring within their borders irrespective of residence. If the states of residence and injury occurrence are both NVDRS states, the state of injury occurrence is responsible for collecting the information.

III. Preliminary Versus Confirmed Violent Death

A. Preliminary violent death

1. The underlying cause of death has not yet been officially coded using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10); and

2. Review of the uncoded death certificate or official police or coroner/ medical examiner (CME) records indicate that the death is likely to be ultimately coded as one of the ICD codes included in the case definition above.

B. Confirmed violent death

The underlying cause of death has been officially coded using ICD-10 as one of the codes included in the case definition above.

IV. NVDRS Incident Death Types (Abstractor Assigned Manner of Death)

For public health purposes, violent deaths are assigned to types according to the ICD code assigned to the underlying cause of death indicated on the death certificate by the CME. However, CMEs may not use the same definitions in all states. Therefore, NVDRS will also try to achieve some standardization of death type through these definitions. Some of the NVDRS incident types are not included as options on a standard death certificate. The actual death certificate manner is captured in the death certificate variables, however, the NVDRS definition may be slightly different (e.g., a person dying after being shot by a police officer in the line of duty may be called a 'homicide' on the death certificate but will be called a 'legal intervention' death in NVDRS). Similarly, a self-inflicted firearm death ruled 'accidental' on a death certificate will be included as an 'unintentional firearm – self inflicted' death in NVDRS. NVDRS sites should use these definitions to identify preliminary cases.

A. <u>Suicide</u>

A death resulting from the intentional use of force against oneself. A preponderance of evidence should indicate that the use of force was intentional.

Specific scenarios that should be classified as suicide:
- A person engaged in a suicidal act, then changed his mind, but still died as a result of

6

the act
- A person intended only to injure rather than kill himself (e.g., a man shot himself in the leg with intent to injure but severed the femoral artery and died)
- Assisted suicide involving passive assistance to the decedent (e.g., supplying only means or information needed to complete the act)
- Intentional, self-inflicted deaths committed while under the influence of a mind-altering drug taken voluntarily
- Intentional, self-inflicted deaths committed while under the influence of a mental illness

Specific scenarios that should not be classified as suicide: (The preferred NVDRS category is shown in parentheses.)
- The physical consequences of chronic substance abuse, including alcohol or drugs (natural death)
- Acute substance abuse including alcohol or drugs with less than a preponderance of evidence of intent to use the substance(s) against oneself (undetermined or unintentional injury death)
- Death as a result of autoerotic behavior, e.g., self-strangulation during sexual activity (unintentional injury death)

B. Homicide

Homicide is defined as a death resulting from the intentional use of force or power, threatened or actual, against another person, group, or community. A preponderance of evidence must indicate that the use of force was intentional. Such deaths resulting from legal intervention are included in a separate category below. Two special scenarios the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) regards as homicides are included in the NVDRS definition: (1) arson with no intent to injure a person, and (2) a stabbing with intent unspecified.

Specific scenarios that should be classified as homicide:
- Deaths when the suspect intended to only injure rather than kill the victim
- Deaths resulting from heart attacks induced when someone uses force or power against the decedent
- A death resulting from a weapon that discharges unintentionally while being used to control or frighten the victim — Deaths that result when a person kills an attacker in self-defense
- Deaths labeled "justifiable homicides" where the person committing the homicide was not a police officer
- Deaths that result from a variation of Russian roulette where one person aims a partially loaded gun at another person and pulls the trigger knowing that there was at least some chance that the gun would fire
- Death attributed to "child abuse" without an intent being specified
- Death of a child after birth that results from a direct injury due to violence sustained prior to birth

- Death that results from an intentional act of neglect or omission by one person against another

Specific scenarios that should not be classified as homicide: (The preferred NVDRS category is shown in parentheses.)
- "Vehicular homicide" without a preponderance of evidence of intent to use force against another (unintentional injury)
- Hunting accident with a gun (unintentional firearm injury)
- Accidental deaths at shooting ranges (unintentional firearm injury)
- A youth kills someone by playing with a gun he believes is unloaded (unintentional firearm injury)
- Deaths that take place in combat in declared or undeclared wars (operation of war)
- Death of a child after birth that results indirectly from violence sustained by its mother before its birth, e.g., a death from prematurity following premature labor brought on by violence (coded as "condition originating in the perinatal period")
- Accidental poisoning deaths due to illegal or prescription drug overdose, even when the person who provided those drugs was charged with homicide (unintentional deaths not involving firearms are outside the scope of NVDRS; a death of this type might be within the scope of "undetermined manner of death," below, if it is impossible to determine whether the death was intentional or unintentional)

C. Undetermined manner of death

A death resulting from the use of force or power against oneself or another person for which the evidence indicating one manner of death is no more compelling than the evidence indicating another manner of death.

Specific scenarios that should be classified as undetermined manner of death:
- Coroner or medical examiner ruling that states: "accident or suicide," "accident or homicide," "undetermined," "open verdict," or "jumped or fell"
- Self-inflicted injuries when the records give no evidence or opinions in favor of either unintentional or intentional injury

D. Unintentional firearm injury death

A death resulting from a penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile when there was a preponderance of evidence that the shooting was not intentionally directed at the victim.

Specific scenarios that should be classified as unintentional firearm deaths:
- Celebratory firing that was not intended to frighten, control, or harm anyone
- A person shoots himself when using a gun to frighten, control, or harm another person
- A child less than the age of 6 shoots himself or another person
- A soldier who is shot during field exercises in peacetime
- A person mistakenly thinks a gun is unloaded and shoots himself or another person while fooling around with it

- A child who dies after birth from an unintentional firearm injury that is sustained prior to birth, i.e., in utero

Specific scenarios that should not be classified as unintentional firearm deaths: (The preferred NVDRS category is shown in parentheses.)
- A person unintentionally shoots someone while defending himself against an aggressor (homicide)
- A person unintentionally shoots another person while using a gun to commit a crime (homicide)
- Firearm injuries caused by unintentionally striking a person with the firearm, e.g., by dropping it on someone's head, rather than with a projectile fired from the firearm (potential homicide or non-NVDRS accident)
- Unintentional injuries from non-powder guns such as BB, pellet, and other compressed air or gas-powered guns (potential homicide or suicide)

E. Legal intervention death

A death when the decedent was killed by a police officer or other peace officer (persons with specified legal authority to use deadly force), including military police, acting in the line of duty.

Specific scenarios that should be classified as legal interventions:
- "Justifiable" and "criminal" homicides meeting the above definition

Specific scenarios that should not be included in the legal intervention category in NVDRS:
- Legal executions

F. Terrorism-related death

Terrorism deaths are homicides or suicides that result from events that are labeled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as acts of terrorism. Terrorism is a mechanism of death rather than a manner of death. The manner of such death is either homicide or suicide.

V. Violent Death Incident

Unlike most public health surveillance systems that are victim-based, the NVDRS is incident-based and reports all victims and suspects associated with a given incident in one record. A violent death incident can be made up of any of the following:

1. One isolated violent death
2. Two or more homicides, including legal interventions, when:
   a. the deaths involve at least one person who is a suspect or victim in the first death and a suspect or victim in the second death, and
   b. the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart
3. Two or more suicides or undetermined manner deaths, when:

a. there is some evidence that the second or subsequent death was planned to coincide with or follow the preceding death, and

b. the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart

4. One or more homicides or unintentional firearm deaths combined with one or more suicides when:

a. the suspect in the first death is the person who commits suicide, and

b. the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart

5. Two or more unintentional firearm deaths when:

a. the same firearm inflicts two or more fatal injuries, and

b. the fatal injuries are inflicted by one shot or burst of shots

Examples of single incidents that involve more than one death:

- Homicides: A member of Gang A kills a member of Gang B, and Gang B reciprocates, all during a street brawl. (The members of Gang A are suspects in the first killing, and one of them becomes the victim in the second.)
- Homicides: A man kills his family and then drives to work to kill his supervisor. (The suspect in the first homicide is also the suspect in the second homicide.)
- Homicide and legal intervention: Police kill a suspect as he flees the scene of a homicide. (The first suspect is the victim in the second death.)
- Suicides: An elderly couple voluntarily commit suicide together. (The deaths were planned to coincide.) ~ Homicide-suicide: A man kills his wife at home and then kills himself 12 hours later when pulled over by the police.
- Unintentional firearm-suicide: A boy unintentionally kills his father while hunting and shoots himself within 24 hours out of guilt.

Examples of separate incidents:

- Homicides: A sniper kills a person and two days later returns to the same location and kills another person (more than 24 hours apart).
- Suicides: Two teenagers agree to commit suicide on the same day. One kills himself a week after the first victim dies (more than 24 hours apart).
- Homicide-suicide: A woman learns that her son has murdered her husband. She kills herself from grief. (The suspect in the first death is not the person who commits suicide.)

Note: Decisions about whether two or more deaths belong to the same incident should be based on the timing of the injuries, rather than the timing of the deaths and the establishment of a clear link between victims.

VI. Resident and Occurrent Violent Death Incidents

A. Resident incident. The majority of the deaths must be resident violent deaths. If no jurisdiction accounts for the majority of victims, the incident would be a resident incident for the jurisdiction of residence of the first victim.

B. Occurrent incident. The majority of fatal injuries must be occurrent fatal injuries. If no jurisdiction accounts for the majority of fatal injuries, the incident would be an occurrent incident for the place of injury of the first victim.

Note: The responsibility for abstracting a violent death falls on the state where the injury occurred irrespective of where the victim was a resident or died. NVDRS states should cooperate whenever possible by sending records to the state with responsibility for abstraction when incidents cross state lines. However, NVDRS states should also try to abstract the complete incident if one of their own residents dies violently in a state that is not currently part of NVDRS.

VII. Data Year

 A. Year of a violent death.

 The year of death is the calendar year in which the victim died. So, for example, if a victim was injured at the end of December 2002, but died in early January 2003, the death would be reported in the 2003 data year. Although the NVDRS software allows for specific month or date of death to be entered as "Unknown," the year of death must be filled in. In the case of a true unknown year of death (as in skeletal remains with unknown year of death, or an unattended death that may have occurred either shortly before or shortly after January 1), enter the year in which the body was found as the year of death.

B. Year of a violent death for multiple death incidents.

The year of a violent death incident is the first year in which any of the victims in the incident died. For example, the only exception to this rule occurs when any of the deaths occurred in a year prior to 2003, the first year of NVDRS. In that case, place the incident in the first year of death after 2002. In other words, incidents with deaths in 2002 and 2003 should be placed in 2003. Incidents with deaths in 2002 and 2004 should be placed in 2004. Incident with deaths in 2003 and 2004 should be placed in 2003.

VIII. Violent Death Rate per Year

The violent death rate per year is the number of resident violent deaths recorded during the calendar year divided by the resident population of the jurisdiction, as defined in official U.S. Census figures, and multiplied by 100,000 for a rate per 100,000 population. Preliminary rates include both preliminary and confirmed deaths. Confirmed rates include only confirmed deaths. Intercensal state population estimates may be used for intercensal year rates when official U.S. Census figures are not available. Whether U.S. Census or state estimates are used, the state should specify the source of the population estimate.

Table 1: ICD-10 External Causes of Death Codes for Manners of Death Meeting the NVDRS Case Definition

	ICD-10 Codes	
Manner of Death	**Death <1 year after the injury**	**Death >1 year after the injury**
Intentional self harm (suicide)	X60–X84	Y87.0
Assault (homicide)	X85–X99, Y00–Y09	Y87.1
Event of undetermined intent	Y10–Y34	Y87.2, Y89.9
Unintentional exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (firearms)	W32–W34	Y86 determined to be due to firearms
Legal intervention excluding executions, Y35.5	Y35.0–Y35.4 Y35.6–Y35.7	Y89.0
Terrorism	U01, U03	U02

End Notes

Use of the term "homicide" can be a point of confusion in a violent death reporting system. The term literally means the killing of one person by another, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Law enforcement and many CMEs adhere to this broader definition of homicide and therefore refer to unintentional car crash deaths as "vehicular homicides," and the unintentional death of a person that results from another's negligence as "negligent homicides." Examples of the latter category are unintentional shootings of one person by another (as in two 12-year-old boys playing with a gun they believe is unloaded) and negligent acts by a caregiver of a dependent person (as in a toddler who is left unattended in the bathtub briefly while its mother answers the phone). The ICD system, on the other hand, uses the term homicide in its narrower sense to indicate the intentional or assault-related killing of one person by another. The NVDRS also uses this narrower definition of homicide.

The disjuncture between the law enforcement and public health uses of the term homicide can lead to coding problems. The ICD system is the basis for coding underlying cause of death on the death certificate. However, the code is chosen based on the information supplied by the CME on the death certificate. So, for example, in the case of the 12-year-old boys playing with the gun they mistakenly believed was unloaded, the CME is likely to code the manner of death as "homicide" and supply only medical information in the text fields for underlying cause of death. The information regarding the unintentional nature of the shooting will be available only in the narrative report, not on the death certificate itself. The Vital Statistics coder will likely code the case in the homicide range, not the unintentional range, because the information that would place it in the unintentional range according to ICD protocols is not available on the death certificate. This confusion in terms is one reason that the NVDRS has chosen to include the abstractor-assigned "Type of Death" code in the reporting system. This code applies a uniform protocol to categorizing violence-related homicides, unintentional deaths, suicides, and deaths of unknown intent.

One useful piece of information when attempting to distinguish a violence-related homicide from a negligent homicide is to check how the case was reported on the Supplementary Homicide Report form. Violence-related homicides are reported as "1A – Murder/non-negligent manslaughter" offenses, while unintentional homicides (e.g., "accidental" shooting while hunting, children playing with a gun) are coded as "1B – Negligent manslaughter" offenses. See: Barber C, Hochstadt J, Hemenway D, Azrael D. Underestimates of unintentional firearm fatalities: Comparing Supplementary Homicide Report data with the National Vital Statistics System. Injury Prevention 2002;8:252–6.

Entering a Case/Data Structure

An incident involving one or more violent deaths is the unit of surveillance in NVDRS. To understand how all the variables fit together in one incident, it may be helpful to think of them in a hierarchy with four levels:

- The first, or incident level, is information about the incident to be described, such as how many people were involved and a narrative of the event.
- The second, or component level, divides the incident into its components: the documents, people, relationships, and weapons involved.
- The third, or data-source level, divides each component into the sources contributing to it (e.g., information about a person from the death certificate, from the police, from the CME).
- The fourth, or additional-element level, divides information from a given source into logical subsets on separate screens when all the elements cannot fit on one screen.

In outline form, this hierarchy looks like the following:

I. Incident
A. Incident summary (Site ID, case status, number of persons/documents/weapons and incident narratives.
B. Documents used
C. Person(s), (victims, suspects, or both) involved
       1. Multi-sourced identity or demographic
       2. Death certificate (DC)
          a. Main elements
          b. All listed causes of death ("multiple causes/conditions")
       3. Coroner/Medical Examiner (CME)
          a. Main elements
          b. Circumstances
       4. Police Reports (PR)
          a. Main elements
          b. Circumstances
       5. Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)
       6. Hospital Information (HOSP)
       7. Child Fatality Review (CFR)
          a. Main elements
          b. Household and Committee Information
          c. Circumstances
       8. Abstractor-completed (death type – manner)
D. Victim-suspect relationships
       1. Coroner/Medical Examiner
       2. Police
       3. Supplementary Homicide Report

E. Weapon(s) involved
  1. Abstractor (weapon types)
  2. Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives (ATF) trace information
  3. Coroner/Medical Examiner
  4. Police
  5. Crime lab
F. Person-weapon relationships
  1. ATF-Firearm trace information
  2. Coroner/Medical Examiner
  3. Police
  4. Supplementary Homicide Report

Note: Not every part of the outline can be completed for every incident. If the incident is an isolated suicide, there will be no victim-suspect relationship. If one of the persons involved is a suspect who did not die in the incident, there will be no death certificate information for that person. If the weapon was not a firearm, there can be no information from ATF, and there will be no crime lab information. The structure is designed to handle all types of violent deaths. It allows the use of data from the four primary data sources (death certificate, police, CME, and crime lab) and three additional ones (hospitals, supplementary homicide reports, and child fatality review teams), and provides places for input from the abstractor.

Variable or Data Element Priority

Given all the data entry fields available to handle various scenarios, and that there is a place to put each data item from each data source, the number of data entry locations is large, approximately 700. Not all the variables are required. For instance, data collection from Child Fatality Reviews (CFR) is optional (unless a state is being funded to pilot test the CFR module). Collecting tracking information about the source documents is also optional.

Each data element falls into one of three priorities: Early Required (ER), Late Required (LR), or Optional (O). These are sometimes referred to as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd priority, respectively. All states should complete the required variables. Early required variables are primarily from the death certificate and should be completed within six months of the date of death. Late required variables are primarily from the other sources and should be completed within eighteen months of the date of death. Optional variables can be completed at any point prior to the close of the data year. The priority for each data element is shown in the body of the Coding Manual. The priority of an element is reflected in the color used for the variable label in the data entry screens. Note that a given variable may have different priorities depending on the source from which it is derived. For example, race is an early required (first priority) variable obtained from the death certificate, but late required (second priority) when obtained from other data sources, which tend to be available later than the death certificate.

The Data Source Concept

One strength of NVDRS is its use of multiple, complementary data sources. Given that data would be obtained from multiple sources, each with its own documents, and that data might

be entered from one source about an incident before the information is available from a second source, NVDRS was designed to keep the data sorted by source. The idea is that NVDRS staff can capture the information available in a given location for a set of incidents and move on to another office, where the information available there is added to those incidents. This process can be repeated until the incidents are complete.

The table below shows the sources from which data on different topics are to be recorded.

Data Topic	DC	CME	PR	SHR	CFR	LAB	ATF	USER
Case status								x
Number of persons and weapons								x
Incident narrative		x	x		x			
Document tracking								x
Person type (victim/suspect)	x	x	x	x				
Name, address	x	x	x					
Age/sex/race/ethnicity	x	x	x	x				
When and where (injury/death)	x	x	x					
Cause of death ICD code(s)	x							
Manner of death	x	x			x			x
Additional person descriptors	x	x	x		x			
Alcohol and drug tests		x						
Wounds		x	x					
Associated circumstances		x	x	x	x			
Victim-suspect relationship		x	x	x				
History of victim abuse		x	x		x			
Suspect was victim caretaker		x	x		x			
Weapon type								x
Firearm trace							x	
Firearm descriptors		x	x			x		
Poison details		x	x					
Weapon used by/on person		x	x	x				
Person purchasing firearm			x				x	

DC=Death Certificate; CME=Coroner/Medical Examiner; PR=Police Report; SHR=Supplementary Homicide Report; CFR=Child Fatality Review; Lab=Crime Lab; ATF=Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

The hospital source was left out of the preceding table to save space. It only captures whether inpatient or Emergency Department (ED) care occurred and what International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes were assigned. Tabs in the application mark the places where data from each source document can be entered.

In addition to allowing independent entry of each source, this approach allows for later review of what each source contributed and for identifying missing sources. It increases the validity of comparisons between years and states by allowing comparisons of data from the same sources. It also allows the generation of reports back to the sources showing exactly what their records contained. Eventually, once data source documents are standardized nationally, it can also facilitate direct importation of data.

Primacy Among Data Sources

Data sources may not always agree about every fact of a given incident. A way to identify what is likely the best available information among different sources is needed. Therefore, the data sources have been ranked in terms of their likely accuracy for each data element. The term used for the ranking is "primacy." The source with 1st primacy is considered most reliable for a given variable and will be the source of choice. Lower primacy sources are the most reliable after 1st primacy and can be used when a higher-primacy source is not available. For example, sex of the victim is taken first from the death certificate, second from the CME report, and finally from police records.

States will retain all the data and can determine their own primacy in their state-specific analysis files. States may even choose to use different primacy rankings for different parts of the state or different time periods. However, for nationwide comparisons, the CDC will use the primacy ranking built into the software. The primacy of each source for each variable to which it applies is shown in the "Primacy" column of the coding manual's variable section.

When different sources have complete but discordant data, the simplest approach is to use primacy. This is probably adequate for surveillance purposes. For research purposes, however, states may elect to conduct a case-by-case review to identify the preferred source for each discordant field.

Auto Filling Across Data Sources

Because much of the information collected will be the same in multiple data sources for one incident, the software allows the users to automatically fill blank fields across sources for a given data element. To avoid using automatically-filled data when the actual data are missing for a given source, "auto filled" data has to be confirmed or accepted by the data-entry person. Auto filled data can also be overwritten by the actual data when the two sources differ.

Additional Features

Data are coded whenever possible to avoid problems with variant spellings. A number of

18

range and logic edits exist that can be applied to the case upon completion. Users can generate a number of reports about the data to search for specific incidents or people or to get a preliminary look at the aggregate data.

Unknown and Inapplicable Information

Throughout the manual a standard approach is used to code 'Unknown'. For numerical fields, the numbers '9', '99', '999', etc. are mostly used to indicate 'Unknown'. Similarly, the numbers '8', '88', '888', etc. are usually used for 'Not applicable'. It is suggested that 'Unk' be entered for 'Unknown' in any relevant text field.

Steps in Starting an Incident

Step 1: Decide what constitutes an "incident."

See the definition of an incident in the definitions section of this coding manual. This is mostly a process of deciding whether deaths that are connected in some way belong in the same incident or different ones.

Step 2: Open a new incident in the software. (Refer to the Software Manual for instructions.)

Step 3: Decide how many individuals should be included in the incident and enter that number on the first screen.

The software initially asks how many people are to be covered in the incident. People in the incident may be fatally injured victims, suspects in their deaths, or people who are both victims and suspects. Identifying the victims in the incident is not difficult once you have determined how to define the incident. Identifying how many suspects to include is more difficult. There are no suspects for isolated suicides and self-inflicted unintentional firearm deaths. For homicides, include as suspects people who are listed by the police or the CME as suspects. For unintentional firearm deaths that are not self-inflicted, include the person who fired the weapon as a suspect and anyone else listed by the police as a suspect. A person does not have to be arrested or identified to be listed as a suspect. As long as the number of persons involved in the death is known, (e.g., police report that the victim was stabbed by two men), list each as a suspect, even if nothing further is known about him. See the Person Type variable on the Identity panel in the coding manual for further details and examples.

Step 4: Decide how many weapons to include in the incident and enter that number.

The concept of a weapon in NVDRS combines the concepts of objects used to injure and actions that lead to injury. Weapons can therefore range from instruments commonly thought of as weapons, such as a gun or bayonet, to actions such as setting fires, pushing someone over a cliff, or shaking (as in shaken baby syndrome). Additional descriptive data elements exist only for firearms and poisons.

When there are multiple weapons in an incident and if the fatal weapon can be determined, only enter the weapon that caused the fatal injury. If the weapon that caused the fatal injury

can not be determined, in the case of multiple weapons, then enter all of the weapons.

Because details are collected only about firearms and poisons, enter each one involved in the incident as a separate weapon. For all other weapon types involved in a violent death, list the weapon only once per incident. For example, if multiple sharp objects or knives are used to kill one or more persons in an incident, enter only one weapon to represent all these sharp objects. If multiple knives and multiple blunt objects are used, one "sharp instrument" and one "blunt instrument" weapon should be entered.

If a gun is not recovered, but the victim died of a gunshot wound, code the number of weapons as "1". Similarly, if a knife is not recovered, but the victim died from wounds inflicted by a sharp object, code the number of weapons as 1. Guns on the scene that were not used to shoot the victim (e.g., a gun on the person of the victim), are not counted as weapons in the incident. Similarly, poisons or drugs on the scene that were not ingested in a drug overdose are not counted.

Step 5: Determine the number of documents available for the incident and enter that number.

Note: The number of, and information about documents, does not have to be entered to open a case. If states choose to use these fields as logbooks or ways to track the completion of a case, the following information may prove helpful:

A document was conceived as a piece of paper or a computerized record that contains information that is used to complete an incident. A document referenced within another document would usually not be counted as a separate document. The minimum expected number of documents per incident is three: a death certificate, a police report, and a CME report. Two deaths in one incident would have a minimum of five documents: two death certificates, two CME reports, and a police report (this is assuming that the police described both deaths in the incident in one report).

States can count multiple reports contained within a CME or police file as part of one document. Such files often contain autopsy reports, toxicology reports, gun traces, and the like. States can also record each of these documents separately, at their discretion.

Once these steps are completed, the software will set up the appropriate number of blank screens so that the incident can be captured. The user can then complete the case, one source document at a time. The next section of the coding manual provides details about the data elements to be completed.

Reabstraction Guidelines

Reabstraction of cases is probably the most important quality control measure for users of the NVDRS software. It is far superior to reviewing completed incidents without access to the original source documents. The primary purpose of reabstraction is to identify errors in the coding of key data elements in a timely way. A secondary purpose is to identify data fields that have low reliability, i.e., they are not completed in the same way by trained independent observers in a significant percentage of incidents, perhaps because of their inherent subjectivity.

We suggest the following reabstraction guidelines:

1. Reabstraction should be done by the person who is most skilled in coding. This need not always be the supervisor. It should not be done by the same person who did the original coding.
2. The reabstractor should have access to all the original records used by the original abstractor.
3. The reabstractor should not have access to the original abstractor's paper or electronic abstraction when he/she reabstracts the incident. Preferably, to reduce the chances that he/she will be biased by the other person's interpretation, he/she will not have read the original abstraction before doing the reabstraction.
4. The reabstractor should reabstract ten percent of incidents completed in the previous quarter or previous month. By completed incidents, we mean incidents that have had data entered from the death certificate, police report, and CME record.
5. Reabstractors should select the incident numbers of the incidents they want to reabstract along with the necessary identifiers before going into the field. We suggest using the Reports/Search by/Incident ID report in the application to create a list of incident IDs from which to select. Eliminate from the list those incidents that have more than two people listed in the report because it will not be possible to determine which person in the original abstraction was intended to correspond to which person in the reabstraction otherwise. Such matching can be done with only one person in the incident or with two people, one victim and one suspect.
6. Initially, it is suggested to select every ninth completed record to have a few backup incident numbers in case some original records are temporarily unavailable. Over time, experience will suggest the sampling fraction that will result in successful completion of ten percent.
7. Reabstraction should start soon after the end of the first quarter of data collection and be done on an ongoing basis so that feedback to abstractors is timely.
8. Reabstractors should open a new incident for every reabstraction. The incident should be put in the 2002 database so that it never becomes an unwanted duplicate in the current year's file.
9. Note also that you should not select incidents to reabstract that have not been checked in from a laptop because their incident number may change when they are checked in.
10. Reabstractions will be sent to the CDC along with all other incidents in the routine way. CDC will link the originals with their reabstractions and calculate concordance using kappa statistics for all coded fields that have been completed by either abstractor.
11. State supervisor/reabstractors will want to compare their results with the original abstractions themselves manually by printing an incident or by setting up queries to do record comparisons for specified pairs of incidents. Any discrepancies noted should be reconciled through discussion with the original abstractor.
12. It is important to distinguish between the two possible sources of error: true coder disagreement and data entry error. Retraining or clarification of coding instructions may help with coder disagreement, while changes in question format may help with data entry error.

Data Elements Key

The next sections provide detailed information for each data element captured by NVDRS. The sections are organized by screens as they appear in the NVDRS software application. Within each section, the data elements are arranged by location on the screen. Each data element or group of related data elements begins on a new page and follows the format below:

Variable Label: Variable Name
Data Sources: (List of all sources for this variable)

NVDRS Name	Definition
Variable Name	Short definition of the variable

Response Options: Lists all valid response options

Uses
Discusses the uses of the data element or group of data elements.

Discussion
Provides guidance on how to code the data element or group of data elements.

Case Examples
Provides examples of how to code the data element. (May not always be present.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Variable Name	Variable Label	Table in which data are stored	Type of field	Length of field	Priority of the variable	Hierarchy of reliability of the source for variable

Table Options:
Person, Weapon, etc.

Type of Field:
Number, Text, Checkbox

Priority Options:
ER – Early Required
LR – Late Required
O – Optional

Primacy:
ATF – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
CFR – Child Fatality Review
CME – Coroner/Medical Examiner
DC – Death Certificate
ED – Hospital Emergency Depts
LAB – Crime Lab
PR – Police Report
SHR – Supplementary Homicide Report
SYS - System

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC	CME	PR
DC_SEX	MP_SEX	PP_SEX

SAS Variable Names:
Variables converted to SAS files are identified by a variable prefix indicating source document and a variable name. See primacy abbreviations above.

Section 1

Incident Variables

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Site ID	SiteID	1-3
Incident ID	IncID	1-3
Case Status	CaseStat	1-5
Number of source documents in incident	NumSrDocs	1-6
Number of persons in incident	NumPersons	1-7
Number of weapons in incident	NumWeapons	1-9
Number of victim-suspect relationship records in incident	NumVSRels	1-11
Number of person-weapon relationship records in incident	NumPWRels	1-12
Date supervisor checked incident	DtSuper	1-13
Date supervisor rechecked incident	DtReSuper	1-13
Supervisor note field	SuperTxt	1-14
Number of nonfatally shot persons in incident	NumInjure	1-15
Narrative of the incident	IncNarr	1-16
Witness(es) to fatal incident	Witness	1-21
Child witness(es) to fatal accident	ChldWit	1-22
CFR additional information	CFRTxt	1-23
Reabstraction from data year	ReabstractYr	1-24
Reabstraction of incident number	ReabstractInc	1-24

Site ID: SiteID
Incident ID: IncID

Data Sources: System

NVDRS Name	Definition
SiteID	System assigned identifier for the reporting state/territory
IncID	System assigned sequential identifier for the incident

Response Options:

SiteID

1	Alabama	37	North Carolina
2	Alaska	38	North Dakota
4	Arizona	39	Ohio
5	Arkansas	40	Oklahoma
6	California	41	Oregon
8	Colorado	42	Pennsylvania
9	Connecticut	43	Puerto Rico
10	Delaware	44	Rhode Island
11	District of Columbia	45	South Carolina
12	Florida	46	South Dakota
13	Georgia	47	Tennessee
15	Hawaii	48	Texas
16	Idaho	49	Utah
17	Illinois	50	Vermont
18	Indiana	51	Virginia
19	Iowa	53	Washington
20	Kansas	54	West Virginia
21	Kentucky	55	Wisconsin
22	Louisiana	56	Wyoming
23	Maine	60	American Samoa
24	Maryland	64	Federated States of Micronesia
25	Massachusetts	66	Guam
26	Michigan	68	Marshall Islands
27	Minnesota	69	Northern Mariana Islands
28	Mississippi	70	Palau
29	Missouri	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
30	Montana	78	Virgin Islands of the U.S.
31	Nebraska		
32	Nevada		
33	New Hampshire		
34	New Jersey		
35	New Mexico		
36	New York		

Incident

Uses
Used together, the Site ID and the Incident ID uniquely identify each incident in the database for a given data year. The Site ID and Incident ID are used to link data from tables in the relational database. The Site ID can be used to sort data by site for analysis.

Discussion
The Site ID indicates which state has abstracted the incident. This may not be the state of injury or the state of residence of any victim in the incident, as discussed in the Definitions section. The Site ID number is the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code assigned to the state or U.S. territory. The Incident ID is automatically assigned by the software and increases by one for each incident entered. There are no provisions for missing or unknown information for the Site ID or Incident ID data elements.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SiteID	Site ID	Incident	Number	2	ER	SYS
IncID	Incident ID	Incident	Text	9	ER	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YISITEID
YIINCID

Case Status: CaseStat

Data Sources: Abstractor

Name	Definition
CaseStat	Status of case

Response Options:

          0 Incident abstraction initiated
          1 Preliminary early required abstracted
          2 Near final early required completed
          3 Preliminary late required abstracted
          4 Near final late required completed
          5 Preliminary optional abstracted
          6 Near final optional completed
          7 Incident abstraction completed
          8 Incident closed to further edits
          9 Not an NVDRS case

Uses

This field is used by the abstractor and/or supervisor to monitor data collection progress and convey to CDC the status of a particular incident.

Discussion

When a new case is initiated, it will be given a case status of 1 (open) by default. This value should be changed as different stages of data entry are completed to mark progress. This variable is included in a standard quality control report that can be generated by NVDRS software to determine how many cases are in each status category. States or CDC may prefer to restrict the data to incidents of a particular case status before performing analyses. The case status variable will have no bearing on whether individual incidents are uploaded to CDC during routine uploads; all incidents will be uploaded.

Option 9, "Not an NVDRS case," is used for incidents that the state chooses to capture, but which do not meet NVDRS case definitions. These cases are excluded from CDC analysis.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
CaseStat	Case status	Incident	Number	1	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS

Incident

Number of source documents in incident: NumSrDocs

Data Sources: SYS

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumSrDocs	Number of Source Documents

Response Options
Number of documents

Uses
This variable defines the number of source documents in the incident.

Discussion
There must be a minimum of one document in each incident. The number of source documents is the total number of documents that provided information for the incident, including but not limited to:

- death certificates
- coroner/medical examiner reports
- police/law enforcement reports

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NumSrDocs	Number of source documents in incident	Incident	Number	4	ER	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YISRDOCS

Number of persons in incident: NumPersons

Data Sources: SYS

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumPersons	The number of persons in the incident. If there are no suspects, the number of persons in the incident is equal to the number of victims.

Response Options:
      Number of persons

Uses
This variable defines the number of persons in the incident.

Discussion
There must be a minimum of one person in each incident. People in the incident are only those who are fatally injured (victims) or suspects in their deaths. An individual may be both a suspect and a victim, as in the case of a husband who murders his wife and then kills himself. Identifying the victims in the incident is not difficult once you have determined how to define an incident (see Definitions section). Identifying how many suspects to include may be more difficult.

- There are no suspects for isolated suicides and self-inflicted unintentional firearm deaths.
- For homicides, suspects include people who are listed by the police or the CME as suspects.
- For unintentional firearm deaths that are not self-inflicted, include the person who fired the weapon as a suspect and anyone else listed by the police as a suspect.
- A person does not have to be arrested or identified to be listed as a suspect. As long as the number of persons involved in the death is known (e.g., police report that the victim was stabbed by two males), each should be listed as a suspect, even if nothing further is known about them.
- When the number of suspects in a homicide is not known, either because they are not named in the investigation or there are no witness statements that indicate any suspects, then consider the number of suspects to be zero. The number of persons in such incidents will be equal to the number of victims.

Examples
- No suspects: A homicide victim was found in the trunk of his burned out car.
- One suspect: A homicide victim was found in the trunk of his burned out car that his son was seen driving away in two hours prior.
- Two suspects: A homicide victim was found in the trunk of his burned out car. His son and the son's friend were seen loading a carpet into the trunk two hours prior.
- Unknown number of suspects: A homicide victim was found in the trunk of his burned out car. Neighbors reported seeing a conversion van stopped in front of his house a few hours earlier that appeared to have many people in it.

Incident

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NumPersons	Number of persons in incident	Incident	Number	4	ER	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YIPERSON

Number of weapons in incident: NumWeapons

Data Sources: SYS

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumWeapons	Number of weapons in incident

Response Options:
>   Number of weapons

Uses
This variable defines the number of weapons in the incident.

Discussion
There must be a minimum of one weapon in each incident. Weapons can range from instruments everyone would call a weapon, such as a gun or bayonet, to actions such as setting fires, pushing someone over a cliff, or shaking (as in shaken baby syndrome). Additional descriptive data elements exist only for firearms and poisons. The weapon type categories include:

- Firearms
- Nonpowder guns (e.g., BB guns)
- Sharp instruments
- Blunt instruments
- Poisoning
- Hanging/ strangulation/suffocation
- Personal weapons(e.g., fist or feet)
- Falls
- Explosives
- Drowning
- Fire/burns
- Shaking
- Motor vehicle
- Other transport vehicle
- Biological weapon
- Intentional neglect
- Other/Unknown

Because details are collected only about firearms and poisons, enter each firearm or poison involved in the incident as a separate weapon. For all other weapon types involved in a violent death, list the weapon only once per incident. When there are multiple weapons in the incident and if the fatal weapon can be determined, only enter the weapon that caused the fatal injury. If the weapon that caused the fatal injury cannot be determined, in the case of multiple weapons, then enter all of the weapons. For example, if multiple sharp objects or knives are used to kill one or more persons in an incident, enter only one weapon to

Incident

represent all these sharp objects. If multiple knives and blunt objects are used, one "sharp instrument" and one "blunt instrument" weapon record should be entered. Guns on the scene that are known to have not been used to shoot the victim, (e.g., a gun on the person of the victim), are not counted as weapons in the incident. Similarly, poisons or drugs on the scene that were not ingested in a overdose are not counted. Evidence that it was taken as an overdose would be indicated in a statement that the person took an overdose or the drug was responsible for the death.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NumWeapons	Number of weapons in incident	Incident	Number	4	ER	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YIWEAPNO

Number of victim-suspect relationship records in incident: NumVSRels

Data Sources: SYS

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumVSRels	Number of victim-suspect relationship records in incident

Response Options:
Number of victim-suspect relationships

Uses
This variable captures the number of victim-suspect relationships that exist in the incident and need to be defined.

Discussion

The number of victim-suspect relationships is automatically generated by the software and is based on the number of victims and the number of suspects loaded by the abstractor.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NunVSRels	Number of victim-suspect relationship records in incident	Incident	Number	4	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YIVSREL

Incident

Number of person-weapon relationship records in incident: NumPWRels

Data Sources: SYS

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumPWRels	Number of person-weapon relationship records in incident

Response Options:
      Number of person-weapon relationships

Uses

This variable captures the number of person-weapon relationship records in the incident that need to be defined.

Discussion

The number of person-weapon relationships is automatically generated by the software and is based on the number of persons and the number of weapons loaded by the abstractor.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NumPWRels	Number of person-weapon relationship records in incident	Incident	Number	4	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YIPWREL

Date supervisor checked incident: DtSuper
Date supervisor rechecked incident: DtReSuper

Data Sources: SYS/Supervisor

NVDRS Name	Definition
DtSuper	Date supervisor checked incident
DtReSuper	Date supervisor rechecked incident

Response Options:
        Date

Uses

Supervisors can use these fields to track whether they have checked the incident. Problems or questions noted in the supervisor's review can be placed in the supervisor note field. In Version 1 of the software, states marked reabstracted incidents in the 2002 database with the following text string in the supervisor field: "dup/siteID/yyyy/IncID". This information is needed for linking the reabstraction incident to the original incident for cases entered in Version 1 of the software.

From Version 2 of the software onwards, two data elements ('ReabstractYr' and 'ReabstractInc') were added to the 2002 data year panel to make the linking of reabstracted incidents to original incidents easier. Please see "Reabstraction from data year" variable uses and discussion for more information.

Discussion

These fields will not be used by every state. They may be coded "NA" if they are not used.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DtSuper	Date Supervisor checked incident	Incident	Text	10	LR	SYS
DtReSuper	Date supervisor re-checked incident	Incident	Text	10	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YISUPDT
YISUPDTR

Incident

Supervisor note field: SuperTxt

Data Sources: Supervisor

NVDRS Name	Definition
SuperTxt	Supervisor note field

Response Options:
    Notes to abstractor

Uses
Supervisors can use this field to track whether they have checked the incident, make notes about potential problems or inconsistencies, leave questions for abstractors or for any other incident review issue.

Discussion
This field will not be used by every state. It may be coded "NA" if it is not used.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DtSuper	Date Supervisor checked incident	Incident	Text	10	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Supervisor
YISUPTXT

Number of nonfatally shot persons in incident: NumInjure

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumInjure	Number of nonfatal gunshot wound victims associated with the incident

Response Options:
      Number of non-fatally shot victims
      0   None
      9999 Unknown

Uses
Can be used to assess the extent of multiple-victim incidents and the association of nonfatal injuries with fatal incidents. This variable appears in the PR and CME incident narrative panels only.

Discussion
Record the total number of victims who sustained a projectile wound from a firearm during the course of the incident and survived.
- Victims of pistol whipping should not be counted here.
- Enter "0" if there is no indication of a nonfatal shooting. Enter "9999" if the number of such persons is unknown.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NumInjure	Number of nonfatally shot persons in incident	Incident	Number	4	LR/LR	PR/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MIGSWNF	PIGSWNF

Narrative of the incident: IncNarr

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
IncNarr	Narrative of the Incident

Response Options: Free text field

Uses

There are a number of purposes for collecting a narrative account of the incident.
- To briefly summarize the incident (who, what, when, where, why).
- To facilitate data quality control checks on the coding of key variables.
- To provide the context for understanding the incident.
- To record information and additional detail that cannot be captured elsewhere.

Discussion

Incident narratives are written based on a single data source. Consequently, there is an incident narrative that summarizes the police findings, a narrative that describes the CME's findings, and one that records additional information from the Child Fatality Review Team (CFRT). The narratives based on these separate data sources will often vary in the level of detail they contain, and may even differ from each other on details of the incident.

In referring to persons in the narrative, use "Victim" or "V" to refer to the Victim, or "V1," "V2," etc., in incidents with multiple victims. Similarly, use "Suspect" or "S1," "S2," etc. Victim/Suspects may be designated as "V/S" or "B" (for "both").

At a minimum, the following should be included in all narratives:
- The number of victims, suspects, and victim/suspects described in the source document
- Who was injured by whom
- The relationship between victim and suspect if injury not self-inflicted
- Where the injury occurred (or the victim was found)—not a specific place or address, but a description such as "at home," "at work," or "on the street," such as listed in the "Type of location where injured" data element
- Additional detail on all precipitating circumstances coded in the data source tab
- Sex and age of person(s) involved
- Weapon(s) involved

The following should not be included in any narratives:
- Personally identifying information such as names of people, towns, streets, police departments, and hospitals
- Specific dates
- Abbreviations (with the exception of V, S, S/V, and B for the persons in the narrative)
- Incomplete sentences (as they are hard to understand)

If two data sources are found in one source (i.e. the PR includes a copy of the CME report) then the CME information should only be listed in the CME section even if it comes in the PR report. If multiple police records conflict about the narrative details, record what you believe to be in the most accurate narrative. Do the same for multiple CME records.

Examples:

Good Narratives

"V was a 20 year old male passenger in a taxi cab who was shot by the male cab driver, S, after an altercation over the amount of the cab fare. The two were not previously acquainted. The V had been drinking at a bar."

"Male victim was 45 years old and was found in his parked car in the driveway of his home with a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. No suicide note was found. His wife reports he was despondent over the loss of his job four months ago and had talked about suicide but never previously attempted. CME report does not document any mental health or substance abuse history."

"V is a 26 yo male with a history of depression. V was found by his sister and her boyfriend hanging from the stairwell in his home. The boyfriend cut V down and began CPR while V's sister called 911. V had an appointment with a doctor to discuss his depression the same day that he died. Rat poison was found in V's bedroom. No other information is known about the circumstances surrounding his death".

"58 year old white female V was found hanging by a bed sheet from the attic stairs of her residence. She has a history of treatment for depression and a prior suicide attempt by over medication. She had been released from the hospital following that attempt one week prior. She had become progressively more depressed since the death of her second husband a year earlier. She left a suicide note that contained her thoughts and regrets about her life".

Poor Narratives:

Too Much Identifiable Information: "Victim approached by 2 AMs IFO Store 24 on Fresno Blvd. at approximately 11:50 p.m. First AM dropped to his knees, took aim, and shot V in left leg. V raises hand to block shot. Second S shoots V in hand and chest. V crawls to pay phone. EMS responds. V to Bruckner Hospital; ICU three days; life support withdrawn 3/12/03." Instead, this could be worded as follows: "V was approached and shot on the street by two males. EMS responded. No information about precipitating circumstance or victim-offender relationship was reported. V survived 3 days in the hospital before life support was withdrawn"

Too Little Information: "V with multiple GSW, homicide. Shooting was witnessed. V transported to the hospital where V expired." This narrative should also include, at

minimum, the number of suspects reported by witnesses, the age and sex of the victim, and information on the location where the injury occurred.

Providing Information on Circumstance Variables:
An important function of incident narratives is to provide confirmation and supporting information for circumstance variables that have been endorsed for the incident. The following examples include an incident narrative in the left column, and links between the relevant sections of the narrative text and the associated circumstance variables in the right column:

Homicide Incident:
V was a 24 year old male, shot by his cousin (S1), a 19 year old male, while his cousin was robbing him of his supply of marijuana. V was at home at the time. S also physically assaulted V's grandmother. V was a drug dealer with a criminal record. The gun that was used in the crime had been rented from another individual the day before for $100.00

> Precipitated by another crime/Nature of first other crime: robbery/First other crime in progress

> Drug involvement

Homicide Incident:
Victims are a 24 year old Hispanic male (V1) and a 23 year old Hispanic female(V2). Suspect is 31 year old Hispanic male (S). S was married to V2 and they had been separated for approximately 3 months. V2 had begun dating V1 during the separation. S called V2 earlier on the day of the incident and asked if he could come over to talk. V2 said no. Later that evening, S showed up at V2's home. Apparently, he noticed V1's, (V2's boyfriend) car in the driveway and began yelling for V1 to come out of his (S) home. After several minutes, V1 came outside. V1 and S began to argue and then V1 pulled out a knife and attempted to stab S. Suspect pulled out a gun and shot V1 in the chest. After he shot V1, S went into the house and shot V2. When police arrived S was in living room standing over V2.

> Intimate partner violence related

> Jealousy (lovers' triangle)

> Victim used weapon

Suicide Incident:

The V, a 53 year old white male, was found in the motel room he had been living in for the past month. The staff found him when they came to clean the room. His ex-wife revealed that <u>he told her he was going to kill himself three weeks ago</u> when he was <u>fired from his job</u> for being intoxicated while at work. Without <u>his job, he said he could not make his rent payment</u> and had nowhere to live. Ex-wife stated that V <u>attempted suicide last year</u> by overdosing on sleeping pills and had had <u>chronic problems with alcohol abuse</u>. The manner of death is suicide; cause of death severe brain injury due to gunshot wound to head.

| Disclosed intent to commit suicide |
| Job problem |
| Financial problems |
| History of suicide attempts |
| Alcohol problem |

Suicide Incident:

White female, aged 38 was found dead in her bedroom by her mother. Two bottles of medication were found on the nightstand along with a <u>note stating that because of her illness her quality of life had deteriorated and given the financial burden of ongoing treatment, things had become too much for her to bear</u>. She was last seen by a close friend the day before who stated that V spoke about a recent issue with her HMO who was not covering some treatments for a chronic illness (advanced Multiple Sclerosis). During their discussion, V stated that she had received a <u>medical bill that she didn't know how she would pay</u>. V did not give indication that she was considering suicide. V's mother stated that in the past V <u>had seen a psychologist</u> to cope with her illness. V discontinued therapy when she became less symptomatic (fewer attacks). Although V was currently experiencing more frequent attacks, she was not currently receiving therapy due to financial constraints.

| Person left a suicide note |
| Physical health problem |
| Financial problem |
| Ever treated for mental illness/Current mental health problem |

Unintentional Firearm Injury Incident:

S (16 year old white male), found his father's gun unlocked in a cabinet, and took it on the school bus to show to friends. S <u>removed the magazine on the bus and thought the gun was unloaded</u>, but was not aware that there was a live round in the chamber. As <u>he was showing the gun</u> to V (16 year old white male), a friend of his, and <u>had his finger on the trigger, the gun accidentally discharged</u>, striking V in the chest and killing him.

| Thought unloaded, magazine disengaged |
| Showing gun to others |
| Unintentionally pulled trigger |

Incident

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
IncNarr	Narrative of the incident	Incident	Text	1000	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MINARRA	PINARRA

Witness(es) to fatal incident: Witness

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Witness	Were there any witnesses to the incident?

Response Options:

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by reporting site
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

Information about witnesses may provide insight into potential risk factors for violent child deaths and may also be useful for planning services and interventions for those who witnessed the violence.

Discussion

Witness(es) include any person(s) other than a suspect who was present and observed the incident that led to the child's death. The caregiver can be considered a witness, but only if that person was not also the perpetrator.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Witness	Witness(es) to fatal incident	Incident	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CIWIT

Incident

Child Witness(es) to fatal incident: ChldWit

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Chldwit	Were there any child witnesses to the incident?

Response Options:

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by reporting site
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

Information about witnesses may provide insight into potential risk factors for violent child deaths and may also be useful for planning services and interventions for those who witnessed the violence.

Discussion

A child witness is defined as a person under18 years of age who was present and observed the fatal incident.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Chldwit	Child witness(es) to fatal incident	Incident	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CIWITC

CFR additional information: CFRTxt

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
CFRTxt	Text field for describing additional relevant information provided by the Child Fatality Review data source

Response Options:
Abstractor text

Uses
The CFR data source may provide information that is relevant to the death but is not available from other sources.

Discussion
As a text field, use this area to clarify circumstances surrounding the death that may not be clear from the CFR data elements or other NVDRS data sources. For example, unusual circumstances surrounding the death, household composition, supervision, or CFR committee decisions would be helpful in this text box. Also, coding options for several variables require further explanation in the incident narrative; that information should be included here. This box should only reflect unique information gathered from CFR, as it is a document-based system.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
CFRTxt	CFR additional information	Incident	Text	1000	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CINARRA

Incident

Reabstraction from data year: ReabstractYr (2002 data year panel only)
Reabstraction of incident number: ReabstractInc (2002 data year panel only)

Data Sources: SYS

NVDRS Name	Definition
ReabstractYr	The year of the incident that is being reabstracted.
ReabstractInc	The incident number of the case that is being reabstracted

Response Options:
ReabstractYr
        20XX Year
ReabstractInc
        Incident number

Uses
States use the 2002 data year incident panel to enter reabstracted incidents. These fields are used to link the reabstracted incidents to the original incident. The primary purpose of reabstraction is to identify errors in the coding of key data sources in a timely way. A secondary purpose is to identify data fields that have low reliability, i.e., they are not completed in the same way by trained independent observers in a significant percentage of incidents, perhaps because of their inherent subjectivity.

Discussion
Ten percent of the incidents completed from the previous quarter or previous month should be reabstracted. Completed incidents refer to incidents that have data entered from the death certificate, police record, and CME record.

Reabstraction should start soon after the first completed quarter of data collection and be done on an ongoing basis so that feedback to abstractors is timely. Reabstractors should open a new incident for every reabstraction. The reabstracted incident should be put in the 2002 database so that it never becomes an unwanted duplicate in the current year's file. Reabstraction should be completed by the individual who is most skilled in coding, not necessarily the supervisor. It should *not* be completed by the same person who originally coded the incident. To reduce the chances that the reabstractor will be biased by another person's interpretation of the incident, they should not have read the original abstraction before doing the reabstraction and they should not have access to the original abstractor's paper or electronic abstraction when they reabstract the incident. The reabstractor should have access to all the original records used by the original abstractor.

Reabstracted cases will be sent to the CDC along with all other incidents in the routine way. CDC will link the originals with their reabstractions and calculate concordance using kappa statistics for all coded fields that have been completed by either abstractor.

State supervisor/reabstractors will want to compare their results with the original abstractions themselves manually by printing an incident or by setting up queries to do record comparisons for specified pairs of incidents. Any discrepancies noted should be reconciled through discussion with the original abstractor. It will be important to distinguish between the two possible sources of error: true

coder disagreement and data entry error. Retraining or clarification of coding instructions may help with coder disagreement, while changes in question format may help with data entry error.

Note: Do not reabstract incidents that have not been checked in from a laptop because their incident number may change when they are checked in.

Analysis

NVDRS Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
ReabstractYr	Reabstraction from data year	Incident	Text	4	O	SYS
ReabstractInc	Of incident number	Incident	Text	4	O	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SYS
YIREDBYR
YIREABID

Section 2
Document Variables

Document type: DocTyp
Person who entered record: UserID

Data Sources: Abstractor

NVDRS Name	Definition
DocTyp	This variable identifies the document type.
UserID	This variable identifies the person who entered the record

Response Options:
DocTyp

1	Death certificate
2	Medical examiner report
3	Coroner report
4	Police report
5	SHR
6	NIBRS
7	Crime lab report
8	Toxicology report
9	Hospital discharge record
10	ED record
11	Gun trace
12	EMS report
13	CFRT report
14	Newspaper article *(include data in narrative only)*
88	Other

UserID

Abstractor identifier

Uses

These variables allow a record to be kept of the document sources of information used for each incident. These two variables identify the type of document from which the data are being collected and the person who is entering the information into the record. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

These variables are optional, but their use is encouraged. A formal press release from a law enforcement agency or prosecutor can be loaded in police report data elements. A press release from anyone other than a law enforcement agency or prosecutor cannot be entered in police report screens but can be included in the narrative if identified as a non-official source.

Document

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DocTyp	Document type	Document	Number	2	O	SYS
UserID	Person who entered record	Document	Text	15	O	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YDTYPE
YDUSERID

Source agency requested from: SrAgen
Source agency's internal record number: AgenNum

Data Sources: Abstractor

NVDRS Name	Definition
SrAgen	This variable identifies the agency from which the data is being requested.
AgenNum	This is the internal record number used by the agency from which data is being requested.

Response Options:
SrAgen
        Name of agency
AgenNum
        Agency record number

Uses
These variables allow a record to be kept of the document sources used for each incident. These variables are used to identify the agency from which the documents are being requested. They provide the agency name and the internal number the agency uses to identify the record from which the data are being collected. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion
These variables are optional, but their use is encouraged.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SrAgen	Source agency requested from	Document	Text	50	O	SYS
AgenNum	Source agency's internal record number	Document	Text	50	O	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YDSOURCE
YDAGENCY

Document

Date record requested/expected/sought: DtReqs
Date record re-requested/re-searched: DtReReqs
Date record received: DtRecd

Data Sources: Abstractor

NVDRS Name	Definition
DtReqs	Identifies the date that the record was requested from the agency.
DrReReqs	Identifies the date that the record was re-requested from the agency.
DtRecd	Identifies the date that the record was received from the agency.

Response Options:
DtReqs
DtReReqs
DtRecd
     Date

Uses
These variables allow a record to be kept of the dates each document was requested, re-requested if necessary, and the date received. This can be useful in checking information, but they can also be used as an abstractor "logbook" to track the status of records that have been requested. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion
These variables are optional, but their use is encouraged.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DtReqs	Date record requested/ expected/sought	Document	Text	10	O	SYS
DtReReqs	Date record re-requested/ re-searched	Document	Text	10	O	SYS
DtRecd	Date record received	Document	Text	10	O	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YDREQST
YDREREQ
YDRECDT

Date record abstracted/imported: DtAbst
Date entered data checked: DtChk

Data Sources: Abstractor

NVDRS Name	Definition
DtAbst	This variable identifies the date that the record was abstracted and/or imported.
DtChk	This variable identifies the date that the entered data was checked.

Response Options:
DtAbst
DtChk
> Date

Uses

These variables allow a record to be kept of the date documents were abstracted and re-checked by other abstractors/supervisors/principal investigators. They can be used for measuring timeliness by calculating the interval between date of death/date received and date abstracted for each abstractor. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

These variables are optional, but their use is encouraged.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DtAbst	Date record abstracted/imported	Document	Text	10	O	SYS
DtChk	Date entered data checked	Document	Text	10	O	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YDABSTR
YDCHKDT

Document determined to be unavailable: DocUnav
Document notes field: DocTxt

Data Sources: Abstractor

NVDRS Name	Definition
DocUnav	This variable identifies the availability of the document.
DocTxt	This variable identifies the notes field in the document.

Response Options:
DocUnav
> 0   No
> 1   Yes

DocTxt
> Abstractor notes

Uses
These variables allow a record to be kept of documents that cannot be obtained and notes regarding the source document receipt process. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion
These variables are optional, but their use is encouraged.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DocUnav	Document determined to be unavailable	Document	Number	1	O	SYS
DocTxt	Document notes field	Document	Text	1000	O	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YDUVAIL
YDNOTES

Section 3

Person's Identity

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Person type	PType	3-3
Last name	LName	3-6
First name	FName	3-6
Middle name	MName	3-6
Social Security #	SSN	3-7
Date of birth	DOB	3-8
Age	Age	3-8
Age unit	AgeTyp	3-8
Person's sex	Sex	3-10
White	White	3-11
Black	Black	3-11
Asian	Asian	3-11
Pacific Islander	PacIsland	3-11
American Indian	AmerIndian	3-11
Other	OtherRace	3-11
Unspecified	Unsepecified	3-11
Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	Ethnic	3-13
State	ResState	3-14
County	ResCounty	3-14
City	Place	3-14
Address	ResAddres	3-14
ZIP code	ResZip	3-14
Country	Countr	3-14
US Census tract	CensSt	3-14
US Census block group	CensBl	3-14

Person type: PType

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
PType	This variable indicates whether the person is a victim, a suspect, or both. Also indicates which individuals are identified in one source document but not mentioned in another.

Response Options:
1. Victim
2. Suspect
3. Both victim and suspect
4. This source does not mention this person
5. Data source for this person is not available to NVDRS
6. Pending

Uses

This variable is used to identify a person's role in an incident (i.e. if the individual is a victim, suspect, or suspect/victim). The person type variable is also important in identifying individuals who are mentioned in one source document but not mentioned in another.

Discussion

Victims (Person Type = 1)

Victims are people who died in a suicide, violence-related homicide, legal intervention, as the result of a firearm injury, or from an undetermined manner. NOTE: A baby who dies as the result of direct, violent injuries sustained <u>before birth</u> (i.e. a fetal death) should <u>not</u> be recorded as a victim. Only babies who were delivered and lived outside the womb for any period of time and were issued both a birth certificate and a death certificate should be included as victims.

> Example of Person Type = 1 Victim
> * Individual committed suicide and found dead in his residence

Suspects (Person Type = 2)

Suspects are those suspected of having killed another person in an incident, whether intentionally or (in the case of some firearm injuries) unintentionally. A person's status as a suspect should only be assigned with reference to fatal injuries. When two or more people attack a victim in an incident, all of the attackers should be recorded as suspects, regardless of who actually dealt the fatal blow.

> Examples of Person Type = 2 Suspect
> * Person A kills Person B in a drug deal gone bad. Person A is the suspect.
> * Two armed robbers hold up a store. One robber has a gun and fatally shoots the store clerk. Both robbers are suspects.

Identity

- Two gang members drive by and shoot a boy on a street. One gang member is driving and one gang member pulls the trigger. Both gang members are suspects.

Both Suspect/Victim (Person Type 3)
Suspect/Victim's are victims of homicide, suicide or legal intervention, who also killed someone else in the incident.

Examples of Person Type = 3 Suspect/Victim
- A man kills his wife and then kills himself. He is a <u>suspect</u> because he killed someone else, and a suicide <u>victim</u> because he killed himself; thus he is both suspect and victim (Person Type = 3).
- A person robs a store and kills the store clerk. While running from the store he is shot and killed by a police officer. The person is a <u>suspect</u> in the killing of the store clerk and is a legal intervention <u>victim</u> because he is killed by a police officer; thus he is both suspect and victim (Person Type = 3).
- A husband learns his wife is having an affair with a male friend. The husband kills the male friend in anger. The distraught wife kills her husband. The husband is a <u>suspect</u> because he killed the male friend, and a <u>victim</u> because he was then killed by his wife; thus he is both suspect and victim (Person Type = 3).

This source does not mention this person (Person Type 4)
NVDRS is a data source based system and some data sources may not mention particular individuals in an incident. When this occurs code Person Type = 4 for that data source and leave the person identity variables for the source blank. Note that if you add persons to an existing incident after receiving new source documents that mention that person, it will be necessary to go back and code that new person as type 4 with respect to the earlier documents.

Example of Person Type = 4 This source does not mention this person
- A police report states that person A is the suspect and he is loaded in PR tabs. The coroner/medical examiner report does not mention any suspects. Thus person A will be coded Person Type 4 in the CME identity screen; this source does not mention this person.

Data source for this person is not available to NVDRS (Person Type 5)
For a variety of reasons some data sources are not available to the NVDRS.   When this occurs code Person Type 5 for that data source.

Example: Data source for this person is not available to NVDRS (Person Type 5)
- A police jurisdiction doesn't submit police reports to NVDRS for suicide cases, therefore this wil be coded as person type = 5, data source for this person is not available to NVDRS.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Ptype	Person Type	Person	Number	1	LR/ER/LR/O	CME/DC/PR/SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC	PR	SHR
MP_Ptype	DP_Ptype	PP_Ptype	SP_Ptype

Identity

Last name: LName
First name: FName
Middle name: MName

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
LName	Last name of victim or suspect
FName	First name of victim or suspect
MName	Middle name of victim or suspect

Response Options:
Last name or Unknown
First name or Unknown
Middle name, middle initial or Unknown

Uses
Personal identifiers are used to uniquely identify an individual for linking data across data sources and for identifying duplicate records. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion
Names are not always accurate unique identifiers, as alternate spellings and versions of a name are common. Some victims and suspects also use one or more aliases.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
LName	Last name	Person	Text	50	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
FName	First name	Person	Text	50	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
MName	Middle name	Person	Text	50	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MP_NAMEL	PP_NAMEL	DP_NAMEL
MP_NAMEF	PP_NAMEF	DP_NAMEF
MP_NAMEM	PP_NAMEM	DP_NAMEM

Social Security Number: SSN

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SSN	Social Security number of victim or suspect

Response Options:
999999999   Unknown

Uses

Personal identifiers are used to uniquely identify an individual for linking data across data sources and for identifying duplicate records. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

If the social security number is blank or unknown in the source document, enter 999999999.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SSN	Social Security #	Person	Number	9	LR/ER	CME/DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MP_SSN	DP_SSN

Identity

Date of birth: DOB
Age: Age
Age unit: AgeTyp

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
DOB	Date of birth of victim or suspect
Age	Age of victim or suspect
AgeTyp	Type of unit (e.g., years, hours) used to report age

Response Options:
DOB

| | 99/99/99 | Unknown |

Age

| | 999 | Unknown |

AgeTyp

	1	Years
	2	Months
	3	Weeks
	4	Days
	5	Hours
	6	Minutes
	9	Unknown

Uses

Age is standard demographic information used in epidemiologic analyses. Date of birth is used to verify age and to assist in uniquely identifying an individual. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

Age is reported using the same conventions that vital statistics data uses to facilitate more precise reporting of newborn and infant ages. It is reported in two variables: "Age" identifies the number of years, months, other units of the victim, and "AgeTyp" identifies the type of unit used. So, for example, a three-month-old baby has an Age of 3, and an AgeTyp of 2 (months).

- In some cases, the victim's or suspect's exact age will not be known.
- If age is provided within a five-year age range or less, choose the midpoint of the range; round to the lower year if the midpoint calculation results in a half year. For example, a suspect reported to be 20 to 25 years of age would be entered as 22.
- If an age range of > 5 years is provided, enter the age as unknown.
- Do not calculate age from date of birth and date of incident.
- If age is not provided, code as 999 for unknown.
- For victims (and suspect/victims), use the age at the time of death.

- For suspects, use the age as given in the record in question whether it is the age at injury or at arrest.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DOB	Date of birth	Person	Text	10	LR/ER	CME/DC
Age	Age	Person	Number	3	LR/ER/LR/O	CME/DC/PR/SHR
AgeTyp	Age unit	Person	Number	1	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC	SHR
MP_DOB	-----	DP_DOB	-----
MP_AGE	PP_AGE	DP_AGE	SP_AGE
MP_AGEU	PP_AGEU	DP_AGEU	*

*The SHR only captures age in years thus there is no AgeTyp variable. Persons less than one year of age are coded as '0' for SP_AGE.

Identity

Person's sex: Sex

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Sex	Sex of the victim or suspect

Response Options:
    1   Male
    2   Female
    9   Unknown

Uses
The person's sex is standard demographic information used in epidemiologic analyses.

Discussion
Code based on the person's biological sex at the time of death.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Sex	Person's sex	Person	Number	1	ER/LR/O/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC	SHR
MP_SEX	PP_SEX	DP_SEX	SP_SEX

White: White
Black: Black
Asian: Asian
Pacific Islander: PacIsland
American Indian: AmerIndian
Other: OtherRace
Unspecified: Unspecified

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
White	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East
Black	Person with origins among any of the black racial groups of Africa
Asian	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent
PacIsland	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of the Pacific Islands (includes Native Hawaiians)
AmerIndian	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition (includes Alaska Natives)
OtherRace	Other
Unspecified	Unspecified

Response Options:
White
Black
Asian
PacIsland
AmerIndian
OtherRace
Unspecified

      0   No
      1   Yes

Uses
Although the biological significance of race has been questioned, data on race are used frequently in public health surveillance and epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

Discussion
Racial categories are neither precise nor mutually exclusive, and the concept of race lacks clear scientific definition. Starting in 1977, the federal government sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among its agencies through the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal

Identity

Statistics and Administrative Reporting (OMB 1978). Statistical Policy Directive Number 15 was replaced and superseded on October 30, 1997. According to the standards, the racial and ethnic categories set forth should not be interpreted as being primarily biological or genetic in reference. Race and ethnicity may be thought of in terms of social and cultural characteristics, and ancestry. The following major changes regarding race were made to the standards:

1) The Asian or Pacific Islander category was separated into two, replacing the existing four categories with five;
2) When self-identification is used, there should be a method for reporting more than one race that should take the form of multiple responses to a single question and should not include a "multiracial" category;
3) Some changes were made to the definitions of the categories, e.g., Central and South American Indians should be classified as American Indian.

If a person's ethnicity is provided in place of their race, e.g., race is given as "Hispanic", and no other valid race value is given, mark their race as "unspecified". If source documents indicate "Mulatto," check both "white" and "black". For SHR data, if race is left blank, enter "Unspecified". If "Asian/Pacific Islander" is indicated, check both "Asian" and "PacIsland". These new standards were used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 decennial census.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
White	White	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
Black	Black	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
Asian	Asian	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
PacIsland	Pacific Islander	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
AmerIndian	American Indian	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
OtherRace	Other	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
Unspecified	Unspecified	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC	SHR
MP_RACEW	PP_RACEW	DP_RACEW	SP_RACEW
MP_RACEB	PP_RACEB	DP_RACEB	SP_RACEB
MP_RACEA	PP_RACEA	DP_RACEA	SP_RACEA
MP_RACEP	PP_RACEP	DP_RACEP	SP_RACEP
MP_RACEI	PP_RACEI	DP_RACEI	SP_RACEI
MP_RACEO	PP_RACEO	DP_RACEO	SP_RACEO
MP_RACEU	PP_RACEU	DP_RACEU	SP_RACEU

Hispanic/Latino/Spanish: Ethnic

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Ethnic	Ethnicity of the victim or suspect of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race

Response Options:

0	Not Hispanic or Latino
1	Hispanic or Latino
9	Unknown

Uses

Data on ethnicity can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

Discussion

Ethnicity is a concept used to differentiate population groups on the basis of shared cultural characteristics or geographic origins. A variety of cultural attributes contribute to ethnic differentiation, including language, patterns of social interaction, religion, and styles of dress. However, ethnic differentiation is imprecise and fluid. It is contingent upon a sense of group identity that can change over time and that involves subjective and attitudinal influences. Since 1977, the federal government has sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among its agencies through the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting (OMB 1978). The revision to Directive Number 15 replaces the two ethnic categories — Hispanic and Not of Hispanic Origin — with "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Ethnic	Hispanic/Latino/ Spanish	Person	Number	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/ PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC	SHR
MP_HISPO	PP_HISPO	DP_HISPO	SP_HISPO

ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE

State: ResState
County: ResCounty
City: Place
Address: ResAddres
ZIP code: ResZip
Country: Countr
US Census tract: CensSt
US Census block group: CensBl

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
ResState	Residential U.S. state or territory address of victim or suspect, FIPS 2-digit state code
ResCounty	Residential county address of victim or suspect, FIPS 3-digit county code
Place	Residential city address of the victim or suspect, FIPS 5-digit city/town code ("place" code
ResAddres	Residential street address of the victim or suspect
ResZip	Residential zip code, 5-digit zip code
Countr	Residential country of victim or suspect
CensSt	U.S. Census tract of residence of victim or suspect
CensBl	U.S. Census block group of residence of victim or suspect

Response Options:

ResState
> 01   Alabama
> 02   Alaska
> 04   Arizona
> 05   Arkansas
> 06   California
> 08   Colorado
> 09   Connecticut
> 10   Delaware
> 11   District of Columbia
> 12   Florida
> 13   Georgia
> 15   Hawaii
> 16   Idaho
> 17   Illinois
> 18   Indiana
> 19   Iowa

20	Kansas
21	Kentucky
22	Louisiana
23	Maine
24	Maryland
25	Massachusetts
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota
28	Mississippi
29	Missouri
30	Montana
31	Nebraska
32	Nevada
33	New Hampshire
34	New Jersey
35	New Mexico
36	New York
37	North Carolina
38	North Dakota
39	Ohio
40	Oklahoma
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania
43	Puerto Rico
44	Rhode Island
45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota
47	Tennessee
48	Texas
49	Utah
50	Vermont
51	Virginia
53	Washington
54	West Virginia
55	Wisconsin
56	Wyoming
60	American Samoa
64	Federated States of Micronesia
66	Guam
68	Marshall Islands
69	Northern Mariana Islands
70	Palau
74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
78	Virgin Islands of the U.S.
88	Not applicable
99	Unknown

Identity

ResCounty

FIPS code*
888   Not applicable
999   Unknown

Place

FIPS code*
88888 Not applicable
99999 Unknown

ResAddres
9   Unknown

*Select FIPS code using NVDRS software or, for missing codes, search for the correct code at the following web site: http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html

ResZip
88888 Not applicable
99999 Unknown

Countr

Afghanistan	Bhutan
Albania	Bolivia
Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina
American Samoa	Botswana
Andorra	Brazil
Angola	British Virgin Islands
Anguilla	Brunei
Antigua and Barbuda	Bulgaria
Argentina	Burkina Faso
Armenia	Burundi
Aruba	Cambodia
Australia	Cameroon
Austria	Canada
Azerbaijan	Cape Verde
Bahamas, The	Cayman Islands
Bahrain	Central African Republic
Bangladesh	Chad
Barbados	Chile
Belarus	China
Belgium	Christmas Island
Belize	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Benin	Colombia
Bermuda	Comoros

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Congo, Republic of the
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Greenland
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guernsey
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras

Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Jan Mayen
Japan
Jersey
Jordan
Kazakstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Korea-North
Korea-South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macao
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Man
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico

Micronesia	Sao Tome and Principe
Moldova	Saudi Arabia
Monaco	Senegal
Mongolia	Seychelles
Montserrat	Sierra Leone
Morocco	Singapore
Mozambique	Slovakia
Myanmar	Slovenia
Namibia	Solomon Islands
Nauru	Somalia
Nepal	South Africa
Netherlands	Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Sri Lanka
New Caledonia	St. Helena
New Zealand	Sudan, The
Nicaragua	Suriname
Niger	Svalbard
Nigeria	Swaziland
Niue	Sweden
Norfolk Island	Switzerland
Northern Mariana Islands	Syria
Norway	Taiwan
Oman	Tajikistan
Pakistan	Tanzania
Palau	Thailand
Palestine	Togo
Panama	Tokelau
Papua New Guinea	Tonga
Paraguay	Trinidad and Tobago
Peru	Tunisia
Philippines	Turkey
Pitcairn	Turkmenistan
Poland	Turks and Caicos Islands
Portugal	Tuvalu
Puerto Rico	Uganda
Qatar	Ukraine
Reunion	United Arab Emirates
Romania	United Kingdom
Russia	United States
Rwanda	Uruguay
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uzbekistan
Saint Lucia	Vanuatu
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Venezuela
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Vietnam
Samoa	Virgin Islands of the U.S.
San Marino	Wallis and Futuna

Western Sahara   Zimbabwe
Yemen   Other
Yugoslavia   Unknown
Zambia

CensSt
 9999.99   Unknown

CensBl
 9999.99   Unknown

Uses
The address is useful to determine the agency responsible for potential public health interventions, to undertake geocoding, and to calculate population-based injury rates. The address can also be used to gain access to U.S. Census information about the socioeconomic status of the victim's neighborhood. These data elements also identify non-U.S. residents. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion
- If a person is currently residing in a short-term facility such as a rehabilitation hospital, drug treatment program, jail, etc., use his or her home address as the residential address. A short term facility is one in which a person is expected to return to his or her residence after a stay of generally no more than 3 months.
    - If a person is living in a short-term facility and no residential address is noted, use the address of the short-term facility.
- If a person is residing in a long-term facility, such as a college dormitory, prison, or residential nursing home, use the institution's address.
- The address information should be collected at the local level in a format that meets the local standards for geocoding. Reporting sites planning to geocode their data at the local level can generate the census block group and tract in which the incident occurred from a geocoding program. In some states, the vital statistics registry or police department will have already geocoded the address and will have census tract and block group information available.
- The person's city/town ("place") and county are coded using standard Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes.
- If the state or country of residence is unknown, enter 99.
- If the person is a resident of a U.S. territory, enter the FIPS code for that territory (see the preceding list).
- If the person is not a resident of a U.S. state or territory, enter 88 for "Not applicable".
- In general, use whatever is coded on the death certificate as the place of residence. This should handle tourists, itinerants, part-time residents, etc.
- If there is no death certificate, as for living suspects, use whatever state of residence is provided by the CME and police.
- A Native American reservation should be coded as the state in which it is located. If the reservation spans multiple states, code based on state borders.

Identity

- The NVDRS software provides these codes in drop-down menus with a convenient user interface.
- For out-of-state addresses, the following website supplies FIPS place and county codes: **http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/download_data.htm**. FIPS place codes are frequently more specific than standard city/town designations. For example, they frequently supply codes for neighborhoods of cities.

Note: Vital Statistics data use two coding systems for states: FIPS and their own system. Please use the FIPS version here. It is okay to look up the zip code in a directory if it is not provided.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
ResState	State	Person	Number	100	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
ResCounty	County	Person	Number	3	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
Place	City	Person	Number	5	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
ResAddres	Address	Person	Text	50	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
ResZip	ZIP code	Person	Number	5	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
Countr	Country	Person	Text	45	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
CensSt	US Census tract	Person	Text	7	LR	DC
CensBl	US Census block	Person	Text	1	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MP_RSTAT	PP_RSTAT	DP_RSTAT
MP_RCNTY	PP_RCNTY	DP_RCNTY
MP_RCITY	PP_RCITY	DP_RCITY
MP_RADDR	PP_RADDR	DP_RADDR
MP_RZIP	PP_RZIP	DP_RZIP
MP_RCNTR	PP_RCNTR	DP_RCNTR
-----	-----	DP_RCENT
-----	-----	DP_RCENB

Section 4

Death Certificate Main Elements

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Death Certificate number	DthCrtNum	4-3
Birth place	BthPlc	4-4
Country of birth if not listed	BthTxt	4-6
Veteran status	Vetran	4-7
Marital status	MarStat	4-8
Place of death	Dthplace	4-9
Place of death if other	PDthTx	4-9
Date pronounced dead	PrncdDt	4-11
Date of death	DthDt	4-12
State of death	DthState	4-13
Immediate cause of death text	CausIA	4-15
Cause leading to immediate cause text	CausIB	4-15
Next antecedent cause of death text	CausIC	4-15
Underlying cause of death text	CausID	4-15
Underlying cause of death code	ICD_10	4-16
4th (character)	4th_ICD	4-16
5th (character)	5th_ICD	4-16
Autopsy performed	Autpsy	4-21
Person was pregnant	Preg	4-22
Manner of death	Manner	4-24
Date of injury	IDate	4-26
Time of injury	ITime	4-26
Type of location where injured	LocTyp	4-28
Injured at work	AtWork	4-30
State of injury FIPS code	InjState	4-32
County of injury	County	4-32
City of injury FIPS code	InjPlace	4-32
Street and number of injury site	InjAddres	4-32
US Census block group of injury	CnsBlk	4-32
US Census tract of injury	CnsTrt	4-32
Survival time no. of units	Surviv	4-35
Unit of time used in survival time	Sunit	4-35
Education	Educ	4-37
Number years education	OldEduc	4-37
Usual occupation code	UsuOcc	4-39

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Usual occupation text	UsOcTx	4-39
Kind of business/industry code	Indust	4-39
Usual industry text	IndTxt	4-39
Multiple conditions codes 1-20	Mult1001 through Mult1020	4-41
4th (character)	Mult1001D4 through Mult1020D4	4-41
5th (character)	Mult1001D5 through Mult1020D5	4-41

Death Certificate Number: DthCrtNum

Data Sources: DC

NVDRS Name	Definition
DthCrtNum	Victim's death certificate number

Response Options:
>   Death certificate number
>   9   Unknown

Uses

The death certificate number is used only for data linkage and tracking purposes at the state level.

Discussion

None

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DthCrtNum	Death Certificate Number	Person	Text	50	ER	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DPDCID

Birth place: BthPlc

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
BthPlc	Person's state of birth

Response Options:

1	Alabama	32	New Mexico
2	Alaska	33	New York
3	Arizona	34	North Carolina
4	Arkansas	35	North Dakota
5	California	36	Ohio
6	Colorado	37	Oklahoma
7	Connecticut	38	Oregon
8	Delaware	39	Pennsylvania
9	District of Columbia	40	Rhode Island
10	Florida	41	South Carolina
11	Georgia	42	South Dakota
12	Hawaii	43	Tennessee
13	Idaho	44	Texas
14	Illinois	45	Utah
15	Indiana	46	Vermont
16	Iowa	47	Virginia
17	Kansas	48	Washington
18	Kentucky	49	West Virginia
19	Louisiana	50	Wisconsin
20	Maine	51	Wyoming
21	Maryland	52	Puerto Rico
22	Massachusetts	53	Virgin Islands
23	Michigan	54	Guam
24	Minnesota	55	Canada
25	Mississippi	56	Cuba
26	Missouri	57	Mexico
27	Montana	61	American Samoa
28	Nebraska	62	Northern Marianas
29	Nevada	88	Remainder of the world
30	New Hampshire		(specify in birthplace text)
31	New Jersey	99	Unknown

Uses

Used for identifying state in which a person was born.

Discussion

The state of birth is indicated on the death certificate and is coded by the vital statistics registry using the code list above. Note: the code list used for place of birth is not a FIPS

code list, it is the National Center for Health Statistics code list. If the victim was not born in the United States, please enter the victim's country of birth and refer to code list for Country.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
BthPlc	Birth place	Person	Number	2	LR/LR	DC/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPBPLACE	DPBPLACE

Country of birth, if not listed: Bthtxt

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
BthTxt	Person's country of birth, if not the U.S. and not listed in BthPlc

Response Options:
BthTxt
        Refer to Countr

Uses
Used for identifying country where the person was born. Used for identifying immigrants.

Discussion
The state of birth is indicated on the death certificate and is coded by the vital statistics registry using the code list below. Note: the code list used for place of birth is not a FIPS code list; it is the National Center for Health Statistics code list. If the victim was not born in the United States, please enter the victim's country of birth and refer to code list for Country.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
BthTxt	Country of birth, text	Person	Text	30	LR/LR	DC/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPBPLACT	DPBPLACT

Veteran status: Vetran

Data Sources: DC

NVDRS Name	Definition
Vetran	Has the person served in the U.S. Armed Forces

Response Options:
      0   No
      1   Yes
      9   Unknown

Uses
Used to examine veteran status among violent injury deaths.

Discussion
Veteran status is indicated on the death certificate in section "Ever in U.S. Armed Forces". If a state's death certificate has the variant wording, "If U.S. War veteran, specify war," a blank or missing response should be coded as "Unknown" rather than "No".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Vetran	Veteran Status	Person	Number	1	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DPVETST

Marital status: MarStat

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
DthCrtNum	Person's martial status

Response Options:
1.   Married
2.   Never Married
3.   Widowed
4.   Divorced
5.   Married, but separated
6.   Single, not otherwise specified
9.   Unknown

Uses

The victim's marital status is standard demographic information used in epidemiologic analyses. It can be used to explore whether certain types of marital status are associated with violent death (such as an association between widowhood and suicide).

Discussion

Marital status is regularly completed on the death certificate and often noted in law enforcement or medical examiner records.

- Marital status should be completed for persons of all ages, including children.
- If the marital status is not explicitly noted, code as 9, "Unknown".
- In an incident in which a person kills his or her spouse, marital status should be coded as "Married", not "Widowed". Use "Widowed" for a person of either sex whose spouse has died. Use the "Single, not otherwise specified" option when this term is used in CME records and it is not clear whether the person was never married, widowed, divorced, or separated.
- If a source document describes a person as being in a common-law marriage, code this as "married."

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
MarStat	Marital Status	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	DC/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MP_MS	DP_MS

Place of death: Dthplace
Place of death if other: PDthTx

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Dthplace	Victim's place of death
PDthTx	Text if place of death is "Other"

Response Options:

Dthplace

1	Hospital inpatient
2	ED/outpatient
3	Dead on arrival
4	Hospice facility
5	Nursing home, long-term care facility
6	Decedent's home
7	Other (specify)
9	Undetermined

Uses
The place of death may be useful for emergency response planning and to assist in evaluating hospital or EMS services.

Discussion
The code list for Place of Death is the list used on the new standard U.S. death certificate. The older standard certificate uses slightly different codes (e.g., there is no separate code for "Hospice," and "residence" is used rather than "Decedent's home".)
- If your state uses the older code list, "residence" is comparable to "Decedent's home" (although this may sometimes be incorrect).
- Some deaths will be coded on the death certificate as "Other" for place of death. This will usually refer to "scene" deaths (e.g., a homicide victim who dies on the street). If "Other" is coded on the death certificate, enter the place of death in the free text field if the place is specified on the death certificate. If it is not, leave the text field blank. In the free text field, do not enter an address or proper name that could identify the location. Only enter a general description of the place (e.g., bridge, road, forest, field, etc)
- Do not enter the information supplied in the death certificate's item, "Place of injury", as this may be a different location than the place where the victim actually died.
- "Body location" can be used as place of death if there is no indication that the person died elsewhere.

Death Certificate

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Dthplace	Place of death	Person	Number	1	ER/LR	DC/CME
PDthTx	Place of death if other	Person	Text	30	LR/LR	DC/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPDOPL	DPDOPL
MPDOPLO	DPDOPLO

Date pronounced dead: PrncdDt

Data Sources: DC

NVDRS Name	Definition
PrncdDt	Date on which the victim was found or pronounced dead

Response Options:
    Date
    9's for any unknown date elements in MM/DD/YYYY format
        06/99/2007   for June 2007 with the day unknown
        99/99/2007   for 2007 with the month and day unknown
        99/99/9999   for the year, month and day unknown

Uses
This variable is useful when a person is found dead and the actual date of death is unclear. It provides a date that the death must have preceded.

Discussion
This field is found on the standard death certificate as Item 24, "Date pronounced dead". It should differ from the actual date of death only when death was not observed and may have occurred prior to the date the body was found. This date should be known in every case, whereas the day, month, or even year of actual death may be unknown.

Examples
A man is found dead in his home by a relative on June 5, 2005. The body is badly decomposed and it is unknown what day he actually died. The date of pronouncement is 06/05/2005. The actual date of death is unknown.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
PrncdDt	Date pronounced dead	Person	Text	10	ER	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DPDATPRO

Death Certificate

Date of death: DthDt

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
DthDt	Date of victim's death

Response Options:
    Date
    9's for any unknown date elements in DD/MM/YYYY format
        99/06/2007   for June 2007 with the day unknown
        99/99/2007   for 2007 with the month and day unknown
        99/99/9999   for the year, month and day unknown

Uses
Date of death determines the data year in which the victim will be counted in conjunction with date and time of the incident and with survival time. It can be used for emergency response planning and to assist in evaluating the effectiveness of EMS services and hospital care.

Discussion
When recording the information from the death certificate, enter the date of death exactly as it appears in the "Date of Death" field, even if the word "found" or "pronounced" precedes it on the hard copy.
- If the date on the CME report is referred to as an actual date of death, record it.
- If the date is referred to as the date on which the body was found or the death was pronounced, and it is unknown on which date the death actually occurred, enter only that portion of the date that is known.

Examples
A person was last seen on a Friday and the body was discovered on a Monday. It is unknown exactly when the person died. Enter the actual month and year, but enter "99" for the day.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DthDt	Date of Death	Person	Text	10	ER/LR	DC/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPDOD	DPDOD

State of death: DthState

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
DthState	State in which the death occurred

Response Options:

1	Alabama	35	New Mexico
2	Alaska	36	New York
4	Arizona	37	North Carolina
5	Arkansas	38	North Dakota
6	California	39	Ohio
8	Colorado	40	Oklahoma
9	Connecticut	41	Oregon
10	Delaware	42	Pennsylvania
11	District of Columbia	43	Puerto Rico
12	Florida	44	Rhode Island
13	Georgia	45	South Carolina
15	Hawaii	46	South Dakota
16	Idaho	47	Tennessee
17	Illinois	48	Texas
18	Indiana	49	Utah
19	Iowa	50	Vermont
20	Kansas	51	Virginia
21	Kentucky	53	Washington
22	Louisiana	54	West Virginia
23	Maine	55	Wisconsin
24	Maryland	56	Wyoming
25	Massachusetts	60	American Samoa
26	Michigan	64	Federated States of Micronesia
27	Minnesota	66	Guam
28	Mississippi	68	Marshall Islands
29	Missouri	69	Northern Mariana Islands
30	Montana	70	Palau
31	Nebraska	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
32	Nevada	78	Virgin Islands of the U.S.
33	New Hampshire	88	Not applicable
34	New Jersey	99	Unknown

Uses

Identifies the state in which the death certificate was filed. This variable will be used to facilitate data sharing across states when state of injury and state of death differ.

Death Certificate

Discussion

State of death will usually be the same as state of injury; however, on occasion the two will differ. This is true for victims who are injured in one state and transported to another state for emergency medical care.

- If the state of death is unknown, enter the state in which the person was pronounced dead, i.e., the state that issued the death certificate.
- If the person was pronounced dead in a U.S. territory, enter the FIPS code for that territory.
- If the person was not pronounced dead in any U.S. state or territory, enter 88, for "Not applicable".
- A death on a Native American reservation should be coded as the state in which it is located or, if the reservation spans multiple states, based on state borders.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DthState	State of Death	Person	Number	2	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MPDSTATE	PPDSTATE	DPDSTATE

CAUSE OF DEATH
Immediate cause of death text: CausIA
Cause leading to immediate cause text: CausIB
Next antecedent cause of death text: CausIC
Underlying cause of death text: CausID

Data Sources: DC

NVDRS Name	Definition
CausIA	Immediate cause of death (text)
CausIB	Cause leading to the immediate cause of death (text)
CausIC	Next antecedent cause of death (text)
CausID	Underlying cause of death (text)

Response Options: Text as it appears on death certificate

Uses
The text that the death certifier supplies on the death certificate regarding the causes of death can be used to identify reportable cases in a timely manner. While coded data that captures the underlying cause of death using ICD codes is an efficient means of identifying confirmed cases, these coded data will not be available in some states for many months.

Discussion
Enter the text exactly as it appears on the death certificate. The letters in the variable names correspond to the lettered lines appearing on the death certificate. Some death certificates will not have an entry on all four lines, so not all four variables need to be completed.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
CausIA	Immediate cause of death text	Person	Text	120	ER	DC
CausIB	Cause leading to the immediate cause text	Person	Text	120	LR	DC
CausIC	Next antecedent cause of death text	Person	Text	120	LR	DC
CausID	Underlying cause of death text	Person	Text	120	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DPCAUSEA
DPCAUSEB
DPCAUSEC
DPCAUSEU

Underlying cause of death code: ICD_10
4th: 4th_ICD
5th: 5th_ICD

Data Sources: DC

NVDRS Name	Definition
ICD_10	Underlying cause-of-death code (ICD-10)
4th_ICD	4th (character)
5th_ICD	5th (character)

Response Options:

ICD_10

ICD_10 Format: L##.## (the first character must be a letter, followed by at least two and up to four digits)

Use L99.99 for missing values.

ICD-10 coding of first 3 to 4 characters (cause of injury):

U01	Assault by terrorism
U01.0	Assault by terrorism by explosion of marine weapons
U01.1	Assault by terrorism involving destruction of aircraft
U01.2	Assault by terrorism involving other explosions and fragments
U01.3	Assault by terrorism involving fires, conflagration, hot substances
U01.4	Assault by terrorism involving firearms
U01.5	Assault by terrorism involving nuclear weapons
U01.6	Assault by terrorism involving biological weapons
U01.7	Assault by terrorism involving chemical weapons
U01.8	Assault by terrorism, other specified
U01.9	Assault by terrorism, unspecified
U02	Sequelae of terrorism
U03	Intentional self-harm by terrorism
U03.0	Intentional self-harm by terrorism involving explosions and fragments
U03.9	Intentional self-harm by terrorism by other and unspecified means
W32	Accidental handgun discharge
W33	Accidental rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge
W34	Accidental discharge from other and unspecified firearms (this code does not discriminate between firearms and non-powder guns)
X60–X69	Intentional self-poisoning
X70	Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation, and suffocation
X71	Intentional self-harm by drowning and submersion
X72	Intentional self-harm by handgun discharge
X73	Intentional self-harm by rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge
X74	Intentional self-harm by other and unspecified firearm discharge
X75	Intentional self-harm by explosive material

X76	Intentional self-harm by smoke, fire, and flames
X77	Intentional self-harm by steam, hot vapors, and hot objects
X78	Intentional self-harm by sharp object
X79	Intentional self-harm by blunt object
X80	Intentional self-harm by jumping from a high place
X81	Intentional self-harm by jumping or lying before moving object
X82	Intentional self-harm by crashing a motor vehicle
X83	Intentional self-harm by other specified means
X84	Intentional self-harm by unspecified means
X85	Assault by drugs, medicaments, and biological substances
X86	Assault by corrosive substance
X87	Assault by pesticides
X88	Assault by gases and vapors
X89	Assault by other specified chemicals and noxious substances
X90	Assault by other unspecified chemicals and noxious substances
X91	Assault by hanging, strangulation, and suffocation
X92	Assault by drowning and submersion
X93	Assault by handgun discharge
X94	Assault by rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge
X95	Assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge
X96	Assault by explosive material
X97	Assault by smoke, fire, and flames
X98	Assault by steam, hot vapors, and hot objects
X99	Assault by sharp object
Y00	Assault by blunt object
Y01	Assault by pushing from high place
Y02	Assault by pushing or placing victim before moving object
Y03	Assault by crashing a motor vehicle
Y04	Assault by bodily force (unarmed brawl or fight)
Y05	Sexual assault by bodily force
Y06	Neglect and abandonment
Y07	Other maltreatment syndromes (physical or sexual abuse, torture)
Y08	Assault by other specified means
Y09	Assault by unspecified means
Y10	Poisoning by and exposure to non-opioid analgesics, antipyretics, and anti-rheumatics undetermined intent
Y11	Poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, anti-parkinsonism, and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified, undetermined intent
Y12	Poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics hallucinogens, not elsewhere classified, undetermined intent
Y13	Poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system, undetermined intent
Y14	Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments, and biological substances, undetermined intent
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent

Y16	Poisoning by and exposure to organic solvents and halogenated hydrocarbons and their vapors, undetermined intent
Y17	Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapors, undetermined intent
Y18	Poisoning by and exposure to pesticides, undetermined intent
Y19	Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances, undetermined intent
Y20	Hanging, strangulation, and suffocation, undetermined intent
Y21	Drowning and submersion, undetermined intent
Y22	Handgun discharge, undetermined intent
Y23	Rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge, undetermined intent
Y24	Other and unspecified firearm discharge, undetermined intent
Y25	Contact with explosive material, undetermined intent
Y26	Exposure to smoke, fire, and flames, undetermined intent
Y27	Contact with steam, hot vapors, and hot objects, undetermined intent
Y28	Contact with sharp object, undetermined intent
Y29	Contact with blunt object, undetermined intent
Y30	Falling, jumping, or pushed from a high place, undetermined intent
Y31	Falling, lying, or running before or into moving object, undetermined intent
Y32	Crashing of motor vehicle, undetermined intent
Y33	Other specified events, undetermined intent
Y34	Unspecified event, undetermined intent
Y35.0	Legal intervention involving firearm discharge
Y35.1	Legal intervention involving explosives
Y35.2	Legal intervention involving gas
Y35.3	Legal intervention involving blunt objects
Y35.4	Legal intervention involving sharp objects
Y35.6	Legal intervention involving other specified means
Y35.7	Legal intervention, means unspecified
Y86	Sequelae of other accidents (where determined to be due to firearms)
Y87.0	Sequelae of intentional self-harm
Y87.1	Sequelae of assault
Y87.2	Sequelae of events of undetermined intent
Y89.0	Sequelae of legal intervention
Y89.9	Sequelae of unspecified external cause
L88.88	Not applicable*
L99.99	Unknown or missing*

*Not an ICD-10 code, but an added code

4th_ICD

ICD-10 coding of 4th character (type of place of occurrence) — applies only to codes in the W32 to Y34 range above, except Y06 and Y07.

0	Home
1	Residential institution
2	School, institution, public administrative area (e.g., courthouse, hospital, daycare center)
3	Sports and athletic area

4	Street and highway
5	Trade and service area
6	Industrial and construction (e.g., factory, shipyard)
7	Farm
8	Other
9	Unspecified

5th_ICD

ICD-10 Coding of 5th character (type of activity when injured) — applies only to codes in the W32 to Y34 range above.

0	While engaged in sports activity
1	While engaged in leisure activity
2	While working for income
3	While engaged in other types of work (e.g., chores, school)
4	While resting, sleeping, eating, or engaging in other vital activities
5	While engaged in other specified activities
6	While engaged in unspecified activities

Uses

The underlying cause of death assigned on the death certificate is the basis for the nation's official count of deaths due to homicide, suicide, and other causes. A comparison of this variable and the CME variable "Manner", and the abstractor variable "Type of Death", will indicate the degree to which data sources vary in classifying deaths.

Discussion

Cause of death is coded using the system established by the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). A variable should be coded exactly as it appears in the underlying cause of death field in death certificate data.

- If death certificate data are not available at the time that the reporting site is gathering data on the case, code as Unknown. These data may be reported at a later update. Use the decimal point following the second digit. Do not use trailing zeros after the decimal point (unless a true zero is part of the actual code). The code options listed below indicate codes in the reportable range.
- The fourth ICD-10 digit in the underlying cause of death code is used with some external cause code categories to identify the place of occurrence of the external cause where relevant.
- The fifth ICD-10 digit is provided for optional use in a supplementary character position with some categories to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. This sub-classification should not be confused with, or be used instead of, the recommended fourth-character subdivisions provided to indicate the place of occurrence.

Death Certificate

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
ICD_10	Underlying cause of death code	Person	Text	6	LR	DC
4th_ICD	4th (character)	Person	Text	1	LR	DC
5th_ICD	5th (character)	Person	Text	1	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DPICD10C
DPCAUSU4
DPCAUSU5

Autopsy performed: Autpsy

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Autpsy	Autopsy performed on the person

Response Options:

0	Not autopsied
1	Autopsied (full or partial)
9	Unknown

Uses

Decedents who have been autopsied are likely to have more reliable cause of death codes and pregnancy findings.

Discussion

A yes/no item appears on the death certificate to indicate if an autopsy was performed. Autopsies are not always performed on every case that comes to the attention of a CME. A "visual-only autopsy" (that is, the body was visually inspected, but not physically examined) does not qualify as an autopsy here.

Example

- A witnessed suicide may not be autopsied. In some cases, a partial autopsy may be performed. If so, code this variable "1."
- A person who kills him or herself with a gunshot wound to the head may receive a head-only autopsy. If so, code this variable "1".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Autpsy	Autopsy performed	Person	Number	1	LR/ER	CME/DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPAUTPSY	DPAUTPSY

Person was pregnant: Preg

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Preg	Person was pregnant or recently pregnant at the time of death

Response Options:
- 0   Not pregnant within last year
- 1   Pregnant at time of death
- 2   Not pregnant but pregnant w/in 42 days of death
- 3   Not pregnant but pregnant 43 days to 1 year before death
- 4   Not pregnant, not otherwise specified
- 5   Pregnant, not otherwise specified
- 8   Not applicable
- 9   Unknown if pregnant within past year

Uses

This variable is used to identify pregnant or recently pregnant victims and to document types of violence against pregnant and postpartum women. It is also useful in documenting a potentially precipitating circumstance in suicide cases.

Discussion

Victim's pregnancy status is often noted on the death certificate and in the CME report. Findings are more likely to be authoritative if a full autopsy has been performed.
- This variable should be coded for all female victims regardless of age.
- The variable will not apply to males and should be coded '8' for not applicable.
- This variable is based on the codes used on the new U.S. standard death certificate. As such, it collects pregnancy status at the time of death, not at the time of injury.
- Code "Unknown if pregnant within past year", regardless of the victim's age, if the victim's pregnancy status is not mentioned on the record for the CME version of the variable or for states that have added their own pregnancy variable to their death certificate. If the victim is noted by the CME or death certificate as "Not pregnant", but there is no mention as to whether she was pregnant in the year preceding her death, code the variable as "Unknown if pregnant within past year".
- If your state's death certificate has a pregnancy variable that does not match the national standard, use the 4 and 5 options to capture this information on the DC screen. Continue to use the 0–3 options to code this information on the CME screen.

Example
- If a pregnant woman was assaulted, miscarried, and died a month later, she would be coded in the CME version of the variable as "Not pregnant but pregnant within 42 days of death," not as "Pregnant at time of death".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Preg	Person was pregnant	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPPREG	DPPREG

Manner of death: Manner

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Manner	Manner of death

Response Options:

      1   Natural
      2   Accident
      3   Suicide
      4   Homicide
      5   Pending investigation
      6   Could not be determined
      7   Legal intervention
      9   Record not available or blank

Uses

Manner of death is a broad classification of the cause of death as natural, accidental, suicide, homicide, pending investigation, or not determined. Manner is determined by the coroner or medical examiner and, when considered in conjunction with the narrative cause of death statements on the death certificate, is the basis for how the official underlying cause of death is coded in vital statistics data. Data describing the manner of death are useful for public health surveillance, for health care planning and administration, and for clinical and health services, and epidemiologic research. Because the CME's manner of death sometimes contradicts the manner implied by the death certificate's underlying cause-of-death code, the police designation of the death, or the death type assigned to the victim by the abstractor, it is useful to document manner by source.

Discussion

CMEs investigate suspicious injury deaths and determine the likely manner of death using a check box on the death certificate.

- Record the manner of death exactly as it appears on the death certificate and CME report.
- If a manner is noted as "Pending investigation," check back on the case later to update the manner. "Pending" is considered a temporary designation.
- Since states' death certificates may have a state-added code to indicate "Legal intervention" as the manner of death, code "Legal intervention" only if it is presented on the death certificate (the abstractor-assigned type of death variable can capture legal intervention deaths that are not coded on the death certificate in that fashion).
- Do not use the DC manner for the CME manner field even if the DC is found in the ME records. Record the manner from the CME records.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Manner	Manner of death	Person	Number	1	LR/ER	CME/DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPMANNER	DPMANNER

Date of injury: IDate
Time of injury: ITime

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
IDate	Date of injury
ITime	Time of Injury

Response Options:
IDate
> mm\dd\yyyy
> You must load "mm" and "dd" as two-digit numbers (e.g., "06" for June, not "6")

ITime
> ####

Uses
Date of injury can be used to examine trends over time in violent deaths, to detect epidemics, and to test for seasonal effects on violent death. Time of injury can be used to identify times of day incidents may be more likely to occur. Date and time of injury can also be used to interpret toxicology test results.

Discussion
Exact date and time of injury are sometimes unknown, as in an un-witnessed suicide or homicide.

- Do not enter date that the victim was last seen if actual date of injury is unknown. The software allows for partially known date information to be entered.
- If month and day are unknown, but the year is known, code the date as, for example, 99/99/2003.
- If no information is known about when the incident occurred (as in when skeletal remains are found), it is acceptable to code date of injury as 99/99/9999.
- If a range of greater than one hour is noted for the time of injury (e.g., "sometime between 9:30 a.m. and noon"), treat time as unknown.
- If a range of less than an hour is given (e.g., "around 9:30 a.m." or "between 9:30 and 10:30"), code that as the lowest time in the range (0930 in both cases).
- Time of injury is coded using the 24-hour military format. Midnight is 0000.

Example
- If a suicide victim was last seen July 6th, 2003, and the body was discovered July 7th, but the day the victim was injured was unknown, date of injury can be coded as 07/99/2003.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
IDate	Date of injury	Person	Text	10	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
ITime	Time of injury	Person	Text	5	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MPIODATE	PPIODATE	DPIODATE
MPIOTIME	PPIOTIME	DPIOTIME

Type of location where injured: LocTyp

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
LocTyp	Type of place at which the injury occurred

Response Options:
LocTyp

1	House, apartment, including driveway, porch, yard
2	Street/road, sidewalk, alley
3	Highway, freeway
4	Motor vehicle (excluding school bus, 15 and public transportation, 21)
5	Bar, nightclub
6	Service station
7	Bank, credit union, ATM location
8	Liquor store
9	Other commercial establishment (e.g., grocery store, retail outlet, laundromat), including parking lot
10	Industrial or construction areas (e.g., factory, warehouse)
11	Office building
12	Parking lot/public parking garage (e.g., parking lot at mall, parking lot shared by four or more households)
13	Abandoned house, building, or warehouse
14	Sports or athletic area (e.g., stadium, baseball field, gymnasium, recreation center)
15	School bus
16	Child care center, daycare, preschool
17	Elementary school, middle school (i.e., K-8) including school dormitory, residential school
18	High school. including school dormitory, residential school
19	College/University, including dormitory, fraternity/sorority
20	Unspecified school
21	Public transportation or station (e.g., bus, train, plane, airport, depot, taxi)
22	Synagogue, church, temple
23	Hospital, medical facility or nursing home
24	Supervised residential facility (e.g., shelter, halfway house, group home)
25	Farm
26	Jail, prison, detention facility
27	Park, playground, public use area
28	Natural area (e.g., field, river, beaches, woods)
29	Hotel/motel
66	Other (e.g., on railroad tracks)
99	Unknown

Uses
Data on the type of place at which an injury occurred help to describe the injury-producing event and are valuable for planning and evaluating prevention programs.

Discussion
Code the location at which the victim was injured.
- Designations of specific buildings (such as "House, apartment" or "Bar, nightclub") include both the building itself and the area directly outside, such as a driveway, porch, or front walk.
- If a victim was injured in a variety of locations (e.g., the victim was stabbed on a bus and was pursued by the attacker off the bus and into a store and stabbed a second time), code the location at which the victim was first injured.
- Events that occur on public sidewalks should be coded as "Street", with the exception of those occurring on sidewalks that are the private property of an adjacent building. Those should be coded to the building.

> **Example:** An incident that occurs on a walkway on the front lawn
> of a home should be coded as "House, apartment".

- If an incident occurs in a garage at a private home, code "House, apartment".
- If an incident occurs in a commercial parking garage, parking lot, or a garage used by four or more different households (e.g., a garage serving a large apartment building), code the location as "12 – Parking lot/public parking garage".
- If an incident occurs while the victim is in a motor vehicle, please code "4 – Motor vehicle" rather than the location of the motor vehicle. Injury "site", injury "location", and injury "scene" can all be used as synonyms.
- If the injury occurred in a "home," put down "House, apartment" even if it is not certain that this was the victim's home.
- Victims who jump from bridges or overpasses onto another surface should be coded as "street/road" or "highway, freeway" depending on the type of road on which the bridge was located.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
LocTyp	Type of location where injured	Person	Number	2	ER/LR/LR	DC/PR/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MPIOPLAF	PPIOPLAF	DPIOPLAF

Injured at work: AtWork

Data Sources: DC/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
AtWork	Injury occurred at work or while the person was working

Response Options:
- 0 No, injury did not occur at work or while the victim was working
- 1 Yes, injury occurred at work or while the victim was working
- 8 Not applicable (e.g., child, unemployed, retiree)
- 9 Unknown

Uses

Knowing the relationship of the incident to a person's work can help determine the impact of violence and suicide in the workplace and can be used to plan and develop work-related violence prevention programs.

Discussion

"AtWork" includes those incidents that occur while the person is at work or working. These injuries could occur at the person's place of work or off-site during the course of work-related activities. The AtWork definition applies only to current jobs. The "Injured at work" item on the death certificate is supposed to be filled out for all injury victims with the exception of those less than age 14 (unless warranted for a younger child injured at work). "Not applicable" can therefore be coded for victims ages 13 years and younger.

Examples

Yes
- while engaged in work activity, apprenticing, or in vocational training on site at the employers premises (regardless of the relationship between the victim and suspect);
- while on break, in hallways, restroom, cafeteria, or storage area on site at the employers premises;
- while working, arriving or leaving on site employer parking lots;
- while working for pay or compensation, at any location, including at home (includes moonlighting from another job for pay);
- while working as a volunteer EMS, firefighter, or law enforcement officer;
- while working in a family business, including family farm (activity should be clearly related to a profit-oriented business);
- while traveling on business, including to and from customer/business contacts;
- while engaged in work activity where a vehicle is considered the work environment. (person who is murdered while driving a truck to deliver produce; while driving a company car to a work site, while operating a vehicle such as an ice cream truck, taxi, or construction site vending vehicle).

No
- commuting to or from work (a person who is shot while commuting between work and home would not be considered to have suffered a work-related injury);
- engaging in criminal activity as a means of economic support;
- engaging in recreational activities on employer controlled facilities (e.g., games) for personal enjoyment on employer premises;
- while victim was visiting employer premises for non-work purposes (i.e., not on official business);
- working as a homemaker at homemaking activities;
- engaging in school activities while enrolled as a student;
- while engaged in recreational activites, hobbies, or personal chores for no profit (e.g., mowing yard, repairing own roof);
- operating a vehicle (personal or commercial) for non-work purposes.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
AtWork	Injured at work	Person	Number	1	ER/LR/LR	DC/PR/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MPATWORK	PPATWORK	DPATWORK

INJURY ADDRESS

State of injury FIPS code: InjState
County of Injury FIPS code: County
City of injury FIPS code: InjPlace
Street and number of injury site: InjAddres
US Census block group of injury: CnsBlk
US Census tract of injury: CnsTrt

Data Sources:

NVDRS Name	Definition
InjState	State in which injury was inflicted
County	County in which injury was inflicted (FIPS Code)
InjPlace	City/town in which injury was inflicted (FIPS Code)
InjAddres	Street address at which injury was inflicted
CnsBlk	Census block in which injury was inflicted
CnsTrt	Census tract in which injury was inflicted

Response Options:
InjState

1	Alabama	26	Michigan
2	Alaska	27	Minnesota
4	Arizona	28	Mississippi
5	Arkansas	29	Missouri
6	California	30	Montana
8	Colorado	31	Nebraska
9	Connecticut	32	Nevada
10	Delaware	33	New Hampshire
11	District of Columbia	34	New Jersey
12	Florida	35	New Mexico
13	Georgia	36	New York
15	Hawaii	37	North Carolina
16	Idaho	38	North Dakota
17	Illinois	39	Ohio
18	Indiana	40	Oklahoma
19	Iowa	41	Oregon
20	Kansas	42	Pennsylvania
21	Kentucky	43	Puerto Rico
22	Louisiana	44	Rhode Island
23	Maine	45	South Carolina
24	Maryland	46	South Dakota
25	Massachusetts	47	Tennessee

48	Texas	64	Federated States of Micronesia
49	Utah	66	Guam
50	Vermont	68	Marshall Islands
51	Virginia	69	Northern Mariana Islands
53	Washington	70	Palau
54	West Virginia	74	U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
55	Wisconsin	78	Virgin Islands of the U.S.
56	Wyoming	88	Not applicable
60	American Samoa	99	Unknown

County

       999   Unknown

InjPlace

       99999   Unknown

InjAddres

       9   Unknown

CnsBlk

       9   Unknown

CnsBlk

       9999.99   Unknown

Uses

The address of the incident is used to determine the agency responsible for potential public health interventions; to gain information about the socioeconomic status (SES) of the neighborhoods where injuries occur (via U.S. Census data); to map incidents; and to conduct analyses of the distribution of cases by SES and geographic area.

Discussion

If the incident covers more than one address, code the address where the first injury was inflicted. In some cases, there will not be an explicit address for the injury incident (e.g., in a field or park). In these cases, record the nearest address or cross streets. If the nearest street address or intersection is not available from the records, enter the place name, e.g., the name of the park or beach. The address information should be collected at the local level in a format that meets the local standards for geocoding. Reporting sites planning to geocode their data at the local level can generate the census block group and tract where the incident occurred from a geocoding program. In some states, the vital statistics registry or police department will have already geocoded the address and will have census tract and block group information available.

The county and city/town are coded using standard Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. These codes are provided in drop-down menus in the NVDRS software. For

Death Certificate

out-of-state addresses, the following website will supply FIPS county codes:
http://geonames.usgs.gov/fips55.html.

If the state of injury or country of injury is unknown, enter 99. If the place of injury is a

- U.S. territory, enter the FIPS code for that territory. If the place of injury was known to be outside of the U.S. and its territories, enter 88 for "Not applicable." An injury on a Native American reservation should be coded as the state in which it is located or, if the reservation spans multiple states, based on underlying state borders.

Note: Vital Statistics data use two coding systems for states: FIPS and their own system. Please use the FIPS version here.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
InjState	State of injury FIPS code	Person	Number	2	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
County	County of Injury	Person	Number	3	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
InjPlace	City of injury FIPS code	Person	Number	5	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
InjAddres	Street and number of injury site	Person	Text	100	LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
CnsBlk	US Census block group of injury	Person	Text	1	LR	DC
CnsTrt	US Census tract of injury	Person	Text	7	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	DC
MPIOSTAT	PPIOSTAT	DPIOSTAT
MPIOCNTY	PPIOCNTY	DPIOCNTY
MPIOCITY	PPIOCITY	DPIOCITY
MPIOPLAC	PPIOPLAC	DPIOPLAC
-----	-----	DPIOCENB
-----	-----	DPIOCENT

Survival time no. of units: Surviv
Unit of time used in survival time: Sunit

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Surviv	Interval between injury and death
Sunit	Unit used to report interval between injury and death

Response Options:
Surviv
>   999 Unknown
Sunit
>   1   Minutes
>   2   Hours
>   3   Days
>   4   Years
>   5   Months
>   8   Not applicable
>   9   Unknown

Uses
Survival time can be used to evaluate health outcome data and EMS system needs. It can also be useful in interpreting toxicology test results.

Discussion
Survival time is noted on the death certificate in the section called "Approximate interval between onset and death" to the right of the cause of death text. It is often either explicitly mentioned in the CME's report or it can be calculated based on date and time of injury and death.
- If date and time of injury or death are not known, do not calculate survival based on the interval between the time the person was last seen and the body found (unless that was under two hours).
- Use only the survival time listed for the violent injury.
- Do not use the survival time listed for the consequences or complications of injury.
- Do not add the survival times listed next to each cause of death listed on the death certificate.
- Indicate the length of survival interval in Surviv and the units of measurement for the interval (e.g., minutes, hours, days) in Sunit.
    - o For under two hours, use minutes;
    - o for two hours through 47 hours, use hours;
    - o for 48 hours and over, use days;
    - o for 365 or more days, use years;
    - o Round to the nearest whole number.
- If survival time was noted as a range, use the high end of the range (e.g., 15–30 minutes, use 30).

Death Certificate

- If survival time is not precisely noted, indicate 999 in Surviv and the applicable unit in Sunit (e.g., "patient survived a few minutes" would be 999 in Surviv and 1 [minutes] in Sunit).
- If death is described as "immediate," "sudden," or "instantaneous," indicate 0 in Surviv and 1 [minutes] in Sunit.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Surviv	Survival time no. of units	Person	Number	3	LR/LR	DC/CME
Sunit	Unit of time used in survival time	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	DC/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MPSURVT	DPSURVT
MPSURVU	DPSURVU

Education: Educ
Number years education: OldEduc

Data Sources: DC/CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Educ	Person's education level
OldEduc	Number Years education

Response Options:

Educ

0	8th grade or less
1	9th to 12th grade; no diploma
2	High school graduate or GED completed
3	Some college credit, but no degree
4	Associate's degree (e.g., AA, AS)
5	Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS)
6	Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, Mend, Med, MSW, MBA)
7	Doctorate (e.g., PhD, EdD) or Professional degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
9	Unknown

OldEduc

0	0 years
1	1 year
2	2 years
3	3 years
4	4 years
5	5 years
6	6 years
7	7 years
8	8 years
9	9 years
10	10 years
11	11 years
12	12 years
13	13 years
14	14 years
15	15 years
16	16 years
17	17 years (or more)
99	Unknown

Death Certificate

Uses
The victim's educational level is an important indicator of socioeconomic status and is used in epidemiologic and other scientific analyses.

Discussion
The options for the "Education" variable are those on the 2003 death certificate. Since not all states may have moved to the new format, the pre-2003 education format is provided in the "Number years education" variable. Only one of the two options has to be completed on the DC Main Elements screen.
- Vocational and trade school should be coded as "High school graduate".
- For very young children who are not in school, code as 0.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Educ	Education	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	DC/CME
OldEduc	Number years education	Person	Number	2	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	DC
MP_EDUC	DP_EDUC
-----	DP_EDUCY

USUAL OCCUPATION
Usual occupation code: UsuOcc
Usual Occupation text: UsOcTx
Kind of business/industry code: Indust
Usual industry text: IndTxt

Data Sources:

NVDRS Name	Definition
UsuOcc	Usual Occupation of the victim as recorded on the death certificate
UsOcTx	Victim's usual occupation text
Indust	Victim's usual business or industry code
IndTxt	Victim's usual business/industry text

Response Options:
UsuOcc
UsOcTx
Indust
IndTxt

Uses
The victim's usual occupation is an indicator of socioeconomic status and may be associated with the occurrence of intentional injury. "Usual industry" is the kind of business or industry to which the victim's occupation is related, such as insurance, farming, or government.

Discussion
Most states' registry of vital records encodes the decedent's usual occupation and industry on the death certificate. Usual occupation/industry is not necessarily the victim's current occupation/industry. Provide information exactly as it appears in the death certificate data. If the text descriptor is recorded on the death certificate, and a numeric code is not provided, report only the text information and use the code "080" to indicate that the actual code is unavailable. The codes 999 for occupation and 090 for industry are assigned by the Occupation and Industry coder to indicate "blank, unknown, or NA". These codes should only be used if they appear in the death certificate data. If text is provided describing the occupation and industry, but no code is provided, sites should not code the information themselves, as industry and occupation coding requires special training. If the death certificate is blank, use the code "080" to indicate unavailable and use the text field to indicate blank, unknown, or not available.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
UsuOcc	Usual occupation code	Person	Number	3	LR	DC
UsOcTx	Usual occupation text	Person	Text	50	LR	DC
Indust	Kind of business/industry code	Person	Number	3	LR	DC
IndTxt	Usual industry text	Person	Text	50	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DP_OCCUC
DP_OCCUT
DP_INDUC
DP_INDUT

Multiple Condition Codes 1-20:   Mult1001 - Mult1020
4th: Mult1004D4 - Mult1020D4
5th: Mult1004D5 - Mult1020D5

Data Sources: DC

NVDRS Name	Definition
Mult1001 through Mult 1020	Describes the nature of the injury and other conditions leading to death. Up to 20 multiple condition codes can be entered
Mult1004D4 through Mult1020D4	4th character
Mult1004D5 through Mult1020D5	5th character

Response Options:

Mult1001 thru Mult1020
>Format: L##.## (the first character must be a letter, followed by at least two and up to four digits)
>>L88.88   Not applicable*
>>L99.99   Unknown or missing*
>>*Not an ICD-10 code, but an added code (See page 4-17)

Mult1001D4 thru Mult1020D4
>ICD-10 coding of 4th character (type of place of occurrence) — applies only to codes in the W32 to Y34 range above, except Y06 and Y07.
>>0   Home
>>1   Residential institution
>>2   School, institution, public administrative area
>>   (e.g., courthouse, hospital, daycare center)
>>3   Sports and athletic area
>>4   Street and highway
>>5   Trade and service area
>>6   Industrial and construction (e.g., factory, shipyard)
>>7   Farm
>>8   Other
>>9   Unspecified

Mult1001D5 thru Mult1020D5
>ICD-10 Coding of 5th character (type of activity when injured) — applies only to codes in the W32 to Y34 range above.
>>0   While engaged in sports activity
>>1   While engaged in leisure activity
>>2   While working for income
>>3   While engaged in other types of work (e.g., chores, school)
>>4   While resting, sleeping, eating, or engaging in other vital activities

Death Certificate

<blockquote>
5   While engaged in other specified activities

6   While engaged in unspecified activities
</blockquote>

Uses

The "nature of injury" (or "multiple condition") codes assigned to the death certificate specify the anatomic location and nature of the injuries. This information may assist in evaluating emergency medical response.

Discussion

Multiple condition codes are assigned by the registry of vital records to death certificate records to indicate the nature of injuries and diseases leading to death. Codes are based on the International Classification of Diseases 10th edition coding protocols, thus "Mult10". The underlying cause of death code is captured in a separate variable on the DC Main Elements screen. The Mult10 elements should be coded exactly as they are coded in the multiple cause of death fields in death certificate data. These codes can include both diagnosis codes (nature of injury and disease) and external cause of injury codes. Codes should be entered with decimal points in the fourth position. No more than 20 codes can be entered.

The fourth ICD-10 digit in the underlying cause of death code is used with external cause code categories W00 to Y34 (except for Y06. and Y07.) to identify the place of occurrence of the external cause where relevant. The fifth digit is provided for optional use in a supplementary character position with external cause categories W00 to Y34 to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. This sub-classification should not be confused with, or be used instead of, the recommended fourth-character subdivisions provided to indicate the place of occurrence.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Mult1001 to Mult1020	Multiple conditions on Death Certificate 1 to 20	Person	Text	6	LR	DC
Mult1001D4 to Multl020D4	4th for conditions 1 to 20	Person	Text	1	LR	DC
Mult1001D5 to Multl020D5	5th for conditions 1 to 20	Person	Text	1	LR	DC

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

DC
DPCAUM01 to 20
DPCM4_01 to 20
DPCM5_01 to 20

Section 5

Abstractor-Assigned Type of Death

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Death type	IncTyp	5-3

Death type: IncTyp

Data Sources: Abstractor assigned

NVDRS Name	Definition
IncTyp	Type of intent leading to the victim's injury (e.g., homicide, suicide) as assigned by the abstractor according to the NVDRS protocol

Response Options:

1	Suicide or intentional self-harm
2	Homicide
3	Unintentional firearm– self-inflicted
4	Unintentional firearm– inflicted by other person
5	Unintentional firearm– unknown who inflicted
6	Legal intervention (by police or other authority)
7	Terrorism homicide
8	Terrorism suicide
9	Undetermined intent

Uses

A coding system to differentiate victims of interpersonal violence, intentional self-harm, and unintentional injury is vital to any injury surveillance system because of the importance of intent type to prevention strategies. This variable provides a uniform protocol for categorizing intent type.

Discussion

The code is assigned by surveillance personnel based on reading death certificates, CME reports and police information about the case. In some cases, Death Type may differ from the manner of death assigned by the medical examiner because of the slight difference in categories used and because medical examiner protocols for defining intent vary across jurisdictions and across individual CMEs.

- A clear unintentional shooting of one child by another, for example, may be categorized as an accident by one medical examiner and a homicide by another. The protocol for defining Death Type is included in the Definition section of the manual. Please read this section. If the facts of the case are clear and not in dispute, apply the NVDRS definitions in assigning Death Type.
- If the facts of the case are unclear or in dispute, default to the CME's determination of manner. For example, if the record states, "Two 13-year-old adolescents were playing around with a gun that they thought was unloaded when one unintentionally shot the other," even if the coroner classified the case as a homicide, code "IncTyp" as "4-Unintentional, inflicted by other person".
- However, if the record stated "A 13-year-old teenager shot another 13-year-old;

Type of Death

conflicting reports exist as to whether the shooting was intentional," default to the CME's classification of manner of death.

- If an abstractor assigns a manner of death that does not coincide with the CME's manner of death, it must match a manner of death on at least one other document.
- Some states define all 'legal intervention' deaths as homicides. NVDRS captures legal intervention deaths and homicides separately. If after reviewing the CME and police reports an abstractor is able to determine that a homicide was due to legal intervention, the abstractor assigned manner should be coded legal intervention.

The purpose of this variable is not to second guess the CME or to enable an abstractor to come to his or her own conclusion about the case; rather the purpose is to characterize the conclusions of the official death investigation about the intent type of the incident by using a uniform set of definitions of each intent type code

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
IncTyp	Death Type	Person	Number	1	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor Assigned
YPMANNEA

Section 6

Coroner/Medical Examiner Main Elements

Note: The following CME variables have been discussed in previous sections of this manual: date of death, manner of death, place of death, place of death if other, state of death, state of injury FIPS code, county of injury, city of injury FIPS code, street and number of injury site, injured at work, type of location where injured, time of injury, date of injury, survival time, birth place, country of birth is not listed, marital status, person was pregnant, education and autopsy performed. Please refer to the Person/DC sections for an explanation of coding.

The following are additional variables to be coded in the CME screens:

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Person attempted suicide during incident	Suic	6-3
ZIP code of injury	Zip	6-4
At person's home	Reside	6-5
EMS at scene	EMS	6-6
Homeless status	Homles	6-7
Current occupation	Occup	6-9
Victim in custody when injured	Custody	6-10
Alcohol use suspected	Intox	6-12
Date specimens were collected	SpcDt	6-14
Time specimens were collected	SpcTme	6-14
Testing for alcohol	AlchTs	6-15
Alcohol test results	AlchRs	6-15
Blood alcohol concentration results	BAC	6-17
Testing for amphetamines	AmphTs	6-19
antidepressants	AntiTs	
cocaine	CokeTs	
marijuana	MarjTs	
opiates	OpiaTs	
other substances	OtDrTs	

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Amphetamine test results	AmphRs	6-21
antidepressant	AntiRs	
cocaine	CokeRs	
marijuana	MarjRs	
opiate	OpiaRs	
other substance	OtDrRs	
Type of other substance	OthDrg	6-21
Number of wounds	NumWou	6-23
Number of bullets that hit victim	NumBul	6-23
Wound to the head	Head	6-23
face	Face	
neck	Neck	
upper extremity	UpExt	
spine	Spine	
thorax	Thorax	
abdomen	Abdomn	
lower extremity	LowExt	

Person attempted suicide during incident: Suic

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Suic	Suspect attempted suicide (fatally or non-fatally) during the incident

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Collected, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

Although the incident-based nature of NVDRS enables researchers to identify cases involving murder/suicide, there may be a scenario when a suspect injures himself but survives. This data element therefore enables researchers to capture the range of murder/suicide and murder/attempted suicide incidents. Murder/suicides are a violence subtype prominent in cases of intimate partner violence and mass public shootings.

Discussion

This variable is suspect specific. Code "Suic" as "Yes" if a suspect attempted suicide during the incident, whether the attempt was fatal or non-fatal. Refer to the Definitions section of this document for guidance on whether a suicide is to be considered as part of the same NVDRS incident as the homicide.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Suic	Person attempted suicide after incident	Person	Checkbox	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPSUICA	PPSUICA

ZIP code of injury: Zip

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Zip	Zip code in which injury occurred

Response Options:
      88888 Not Applicable (e.g., outside of United States)
      99999 Unknown

Uses
The address of the incident is used to determine the agency responsible for potential public health interventions; to gain information about the socioeconomic status (SES) of the neighborhoods in which injuries occur (via U.S. Census data); to map incidents; and to conduct analyses of the case distribution by SES and geographic area. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies. It is okay to look up the zip code in a directory if it is not provided.

Discussion
None

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Zip	ZIP code of injury	Person	Number	5	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPIOZIP	PPIOZIP

Injury occurred at person's home: Reside

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Reside	Injury occurred at the person's residence

Response Options:

      0   No
      1   Yes
      9   Unknown

Uses

Data about whether the injury occurred in the person's residence can be used to further characterize the incident and may be valuable for planning and evaluating injury prevention programs. It can be used, for example, to evaluate the impact of laws or policies regulating the use of firearms in public versus private locations, or to inform domestic violence interventions.

Discussion

This variable is completed for each victim in an incident and is person-specific.

Examples

- A man shot his wife and his wife's sister at the sister's house. Reside is "No" for the wife, but "Yes" for the sister.
- A victim in an institution (e.g., jail, locked mental health facility, long term care facility, etc,) should be coded 'no' even though he/she resides in the institution.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Reside	At person's home	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPRHOME	PPRHOME

EMS at scene: EMS

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
EMS	Were emergency medical services present at the scene of the injury incident?

Response Options:
- 0   No, EMS not at scene
- 1   Yes, EMS at scene
- 9   Unknown

Uses

EMS status can be used to describe the involvement of emergency medical services in violent injury cases. This may assist in planning and evaluating EMS services and in capturing costs associated with violence.

Discussion

Code "EMS" only to indicate the presence of medical services at the scene, not to indicate whether any medical services were delivered. If the victim was transported from the scene via ambulance, this variable may be coded "Yes."

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
EMS	EMS at scene	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPEMS	PPEMS

Homeless status: Homles

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Homles	Was person homeless at the time of the incident?

Response Options:
       0   No
       1   Yes
       9   Unknown

Uses
This variable helps to describe how frequently the victims of violence are homeless.

Discussion
Homeless is defined here as having no fixed address and living in a shelter, on the street, in a car, or in makeshift quarters in an outdoor setting.
- Persons who have no homes of their own, but are staying indefinitely with friends or family are not considered homeless here.
- Marking this variable "Yes" means that there was some positive statement about being homeless such as living in a car.
- Use the "Unknown" option when the residential address is stated as unknown and homeless status is not otherwise known. Otherwise, mark this variable "No".
- If you code homeless as "Yes", you must code "At Person's Home" as "No". A person cannot be homeless if he or she was injured at home. Being injured at a shelter, on the street, in their car or makeshift quarters in an outdoor setting is not considered being injured at home.

Examples
Yes
- A victim did not have a place to live so an acquaintance told him he could stay in his abandoned storage facility.
- A victim was 'living' in a squatter's camp with over 50 other homeless people and had a plywood shelter.

No
- A victim has no home of her own, but is staying indefinitely with a friend.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Homles	Homeless status	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPHOMELE	PPHOMELE

Current occupation: Occup

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Occup	Victim's employment status, and, if employed, current occupation

Response Options:
> *Enter person's current occupation in free text, or enter:*
>> Unemployed
>> Homemaker
>> Retired
>> Student
>> Disabled
>> NA (under age 14)
>> Unknown

Uses

Employment status and occupation are indicators of socioeconomic status. Certain occupations may also be associated with the occurrence of suicide or homicide.

Discussion

Report the occupation in a text field exactly as it appears on the CME report or other report. The information can later be coded at the national level using Standard Occupational Classifications.

- Note that "current occupation" is different from "usual occupation", which is recorded on the death certificate.
- If the person is not employed, enter one of the standard text options listed below. These are not currently available on a drop-down menu, so please be careful to enter them exactly as they appear under "response options," and not in an abbreviated version.
- People who work 17.5 hours or more per week are considered employed; people who work less than that are not.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Occup	Current occupation	Person	Text	50	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MP_OCCUP	PP_OCCUP

Victim in custody when injured: Custody

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Custody	Person was in public custody when injury occurred

Response Options:
- 0   Not in custody
- 1   In jail or prison
- 2   Under arrest but not in jail
- 3   Committed to mental hospital or ward
- 4   Resident of other state institution
- 5   In foster care
- 6   Injured prior to arrest
- 9   Unknown

Uses

Violent injuries that occur while a victim is in public custody are an issue of public concern and a potential indicator of systemic problems that require change.

Discussion

A person is in public custody if he or she is under arrest, in foster care, or remanded by law to an institution, such as a jail, prison, detention center, psychiatric ward, psychiatric hospital, or other institution. Custody is coded on the basis of when the fatal injury was inflicted or when the death occurred.

- If the injury was inflicted while the person was not in custody, but they died in custody, code Custody as "Yes".
- The code "Committed to mental hospital or ward" covers <u>involuntary</u> commitments and involuntary observations at psychiatric wards within standard hospitals or at psychiatric institutions.
- People who voluntarily commit themselves should <u>not</u> be coded as in custody.
- The code "In jail or prison" also covers incarcerations in juvenile detention facilities and other detention facilities.

Examples
Yes

Robber is shot by a storeowner, arrested, and dies two days later from the shooting.

No

A victim had voluntarily checked in to a psychiatric hospital for treatment.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Custody	Victim in custody when injured	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	PR/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPCUSTOD	PPCUSTOD

Alcohol use suspected: Intox

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Intox	Victim's suspected alcohol use in the hours preceding the incident

Response Options:
- 0   No
- 1   Yes
- 8   Not Applicable
- 9   Unknown

Uses

This variable can be used to explore the role of alcohol use among victims of violent death. The other alcohol variables (AlchRs and BAC) summarize results from toxicology tests conducted as part of the death investigation. This variable uses a broader definition of suspected alcohol use to capture information. It should be noted, however, that because circumstantial evidence is considered sufficient for coding "suspected alcohol use," there will be some false positives.

Discussion

"Alcohol use" can be coded as "Yes" based on witness or investigator reports (e.g., police note that the victim "had been drinking heavily"), or circumstantial evidence (e.g., empty six pack scattered around suicide victim). This variable refers only to alcohol use and not drug use. The phrase "in the hours preceding the incident" can be interpreted relatively broadly.
- If there is no evidence of intoxication, code this variable as "No".
- Use the "Unknown" option only if the source does not have a narrative that could provide the evidence of intoxication.

Examples
Yes
Friends report that a suicide victim was drinking heavily at a party, returned home that evening, and killed himself sometime later that night.

No
A person was said to have been smoking crack on the day of the incident, but tested negative for alcohol and there is no evidence of drinking.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Intox	Alcohol use suspected	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPINTOXS	PPINTOXS

Date specimens were collected: SpcDt
Time specimens were collected: SpcTme

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
SpcDt	Date on which body specimens were collected for toxicologic screen
SpcTme	Time at which body specimens were collected for toxicologic screen

Response Options:
SpcDt

MM/DD/YYYY	Date specimens were collected
88/88/8888	Not applicable (no specimens collected)
99/99/9999	Unknown

SpcTme

0000 to 2359	Military time
7777	Not collected by reporting site
8888	Not applicable
9999	Unknown

Uses
Date and time of collection of body specimens, in conjunction with date and time of death and injury, can be used to assess the validity of alcohol and drug testing results and the possible contribution of drugs or alcohol to the injury. For example, blood specimens drawn long after death will not accurately reflect intoxication level at the time of death.

Discussion
Time is in the military time format HHMM and can be 0000 (midnight) to 2359 (11:59 pm). The date of the postmortem exam can be used as the date specimens were collected in the absence of other information.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SpcDt	Date specimens were collected	Person	Text	10	LR	CME
SpcTme	Time specimens were collected	Person	Text	4	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MPSPECD
MPSPECT

Testing for alcohol: AlchTs
Alcohol test results: AlchRs

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
AlchTs	Victim's blood was tested for presence of alcohol
AlchRs	Results of blood alcohol test

Response Options:
AlchTs

1	Tested
2	Not tested
9	Unknown

AlchRs

1	Present
2	Not present
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
Alcohol intoxication is a risk factor in many types of injury deaths. Identifying victims for whom objective evidence of alcohol ingestion exists will be useful to those researchers exploring the role of alcohol in violent injury.

Discussion
Coding should be based on toxicologic screening of blood samples conducted as part of the CME's investigation. This information will be most useful in jurisdictions that routinely analyze blood alcohol levels in victims of homicide and/or suicide, as opposed to those that only sporadically do so.

If a victim is hospitalized after injury, and the hospital conducts toxicology testing at the time of admission, those results should be used rather than the CME results. Using levels detected at the time of hospital admission will better reflect the level of alcohol at the time of injury.

If testing was not done, the results should be coded as "not applicable."

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
AlchTs	Testing for alcohol	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
AlchRs	Alcohol test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MPETOHT
MPETOHR

Blood alcohol concentration results: BAC

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
BAC	Blood alcohol level

Response Options:
>   Blood alcohol level in mg/dl (format: 0.XXX)
>   0.888 Not applicable, no testing
>   0.999 Unknown

Important Note to Abstractors: All versions of the software prior to the January 2008 release collected up to three digits for BAC. If only two were entered, a preceding zero was inserted prior to the two digits. (i.e., entering 23 resulted in a BAC of .023; entering 235 resulted in a BAC of .235). In the current software version, the preceding zero has been omitted and a trailing zeros are added for all values that are not three digits (i.e., entering 23 results in a BAC of .230; entering 235 results in a BAC of .235). Please enter all three digits of the BAC if available.

Uses
This variable enables researchers to categorize victims by blood alcohol level. These data will assist in exploring the relationship between alcohol intoxication and violent death when interpreted in conjunction with data on time of injury, time of death, and time at which body specimens were drawn.

Discussion
Blood alcohol levels are coded in terms of percent by volume (serum %). Percent by volume equals the milligrams of alcohol found per deciliter of blood (mg/dl) divided by 1000. For example, a level of 30 mg/dl would be 0.030% alcohol. How labs report blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) varies. Many use the format used here (serum %), while others report BAC as milligrams of alcohol per deciliter of blood (mg/dl) — as in 30 mg/dl. To convert mg/dl results to serum % results, divide by 1,000. Only BAC levels should be entered here; levels based on other body fluids such as vitreous fluid should not. Use caution when interpreting BAC levels because variation in the time elapsed between ingestion of substances, time of death, and time of drawing body specimens for toxicological analysis will affect the outcome.

- BACs reported as "<0.01%" or "Nondetectable" are below the detection limit of 0.01%. This should be reported as 0.000% and interpreted as "Not present" in the alcohol test results field.
- Alcohol that appears in the blood as a result of decomposition rather than ingestion does not generally measure more than 0.040%.
- BAC results reported as "Trace" should be recorded as 0.010%.

Examples

The following list can be used to help convert the most commonly reported units to BAC. All alcohol levels in the list are equal.

- 800 mg/l
- 800 mg/1000 ml
- 0.8 g/1000 ml
- .08 g/100 ml
- 80 mg/dl
- 80 mg/100 ml
- .08% BAC

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
BAC	Blood alcohol concentration levels	Person	Number	3	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MPETOHC

TOXICOLOGY TESTING

Testing for amphetamines: AmphTs
Testing for antidepressants: AntiTs
Testing for cocaine: CokeTs
Testing for marijuana: MarjTs
Testing for opiate(s): OpiaTs
Testing for other substances: OtDrTs

Data Sources:

NVDRS Name	Definition
AmphTs	Toxicologic screening for amphetamines conducted
AntiTs	Toxicologic screening for antidepressants conducted
CokeTs	Toxicologic screening for cocaine conducted
MarjTs	Toxicologic screening for marijuana conducted
OpiaTs	Toxicologic screening for opiate(s) conducted
OtDrTs	Toxicologic screening for other substances conducted

Response Options:
    1   Tested
    2   Not tested
    9   Unknown

Uses
This set of variables identifies victims whose bodily fluids were tested for drugs during the death investigation.

Discussion
These variables indicate whether the victim's blood, urine, vitreous humor (ocular fluid), bile, or other tissues were tested for a variety of drugs or their metabolites by any standard toxicologic screening method.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
AmphTs	Testing for amphetamines	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
AntiTs	Testing for antidepressants	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
CokeTs	Testing for cocaine	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
MarjTs	Testing for marijuana	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
OpiaTs	Testing for opiate(s)	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
OtDrTs	Testing for other substances	Person	Number	1	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MPAMPT
MPANTIT
MPCOCAIT
MPMARIJT
MPOPIATT
MPDRUGOT

TOXICOLOGY RESULTS

Amphetamine test results:	AmphRs
Antidepressant test results:	AntiRs
Cocaine test results:	CokeRs
Marijuana test results:	MarjRs
Opiate test results:	OpiaRs
Other drug/substance test results:	OtDrRs
Type of other substance:	OthDrg

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
AmphRs	Amphetamines test results
AntiRs	Antidepressants test results
CokeRs	Cocaine test results
MarjRs	Marijuana test results
OpiaRs	Opiate test results
OtDrRs	Other drug/substance test results
OthDrg	Type of other substance for which person tested positive

Response Options:

1	Present
2	Not present
8	Not applicable (e.g., no testing was done)
9	Unknown

Uses

This set of variables identifies whether the tests for various drugs or their metabolites were positive or negative. Findings can assist in exploring the relationship between recreational drug use and violent death. The variables can also be used to document the presence of certain psychiatric medications among suicide victims in jurisdictions that test for these substances. The drug variables will be most useful in jurisdictions that routinely run toxicology tests on victims, as opposed to those that only sporadically do so.

Discussion

Drug/substance test results can be coded based on results from any body fluid; it is not restricted to blood only, as is the case for reporting blood alcohol levels. Many labs report test results by reporting both the specific substance that a person tested positive for and the class that the substance falls under. Some, however, report only the substance. In those cases, use the drug/substance list provided in the training manual to identify which broad categories the substance falls under.

- The drug/substance test result variables should be coded as "Yes" if the lab report or CME summary notes the substance as "positive," "presumptive presence," or having a numeric level greater than 0.
- If there is testing for a drug/substance that does not fall into any of these categories, code "Other" and record the name of the drug/substance in "Type of other substance" text field. Enter the names of all other drugs/substances that tested positive.
- Do not enter the names of other drugs/substances that tested negative.
- The presence of a metabolite for a drug/substance being tested can be considered sufficient evidence that the drug/substance itself was present. Questions about whether a chemical is a metabolite can be referred to CDC.
- If whether testing was done is "Unknown", code the results fields as "Not applicable" rather than "Unknown".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
AmphRs	Amphetamine test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
AntiRs	Antidepressant test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
CokeRs	Cocaine test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
MarjRs	Marijuana test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
OpiaRs	Opiate test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
OtDrRs	Other drug/substance test results	Person	Number	1	LR	CME
OthDrg	Type of other substance	Person	Text	200	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MPAMPR
MPANTIR
MPCOCAIR
MPMARIJR
MPOPIATR
MPDRUGOR
MPDRUGTY

WOUND LOCATION

Number of wounds:	NumWou
Number of bullets that hit victim:	NumBul
Wound to the head:	Head
Wound to the face:	Face
Wound to the neck:	Neck
Wound to the upper extremity:	UpExt
Wound to the spine:	Spine
Wound to the thorax:	Thorax
Wound to the abdomen:	Abdomn
Wound to the lower extremity:	LowExt

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
NumWou	Number of wounds to the victim
NumBul	Number of bullets that hit the victim
Head	Presence of wound to the head
Face	Presence of wound to the face (e.g., mouth, nose, eyes, ears)
Neck	Presence of wound to the neck
UpExt	Presence of wound in the upper extremities (shoulders, arms, hands)
Spine	Presence of wound to the spine
Thorax	Presence of wound to the thorax, chest, or upper back
Abdomn	Presence of wound to the abdomen, pelvic contents (including genital area), or lower back
LowExt	Presence of wound to the lower extremities (feet, hips, legs)

Response Options:
NumWou and NumBul

Actual number of wounds up to 75
- 75   75 or more
- 76   Multiple, unspecified
- 88   Not applicable (no firearm or sharp instrument wounds)
- 99   Unknown

Head   thru LowExt
- 0   Absent (not wounded)
- 1   Present (wounded)
- 8   Not applicable
- 9   Unknown

Uses
These codes help describe the relationship between incident circumstance and wound locations on the victim's body.

Discussion
<u>These data elements apply to firearm injuries and sharp instrument wounds only</u>.
- For "NumWou," code the total number of penetrating wounds on the victim. Count both entry and exit wounds.
- For "NumBul" (for gunshot wound victims only), code the total number of bullets that hit the victim.
- When determining the number of wounds and bullets for shotgun injuries, treat each shotgun blast as one injury and each shotgun shell as one bullet.
- Code the wound locations of penetrating wounds only; do not code the locations of superficial grazing wounds or blunt trauma wounds.
- Code only the location of the external entrance or exit wound.
- For victims injured by both a gun and a knife, count all wounds from both weapon types and code all wound locations.
- If the record refers only to a "wound" in the singular, the number of wounds is one. If it refers only to "wounds," the number of wounds is "Multiple, unspecified".

Examples
- One bullet entered the cheek and exited the back of the head. Code "NumWou" as 2, "NumBul" as 1, and "Head" as "Present" and "Face" as "Present".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NumWou	Number of wounds	Person	Number	2	LR/LR	CME/PR
NumBul	Number of bullets that hit victim	Person	Number	2	LR/LR	CME/PR
Head	Wound to the head	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
Face	Wound to the face	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
Neck	Wound to the neck	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
UpExt	Wound to the upper extremity	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
Spine	Wound to the spine	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
Thorax	Wound to the thorax	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
Abdomn	Wound to the abdomen	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
LowExt	Wound to the lower extremity	Person	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MPWOUNDS	PPWOUNDS
MPNOBULL	PPNOBULL
MPBODYHE	PPBODYHE
MPBODYFA	PPBODYFA
MPBODYNE	PPBODYNE
MPBODYUE	PPBODYUE
MPBODYSP	PPBODYSP
MPBODYTH	PPBODYTH
MPBODYAB	PPBODYAB
MPBODYLE	PPBODYLE

Section 7

Suicide or Undetermined Circumstances

Circumstances known: Circ

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Circ	Indicates if any information is available about the circumstances associated with the incident

Response Options:
      0   No
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable operates as a stem question. Checking the circumstances known box causes the individual circumstances to appear on the screen. Un-checking the circumstances known box causes the circumstances to disappear and implies that the circumstances preceding the incident are not known.

Discussion

Important Note: If it is your intent to un-check the circumstances known box after having entered any number of circumstances, you MUST uncheck the individual circumstances first.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Circ	Circumstances known	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCIRCUM	MPCIRCUM	PPCIRCUM

Current depressed mood: Depres

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Depres	Current depressed mood

Response Options:
        0   No, Not Available, Unknown
        1   Yes

Uses
Identifies suicide victims who were documented as having a depressed mood at the time of the injury. A family member frequently reports that the suicide victim "had been depressed lately," but the record does not supply information about whether the person was diagnosed with a depressive disorder. Rather than coding such a victim as suffering from depression (which may or may not be true), this variable captures the available information more appropriately.

Discussion
Code this variable as "Yes" if the victim was perceived by self or others to be depressed at the time of the injury. Other words that can trigger coding this variable besides "depressed" are sad, despondent, down, blue, low, unhappy, etc. Words that should not trigger coding this variable are upset, up and down, agitated, angry, mad, anxious, overwrought, etc.

- The depressed mood may be part of a clinical depression or a short-term sadness. If the victim has a known clinical history of depression, but no current depressive symptoms, this variable should NOT be selected.
- Depressed mood should not be inferred by the coder based on the circumstances; rather it must be noted in the record.

Examples
Yes
- Mother reports that victim has been depressed for the past few months.
- Husband states that his wife was suffering from depression at the time she took her life.
- Decedent was saddened by his brother's death a year ago and had not been himself since.

No
- Victim was agitated over news that he may receive a pink slip at work.
- Victim was upset because he had just discovered his girlfriend was cheating on him.
- Elderly victim lived alone, was facing foreclosure, was in failing health, and had learned that her grown son was going to prison. (The victim may well have been depressed, given the sad circumstances, but without an affirmative statement in the record about her mood, the variable should not be coded as "Yes".)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Depres	Current depressed mood	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPDEPRES	MPDEPRES	PPDEPRES

Current mental health problem: Mental

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Mental	Current mental health problem

Response Options:
        0   No, Not Available, Unknown
        1   Yes

Uses
This variable can be used to examine the association of mental health problems and suicide.

Discussion
Code a victim as "Yes" for "Mental" if he or she has been identified as having a mental health problem. Mental health problems include those disorders and syndromes listed in the DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Revision) with the exception of alcohol and other substance dependence (as these are captured in separate variables). Examples of disorders qualifying as mental health problems include not only diagnoses such as major depression, schizophrenia, and generalized anxiety disorder, but developmental disorders (such as mental retardation, autism, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder), eating disorders, personality disorders, and organic mental disorders such as Alzheimer's and other dementias. Also indicate "Yes" if it is mentioned in the CME report that the victim was being treated for a mental health problem, even if the nature of the problem is unclear (e.g., "was being treated for various psychiatric problems"). It is acceptable to endorse this variable on the basis of past treatment of a mental health problem, unless it is specifically noted that the past problem has been resolved.

Examples
Yes
- The record states "victim was hospitalized twice in the past for mental problems" or "history of depression" even if the timeframe is not clear.
- The victim was seeking mental health treatment or someone was seeking treatment on his or her behalf (e.g., "family was attempting to have him hospitalized for psychiatric problems").
- The victim has a prescription for an antidepressant or other psychiatric medication. The drug list provided in the training notebook identifies drugs that can be considered psychiatric medications. We have separate questions for substance abuse, "alcohol dependence", and "other substance dependence" questions. Therefore, do not include substance abuse as a "current mental health problem".
- Toxicology report from CME indicates that the victim tested positive for sertraline (an antidepressant).
- Victim had PTSD — or, Post-traumatic stress disorder.
- History of depression.

- Was under the care of a psychiatrist.

No
- A neighbor indicates the victim was not acting normally.
- Victim was depressed over a recent break-up (code "Current depressed mood").

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Mental	Current mental health problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPMENTAL	MPMENTAL	PPMENTAL

Type of first mental illness diagnosis: MDiag1
Type of second mental illness diagnosis: MDiag2
Other mental health diagnosis: MenTxt

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
MDiag1	Type of mental illness diagnosis
MDiag2	Type of mental illness diagnosis
MenTxt	Other type of mental illness

Response Options:
MDiag1
MDiag2

1	Depression/dysthymia
2	Bipolar disorder
3	Schizophrenia
4	Anxiety disorder
5	Post-traumatic stress disorder
6	ADD or hyperactivity disorder
7	Eating disorder
8	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
66	Other (specify in diagnosis text), including mental retardation, autism, personality disorders, Alzheimer's, etc.
99	Unknown

MenTxt
    Other diagnosis text

Uses
For victims who were noted as having a mental health problem, and whose mental health problem has been assessed by a mental health practitioner, these variables identify the victim's diagnoses.

Discussion
This variable indicates the nature of the victim's mental health problem (the diagnosis), if available. Code up to two diagnoses. If a diagnosis is not on the code list, code "Other" and record the diagnosis in the text field, "MenTxt". If the record indicates more than two diagnoses, note the additional diagnoses in "MenTxt". For cases in which the victim was noted as being treated for a mental health problem, but the actual diagnosis is not documented, code "MDiag1" as "Unknown". If the victim had a mental health problem ("Mental" = "Yes"), but the nature of the problem has not been diagnosed (e.g., "victim was hearing voices and having paranoid delusions; family was attempting to have victim committed"), code "MDiag1" as "Not applicable" since he had not been treated or diagnosed. Do not attempt to apply a diagnosis based on reading the symptoms. While it is acceptable to endorse "Mental health problem" based on the victim's prescription for a psychiatric

medication, please do not infer a specific diagnosis based on the medication.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
MDiag1	Type of first mental illness diagnosis	Person	Number	2	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR
MDiag1	Type of second mental illness diagnosis	Person	Number	2	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR
MenTxt	Other mental health diagnosis	Person	Number	2	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPMENTAF	MPMENTAF	PPMENTAF
CPMENTAS	MPMENTAS	PPMENTAS
CPMENTAO	MPMENTAO	PPMENTAO

Current treatment for mental illness: TxMent

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
TxMent	Currently in treatment for a mental health problem

Response Options:
        0   No, Not Available, Unknown
        1   Yes

Uses
This variable can be used to assess the proportion of suicide victims who were currently in mental health treatment. The information can be helpful in planning and delivering mental health services and in evaluating quality of care.

Discussion
The variable "TxMent" (current mental health treatment) should be coded "Yes" if the victim was in current treatment (that is, had a current prescription for a psychiatric medication or saw a mental health professional within the past two months.) Treatment includes seeing a psychiatrist, psychologist, medical doctor, therapist, or other counselor for a mental health or substance abuse problem; receiving a prescription for an antidepressant or other psychiatric medicine (see training notebook for list of psychiatric drugs); attending anger management classes; or residing in an inpatient or halfway house facility for mental health problems. If you code "Yes" for current mental health treatment, you MUST code "Yes" for "ever treated for mental illness" as well.

Examples
Yes
- A recently filled, unopened prescription belonging to the victim for an antidepressant is found in the medicine cabinet.
- The victim has been in treatment for depression for the last 10 years.
- The victim was released from inpatient care for bipolar disorder a week ago.

No
- Victim was taking St. John's Wort (non-prescription herb) for depression because of a magazine article he had read.
- Victim was taking sleeping pills for insomnia.
- Sample packs of prescription medication were found in the victim's home with no evidence that they were prescribed for him.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
TxMent	Current treatment for mental illness	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPMENTAT	MPMENTAT	PPMENTAT

Ever Treated for Mental Illness: HistMental

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
HistMental	History of ever being treated for a mental health problem

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses

This variable can be used to assess the proportion of suicide victims who were currently or formerly in mental health treatment. The information can be helpful in planning and delivering mental health services and in evaluating quality of care.

Discussion

The variable "HistMental" indicates whether the victim was noted as ever having received professional treatment for a mental health problem, either at the time of death or in the past. <u>If a victim is in current treatment, by definition "HistMental" (ever in treatment) should be endorsed as well</u>. If a decedent died as the result of an overdose from multiple medications and it is not clear whether the medications were his or her own (as in a victim swallowing everything in the family's medicine cabinet), the existence of an antidepressant or other psychiatric medication in the victim's bloodstream is not sufficient evidence of mental health treatment. For victims who die by means other than drug overdose (e.g., shooting, hanging), toxicologic teat results indicating the presence of a psychiatric medication is sufficient evidence of mental health treatment.

Examples

Yes
- Several years ago the victim was treated for bipolar disorder.
- The decedent had begun seeing a psychiatrist recently, but had previously never been in treatment.

No
- The sister of the victim thinks he might have been treated for something a long time ago.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
HistMental	Ever treated for mental illness	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPMENTAH	MPMENTAH	PPMENTAH

Alcohol problem: Alcoh

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Alcoh	Person has alcohol dependence or alcohol problem

Response Options:
> 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
> 1   Yes

Uses

Can be used to assess the proportion of suicide victims who were identified as having alcohol problems. The information can be helpful in exploring the role of alcohol abuse in planning suicide prevention service delivery.

Discussion

Code a victim as "Yes" for "Alcoh" if the victim was perceived by self or others to have a problem with, or to be addicted to, alcohol.

- A victim who is noted as participating in a alcohol rehabilitation program or treatment — including self-help groups and 12-step programs — should be coded as "Yes" for "Alcoh" even if the victim was noted as being currently sober.
- A problem from the past (i.e., five years or more ago) that has resolved and no longer appears to apply should not be coded.
- Do not code "Alcoh" as "Yes" if victim was using alcohol in the hours preceding the incident and there is no evidence of dependence or a problem (these cases should be coded "Yes" for "Intox").

Examples

Yes
- CME report indicates the patient was in an alcohol rehabilitation program last year.
- Called AA sponsor the day before the incident.
- Noted in CME report that the victim had been drinking a lot lately and family was concerned.

No
- CME report indicates that 20 years ago the victim had trouble with drugs and alcohol as a teenager, but not since then.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Alcoh	Alcohol problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPETOHD	MPETOHD	PPETOHD

Other substance problem: Subst

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Subst	Person has drug abuse problem

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
Can be used to assess the proportion of suicide victims who were identified as having a drug abuse problem. The information can be helpful in exploring the role of substance abuse in planning suicide prevention service delivery.

Discussion
Code a victim as "Yes" for "Subst" if the victim was perceived by self or others to have a problem with, or to be addicted to drugs other than alcohol. "Subst" can be endorsed if a victim was noted as using illegal drugs (such as heroin or cocaine), abusing prescription medications (such as pain relievers or Valium), or regularly using inhalants (e.g., sniffing gas).

- A victim who is noted as participating in a drug rehabilitation program or treatment — including self-help groups and 12-step programs — should be coded as "Yes" for "Subst" even if the victim was noted as being currently clean.
- A problem from the past (i.e., five years or more ago) that has resolved and no longer appears to apply should not be coded.
- If the victim is mentioned as using illegal drugs — even if addiction or abuse is not specifically mentioned — code "Subst" as "Yes". The exception to this is marijuana use. For marijuana, the use must be noted as chronic, abusive, or problematic (e.g., "victim smoked marijuana regularly," "victim's family indicated he had been stoned much of the past month").
- A victim who takes methadone can be assumed to be in treatment for heroin addiction.
- The phrase "history of drug abuse" is sufficient to justify endorsing "Subst", unless it is noted that the victim is no longer a drug user.
- Previously attempting suicide via overdose is not sufficient justification for endorsing "Subst" in the absence of other information.
- If marijuana was used at the time of the incident, and there is no evidence of regular use, addiction, or abuse, code to "Other suicide circumstance".

Examples
Yes
- CME report indicates that the victim abuses his own painkiller prescription.
- Victim made regular visits to a methadone clinic.
- Victim had track marks on his body

- Victim had drug paraphernalia at his apartment (and there is some indication it was owned or used by the victim).
- Victim shot himself after a fight with his wife over his drug use and mounting debts.

No
- Victim smoked marijuana occasionally.
- Victim attempted suicide via medication overdose on two previous occasions.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Subst	Other substance problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSUBSTD	MPSUBSTD	PPSUBSTD

Person left a suicide note: SNote

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SNote	Victim left a suicide note (or other recorded communication)

Response Options
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
A suicide note is a marker for an intentional suicide.

Discussion
- A will or folder of financial papers near the victim does not constitute a suicide note.
- If the record states the person left a "note", you can infer it was a suicide note in the absence of information indicating that the note had some other purpose.

Examples
Yes
- The victim left a letter to her son indicating that she was ending her life.
- "The pain stops today. Goodbye" was scrawled on the mirror next to the victim.
- A victim left a handwritten note that said 'DNR' (do not resuscitate) next to her.

No
- A woman is terminally ill. She writes and signs her will. The next day she commits suicide.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SNote	Person left a suicide note	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSUICN	MPSUICN	PPSUICN

Disclosed intent to commit suicide: SuiInt

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SuiInt	Victim disclosed to another person the intention to commit suicide

Response Options
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
This variable can be used to identify the subset of suicides for which opportunities to intervene and prevent the death may have been present. It is also useful for exploring the association between stated intent and actual suicide.

Discussion
Code "SuiInt" as "Yes" if the victim had previously expressed suicidal feelings to another person, whether explicitly (e.g., "I'm considering killing myself") or indirectly (e.g., "I think everyone would be better off without me" or "I know how to put a permanent end to this pain"). Include in the incident narrative any available details about who the intent was disclosed to, how long before the suicide the intent was disclosed, and what was said during the disclosure.

- Code this variable as "Yes" <u>if there was opportunity to intervene between the time the person disclosed intent and the injury event</u>.
- Do not code this variable as "Yes" if the victim disclosed the intention to kill him or herself only at the moment of the suicide (i.e., when there was no opportunity to intervene to stop the suicide).
- Do not endorse this variable if the victim had talked about suicide sometime in the distant past, but had not disclosed a current intent to commit suicide to anyone.
- If the record indicates disclosure of intent, but is unclear about the timeframe, code "SuiInt" as "Yes". This will sometimes be incorrect; however the specificity to allow precise coding is too often missing in the records to justify using a narrower interpretation.
- Do not endorse this variable if suicidal ideation is noted in a source document but there is no stated intent (e.g., the victim stated that he thought about suicide last week but he would never actually kill himself).

When the police or CME documents indicate whether the victim stated the intent to commit suicide, they are doing so less for the purpose of documenting a missed opportunity for intervention and more for the purpose of indicating why the death is being treated as a suicide and not a potential homicide. Therefore, the records may be unclear about timing. For example, the record may state, "Victim has spoken of suicide in the past," and it is not entirely clear whether the talk about suicide was only in the past or

was related to the current incident. This will frequently be a gray area for coding. If the record indicates disclosure of intent in the past but affirmatively states that there was no disclosure for the current incident, code "SuiInt" as "No".

Examples
Yes
- The victim told his wife that he was planning to end his suffering and was going to stop being a burden on her.
- The victim has mentioned on and off to friends that he was considering suicide; no one thought he would do it.
- The victim stated she was going to kill herself, was hospitalized in a mental health facility and committed suicide two days after discharge.

No
- The victim has spoken of suicide in the past, but not in the past few months when things seemed to be going better for him.
- Family members were unaware of any suicidal feelings. During a heated argument over being grounded, the young victim shouted, "I'm gonna blow my head off, and it's your fault." He left the room and shot himself.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SuiInt	Disclosed intent to commit suicide	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSUICD	MPSUICD	PPSUICD

History of suicide attempts: SuiHst

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

Name	Definition
SuiHst	Victim has a history of attempting suicide

Response Options:
        0   No, Not Available, Unknown
        1   Yes

Uses
This variable is useful for exploring the association between suicide attempts and actual suicides and as an opportunity for preventive intervention.

Discussion
Code SuiHst as "Yes" if the victim was known to have made previous suicide attempts, regardless of the severity of those attempts. Evidence of a history of suicide attempts includes self-report and report or documentation from others including family, friends, and health professionals.

Yes
- A diabetic admitted to a counselor that she had stopped taking her insulin and gorged herself on candy in an attempt to kill herself.
- A victim has played 'Russian Roulette' in the presence of other people in the past.

No
- A victim was found hanged in his garage by an electrical cord. In his bedroom a ceiling hook and rope were found but the hook had been dislodged from the ceiling. It is assumed but not known that this was a previous attempt.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SuiHst	History of suicide attempts	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSUICH	MPSUICH	PPSUICH

Crisis in past two wks: Crisis

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Crisis	Victim experienced a crisis within two weeks of the suicide, or a crisis was imminent within two weeks of the suicide

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable can be used to identify suicides that appear to involve an element of impulsivity.

Discussion
The variable "Crisis" identifies those cases in which a very current crisis or acute precipitating event appears to have contributed to the suicide (e.g., the victim was just arrested; divorce papers were served that day; the victim was about to be laid off; the victim had a major argument with his or her spouse the night before). Coding a case as being related to a crisis does not mean that there aren't also chronic conditions that have contributed to the victim's decision to end his or her life. Crisis should be interpreted from the eyes of the victim. This is particularly relevant for young victims whose crises — such as a bad grade or a dispute with parents over a curfew — may appear relatively minor.

- An actual time period for the crisis may not be mentioned in the records, so use language as a clue. For example, "decedent was experiencing financial difficulties after losing his job" would not trigger coding a recent crisis because the timeframe is unclear, whereas "decedent had just received a pink slip at work" would be clear.
- A statement regarding a patient whose chronic health problem is worsening should not trigger coding "Crisis" as "Yes"; however, a person who just received the news that he or she has a terminal illness should be regarded as having experienced a recent crisis.
- A homicide-suicide should always be coded as "Yes" for "Crisis" unless the two deaths were both clearly consensual and planned in advance (in effect, a double suicide).
- If you check that a crisis has occurred, you must also indicate the type of crisis by checking at least one of the circumstances below it on the list, e.g., physical health or job problem and describe the crisis in the narrative.

Examples
Examples of crises include a very recent or impending arrest, job loss, argument or fight, relationship break-up, police pursuit, financial loss, loss in social standing, eviction, or other loss.

Yes
- The victim's husband announced that day that he was divorcing her.
- A 15-year-old adolescent had a heated argument with his mother, stormed out of the room, and shot himself.
- The decedent killed his ex-wife and then himself.
- A few days prior to the suicide, the victim was questioned about his suspected sexual abuse of his two nephews by police.
- The victim was about to be returned to prison in a few days.
- After a recent break-up, the decedent went to his girlfriend's house to attempt reconciliation. She refused, and he shot himself in her driveway.
- An elderly man fell in the bathtub the week before, breaking his hip. The day before this, his doctor told him that he would need to go to a nursing home.
- Police were pursuing a suspect. As they drew near, the man turned the gun on himself and fired.
- Victim had just received a lay-off notice at work.
- Victim was released from jail earlier that day.

No
- A 45-year-old man was unemployed and experiencing financial difficulties. (Had this statement been added to his case, "was to be evicted from his apartment the following weekend" the case would qualify as a "Yes".)
- The victim had emphysema and the condition was worsening.
- The victim was in the process of divorcing her husband.
- The decedent was despondent over recent job loss. (Timeframe is non-specific; job loss could have been a week or six months ago.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Crisis	Crisis in past two wks	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCRISIS	MPCRISIS	PPCRISIS

Physical health problem: Health

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Health	Physical health problems appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies suicides that are health-related. Identifying the specific circumstances that play a precipitative role in suicide will assist in identifying, developing, and evaluating preventive interventions.

Discussion
The victim was experiencing physical health problems (e.g., terminal disease, debilitating condition, chronic pain) that were relevant to the suicide event.

- Endorse this variable only if a health problem is noted as contributing to the suicide. CME reports generally include the decedent's existing medical problems.
- The simple mention of a health problem should not trigger coding the suicide as health-related, unless there is some indication that the suicide is linked in part to the health problem or concern.
- There are some exceptions to this rule, however. If there is no information in the record about why the victim killed him or herself, but it is noted that the victim had a terminal or very debilitating illness, it is acceptable to endorse Health.
- Health conditions are coded from the perspective of the victim.

Examples
Yes
- The victim was recently diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and was told that she had two months to live.
- An elderly man fell in the bathtub the week before, breaking his hip. He feared that this injury would require him to sell his house and move into a nursing home.
- The victim only suspected he might have AIDS and killed himself before he received his test results.
- The victim was still in pain from injuries sustained in a car crash five years ago.

No
- Victim was fleeing from police. He ran into a restroom and shot himself. He has a history of arrests for violent crime, and his health history indicates diabetes. (No mention of health condition being related to the suicide.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Health	Physical health problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPHEALTH	MPHEALTH	PPHEALTH

Intimate partner problem: IPProb

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
IPProb	Problems with a current or former intimate partner appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
> 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
> 1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies suicides that are related to friction or conflict between intimate partners. Identifying specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion
Code "IPProb" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was experiencing problems with a current or former intimate partner, such as a divorce, break-up, argument, jealousy, conflict, or discord.

- The burden of caring for an ill spouse or partner should not be coded as an intimate partner problem unless there is also evidence of relationship problems. These should be coded as "Other" (SuiOth).
- Phrases such as "victim was having relationship problems" can be assumed to indicate intimate partner problems.
- If a victim kills or attacks his or her current or former intimate partner, code "IPProb" as "Yes".
- The only exception to this rule is if the death was clearly a consensual act, as in a mercy killing followed by suicide. Extreme caution should be used when identifying a case as a mercy killing; see discussion of the variable Mercy (mercy killing) in Section 8.

Examples
Yes
- The victim goes to his old house, shoots his estranged wife, and then shoots himself.
- The victim was engaged in a bitter custody dispute with her ex-husband.
- Police arrested the victim a week ago for violating a restraining order that his girl friend had filed.
- A wife reports that she and the victim had been arguing, and she spent the night at her mother's.
- The victim was having relationship problems.
- A 14 year old female victim and a 19 male had never met but had an online relationship in which she referred to him as her 'boyfriend.' Her mother forbade her from talking to him and the victim and her boyfriend 'broke up.'

No
- The CME report indicates that the victim is a divorced, 50-year-old white male with two grown children; he was recently arrested on his third drunk driving offense and hanged himself the day he was released from jail.
- Victim was lonely and felt isolated.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
IPProb	Intimate partner problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPVIOIP	MPVIOIP	PPVIOIP

Other relationship problem: Relat

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Relat	Problems with a family member, friend, or associate (other than an intimate partner) appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies suicides that are related to friction or conflict with friends and family. Identifying the specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion
Code "Relat" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was experiencing an interpersonal problem with someone other than an intimate partner (e.g., a family member, friend, or schoolmate).

- Problems with a person at work should be coded as job problems, not "Relat".
- If the report indicates that the victim was "having relationship problems", these should be assumed to be intimate partner problems, and not problems with other friends or family.

Examples
Yes
- A teenager was arguing with his parents because they refused to let him go on a weekend ski trip with his friends.
- A 20 year-old had recently been kicked out of his house by his parents because of arguments and drug use.

No
- Victim was having relationship problems. (Code as intimate partner problem).
- Victim's parents were getting a divorce but the victim did not have a conflict with either parent. The conflict was only between the parents.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Relat	Other relationship problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPRELO	MPRELO	PPRELO

Job problem: Job

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Job	Job problems appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown

      1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies suicides that are related to job problems. Identifying specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion

Code "Job" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was either experiencing a problem at work (such as tensions with a co-worker, poor performance reviews, increased pressure, feared layoff) or was having a problem with joblessness (e.g., recently laid off, having difficulty finding a job).

Do not endorse Job if a person left his or her job as part of a suicide plan (e.g., "Victim left work four days ago and checked into a hotel; the body was found after co-workers contacted the victim's family to try to locate him").

Examples

Yes

- The victim was in the midst of a sexual harassment action at work.
- The victim was recently laid off from work.

No

- A 66-year-old retired man was found dead in the garage from carbon monoxide poisoning. There is no information available about the circumstances.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Job	Job problems appear to have contributed to the suicide.	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPJOB	MPJOB	PPJOB

School problem: School

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
School	Problems at or related to school appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies suicides that are related to problems at school. Identifying specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion

Code "School" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was experiencing a problem such as poor grades, bullying, social exclusion at school, or performance pressures.

Examples

Yes

- A graduate student with a history of alcoholism and depression was feeling overwhelmed by academic pressure.
- Rumors were circulating at the school about the victim, and she had recently lost her circle of friends as a result of the rumors.
- A ninth grader killed himself after bringing home a report card that showed a drop in his grades.

No

- A student was skipping school, but there is no other evidence suggesting any problems related to the student not attending school.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
School	School problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSCHOOL	MPSCHOOL	PPSCHOOL

Financial problem: FinProb

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
FinProb	Financial problems appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies suicides that are related to financial problems. Identifying specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion

Code "FinProb" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was experiencing a problem such as bankruptcy, overwhelming debts, or foreclosure of a home or business.

Examples

Yes

- The victim had a gambling problem and mounting debts.
- The bank was in the process of foreclosing on the victim's home.
- The victim and his wife were arguing about money problems.

No

- The victim was evicted from his home the night before. Since the eviction could have been for other than financial problems, do not code 'yes'.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FinProb	Financial problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPFINANC	MPFINANC	PPFINANC

Suicide of friend or family in past five years: RecSui

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
RecSui	Suicide of a family member or friend within the past five years appears to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies suicides that are related to other suicides. This may be useful for identifying suicide clusters. Identifying specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion

Code "RecSui" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was distraught over, or reacting to, a relatively recent (within five years) suicide of a friend or family member.

Examples

Yes

- The victim had been depressed since the death of his brother who committed suicide a year ago.

No

- The victim is a 36-year-old woman. Her mother committed suicide when she was 12 years old. (This was over five years ago; code as "Other suicide circumstance").

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
RecSui	Suicide of friend orfamily in past	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSUICF	MPSUICF	PPSUICF

Other death of friend or family in past five years: FamDeath

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
FamDeath	Death of a family member or friend within the last five years that appears to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
> 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
> 1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies suicides that are related to the loss of a loved one through means other than suicide. Identifying the specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion

Code "FamDeath" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was distraught over, or reacting to, a relatively recent (within five years) death of a friend or family member. If a source document mentions that the suicide took place on the anniversary of the death of a friend or family member, that is sufficient grounds for coding this variable "Yes."

Examples

Yes

- The victim had been depressed since the death of his wife two years ago.
- The victim was a high school student diagnosed with bipolar disorder; a friend had died in a car crash the month before, and the victim was distraught over his loss.
- The victim experienced a miscarriage that was believed to have contributed to the suicide (the fetus is considered a family member).

No

- The victim was a widow who was living with her grown daughter. (No mention of timeframe or relationship of the death to the suicide decision.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FamDeath	Other death of friend or family	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPDOF	MPDOF	PPDOF

Recent criminal legal problem: RecCrm

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
RecCrm	Criminal legal problems appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
  0   No, Not Available, Unknown
  1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies suicides that are related to criminal problems. Identifying the specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion
Code "RecCrm" as "Yes" if at the time of the incident the victim was facing criminal legal problems (recent or impending arrest, police pursuit, impending criminal court date, etc.). Include military crimes such as AWOL here too.

- Committing a crime alone is not sufficient basis for endorsing RecCrm; there must be evidence of negative legal or law enforcement consequences that appear to be associated with the suicide.
- Criminal legal problems, as opposed to civil legal problems, are those resulting from conduct considered so harmful to society as a whole that it is prohibited by statute and prosecuted by the government.

Examples
Yes
- The victim has been convicted of a crime and was awaiting his court appearance for sentencing.
- The victim was in jail and facing charges from a drunk-driving arrest.
- Police were in pursuit of the victim who was suspected in a recent robbery.

No
- The evening before the victim killed himself he went to his ex-girlfriend's house and sexually assaulted her (no mention of actual or impending criminal legal or law enforcement problems arising from the criminal activity).
- The victim was sentenced and has been in prison for eleven months on a robbery conviction. Since the victim was not facing new criminal legal problems but was merely serving a sentence, code this 'no.' Code the "victim in custody" variable 'yes.'

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
RecCrm	Recent criminal legal problem	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPLEGALP	MPLEGALP	PPLEGALP

Suicide/Undetermined

Other legal problems: Legal

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Legal	Legal (non-criminal) problems appear to have contributed to the suicide

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies suicides that are related to legal problems that are not of a criminal nature. Identifying the specific circumstances that appear to play a precipitating role in suicide will help to identify, develop, and evaluate preventive interventions.

Discussion

Code "Legal" as "Yes," if at the time of the incident the victim was facing civil legal problems, such as a custody dispute or civil lawsuit, or legal problems that were unspecified as either criminal or civil.

Examples

Yes

- The victim is in the midst of a heated custody battle with his ex-wife.
- The victim is being sued by a former business partner.
- The suicide note refers to the victim's legal problems. (Legal Problem is endorsed rather than Criminal Problem since it is unclear whether the problems are criminal or civil).
- Child protective services recently removed a child from the victim's home without any indication that criminal charges would be filed.

No

- The victim had been arrested for driving while intoxicated. (Code as a Criminal Problem.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Legal	Other legal problems	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPLEGAL	MPLEGAL	PPLEGAL

Perpetrator of interpersonal violence past month: PIPV

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
PIPV	Victim was a perpetrator of interpersonal violence within the past month.

Response Options:
  0   No, Not Available, Unknown
  1   Yes

Uses
This variable can be helpful in exploring whether interpersonal violence perpetration is a risk factor for suicide. <u>Note</u>: This variable refers to 'interpersonal violence' and not 'intimate partner' violence. It includes, but is not limited to, intimate partners.

Discussion
The victim of the suicide was also the perpetrator of violent crime or interpersonal violence during the month prior to death.
  • "PIPV" should also be coded "Yes" if a restraining order has been filed against the victim within the past month.

Examples
Yes
  • The suicide victim was also the suspect in the homicide of his wife.
  • The victim was being sought by police for a string of robberies and assaults.
  • The decedent was distraught over a recent break-up with his girlfriend; she had a restraining order against him.
No
  • The police report indicates no recent arrests; although victim was arrested three years ago on an assault charge. (Not recent and no mention of a link to the suicide.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
PIPV	Perpetrator of interpersonal violence past month	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source*

CFR	CME	PR
CPVIOIPP	MPVIOIPP	PPVIOIPP

Victim of interpersonal violence past month: PIPVVict

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
PIPVVict	Suicide victim was a victim of interpersonal violence in the past month.

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses

This variable can be helpful in exploring whether violence victimization is a risk factor for suicide.

Note: This variable refers to 'interpersonal violence' and not 'intimate partner' violence. It includes, but is not limited to, intimate partners.

Discussion

The victim was a current or recent (within the past month) victim of interpersonal violence.

Examples

Yes

- A teenage girl had been the victim of repeated sexual assaults by her stepfather before she took her life.
- The victim was being abused by her spouse.

No

- A 30-year-old victim had been abused as a child.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
PIPVVict	Victim of interpersonal violence past month	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPVIOIPV	MPVIOIPV	PPVIOIPV

Other suicide circumstance: SuiOth

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SuiOth	Other specified problems contributed to the victim's suicide

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
"SuiOth" serves as a check on the reporting system; if a high proportion of suicide cases endorse "SuiOth", the reporting system may not have codes that adequately capture the major precipitating circumstances associated with suicide.

Discussion
"SuiOth" should only be used if a noted contributory circumstance is not already covered by existing variables in the reporting system. Be sure to describe the circumstance in the text field provided and in the narrative.

Examples
Yes

- The victim died from starvation during a hunger strike for a political cause.
- The victim was attacked by three men last summer and was in treatment for PTSD; family states he has been unable to sleep through the night since that incident.
- A parent of the victim committed suicide when the deceased was a child (i.e., the parent's suicide occurred more than five years ago).
- The victim used marijuana at the time of the incident, and there is NO evidence of regular use, addiction, or abuse.

No

- The victim is a teenage boy whose friends have ostracized him. (The case can be coded as Other Relationship Problem and therefore does not need an "other" code.)
- The victim's body was not discovered for two weeks. Hikers found the body and a helicopter was flown in to remove the body. (These details do not describe a precipitating circumstance.)
- The victim used marijuana at the time of the incident and there is evidence of regular use, addiction, or abuse.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SuiOth	Other suicide circumstance:	Person	Text	50	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

Suicide/Undetermined

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSUICO	MPSUICO	PPSUICO

Section 8

Homicide Circumstances

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Circumstances known	Circ	8-3
Precipitated by another crime	Crime	8-4
Nature of first other crime	NtCrm1	8-6
Nature of second other crime	NtCrm2	8-6
First other crime in progress	InProg	8-9
Argument over money/property/drugs	Argue	8-10
Jealousy (lovers' triangle)	Jealous	8-11
Intimate partner violence related	IPV	8-12
Other argument, abuse, conflict	OthArg	8-14
Drug involvement	Drug	8-16
Gang related	Gang	8-18
Hate crime	Hate	8-20
Brawl (mutual physical fight)	Brawl	8-21
Terrorist attack	Terror	8-22
Victim was a bystander	Bystd	8-23
Victim was a police officer on duty	PolOff	8-24
Justifiable self defense/law enforcement	Defens	8-25
Victim used weapon	UsedWeap	8-27
Victim was intervener assisting crime victim	Interv	8-29
Mercy killing	Mercy	8-30

Other homicide circumstance:
    Mentally ill suspect
    Random violence
    Drive-by shooting
    Other
	Other	8-31

Circumstances known: Circ

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Circ	Indicates if any information is available about the circumstances associated with the incident

Response Options:
      0   No
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable operates as a stem question. Checking the circumstances known box causes the individual circumstances to appear on the screen. Un-checking the circumstances known box causes the circumstances to disappear and implies that the circumstances preceding the incident are not known.

Discussion

Important Note: If it is your intent to un-check the circumstances known box after having entered any number of circumstances, you MUST uncheck the individual circumstances first.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Circ	Circumstances known	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCIRCUM	MPCIRCUM	PPCIRCUM

Precipitated by another crime: Crime

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Crime	The homicide was precipitated by another serious crime (e.g., drug dealing, robbery)

Response Options:
       0   No, Not available, Unknown
       1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the proportion of homicides that are related to other criminal activity. The criminology literature often divides homicides into two broad categories: felony-related (e.g., stemming from a felony such as robbery or drug-trafficking) and non-felony-related (e.g., stemming from interpersonal issues such as arguments, insults, abuse, jealousy, or mental illness). This variable identifies those that fall into the first category. It uses a somewhat broader definition than that used by the Supplementary Homicide Report system — which counts felony-related homicides as only those that occur while another felony is in progress.

Discussion
Code a victim as "Yes" for "Crime" if the incident occurred as the result of another <u>serious</u> crime.

- Serious crimes (such as drug trafficking, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and witness intimidation/elimination) are felonies. These are crimes that carry a sentence of one or more years in prison.
- Misdemeanors such as traffic infractions, shoplifting, petty larceny (e.g., stealing someone's jacket), public drunkenness, and minor assaults (no injury or deadly weapon involved) are not considered serious crimes.
- This variable uses a broader definition of felony-related than is used in the SHR and includes homicides committed in revenge over a previous felony or to protect ongoing criminal activity.
- The simple existence of an additional crime other than the homicide in an incident is not sufficient grounds for endorsing "Crime", as homicide suspects are frequently charged with more than one crime (e.g., carrying a gun without a permit, destroying evidence). The other crime must be a precipitating factor in order for a "Crime" to be endorsed.
- If you check "Crime", you must indicate what the precipitating crime was ("Nature of first other crime") and if it was "in progress" at the time of the violent injury.
- "Crime" must be checked for all incidents involving "Legal Intervention" as the abstractor-assigned type of death.

Examples

Yes

- A robbery of a convenience store is in progress and one of the customers is shot.
- A man kills the person who murdered his brother to avenge his death.
- A drug dealer kills a rival dealer who was encroaching on his territory.
- A drug dealer kills the man who robbed him last week to dissuade other would-be robbers.
- An arsonist torched an apartment building and an elderly woman dies in the blaze.
- A man is attempting to rob a couple. One of them pulls out a gun and shoots him.

No

- A woman killed her husband during an argument; she then set the house on fire in an attempt to cover up the crime. (While intentionally setting fire to property is a felony, the arson was not a precipitating event.)
- A youth shot another boy after having accused him of stealing his gym shoes. (While the suspected theft was a precipitating factor, it was not a serious crime.)
- The suspect violated a restraining order, broke into his ex-wife's house, tortured her over a period of several hours, and then shot her with a stolen gun. (While there are many crimes going on in this incident, all of the offenses were part of the violence itself. There was not a separate crime type like a robbery or a drug deal that lead to the homicide. The precipitating factor was the intimate partner violence itself.)
- A husband killed his wife who just initiated a restraining order against him (this is not witness intimidation and there was no felony crime that preceeded the homicide).
- A gang member in prison for robbery is killed by opposing gang members who did not know him and were not involved in the previous robbery.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Crime	Precipitated by another crime	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCRIME	MPCRIME	PPCRIME

Nature of first other crime: NtCrm1
Nature of second other crime: NtCrm2

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
NtCrm1	Nature of the first crime that precipitated the homicide (Applies only to crime-related homicides)
NtCrm2	Nature of the second crime that precipitated the homicide (Applies only to crime-related homicides with more than one precipitative crime)

Response Options:
NtCrm1 and NtCrm2
   1   Drug trade
   2   Robbery
   3   Burglary
   5   Motor vehicle theft
   6   Arson
   7   Rape, sexual assault
   9   Gambling
   10   Assault, homicide
   11   Witness intimidation/elimination
   66   Other (specify in narrative)
   88   Not applicable
   99   Unknown

Uses
For cases in which the homicide was precipitated by another serious crime, these two variables identify the specific type of crime involved. The information is used to better characterize the types of criminal violence that lead to homicide.

Discussion
Code definitions:
- *Drug trade* – The buying, selling, or passing of drugs from one person to another in exchange for goods or money.
- *Robbery* – Taking, or attempting to take, anything of value from another person or persons by force or threat of force or violence. If money or goods are stolen without force or threat of force (e.g., bookkeeper stealing money from a company, thieves stealing equipment from a loading dock), the theft is not a robbery, but larceny, and should be coded as "Other".
- *Burglary* – The unlawful entry into a building or other structure without the owner's consent with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.
- *Motor vehicle theft* – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor-scooters, snowmobiles,

etc. Does not include taking a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access, nor does it include stealing motor vehicle parts. Stealing motor vehicle parts without force or the threat of force is larceny and should be coded as "Other".

- *Arson* – To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any building, real estate, or personal property by fire or incendiary device.
    - An arsonist or building owner burns down a building for economic advantage and someone dies in the fire;
    - Victims are considered victims of a criminal homicide even if their deaths were not intended.
    - Firebugs" set fire to a building or property for kicks and someone dies in the blaze.
    - Do not code arson when it is used to cover up a homicide (because the arson was not a precipitating event).
- *Rape, sexual assault* – Sexual contact without consent. Includes sex with a minor with or without consent. Ranges from the non-consensual touching of an intimate part of the body to forced, manipulated, or coerced penetration. It can involve verbal coercion and threats, physical restraint, intimidation, or violence.
- *Gambling* – To play games of chance for money or other stakes with the hope of gaining something beyond the amount played. This includes dealing, operating, or maintaining any game.
- *Assault/homicide* – An unlawful fatal or nonfatal attack by one person upon another. To qualify as a serious crime, the assault should be an aggravated assault (one that involves bodily injury or threat with a deadly weapon). Examples:
    Yes
    - Gang kills a rival gang member in retaliation for a previous homicide (the current homicide was precipitated in part by the previous homicide);
    - Police shoot a man who is stabbing a woman (the aggravated assault on the woman precipitated the officer shooting).
    No
    - Two men are engaged in a fistfight; the fight escalates and one man shoots the other. (In an incident involving mutual assault that escalates to homicide, the initial assault is an integral part of the incident and not a separate precipitating crime).
    - This variable should only be selected if the homicide of the current victim (the victim in the current incident) was preceded by the assault/homicide of another victim. Consequently not all homicide cases will require that assault/homicide be coded.
- *Witness intimidation/elimination* – To prevent a witness from providing information to the authorities about a crime either by killing, harming, or removing the witness, or by intentionally saying or doing something that would cause the witness to be fearful of providing information.

Homicide

Analysis

NVDRS Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
NtCrm1	Nature of first other crime	Person	Number	2	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR
NtCrm2	Nature of second other crime	Person	Number	2	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCRIMEF	MPCRIMEF	PPCRIMEF
CPCRIMES	MPCRIMES	PPCRIMES

First other crime in progress: InProg

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
InProg	The precipitative crime was in progress at the time of the homicide

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses

For homicides that are precipitated by criminal activity such as drug dealing and robbery, "InProg" identifies whether the associated crime was in progress. The Supplementary Homicide Report system defines felony-related homicides only in terms of in-progress felonies. Because NVDRS uses a broader definition, this variable identifies only those that qualify as felony-related using the narrower definition.

Discussion

An in-progress crime is one that is being committed or attempted at the time of the homicide. This includes fleeing the scene.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
InProg	First other crime in progress	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCIP	MPCIP	PPCIP

Argument over money/property/drugs: Argue

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Argue	An argument or conflict over money or property led to the homicide

Response Options:
0   No, Not Available, Unknown
1   Yes

Uses
This variable distinguishes homicide incidents that involve conflicts over money, property or drugs from more general interpersonal conflicts. This is useful for specifying the context in which drug-related homicides occur.

Discussion
Code when an interpersonal conflict between a victim and suspect involves conflict over money, property, or drugs.

Examples
Yes
- The victim and suspect are overheard arguing about who owns a sofa that belonged to the victim, but was left in the suspect's apartment.
- The victim and suspect argue about how to divide up the cocaine they just purchased.
- The victim owed the suspect money.

No
- The victim and the suspect, who were cousins, were heard arguing, but the subject of the argument is unknown.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Argue	Argument over money/property/drugs	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPARGUE	MPARGUE	PPARGUE

Jealousy (lovers' triangle): Jealous

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Jealous	Identifies cases in which jealousy or distress over an intimate partner's relationship or suspected relationship with another person lead to the homicide

Response Options:
0   No, Not Available, Unknown
1   Yes

Uses
This variable will better specify the nature of violence between intimate partners and sexual rivals, for more accurate characterization of these incidents.

Discussion
In general, assume that if an incident involves sexual rivals; "Jealous" should be coded as "Yes" unless the circumstances clearly do not involve jealousy.

Examples
Yes

- An ex-wife is getting married to new boyfriend. Ex-husband waits for them to leave ex-wife's apartment, then shoots both.
- A woman stabs her boyfriend after learning that he has been cheating on her.

No

- An ex-boyfriend is buying drugs from his ex-girlfriend's new boyfriend when the new boyfriend is shot. Records indicate that the homicide was drug-related and do not indicate jealousy as a factor.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Jealous	Jealousy (lover's triangle)	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPJEALOU	MPJEALOU	PPJEALOU

Intimate partner violence related: IPV

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
IPV	IPV identifies cases in which a homicide is related to conflict between current or former intimate partners

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses

This variable will (1) track homicides in which one intimate partner (whether current or former) kills another and (2) track deaths that are associated with intimate partner conflict/violence but are not deaths of the intimate partners themselves. It will be used to evaluate policies and programs aimed at reducing domestic violence.

Discussion

An intimate partner is defined as a current or former girlfriend/boyfriend, date, or spouse. If other people are also killed (a child, friend of the victim, a bystander), and even if the intimate partner is not (e.g., the child of the intimate partner is the victim), code "Yes" for those victims as well. It will be apparent in the Victim-Suspect Relationship variable whether the victim and suspect were intimate partners. The definition of intimate partner includes first dates.

Examples

Yes

- A woman and her lawyer are getting into a car; the woman's ex-boyfriend walks up to the woman and shoots her and the lawyer. (Code "Yes" for both the woman and the lawyer.)
- A man and his boyfriend are out at a party. The ex-boyfriend of the man is outraged that he would show up at a party with his new boyfriend. The ex-boyfriend pulls out a gun and shoots both. (Also code "Jealous" as "Yes".)
- A man and woman are out on their first date. They go back to her apartment after the date. The man tries to force the woman into bed and strangles her to death.
- A man shoots the child of his ex-girlfriend to get back at her for leaving him. The woman is not killed.
- A man is beating his ex-girlfriend. The son of the woman intervenes and stabs the boyfriend to death.
- A man threatens to stab his wife and she calls police. Police respond to the home and the man is shot by law enforcement officers as he lunges at them with the knife.

No

- A man administers an overdose to his terminally-ill wife in a mercy killing. Wife leaves note indicating her request that her husband end her life.
- A 'john' kills a prostitute he has been intimate with.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
IPV	Intimate partner violence related	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPVIOINT	MPVIOINT	PPVIOINT

Other argument, abuse, conflict: OthArg

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
OthArg	An argument or other interpersonal conflict such as abuse, insult, grudge, or personal revenge that precipitated the killing. Excludes arguments over money/property (Argue), intimate partner violence (IPV), and jealousy between intimate partners (Jealous)

Response Options:
> 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
> 1   Yes

Uses
In conjunction with Argue, IPV, and Jealous, this variable can be used to assess how often violence-related deaths are associated with interpersonal conflict or abuse.

Discussion
This variable is designed to capture all other types of interpersonal conflicts, arguments or abuse that are not already covered by "Argument over money or property," "Jealousy," or "Intimate partner violence related."

Cases that appear to involve child abuse, elder abuse, and abuse by a caretaker should be coded "Yes" for "OthArg".

Examples
Yes
- The suspect was trying to quiet a crying baby when he lost his temper and shook the baby to death (also indicate whether there was evidence of ongoing abuse on the victim-suspect relationship table).
- The victim and suspect were arguing over a parking spot.
- The victim is killed by an acquaintance in retaliation for a dispute they had on the basketball court earlier in the evening.

No
- The victim is shot by an acquaintance for an unknown reason.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
OthArg	Other argument, abuse, conflict	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPARGO	MPARGO	PPARGO

Drug involvement: Drug

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Drug	Drug dealing or illegal drug use is suspected to have played a role in precipitating the homicide

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
Identifying drug involvement homicides will assist in more fully measuring the social costs of drug activity and evaluating the impact of policies and programs aimed at reducing drug trafficking and use.

Discussion
Code "Drug" as "Yes" if the homicide was related to illegally trafficking a controlled substance (e.g., drug deal gone bad, drug market turf battle, theft of drugs or money from a dealer during a drug deal, etc.) or drug use (e.g., addict committing robbery to obtain money for drugs, arguments over drugs). This variable can be coded based on suspicion of drug-relatedness.

Examples
Yes
- For example, if the victim's body was found in a crack house or the victim had illegal drugs on his or her person at the time of death, code "Drug" as "Yes" unless it is noted in the record that the precipitating circumstance was not drug-related.
- A drug purchaser argues with a drug dealer about being cheated on the last deal and the dealer shoots him.
- A young dealer kills his grandmother because she will not allow him to sell drugs out of her home.
- A drug dealer has a rival drug dealer murdered because he has been encroaching on the first dealer's territory.
- A crack addict robs and kills someone on the street for money to buy drugs.
- A 16 year-old addict kills his mother during a fight after she flushes his drugs down the toilet.
- Two men break into the apartment of a drug dealer because they know he's holding on to a large sum of cash from a recent deal; they kill him and take the money.
- A homicide victim is found in his car with a large quantity of crack cocaine on the seat next to him; no other information is available about what precipitated the homicide.

No
- A known drug dealer is murdered by his girlfriend after she discovers that he has been sleeping with another woman. (Although he is a known drug dealer, the facts of the case

are known to be related to sexual jealousy and intimate partner violence, not drug dealing.)

- A victim tests positive for cocaine at the time of autopsy without any other evidence of the homicide being related to drug trade.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Drug	Drug involvement	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPDRUG	MPDRUG	PPDRUG

Gang related: Gang

Data Sources: CFE/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Gang	Gang rivalry or gang activities that are suspected to have played a role in precipitating the homicide

Response Options:
> 0   No, Not available, Unknown
> 1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the proportion of homicides that are attributable to gang activity. It can be used to evaluate the impact of programs or policies aimed at redirecting gang activity or reducing gang membership.

Discussion

Gang members are persons who are members of an association or organization that has, as one of its purposes, the commission of crime. Gangs include both youth gangs and organized crime gangs.

- Code "Gang" as "Yes" if the police or CME report indicates that the homicide resulted, or is suspected to have resulted, from gang rivalry or gang activity.
- Do not endorse "Gang" if the victim or suspect is a gang member, but the homicide did not appear to result from gang activity.

Examples

Yes

- A gang member shoots a rival gang member in revenge over an earlier shooting.
- A member of a gang that controls drug trafficking in the neighborhood shoots a man who robbed one of their dealers.

No

- A man shoots another young man over an insult the young man made about the suspect's girlfriend. The victim is a gang member. (Although the victim is a gang member, the incident is not related to gang activity. Indicate in the narrative that the victim is a gang member.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Gang	Gang related	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGANG	MPGANG	PPGANG

Homicide

Hate crime: Hate

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Hate	The homicide was precipitated by a hate crime (specify type in incident narrative)

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion
A crime of aggravated assault, arson, burglary, criminal homicide, motor vehicle theft, robbery, sexual assault, or crime involving bodily injury in which the victim was intentionally selected because of his or her actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability.

Specify the type of hate crime in the incident narrative.

Yes
  •
No
  • The victim was stabbed to death by his wife when he told her he was bisexual (code 'intimate partner problem' as 'yes' but not hate crime).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Hate	Hate crime	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPHATE	MPHATE	PPHATE

Brawl (mutual physical fight): Brawl

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Brawl	A mutual physical fight preceded the homicide

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion
Brawl – Three or more persons were involved in a mutual, physical fight. The brawl may or may not escalate to involve weapons.
- Do not code Brawl if the attack was one-sided (e.g., a group beats a single victim to death).
- Do not code as Brawl if only two people were fighting.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Brawl	Brawl (mutual physical fight)	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPBRAWL	MPBRAWL	PPBRAWL

Terrorist attack: Terror

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Terror	The homicide resulted from a terrorist attack

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion

The victim was injured in a terrorist attack, whether with conventional, chemical, biological, or other weapons. The NVDRS uses the FBI definition of terrorism: "Injuries resulting from the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives."

- Terrorism is not limited to terrorism by foreign nationals but includes domestic terrorism as well (e.g., abortion clinic bombing, anti-war bombing).
- This would include those who died while assisting in rescue operations from the attack.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Terror	Terrorist attack	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPTERROR	MPTERROR	PPTERROR

Victim was a bystander: Bystd

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Bystd	The victim was a bystander, not the intended target of the homicide

Response Options:
     0   No, Not Available, Unknown
     1   Yes

Uses
This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion
The victim was a bystander and not directly involved in the incident (e.g., pedestrian walking past a gang fight, customer in a convenience store at the time of a robbery). Also code the precipitative event (e.g., gang-related, robbery).

Examples

Yes
- Two victims in a motor vehicle are killed during a road rage incident. A third victim, in another unrelated motor vehicle, was killed when her vehicle was hit accidentially by the victim's car.

No
- A passerby attempts to break up a heated argument and is attacked by one of the parties.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Bystd	Victim was a bystander	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPBYSTND	MPBYSTND	PPBYSTND

Victim was a police officer on duty: PolOff

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
PolOff	The victim was a law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion

At the time of the incident, the victim was a law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty. Also code the precipitating event.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
PolOff	Victim was a police officer on duty	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPPOLICE	MPPOLICE	PPPOLICE

Justifiable self defense/law enforcement: Defens

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Defens	The homicide was committed by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty or was committed by a civilian in legitimate self-defense or in defense of others

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the subset of homicides that involve socially-sanctioned use of lethal force.

Discussion

Justifiable homicides include those that are committed by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty or by a civilian in self-defense or in defense of others. Self-defense is defined as the right of a civilian to repel by force, even to the taking of life, or in defense of his person or property against anyone who attempts by violence or surprise to commit a forcible felony.

- Essential elements of self-defense are that the civilian does not provoke the difficulty and that there must be impending peril without a convenient or reasonable mode of escape.
- Sufficient evidence is required to support coding a case as a defensive or justifiable act. It is not enough that the police record notes that the suspect claims his or her life was in danger.
- Acceptable evidence is that either the SHR codes the case as a justifiable homicide or police records indicate that police and prosecutors have classified the case as a justifiable homicide.
- If a case is coded as "Yes" for this circumstance, be sure to code the precipitating event that led to the killing under the "Precipitating crime," "Nature of the crime," and "Crime in progress" variables.
- Any killing by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty is considered a justifiable homicide for purposes of this variable, with the exception of an intentional murder.

Examples

Yes

- An armed suspect enters a gas station to commit a robbery; the clerk pulls a gun out from under the counter and kills the suspect.
- An officer is attempting to apprehend a robbery suspect; the suspect pulls a gun and fires at the officer, and the officer returns fire, shooting the suspect.
- An officer stops a man erroneously believed to be a suspect in a robbery. The man reaches for his wallet to prove his identity, but the officer mistakes this as going for a gun and shoots the man. (Whether the killing was truly justifiable is not something that the

coder should interpret; because the officer was acting in the line of duty, it should be coded as "Yes".)

No
- The victim and suspect are arguing and begin shoving one another; the victim pulls out a knife; the suspect pulls out his gun and shoots the victim. The suspect is charged with second-degree murder.
- A woman kills her boyfriend against whom she has a restraining order. She claims self-defense, but she is charged with murder. (Although she may eventually be acquitted of the charges, code based on the current police-designated status of the case.)
- An on-duty police officer drives to his wife's place of work and kills her. He is arrested for her murder. (Although he is on duty at the time, the killing was not in the line of duty.)

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Defens	Justifiable self defense/ law enforcement	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSELFDF	MPSELFDF	PPSELFDF

Victim used weapon: UsedWeap

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
UsedWeap	The victim used a weapon during the course of the incident

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the subset of homicides that involve armed victims who used their weapon during the course of the incident.

Discussion
Code "UsedWeap" as "Yes" if the victim was armed with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or blunt instrument <u>and</u> used the weapon either to attack or to defend against the suspect or another person during the incident.
- Please also code this variable as "Yes" when a person made an attempt to use a weapon. For example, if a person made an attempt to pull a gun, but did not actually fire a round.
- An unloaded, inoperable, or fake weapon (such as a realistic-looking toy) that is used by the victim to threaten or defend against attack should be coded as "Yes."

Examples
Yes
- Two men are arguing; one goes after the other with a knife. The suspect stabs the man with the knife.
- A police officer stops a man for a routine traffic violation; the man attempts to run the officer down with his vehicle and the officer shoots the man. (The car is considered a weapon in this scenario.)

No
- At the murder scene, investigators find the victim's pistol in his shoulder holster.
- A cornered suspect was killed by law enforcement when he reached into a bag. Assuming he was going to pull out a weapon, the police shot him. He actually was reaching for his cell phone.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
UsedWeap	Victim used weapon	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPWEAPUS	MPWEAPUS	PPWEAPUS

Victim was intervener assisting crime victim: Interv

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Interv	An intervener other than a law enforcement officer was killed while assisting a crime victim

Response Options:
  0   No, Not Available, Unknown
  1   Yes

Uses
This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion
The victim was attempting to assist a crime victim at the time of the incident. Also code the crime in which the victim was intervening.

Examples
- A woman was being beaten by her boyfriend; her child intervened and the boyfriend killed the child.
- A firefighter dies from smoke inhalation while trying to put out a fire set by an arsonist.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Interv	Victim was intervener assisting crime victim	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPINTERV	MPINTERV	PPINTERV

Mercy killing: Mercy

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Mercy	The victim requested that his or her life be brought to an end so the suspect committed the act to bring about the victim's death

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses
This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion
The suspect acts to bring about immediate death allegedly in a painless way and based on a clear indication that the dying person wished to die because of a terminal or hopeless disease or condition.

- Do not assume that a murder/suicide by a sick, elderly couple is a mercy killing.
- Code "Mercy" as "Yes" only when there is documentation that the victim wanted to be killed (e.g., left a note, told a relative or friend) and the police are not charging the suspect with an intentional homicide.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Mercy	Mercy killing	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPMERCY	MPMERCY	PPMERCY

Other homicide circumstance: Other

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Other	Other homicide circumstance

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Mentally ill suspect
- 2   Random violence
- 3   Drive-by shooting
- 4   Other

Uses
This data element characterizes the precipitants of violent deaths and help to identify trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence.

Discussion

Mentally ill suspect
The suspect's attack on the victim is believed to be the direct result of the suspect's mental illness.

Examples
- A suspect attacks a woman on the street and claims that an angel told him the woman was one of Satan's minions.

Random violence
The victim was killed by a random act of violence. A random act is one in which the suspect is not concerned with who is being harmed, just that someone is being harmed, such as a person who shoots randomly at passing cars from a highway bridge or opens fire in a crowded shopping mall.
- This code should not be used for unsolved homicides.
- It should also not be used for cases in which the overall target was chosen intentionally (such as a white supremacist group opening fire in a daycare center that serves children of color, or a suspect returning to the job from which he was recently fired and kills several people; while the actual individuals may have been selected at random, the place was intentionally targeted).

Homicide

Drive-by shooting
A drive-by shooting is one in which the suspect or group of suspects drives near an intended victim or target and shoots while driving.
- Code "Drive-by" even if the actual victim was a bystander and not the intended victim.
- Drive-by is the mechanism by which the victim was shot; also choose a precipitating circumstance code to document why the drive-by occurred, if known.
- Drive-by shootings must involve a motorized vehicle (e.g., car, motorcycle, truck) and does not include modes of transportation like bicycles, skateboards, etc.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Other	Mentally ill suspect	Person	Number	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPHOMIO	MPHOMIO	PPHOMIO

Section 9

Unintentional Firearm Injury Circumstances

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Circumstances known	Circ	9-3
Hunting	Hunt	9-4
Target shooting	Miss	9-5
Self-defensive shooting	SelfDef	9-6
Celebratory firing	Celeb	9-7
Loading/unloading gun	LoadGun	9-8
Cleaning gun	Clean	9-9
Showing gun to others	Show	9-10
Playing with gun	Play	9-11
Other context of injury	OtherAcc	9-12
Thought safety was engaged	Safety	9-13
Thought unloaded, magazine disengaged	UnlMg	9-14
Thought gun was unloaded, other	Unloa	9-15
Unintentionally pulled trigger	Pull	9-16
Bullet ricochet	Richo	9-17
Gun defect or malfunction	Defct	9-18
Fired while holstering/unholstering	Holst	9-19
Dropped gun	DropGun	9-20
Fired while operating safety/lock	Engag	9-21
Gun mistaken for toy	Toy	9-22
Other mechanism of injury	FOth	9-23

Circumstances known: Circ

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Circ	Indicates if any information is available about the circumstances associated with the incident

Response Options:
      0   No
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable operates as a stem question. Checking the circumstances known box causes the individual circumstances to appear on the screen. Un-checking the circumstances known box causes the circumstances to disappear and implies that the circumstances preceding the incident are not known.

Discussion

Important Note: If it is your intent to un-check the circumstances known box after having entered any number of circumstances, you MUST uncheck the individual circumstances first.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Circ	Circumstances known	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCIRCUM	MPCIRCUM	PPCIRCUM

Hunting: Hunt

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Hunt	Occurred while hunting or on a hunting trip

Response Options:
- 0 No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1 Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Hunt" as "Yes" if an unintentional firearm injury occurred while the shooter or victim was hunting or on a hunting trip.

- Include any incident that occurs after leaving home and before returning home from hunting.
- The shooting itself need not have been during an active hunt to be considered hunting-related. For example, a hunter who has finished hunting and accidentally shoots himself while loading his rifle in the truck for the return trip home is considered a hunting accident.
- If an injury occurs before or after the hunting trip (e.g., while cleaning a gun in preparation for a hunting trip), the incident should not be coded as hunting-related.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Hunt	Hunting	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPHUNT	MPHUNT	PPHUNT

Target Shooting: Miss

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Miss	Occurred while target shooting

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Miss" as "Yes" if the shooter is aiming for a target and unintentionally hits a person. Target shooting can occur either in the setting of a formal shooting range or in an informal "backyard" setting (e.g., teenagers shooting at signposts on a fence).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Miss	Target shooting	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPTARGET	MPTARGET	PPTARGET

Self-defensive shooting: SelfDef

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SelfDef	Self-injury occurred while defending against a suspected aggressor

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "SelfDef" as "Yes" when a victim is attempting to defend him or herself with a gun and inadvertently shoots him or herself.
- Endorse "SelfDef" only if the shooting was self-inflicted.
- Shootings of one person by another that occur during a self-defensive shooting (e.g., when a store clerk unintentionally shoots a customer while aiming for a robber) should be coded as "homicide" for Type of Death.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SelfDef	Self-defensive shooting	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPSHOTDF	MPSHOTDF	PPSHOTDF

Celebratory firing: Celeb

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Celeb	Occurred while firing celebratory shots

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Celeb" as "Yes" when the shooter was firing the gun upward in a celebratory manner with no intention of threatening or endangering others (e.g., revelers on New Year's Eve shooting their guns in the air at midnight).

- Firing warning shots in the air (for example to break up a fight) should not be coded as celebratory if the shot unintentionally strikes a bystander, but should be coded as homicide for Type of Death (since the gun was used in a threatening manner to control others).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Celeb	Celebratory Fighting	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCELEB	MPCELEB	PPCELEB

Loading/unloading gun: LoadGun

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
LoadGun	Occurred while loading or unloading a gun

Response Options:
  0   No, Not Available, Unknown
  1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "LoadGun" as "Yes" if the firearm discharges while the shooter is loading or unloading ammunition from the gun.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
LoadGun	Loading/ unloading gun	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNLOA	MPGUNLOA	PPGUNLOA

Cleaning gun: Clean

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Clean	Occurred while cleaning a gun

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Clean" as "Yes" if the shooter pulls the trigger or the gun discharges while a person is cleaning the gun.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Clean	Cleaning gun	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNCL	MPGUNCL	PPGUNCL

Showing gun to others: Show

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Show	Occurred while showing a gun to others

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Show" as "Yes" if the shooter was showing the gun to another person when the gun discharged or the trigger was pulled.

Examples
• A teenager is showing his father's new gun to his friend and it discharges killing the victim

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Show	Showing gun to others	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNSHO	MPGUNSHO	PPGUNSHO

Playing with gun: Play

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Play	Occurred while playing or "fooling around" with a gun

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Play" as "Yes" if the shooter was playing with a gun when it discharged.

- Other phrases that would trigger coding this context include "horsing around" and "fooling around."
- This variable is not limited to children.

Examples

- Two teenaged brothers are playing a game of quick draw with their father's revolvers. They are unaware that one of the guns has a bullet in the cylinder.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Play	Playing with gun	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNPL	MPGUNPL	PPGUNPL

Other context of injury: OthAcc

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
OthAcc	Occurred within a context other than the above categories

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the contexts within which an unintentional shooting occurs. It can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "OthAcc" as "Yes" if the shooting occurs during some context other than those described by the existing codes.
- Always describe the other context of injury in the narrative.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
OthAcc	Other context of injury	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPCONTXT	MPCONTXT	PPCONTXT

Thought safety was engaged: Safety

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Safety	Shooter thought the gun was inoperable because the safety was engaged

Response Options:

    0   No, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Safety" as "Yes" if the shooter thought the safety was on and the firearm would not discharge.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Safety	Thought safety was engaged	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNSAF	MPGUNSAF	PPGUNSAF

Thought unloaded, magazine disengaged: UnlMg

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
UnlMg	Shooter thought the gun was unloaded because the magazine was disengaged

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "UnlMg" as "Yes" if the shooter believed the gun was unloaded because the magazine was disengaged.
- This circumstance would not apply to revolvers, derringers, or certain long guns that do not use a magazine.
- Frequently when the magazine is removed from a semi-automatic pistol, the gun handler believes it is unloaded when in fact a cartridge may remain in the firing chamber.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
UnlMg	Thought unloaded, magazine disengaged	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNMAG	MPGUNMAG	PPGUNMAG

Thought gun was unloaded, other: Unloa

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Unloa	Shooter thought the gun was unloaded (other or unspecified reason)

Response Options:
  0   No, Not Available, Unknown
  1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Unloa" as "Yes" if the shooter thought the gun was unloaded for a reason other than the magazine was disengaged or for an unspecified reason.

Examples
- A child had previously played with the gun when it was unloaded and assumed it still was.
- A sports shooter always left his gun unloaded and was unaware that his son had borrowed it and left it loaded.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Unloa	Thought gun was unloaded, other	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNUNL	MPGUNUNL	PPGUNUNL

Unintentionally pulled trigger: Pull

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Pull	Shooter unintentionally pulled the trigger

Response Options:
      0   No, Not Available, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Pull" as "Yes" if a person unintentionally pulled the trigger.

      Examples
- While grabbing for a falling gun or while reaching for the gun, the shooter unintentionally pulled the trigger.
- While holding the gun too tightly with the finger on the pull, the shooter unintentionally pulled the trigger.

      Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Pull	Unintentionally pulled trigger	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNTRG	MPGUNTRG	PPGUNTRG

Bullet ricochet: Richo

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Richo	The bullet ricocheted and unintentionally struck the victim

Response Options:

      0   No, Not Available, Unknown

      1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Richo" as "Yes" if a bullet ricocheted off course from its intended target and struck the victim.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Richo	Bullet ricochet	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPRICOCH	MPRICOCH	PPRICOCH

Gun defect or malfunction: Defct

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Defct	The gun had a defect or malfunctioned

Response Options:
>   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
>   1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Defct" as "Yes" if the shooting resulted from a gun defect or malfunction. Because it is difficult for a non-expert to judge whether a shooting resulted from operator error vs. a true defect or malfunction, this code should be based on a finding by a trained firearm and toolmark examiner.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Defct	Gun defect or malfunction	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNDEF	MPGUNDEF	PPGUNDEF

Fired while holstering/unholstering: Holst

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Holst	Shooter unintentionally fired the gun while holstering or unholstering the gun or removing it from or replacing it in his or her clothing

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Holst" as "Yes" if the gun was being placed in or removed from its holster or clothing when it discharged.

Examples
- The gun fires when a victim is pulling it from the waistband of his pants.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Holst	Fired while holstering/ unholstering	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNHOL	MPGUNHOL	PPGUNHOL

Dropped gun: DropGun

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
DropGun	The gun discharged when it was dropped

Response Options:
   0   No, Not Available, Unknown
   1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "DropGun" as "Yes" if the gun accidentally discharges when it is dropped or when something is dropped on it. This code applies to situations in which the impact of the crash causes the gun to discharge. It does not apply to situations in which a gun starts to fall and is fired when the handler grabs for it and unintentionally pulls the trigger. That situation should be coded as Pull.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
DropGun	Dropped gun	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNDRP	MPGUNDRP	PPGUNDRP

Fired while operating safety/lock: Engag

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Engag	Shooter unintentionally fired the gun while operating the safety lock

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion

Code "Engag" as "Yes" if the shooting occurred while the gun handler was attempting to open or close the lock and unintentionally fired the gun. This variable will be important in detecting any unintended injuries that result from using safety equipment.

Examples
- While attempting to pull the cable lock free of the trigger, the victim unintentionally pulled the trigger

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Engag	Fired while operating safety/lock	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNLOC	MPGUNLOC	PPGUNLOC

Gun Mistaken for toy: Toy

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Toy	The gun was mistaken for a toy

Response Options:
0   No, Not Available, Unknown
1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "Toy" as "Yes" if a person (usually a child) thought the gun was a toy and was firing it without understanding the danger.

- This code applies to the shooter's understanding of the gun that he or she was handling.
- It does not apply to situations in which a person kills another person because they thought the victim was aiming a gun (in reality, a toy) at them. These situations would be coded as homicides.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Toy	Gun mistaken for toy	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPGUNTOY	MPGUNTOY	PPGUNTOY

Other mechanism of injury: FOth

Data Sources: CFR/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
FOth	Other mechanism of injury

Response Options:
  0   No, Not Available, Unknown
  1   Yes

Uses
This variable identifies the specific mechanism by which the gun was fired and hit another person unintentionally. They can be used to identify trends in subtypes of unintentional shootings over time and will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at improving gun design, reducing child access to guns, teaching gun safety, and other strategies.

Discussion
Code "FOth" as "Yes" if the shooting occurred as the result of a mechanism not already described by one of the existing codes.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FOth	Other mechanism of injury	Person	Checkbox	1	O/LR/LR	CFR/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR	CME	PR
CPOTHMEC	MPOTHMEC	PPOTHMEC

Section 10

Police Report Main Elements

<u>Note:</u> All PR variables are duplicates and have been discussed in previous sections of this manual.   Please refer to the index to locate an explanation of specific variable coding.

Section 11

Supplementary Homicide Report

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
SHR circumstance	SCirc	11-3
SHR situation	Situat	11-5
SHR homicide type	HomTyp	11-6
SHR justifiable homicide circumstance	JustSCirc	11-7

SHR circumstance: SCirc

Data Sources: SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SCirc	This data element indicates the circumstance leading to homicides for deaths reported on the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) or the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Response Options:

2	Rape
3	Robbery
5	Burglary
6	Larceny
7	Motor vehicle theft
9	Arson
10	Prostitution and commercialized vice
17	Other sex offense
18	Narcotic drug laws
19	Gambling
26	Other felony type – not specified
32	Abortion
40	Lovers' triangle
41	Child killed by babysitter
42	Brawl due to influence of alcohol
43	Brawl due to influence of narcotics
44	Argument over money or property
45	Other arguments
46	Gangland killings
47	Juvenile gang killings
48	Institutional killings
49	Sniper attack
50	Victim shot in hunting accident
51	Gun-cleaning death, other than self-inflicted
52	Children playing with gun
53	Other negligent handling of gun
59	All other manslaughter by negligence except traffic deaths
60	Other non-felony type homicide
70	Suspected felony type
80	Felon killed by private citizen
81	Felon killed by police
88	Not applicable
99	Circumstances undetermined

SHR

Uses
This data element assists in describing the precipitants of homicides and identifies trends in subtypes of violence over time. It will aid in planning and evaluating prevention programs targeted at specific subtypes of violence and unintentional injury.

Discussion
This variable provides the information supplied by the SHR about the circumstances precipitating a homicide.

- It should be completed for all victims in the SHR reports.
- Codes should be entered exactly as they appear in the SHR database, even if the abstractor believes an individual code was chosen in error.
- If your state uses codes in addition to the standard FBI code list for circumstance, find out from your state Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) coordinator how that code will be mapped to the standard FBI list and enter that code.
- If the SHR is not available, code the case as 88.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SCirc	SHR circumstance	Person	Number	2	LR	SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SHR
SPSHRCIR

SHR situation: Situat

Data Sources: SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Situat	Indicates whether single or multiple victims and offenders were involved in the incident

Response Options:
       1   A – Single victim/single offender
       2   B – Single victim/unknown offender(s)
       3   C – Single victim/multiple offenders
       4   D – Multiple victims/single offender
       5   E – Multiple victims/multiple offender
       6   F – Multiple victim/unknown offenders
       8   Not applicable
       9   Unknown

Uses
This data element is used to better describe the incident. It is useful for classifying types and situations of homicide for developing and evaluating prevention programs.

Discussion
None

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Situat	SHR situation	Person	Number	1	LR	SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SHR
SPSHRSIT

SHR homicide type: HomTyp

Data Sources: SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
HomTyp	Indicates type of homicide (murder/nonnegligent manslaughter or manslaughter by negligence).

Response Options:

1	Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter
2	Manslaughter by negligence
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

This data element is used to better describe the incident. It is useful for classifying types and situations of homicide for developing and evaluating prevention programs.

Discussion

The variable "HomTyp" provides information supplied by the SHR.

- It should be completed on all victims appearing in the SHR reports.
- The coding system mirrors that used by the national SHR.
- The homicide type (offense code) indicates whether the homicide was classified as a:
    1. murder/nonnegligent manslaughter (i.e., interpersonal violence-related)
    2. manslaughter by negligence

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
HomTyp	SHR homicide type	Person	Number	1	LR	SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SHR
SPSHRHOM

SHR justifiable homicide circumstance: JustSCirc

Data Sources: SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
JustSCirc	Captures additional details about the circumstances associated with justifiable shootings of one person by another as coded in the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR)

Response Options:

1	Felon attacked police officer
2	Felon attacked fellow police officer
3	Felon attacked civilian
4	Felon attempted flight from a crime
5	Felon killed in commission of a crime
6	Felon resisted arrest
7	Not enough information to determine
9	Not a justifiable homicide
88	Not applicable (e.g., accident, suicide)
99	Missing

Uses

This data element describes the use of deadly force for self-defense or in the line of law enforcement duty.

Discussion

This variable provides the information supplied by the SHR about the circumstances precipitating a justifiable homicide.

- Codes should be entered exactly as they appear in the SHR database (subcircumstance variable), even if the abstractor believes an individual code was chosen in error.
- If your state uses codes in addition to the standard FBI code list for circumstance, find out from your state Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) coordinator how that code will be mapped to the standard FBI list and enter that code.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SCirc	SHR justificable homicide circumstance	Person	Number	2	LR	SHR

SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SHR
SPSHRJUS

Section 12

Hospital Information

Victim seen in ED: EmDep

Data Sources: Hospital records

NVDRS Name	Definition
EmDep	Victim seen in emergency department

Response Options:

0	No
1	Yes
9	Unknown

Uses

This variable is useful for both medical care planning and surveillance system planning and for describing the burden of violent injury.

Discussion

Victims who arrived at the emergency department should be coded as "Yes," regardless of whether they were dead or alive on arrival and regardless of whether they received treatment.

- Most violent injury patients will have been seen in the emergency department if they were later admitted to inpatient care. If they were admitted to inpatient care, also code "EmDep" as "Yes".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
EmDep	Victim seen in ED	Person	Number	1	LR	ED

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

HOSP
EPEDVIS

Victim admitted to inpatient care: Hosp

Data Sources: Hospital records

NVDRS Name	Definition
Hosp	Victim admitted to inpatient care at an acute care hospital

Response Options:
      0 No, Not Collected, Not Available, Unknown
      1 Yes

Uses
This variable is useful for both medical care planning and surveillance system planning and for describing the burden of violent injury.

Discussion
Victims who were admitted to inpatient care should be coded as "Yes".
- If a victim was admitted for an "observation only" overnight stay and not admitted as an inpatient, code as "No".
- If the victim was noted as having been in the operating room, code "Hosp" as "Yes" even if the victim died in the operating room.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Hosp	Victim admitted to inpatient care	Person	Checkbox	1	LR	HOSP

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

HOSP
HPADMIT

First external cause of injury code from hospital: HECd9a
Second external cause of injury code from hospital: HECd9b

Data Sources: Hospital records

NVDRS Name	Definition
HECd9a	First "External cause of injury" code assigned by hospital
HECd9b	Second "External cause of injury" code assigned by hospital

Response Options:
Codes are provided by hospital in ICD format: ###.#
000.7   Not collected by reporting site
000.8   Not applicable
000.9   Unknown or missing

Uses
These variables are used to classify the case as unintentional, intentionally self-inflicted, or assault-related.

Discussion
These variables should be coded as they appear in the hospital discharge data, or, if unavailable, in the emergency department records. E-codes are assigned by the medical records department using the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification, to describe the external cause of an injury.
- Do not use trailing zeros after the decimal point (unless a true zero is part of the actual code).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
HECd9a	First external cause of injury code from hospital	Person	Text	5	LR	HOSP
HECd9b	Second external cause of injury code from hospital	Person	Text	5	LR	HOSP

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

HOSP
HPECODE1
HPECODE2

Section 13

Child Fatality Review

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
CFR records available on victim	KCFR	13-5
Victim had a physical illness at time of incident	KIllness2	13-6
If yes, specify diagnosis	KIllTxt	13-6
Victim had disability at time of incident	KDisable2	13-8
If yes, disability was physical	KDisPhy2	13-8
If yes, disability was developmental	KDisDev2	13-8
If yes, disability was sensory	KDisSens2	13-8
Infants: Prenatal care prior to the 3rd trimester	KPNCare	13-10
Infants: Maternal recreational drug use	KPNSubs	13-11
Infants: Maternal alcohol use	KPNAlcoh	13-11
Infants: Maternal tobacco use	KPNTob	13-11
Infants: Victim born prematurely	KPNPrem	13-13
Prior CPS report on the victim's household	KCPSRept	13-14
If yes, CPS report filed on whom	KCPSWho	13-14
If yes, report substantiated	KCPSTrue	13-14
Physical abuse substantiated	KCPSPhys	13-16
Sexual abuse substantiated	KCPSSex	13-16
Neglect substantiated	KCPSNeg	13-16
CPS case opened on other children due to this death	KCPSOpen	13-18
Victim contact with police	KLawVict2	13-19
Victim contact with juvenile justice system	KJuv2	13-19
Victim contact with the health care system	KHealth2	13-19
Victim contact with mental health services	KMHServ2	13-19
Household's contact with police	KLawHous2	13-21
Victim/primary caregiver contact with social services	KSocial2	13-22
Victim/primary caregiver contact with WIC	KWIC2	13-22
Victim/primary caregiver contact with Medicaid	KMedicaid2	13-22
Primary caregiver on welfare/financial assistance	KWelfare2	13-24
Specific person suspected	SusIdent	13-25
Suspect arrested as perp in this death	SArrest	13-25
Suspect charged as perp in this death	SusChg	13-25
Suspect prosecuted	SusPros	13-25
Suspect convicted	SConvict	13-25
Suspect convicted of original charge	SOriginal	13-25
CPS report or referral ever filed on the suspect	CPSRepFil	13-25
Suspect ever charged with a prior homicide	SusPrHomi	13-25

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Type of residence where victim lived	KResType	13-28
Length of time in residence	KResTime	13-28
Unrelated adult living in victim's household	KAdultUn	13-28
Other children <18 years in household	KKids	13-28
Marital relationship of victim's biological parents	KMarital	13-31
Intimate partner violence in victim's household	KDV	13-32
Intimate partner violence in victim's foster home	KDVFos	13-32
Substance abuse in victim's household	KSubs	13-34
Substance abuse in victim's foster home	KSubsFos	13-34
Perpetrator was supervisor	KSupPerp	13-36
Quality of supervision a factor	KSuperv	13-36
Supervisor's relationship to victim	KSupRel	13-36
Supervisor's age	KSupAge	13-36
Supervisor's sex	KSupSex	13-36
No supervision	KSupNo	13-36
Surpervisor drug/alcohol impaired	KSupDrug	13-36
Supervisor distracted or asleep	KSupBusy	13-36
Other supervisory factor	KSupOther	13-36
Primary caregiver is a victim or suspect in the incident	GPerson1/2	13-39
If yes, caregiver's ID in the incident	GPersID1/2	13-39
Relationship to victim	GRel1/2	13-39
Person lived with victim	GCohabit1/2	13-39
Primary caregiver's age at time of incident	GAge1/2	13-39
Primary caregiver's sex	GSex1/2	13-39
Had legal custody of victim at time of death	GCustody1/2	13-39
Had documented history of maltreating	GCAN1/2	13-39
Had a previous child die in his/her care	GDeath1/2	13-39
CME records	KRecME	13-42
SS/CPS records	KRecCPS	13-42
Police/Law Enforcement records	KRecLaw	13-42
School records	KRecEdu	13-42
EMS records	KRecEMS	13-42
Health Provider/Hospital records	KRecMD	13-42
Public Health Department records	KRecDOH	13-42
Mental Health Records	KRecPsy	13-42
Juvenile Justice records	KRecJuv	13-42
Death Certificate	KRecDC	13-42
Other records	KRecOth	13-42
Specify (what other records)	KRecTxt	13-42
CFR conclusion matches Death Certificate	KConclud	13-44
If no, manner the CFR designated	KManner	13-44
Text to specify other manner	KMannTxt	13-44
Action taken to change the official manner	KAction	13-44
Result of action	KResult	13-44

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
CFR determination of preventability	KPrevent	13-44
History of inpatient psychiatric treatment	HstPsyTr	13-47
Taking psychiatric medication at time of death	PsyMed	13-47
Barriers to accessing mental health care	BarAcsTr	13-47

CFR records available on victim: KCFR

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KCFR	Describes whether Child Fatality Review (CFR) records are available for this victim

Response Options:
- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 7 Not collected by local CFR team
- 8 Not applicable
- 9 Unknown

Uses

This variable will be used as a branch question so that negative answers will trigger "Not applicable" to be filled in for all data elements that are part of the CFR Module. It will also provide an estimated frequency with which CFR records are available for child violent deaths in NVDRS sites that collaborate with CFR programs.

Discussion

Code KCFR as "No" if the records have been requested for a child victim and the CFR program either does not have a record for the victim or is unable to supply the record.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KCFR	CFR records available on victim	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPVICREC

CFR

Victim had a physical illness at time of incident: KIllness2
If yes, specify diagnosis: KIllTxt

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KIllness2	Victim had an acute or chronic illness at the time of the incident
KIllTxt	Free text field to indicate diagnosis if victim was ill at the time of the incident

Response Options:
KIllness2

        0   No, Unknown, Missing
        1   Yes

KIllTxt

        Text

Uses

Information regarding the victim's state of health at the time of the fatal incident can be helpful for determining potential risk factors for violent death. The stress of caring for an acutely or chronically ill child can be a contributing factor to abusive behavior on the part of a caregiver. Chronic illness can also be associated with depression, low self-esteem, and substance abuse among older children, resulting in a potentially higher risk for suicidal and homicidal behavior. This data element will help inform intervention and prevention efforts.

Discussion

Physical illness may be acute (e.g., viral gastroenteritis, pneumonia) or chronic (e.g., diabetes, asthma, sickle cell anemia).
- If the chronic illness did not impose increased care demands at the time of the incident, do not code "Yes."
- The severity of the illness should not be considered when coding KIllness2.
- Any mention in the record of the victim being physically ill at the time of the incident is sufficient to warrant coding KIllness2 as "Yes".

Examples
- For example, if a child had a history of asthma, but had no acute exacerbation at the time of the incident, code "No."

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KIllness2	Victim had a physical illness at time of incident	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KIllTxt	If yes, specify diagnosis	Person	Text	40	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPILL2
CPILLDX

CFR

Victim had disability at time of incident: KDisable2
If yes, disability was physical: KDisPhy2
If yes, disability was developmental: KDisDev2
If yes, disability was sensory: KDisSens2

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KDisable2	Victim had a disability at the time of the incident
KDisPhy2	Victim's disability was physical (e.g. paraplegic, cerebral palsy)
KDisDev2	Victim's disability was developmental (e.g. mentally retarded, autistic)
KDisSens2	Victim's disability was sensory (e.g. blind, deaf)

Response Options:
KDisable2
KDisPhy2
KDisDev2
KDisSens2

        0   No, Unknown, Missing
        1   Yes

Uses
Information regarding the victim's state of health at the time of the fatal incident can be helpful for determining potential risk factors for violent death. The stress of caring for an acutely or chronically disabled child can be a contributing factor to abusive behavior on the part of a caregiver. Chronic disability can also be associated with depression, low self-esteem, and substance abuse among older children, resulting in a potentially higher risk for suicidal and homicidal behavior. This data element will help inform intervention and prevention efforts.

Discussion
Physical disability implies a chronic physical impairment that has a substantial, long-term effect on the child's day-to-day function (e.g., cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury).

Developmental disability implies a chronic cognitive or developmental deficit that has a substantial, long-term effect on the child's day-to-day function (e.g., autism, mental retardation).

Sensory disability implies a chronic sensory deficit that has a substantial, long-term impact on the child's day-to-day functioning (e.g., blindness, deafness).

Prematurity in and of itself should not be considered an illness or a disability unless it resulted in a condition that fits into one of those categories (e.g., chronic lung disease, visual impairment).
- Please see Prenatal History variables to code for prematurity (KPNPrem).

- If a child was not specifically diagnosed with or documented to have one of the listed disabilities, answer "No."
- The answer "No" may thereby include Missing and Unknown and "Known not to be present."
- The information used to complete this data element may come from parental history (as per law enforcement or CPS records), medical records, and/or autopsy.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KDisable2	Victim had disability at time of incident	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KDisPhy2	If yes, disability was physical	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KDisDev2	If yes, disability was developmental	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KDisSens2	If yes, disability was sensory	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPDIS2
CPDISPH2
CPDISDE2
CPDISSE2

Infants: Prenatal care prior to the 3rd trimester: KPNCare

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KPNCare	Victim's (birth) mother received prenatal care prior to 3rd trimester

Response Options:

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

This data element is collected only on victims less than one year old. The prenatal history variables will help to elucidate the relationship between the presence and duration of prenatal care and violent child death. Lack of adequate prenatal care may be a proxy for a variety of risk factors that may relate to violent child death (e.g., neglect, educational level, investment in the concept of wellness care, etc.). Information gathered from this data element will provide indirect information about the psychosocial environment of the child and medical information. Certain conditions resulting from lack of prenatal care and/or exposure to toxins in utero, place the child at increased risk of developmental delay and other long-term sequelae which may place them at higher risk for violent death.

Discussion

Prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related medical care delivered by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional with the goal of monitoring the pregnancy, providing education, and increasing the likelihood of a positive maternal and fetal outcome. Answer "Yes" only if there are documented prenatal visits before the third trimester.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KPNCare	Infants: Prenatal care prior to the 3rd trimester	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPCARE

Infants: Maternal recreational drug use: KPNSubs
Infants: Maternal alcohol use: KPNAlcoh
Infants: Maternal tobacco use: KPNTob

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KPNSubs	Victim was exposed to recreational drugs in utero
KPNAlcoh	Victim was exposed to alcohol in utero
KPNTob	Victim was exposed to tobacco in utero

Response Options:
KPNSubs
KPNAlcoh
KPNTob

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
These data elements are collected only on victims less than one year old. The prenatal alcohol and substance abuse history variables will help to elucidate the relationship between the presence and duration of prenatal care and violent child death. Prenatal alcohol and substance abuse may be a proxy for a variety of risk factors that may relate to violent child death (e.g., neglect, educational level, investment in the concept of wellness care, etc.). Information gathered from all of these data elements will provide indirect information about the psychosocial environment of the child and medical information. Certain conditions resulting from lack of prenatal care and/or exposure to toxins in utero, place the child at increased risk of developmental delay and other long-term sequelae which may place them at higher risk for violent death.

Discussion
Prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related medical care delivered by a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional with the goal of monitoring the pregnancy, providing education, and increasing the likelihood of a positive maternal and fetal outcome.

Maternal recreational drug use includes all drugs (except alcohol and tobacco) that are either non-prescription, or are being used in a manner inconsistent with safe prescribing practices.
- Answer "Yes" only if there is documented evidence or clear reports of substance, alcohol or tobacco use during pregnancy with the victim.
- Despite history of maternal substance, alcohol, and/or tobacco use with prior pregnancies, if it is not documented or evident during her pregnancy with the victim, the data element should be coded "No."

CFR

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KPNSubs	Infants: Maternal recreational drug use	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KPNAlcoh	Infants: Maternal alcohol use	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KPNTob	Infants: Maternal tobacco use	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPDRUG
CPPETOH
CPPTOB

Infants: Victim born prematurely: KPNPrem

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KPNPrem	Victim was born prematurely

Response Options:

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

This data element is collected only on victims less than one year old. The prematurity variable will help to elucidate the relationship between the presence and duration of prenatal care and violent child death. Prematurity may be a proxy for a variety of risk factors that may relate to violent child death (e.g., neglect, educational level, investment in the concept of wellness care, etc.). Information gathered from this data element will provide indirect information about the psychosocial environment of the child and medical information.

Discussion

Prematurity is defined as an estimated gestational age less than 37 weeks. Code KPNPrem 'Yes" if this is indicated in the source documents.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KPNPrem	Infants: Victim born prematurely	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPREMAT

Prior CPS report on the victim's household: KCPSRept
If yes, CPS report filed on whom: KCPSWho
If yes, report substantiated: KCPSTrue

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KCPSRept	Prior CPS report was filed on the victim's household
KCPSWho	Person on behalf of whom or against whom a CPS report was filed
KCPSTrue	At least one prior CPS report filed on the victim's household was substantiated

Response Options:
KCPSRept

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

KCPSWho

1	Victim
2	Other child in household
3	Both
4	Adult in household
6	Other, or unspecified
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

KCPSTrue

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
Information regarding prior reports on the victim and/or another child in the victim's household as victims of maltreatment will help characterize the environment in which the decedent was living. A history of maltreatment is also a risk factor for homicidal and suicidal behaviors in youth. Information from these data elements may give feedback on systems issues and may elucidate opportunities for secondary prevention at a systems level.

Discussion

These variables refer to CPS contacts prior to the current incident, and not contacts that resulted from the current case. "Household" is defined as the residence where the victim lived the majority of the time when the fatal incident occurred. "Household" was chosen as the unit for this question in an attempt to characterize the victim's environment.

- In the case of a victim living with a foster family or in an institution at the time of the fatal incident, answer regarding the family of origin.
- If known maltreatment existed in the foster family, describe in incident narrative. Please note that a report or referral can be in reference to a child or an adult living in the household.
- When the only information available is that a report was filed on the household, indicate "Unknown" for KCPSWho.
- If a report was not made on behalf of a child in the household, but a report was filed against an adult who currently lives in the household (e.g., no reports against the victim's mother, but the mother's boyfriend was previously investigated for abuse), code KCPSWho as "adult in household."
- Any substantiation ever should be coded as "Yes" even if some of the reports/referrals were substantiated and others were not.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KCPSRept	Prior CPS report on the victim's household	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KCPSWho	If yes, CPS report filed on whom	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KCPSTrue	If yes, report substantiated	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPREPPRI
CPREPPER
CPREPSUB

Physical abuse substantiated: KCPSPhys
Sexual abuse substantiated: KCPSSex
Neglect substantiated: KCPSNeg

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KCPSPhys	At least one substantiated CPS report filed on the victim's household was for physical abuse
KCPSSex	At least one substantiated CPS report filed on the victim's household was for sexual abuse
KCPSNeg	At least one substantiated CPS report filed on the victim's household was for neglect

Response Options:
KCPSPhys
KCPSSex
KCPSNeg
>| 0 | No |
>| 1 | Yes |
>| 7 | Not collected by local CFR team |
>| 8 | Not applicable |
>| 9 | Unknown |

Uses
Information regarding prior reports on the victim and/or another child in the victim's household as victims of maltreatment will help characterize the environment in which the decedent was living. A history of maltreatment is also a risk factor for homicidal and suicidal behaviors in youth. Information from these data elements may give feedback on systems issues and may elucidate opportunities for secondary prevention at a systems level.

Discussion
These variables refer to CPS contacts prior to the current incident, and not contacts that resulted from the current case. "Household" is defined as the residence where the victim lived the majority of the time when the fatal incident occurred. "Household" was chosen as the unit for this question in an attempt to characterize the victim's environment.
- In the case of a victim living with a foster family or in an institution at the time of the fatal incident, answer regarding the family of origin.
- If known maltreatment existed in the foster family, describe in incident narrative. Please note that a report or referral can be in reference to a child or an adult living in the household.
- Any substantiation ever should be coded as "Yes" even if some of the reports/referrals were substantiated and others were not.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KCPSPhys	Physical abuse substantiated	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KCPSSex	Sexual abuse substantiated	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KCPSNeg	Neglect substantiated	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPSPHYAB
CPSSEXAB
CPSNEGL

CFR

CPS case opened on other children due to this death: KCPSOpen

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KCPSOpen	A CPS case was opened on other children as a result of this death

Response Options:
- 0   No
- 1   Yes
- 7   Not collected by local CFR team
- 8   Not applicable
- 9   Unknown

Uses

Information regarding prior reports on the victim and/or another child in the victim's household as victims of maltreatment will help characterize the environment in which the decedent was living. A history of maltreatment is also a risk factor for homicidal and suicidal behaviors in youth. Information from these data elements may give feedback on systems issues and may elucidate opportunities for secondary prevention at a systems level.

Discussion

KCPSOpen refers to CPS contacts that resulted from the current case. "Household" is defined as the residence where the victim lived the majority of the time when the fatal incident occurred. "Household" was chosen as the unit for this question in an attempt to characterize the victim's environment.

- In the case of a victim living with a foster family or in an institution at the time of the fatal incident, answer regarding the family of origin.
- If known maltreatment existed in the foster family, describe in incident narrative. Please note that a report or referral can be in reference to a child or an adult living in the household.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KCPSOpen	CPS case opened on other children due to this death	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPREPNEW

13-18

Victim contact with police: KLawVict2
Victim contact with juvenile justice system: KJuv2
Victim contact with the health care system: KHealth2
Victim contact with mental health services: KMHServ2

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KLawVict2	Victim had contact with police in the past 12 months
KJuv2	Victim had contact with juvenile justice system in the past 12 months
KHealth2	Victim had contact with health care system in the past 12 months
KMHServ2	Victim had contact with mental health services in the past 12 months

Response Options:
KLawVict2
KJuv2
KHealth2
KMHServ2
    0   No
    1   Yes

Uses
Contacts with the system may occur at many different points. Each contact instance is a potential opportunity for preventing violent death. The information collected in this data element will demonstrate where children who suffer from different types of violent death tend to come into contact with the system. That pattern recognition may serve as a guide for allocating resources for prevention.

Discussion
The variables KLawVict2, KJuv2, KHealth2, and KMHServ2 all refer to whether the child/victim had contact with these points in the system prior to the fatal incident.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Victim contact with police	KlawVict2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
Victim contact with juvenile justice system	KJuv2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
Victim contact with the health care system	KHealth2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
Victim contact with KMHServ2 mental health services	KMHServ2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPOLVIC
CPJUVJU2
CPHLTHC2
CPMENTH2

Household's contact with police: KLawHous2

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KLawHous2	Household had contact with police in the past 12 months

Response Options:
  0   No
  1   Yes

Uses

Contacts with the system may occur at many different points. Each contact instance is a potential opportunity for preventing violent death. The information collected in this data element will demonstrate where children who suffer from different types of violent death tend to come into contact with the system. That pattern recognition may serve as a guide for allocating resources for prevention.

Discussion

KLawHous2 refers to the household's history of contact with law enforcement (e.g., police being called by neighbors secondary to domestic disturbance).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Household's contact with police	KLawHous2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPOLHO2

Victim/primary caregiver contact with social services: KSocial2
Victim/primary caregiver contact with WIC: KWIC2
Victim/primary caregiver contact with Medicaid: KMedicaid2

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KSocial2	Victm/primary caregiver had contact with social services in the past 12 months
KWIC2	Victim/primary caregiver had contact with WIC in the past 12 months
KMedicaid2	Victim/primary caregiver had contact with Medicaid in the past 12 months

Response Options:
KSocial2
KWIC2
KMedicaid2

    0   No
    1   Yes

Uses
Contacts with the system may occur at many different points. Each contact instance is a potential opportunity for preventing violent death. The information collected in this data element will demonstrate where children who suffer from different types of violent death tend to come into contact with the system. That pattern recognition may serve as a guide for allocating resources for prevention.

Discussion
These variables ask if either the child or the primary caregiver had contact with these points in the system in the year prior to the incident. The social services system can include health educator home visits or voluntary services, such as parenting support or respite services.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Victim/primary caregiver contact with social services	KSocial2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
Victim/primary caregiver contact with WIC	KWIC2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
Victim/primary caregiver contact with Medicaid	KMedicaid2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPSOCSE2
CPWIC2
CPMEDIC2

CFR

Primary caregiver on welfare/financial assistance: KWelfare2

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KWelfare2	Primary caregiver was on welfare/financial assistance in the past 12 months

Response Options:
     0   No
     1   Yes

Uses

Contacts with the system may occur at many different points. Each contact instance is a potential opportunity for preventing violent death. The information collected in this data element will demonstrate where children who suffer from different types of violent death tend to come into contact with the system. That pattern recognition may serve as a guide for allocating resources for prevention.

Discussion

This variable refers to whether the primary caregiver of the victim was on welfare or receiving governmental financial assistance.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Primary caregiver on welfare/financial assistance	KWelfare2	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPWELFA2

Specific person suspected: SusIdent
Suspect arrested as perp in this death: SArrest
Suspect charged as perp in this death: SusChg
Suspect prosecuted: SusPros
Suspect convicted: SConvict
Suspect convicted of original charge: SOriginal
CPS report or referral ever filed on the suspect: CPSRepFil
Suspect ever charged with a prior homicide: SusPrHomi

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SusIdent	Law enforcement identified the suspect by name
SArrest	Suspect was arrested as a perpetrator in this death
SusChg	Suspect was charged as a perpetrator in this death
SusPros	Suspect was prosecuted as a perpetrator in this death
SConvict	Suspect was convicted as a perpetrator in this death
SOriginal	Suspect was convicted of original charge
CPSRepFil	Child Protective Service report had previously been filed on this suspect.
SusPrHomi	Suspect had ever been charged with a prior homicide

Response Options:
SusIdent
SArrest
CPSRepFil
SusPrHomi

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

SusChg
SusPros

0	No
1	Yes
3	Pending/In progress
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

SConvict

0	Acquitted
1	Convicted
3	Pending, in progress
7	Not collected by local CFR team

        8   Not applicable

        9   Unknown

SOriginal

        0   No, convicted of lesser charge

        1   Yes, convicted of original charge

        7   Not collected by local CFR team

        8   Not applicable

        9   Unknown

Uses

Information regarding the legal ramifications for the suspects (i.e. arrests, charges, prosecution and convictions) will be helpful for evaluating law enforcement and criminal justice system response to violent deaths. Information about the suspects' past violent behavior will help highlight system issues and opportunities for improvement.

Discussion

- Code "Yes" to SusIdent if a specific person was identified by law enforcement as a suspect.
- If law enforcement does not know the identity (i.e., name) of the suspect, or if they only have a physical description, code "No".
- When answering suspect arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted and convicted of original charge consider whether the suspect was arrested as a perpetrator in this death (i.e., not only charged with lesser offenses such as the possession of a firearm without a permit, or reckless endangerment).
- "CPS report or referral ever filed" refers to a prior Child Protective Services report filed on the suspect as a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect.
- "Suspect ever charged with a prior homicide" refers to charges of homicide perpetration prior to this victim, regardless of outcome. Homicide in this case can be of an adult or child.
- If SConvict is coded "Acquitted" or "Pending," code SOriginal as "Not applicable."

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SusIdent	Specific person suspected	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
SArrest	Suspect arrested as perp in this death	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
SusChg	Suspect charged as perp in this death	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
SusPros	Suspect prosecuted	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
SConvict	Suspect was convicted as perp in this death	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
SOriginal	Suspect convicted of original charge	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
CPSRepFil	CPS report or referral ever filed on the suspect	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
SusPrHomi	Suspect ever charged with a prior homicide	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPSUS
CPSUSAR
CPSUSCH
CPSUSPR
CPSUSCN
CPSUSCNO
CPSUSCPS
CPSUSHOM

Type of residence where victim lived: KResType
Length of time in residence: KResTime
Unrelated adult living in victim's household: KAdultUn
Other children <18 years in household: KKids

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KResType	Victim's type of primary residence
KResTime	Length of time in residence
KAdultUn	Unrelated adult living in victim's household?
KKids	Presence of other children under 18 years living in the victim's household

Response Options:
KResType
- 1   Victim's family home
- 2   Foster family home
- 3   On own, e.g., living w boyfriend
- 4   Residential group home
- 5   Shelter
- 6   Juvenile detention facility, jail, prison
- 7   School/college
- 66   Other
- 77   Not collected by local CFR team
- 88   Not applicable (homeless or adult)
- 99   Unknown

KResTime
- 0   One week or less
- 1   Within the past month
- 2   Within the past 6 months (but greater than one month)
- 3   Between 6 months and 1 year
- 4   Between 1 to 5 years
- 5   More than 5 years
- 6   Other
- 7   Not collected by local CFR team
- 8   Not applicable
- 9   Unknown

KAdultUn
- 0   No
- 1   Yes
- 7   Not collected by local CFR team
- 8   Not applicable
- 9   Unknown

KKids
- 0   No

1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

The role of these data elements is to provide information about the type and stability of residence at the time of fatal incident. In addition, these variables will provide information about risk factors for child maltreatment in the home (such as having an unrelated adult living in the victim's home) and whether there were other children in the home.

Discussion

These questions are to be asked of all child victims. Primary residence is the place where the victim lived the majority of the time when the incident occurred (not at the time of death if the residences were different). For example, if a child is injured in his or her own family home and dies four months later in the hospital, answer questions regarding his or her own family home.

"Victim's family home" is defined as victim's self-identified family where applicable; this may be biologic parents, other relatives, adoptive or stepparents. "On own" indicates that the decedent was living separately from his/her family (e.g., living with boyfriend or peers). If the victim was known to be moving from place to place without a permanent residence (i.e., "on the run"), or if the victim was a newborn who was still in the hospital, code as "Not applicable" and describe in the incident narrative.

For length of time in residence, code the approximate length of time that the victim had been living at the residence indicated in KResType. All time frames listed are with respect to the timing of the fatal incident. For example, if the victim was known to have come back to live with family of origin after foster care stay and commits suicide within two weeks of returning, code "Within the past month."

KAdultUn and KKids apply to children who lived with their own family, on their own, or with a foster family at the time of the fatal incident. An unrelated adult is defined as a person 18 years or older who was living in the household at the time of the incident, including primary caregivers (e.g., mother's boyfriend, stepmother, friend of family, tenant, nanny, etc.).

- Adoptive parents should not be considered unrelated.
- If the victim lived in an institution (e.g., shelter, school, juvenile detention facility) at the time of the fatal incident, mark "Not applicable."
- If there were circumstances in the decedent's household at the time of death that contributed to the child's death, explain that separately in the incident narrative.
- For example, if a child is in a vegetative state secondary to shaken baby syndrome and dies of pneumonia three years later, answer KAdultUn and KKids regarding the household at the time of the shaking.
- If something about the quality of the child's foster care at the time of death was also contributory to its death, note that in the incident narrative.

CFR

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KResType	Type of residence where victim lived	Person	Number	2	O	CFR
KResTime	Length of time in residence	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KAdultUn	Unrelated adult living in victim's household	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KKids	Other children <18 yrs in household	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPRESTYP
CPRESTIM
CPUNRLAD
CPKIDOTH

Marital relationship of victim's biological parents: KMarital

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KMarital	Marital relationship of victim's biological parents at the time of incident

Response Options:
1	Married
2	Never married
3	Widowed
4	Divorced
5	Married, but separated
6	Single, not otherwise specified
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
Establish the marital relationship of victim's biological parents to one another at the time of the fatal incident.

Discussion
Code the response option that best fits the marital relationship of the victim's biological parents to one another at the time of the fatal incident.

Example
- If the victim's biological mother and father were never married, but the biological father was married to another woman at the time of the fatal incident, KMarital should be coded as "Never married".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KMarital	Marital relationship of victim's biological parents	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPARMAR

Intimate partner violence in victim's household: KDV
Intimate partner violence in victim's foster home: KDVFos

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KDV	Evidence of intimate partner violence in victim's household
KDVFos	Evidence of intimate partner violence in victim's foster family (if applicable)

Response Options:
KDV
KDVFos
0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
These variables elucidate the child's exposure to violence and substance abuse (including alcohol, prescription and recreational drugs) in the home.

Discussion
Domestic violence refers to intimate partner violence. KDV questions are to be asked about all children regarding their household at the time of the fatal incident.
- For children who lived with their families or who were institutionalized (either temporarily or permanently) answer the questions regarding the family of origin.
- For permanently institutionalized children with no family to return to, the answer will be "Not applicable".
- For children in foster care at the time of the fatal incident, answer the questions regarding both the foster home and the family of origin.
- If there were circumstances in the decedent's household at the time of death that contributed to the child's death, explain that separately in the incident narrative. For example, if a child is in a vegetative state secondary to shaken baby syndrome and dies of pneumonia three years later, answer the following household questions regarding the time of the shaking.
- However, if something about the quality of the child's foster care at the time of death was also contributory to death, note that in the incident narrative.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KDV	Intimate partner violence in victim's household	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KDVFos	Intimate partner violence in victim's foster home	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPIPV
CPIPVFOS

Substance abuse in victim's household: KSubs
Substance abuse in victim's foster home: KSubsFos

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KSubs	Evidence of substance abuse in victim's household
KSubsFos	Evidence of substance abuse in victim's foster family (if applicable)

Response Options:
KSubs
KSubsFos
0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
These variables elucidate the child's exposure to violence and substance abuse (including alcohol, prescription and recreational drugs) in the home.

Discussion
Substance abuse refers to all drugs (including alcohol) that are either non-prescription or being used in a manner inconsistent with safe prescribing practices. Questions are to be asked about all children regarding their household at the time of the fatal incident.
- For children who lived with their families or who were institutionalized (either temporarily or permanently) answer the questions regarding the family of origin.
- For permanently institutionalized children with no family to return to, the answer will be "Not applicable".
- For children in foster care at the time of the fatal incident, answer the questions regarding both the foster home and the family of origin.
- In any kind of household, if the victim was a substance abuser, but no one else in the household was, code "No" to KSubs and/or KSubsFos.
- However, if anyone else in the household was abusing substances, including other children <18, code "Yes" for KSubs and/or KSubsFos.
- If there were circumstances in the decedent's household at the time of death that contributed to the child's death, explain that separately in the incident narrative. For example, if a child is in a vegetative state secondary to shaken baby syndrome and dies of pneumonia three years later, answer the following household questions regarding the time of the shaking.
- However, if something about the quality of the child's foster care at the time of death was also contributory to death, note that in the incident narrative.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KSubs	Substance abuse in victim's household	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KSubsFos	Substance abuse in victim's foster home	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPSUBAB
CPSUBFOS

Perpetrator was supervisor: KSupPerp
Quality of supervision a factor: KSuperv
Supervisor's relationship to victim: KSupRel
Supervisor's age: KSupAge
Supervisor's sex: KSupSex
No supervision: KSupNo
Surpervisor drug/alcohol impaired: KSupDrug
Supervisor distracted or asleep: KSupBusy
Other supervisory factor: KSupOther

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KSupPerp	Perpetrator responsible for supervision at time of incident?
KSuperv	Did the quality of supervision contribute to the death of the victim?
KSupRel	Relationship of supervisor to the victim
KSupAge	Age of supervisor
KSupSex	Sex of supervisor
KSupNo	No supervision of the victim
KSupDrug	The supervisor was drug- or alcohol-impaired
KSupBusy	The supervisor was distracted or asleep
KSupOther	Other supervisory factor contributed to victim's death

Response Options:
KSupPerp
- 0 No
- 1 Yes
- 7 Not collected by local CFR team
- 8 Not applicable
- 9 Unknown

KSuperv
- 0 No, supervision was appropriate
- 1 Yes, supervisor was not the perpetrator
- 2 Yes, supervisor was the perpetrator
- 3 Supervision not needed/expected
- 4 CFRT could not determine
- 7 No collected by local CFR team
- 8 Not applicable
- 9 Unknown

KSupRel
- 1 Primary caregiver
- 2 Other adult relative
- 3 Babysitter/child care provider
- 4 Primary caregiver's boy/girlfriend
- 5 Sibling/step-sibling

      6   Other, specify in incident narrative
      7   Not collected by local CFR team
      8   Not applicable
      9   Unknown

KSupAge
      777 Not collected by local CFR team
      888 Not applicable 999 Unknown

KSupSex
      1   Male
      2   Female
      7   Not collected by local CFR team
      8   Not applicable
      9   Unknown

KSupNo
KSupDrug
KSupBusy
KSupOther

      0   No, Not collected by local CFR team, Unknown
      1   Yes

Uses
Inadequate supervision can increase the likelihood of unintentional firearm injuries, suicide, and homicide. This association is especially true for younger children. Information gathered from this group of variables will help describe the inadequacy only when it played a role in the victim's violent injury, thereby informing prevention efforts.

Discussion
If the perpetrator/suspect was responsible for the victim's direct supervision at the time of the incident (i.e., in the case of a homicide), then code KSupPerp "Yes" and code the rest of the supervision variables as "Not applicable".   Likewise, if the quality of the supervision did not contribute to the child's death (as determined by the CFRT) or it is unknown, code "No" or "Unknown" and the remainder of the supervisor variables as "Not applicable".

The supervisor is the person with the primary responsibility for the care and control of the child at the time of the fatal injury. If there were two supervisors at the time of the fatal incident, but one clearly had primary responsibility, code the person with the primary responsibility. If the responsibility of supervision was equally divided between two people, code the person whose supervision quality seemed most contributory to the child's death.

Determining supervision adequacy is purposefully left to the Child Fatality Review Team (CFRT) by this group of data elements. "Quality of supervision" refers specifically to the quality of supervision at the time the fatal injury occurred, not to parenting style in general. "No supervision present" should be indicated if no arrangements for supervision were apparently made (e.g., leaving a 3 year old unattended for half an hour). If an inappropriately young or old supervisor was appointed, specify the circumstances under "Other". Any

CFR

additional exceptional circumstances may be coded by endorsing KSupOther and including a description in the CFR incident narrative. All of the variables are based on the CFRT's findings, even though the information to support the CFRT's findings may well originate from multiple sources.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KSupPerp	Perpetrator was supervisor	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KSuperv	Quality of supervision a factor	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KSupRel	Supervisor's relationship to victim	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KSupAge	Supervisor's age	Person	Number	3	O	CFR
KSupSex	Supervisor's sex	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KSupNo	No supervision	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KSupDrug	Supervisor drug/alcohol impaired	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KSupBusy	Supervisor distracted or asleep	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KSupOther	Other supervisory factor	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPSUPCON
CPSUPCON
CPSUPREL
CPSUPAGE
CPSUPSEX
CPSUPNO
CPSUPDRU
CPSUPBUS
CPSUPOTH

Primary caregiver is a victim or suspect in the incident: GPerson1/GPerson2
If yes, caregiver's ID in the incident: GPersID1/GPersID2
Relationship to victim: GRel1/GRel2
Person lived with victim: GCohabit1/GCohabit2
Primary Caregivers Age at time of incident: GAge1/GAge2
Primary Caregivers Sex: GSex1/GSex2
Had legal custody of victim at time of death: GCustody1/GCustody2
Had documented history of maltreating: GCAN1/GCAN2
Had a previous child die in his/her care: GDeath1/GDeath2

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
GPerson1/GPerson2	Is the victim's primary caregiver a victim or suspect in the incident?
GPersID1/GPersID2	Caregiver's Person ID in the incident
GRel1/GRel2	Caregiver's relationship to the victim
GCohabit1/GCohabit2	Caregiver lived with victim at the time of the incident?
GAge1/GAge2	Age of Caregiver at the time of the incident
GSex1/GSex2	Sex of Caregiver
GCustody1/GCustody2	Had legal custody of victim at time of death?
GCAN1/GCAN2	Caregiver had documented history of maltreating a child?
GDeath1/GDeath2	Caregiver had a previous child die in his/her care?

Response Options:
GPerson1 and GPerson2
GCohabit1 and GCohabit2
GCustody1 and GCustody2
GCAN1 and GCAN2
GDeath1 and GDeath2
      0   No
      1   Yes
      7   Not collected by local CFR team
      8   Not applicable
      9   Unknown

GPersID1 and GPersID2
      Number of the Person in the incident
GAge1 and GAge2
      Age of caregiver in years
GRel1 and GRel2
      1   Biologic parent
      2   Stepparent
      3   Adoptive parent
      4   Other relative

5	Parent's intimate partner
6	Other non-relative
7	Not collected by local CFR team
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

GSex1 and GSex2

1	Male
2	Female
9	Unknown

Uses

Information (including relationship, age, gender, and legal custody status) regarding the victim's parents or other primary caregiver(s) may provide insight into potential risk factors for violent death among children.

Discussion

The victim's primary caregiver is defined as the person or persons (up to two) who had responsibility for the care, custody, and control of the child the majority of the time.

- The primary caregiver(s) may be the child's parent or parents (biological, step, adoptive parents) or another relative.
- If the child was living with his/her biological or adoptive parents, assume that they were the primary caregivers and had legal custody of the decedent unless otherwise specified in the records.
- The primary caregiver(s) may also be the state child protective services agency/foster parent(s) or another institution in some cases.
- In the instances when the child is residing in foster care or an institution, complete this information for the primary caregiver(s) in the family of origin if known (not for the foster family or institutional caregivers).
- In the case of neonaticide, assume that the biological mother was the primary caregiver unless there is evidence that another person (e.g., father, grandmother) had assumed control of the child as a caregiver at the time of the incident.
- If the primary caregiver(s) at the time of death was different from the primary caregiver(s) at the time of the incident, answer regarding the primary caregiver(s) at the time of the incident.
- For example, if a baby is shaken by its biological mother as an infant and survives in a vegetative state in foster care until three years of age, code the biological mother.
- "Documented history of child maltreatment" indicates a substantiated CPS report/referral or rights termination.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
GPerson1 GPerson2	Primary caregiver is a victim or suspect in the incident	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
GPersID1 GPersID2	If yes, caregiver's ID in the incident	Person	Number	5	O	CFR
GRel1 GRel2	Relationship to victim	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
GCohabit1 GCohabit2	Person lived with victim	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
GAge1 GAge2	Age at time of incident	Person	Number	3	O	CFR
GSex1 GSex2	Sex	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
GCustody1 GCustody2	Had legal custody of victim at time of death	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
GCAN1 GCAN2	Had documented history of maltreating	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
GDeath1 GDeath2	Had a previous child die in his/her care	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPC1VISU
CPC2VISU
CPC1ID
CPC2ID
CPC1REL
CPC2REL
CPC1LIVE
CPC2LIVE
CPC1AGE
CPC2AGE
CPC1SEX
CPC2SEX
CPC1CUST
CPC2CUST
CPC1MAL
CPC2MAL
CPC1CDIE
CPC2CDIE

CFR

CME records: KRecME
SS/CPS records: KRecCPS
Police/Law Enforcement records: KRecLaw
School records: KRecEdu
EMS records: KRecEMS
Health Provider/Hospital records: KRecMD
Public Health Department records: KRecDOH
Mental Health Records: KRecPsy
Juvenile Justice records: KRecJuv
Death Certificate: KRecDC
Other records: KRecOth
Specify (what other records): KRecTxt

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KRecME	Coroner/Medical Examiner records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecCPS	Social service/CPS records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecLaw	Police records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecEdu	School records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecEMS	EMS records: were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecMD	Health records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecDOH	Public health department records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecPsy	Mental health records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecJuv	Juvenile justice records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecDC	Death certificate records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecOth	Other records were consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death
KRecTxt	Free text field to note other records consulted in the CFRT review of victim's death

Response Options:
KRecME thru KRecOth
       0   No, Not collected by local CFR team, Unknown
       1   Yes
KRecTxt
       Free text

Uses
Information about the primary data sources consulted during the review of the victim's death indicates its comprehensiveness. It will also verify the primary data sources consulted to arrive at decisions regarding adequacy of supervision and preventability.

Discussion

The primary data sources used to review a child death vary from CFR program to program and often from death to death. Code the data source as "Yes" if the records were consulted about the death, even if the given agency ended up having no information about the victim. Do not code a source as "Yes" if the only information gathered was secondary (e.g., the DSS records indicate that law enforcement performed an investigation, but the actual law enforcement records were not consulted).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KRecME	CME records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecCPS	SS/CPS records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecLaw	Police/Law Enforcement records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecEdu	School records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecEMS	EMS records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecMD	Health Provider/ Hospital records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecDOH	Public Health Department records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecPsy	Mental Health records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecJuv	Juvenile Justice records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecDC	Death Certificate	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecOth	Other records	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
KRecTxt	Specify (what other records)	Person	Text	50	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPRECCME
CPRECCPS
CPRECPOL
CPRECSCH
CPRECEMS
CPRECHP
CPRECPHD
CPRECMH
CPRECJJ
CPRECDC
CPRECOTH
CPRECOTT

CFR

CFR conclusion matches Death Certificate: KConclud
If no, manner the CFR designated: KManner
Text to specify other manner: KMannTxt
Action taken to change the official manner: KAction
Result of action: KResult
CFR determination of preventability: KPrevent

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
KConclud	Did the CFR designation of the child's manner of death match the death certificate manner?
KManner	Manner of death designated by the CFR
KMannTxt	Text field for CFR manner of death if "other"
KAction	If not, was action taken by the CFR to change the manner of death?
KResult	Result of action taken by the CFR to change the manner of death
KPrevent	CFR conclusions regarding the preventability of the death

Response Options:
KConclud
KAction

0	No
1	Yes
7	Not collected/CFR team does not make this comparison
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

KManner

1	Natural
2	Accident
3	Suicide
4	Homicide
5	Pending investigation
6	Could not be determined
66	Other
77	Not collected/CFR team does not designate manner
88	Not applicable
99	Unknown

KMannTxt

None

KResult

0	No change
1	Manner changed to agree with CFRT
3	Pending
6	Other
7	Not collected by local CFR team

8   Not applicable
9   Unknown

KPrevent

0   Probably not preventable
1   Possibly preventable
2   Unable to determine preventability
7   Not collected/CFR team does not determine preventability
8   Not applicable
9   Unknown

Uses

CFRT review results can be inconsistent with the death certificate. The information gathered from these variables will help estimate the frequency and nature of, and response to such inconsistency. Many CFRTs assess the preventability of a given child death as a way of conceptualizing interventions that are likely to prevent a similar death in the future. While CFRTs may use differing definitions of preventability, it will be helpful to get a thumbnail sketch of the relative frequency of potentially preventable child violent deaths.

Discussion

The CFRT's conclusions are being compared with the officially-designated manner of death as originally specified on the death certificate (or, if the death certificate was unavailable to the committee at the time of their review, the coroner/medical examiner report).

- Code KConclud as "Yes" if the CFRT's manner of death matched the manner of death originally designated on the death certificate.
- Code KConclud as "No" if the CFRT determined that the manner of death was something other than that assigned in the death certificate data.
- Supply the manner chosen by the CFRT in KManner. "Could not be determined" under KManner refers to the affirmative designation of undetermined as the CFRT's manner of death.
- "Unknown" is to be used if the information is not available at the time of data entry.
- Please use the text box to explain coding "Other" for KManner.
- KAction and KResult will be enabled only if KConclud is coded as "No".
- Some CFRTs designate the degree to which a child's death was preventable (e.g., "definitely preventable", "probably preventable", "probably not preventable", etc.). Respondents should collapse the levels they use to answer the question as "Probably not preventable," "Possibly preventable" or "Unable to determine". If the teams indicate any possibility of prevention then code "Possibly preventable." "Unable to determine preventability" is an affirmative designation (i.e. it is specifically noted on the CFRT form) otherwise, code "Unknown".

CFR

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
KConclud	CFR conclusion matches Death Certificate	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KManner	If no, manner the CFR designated	Person	Number	2	O	CFR
KMannTxt	Text to specify other manner	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KAction	Action taken to change the official manner	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KResult	Result of action	Person	Number	1	O	CFR
KPrevent	CFR determination of preventability	Person	Number	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPMANMAT
CPMANOTH
CPMANOTT
CPMANAC
CPMANACR
CPPREVEN

History of inpatient psychiatric treatment: HstPsyTr
Taking psychiatric medication at time of death: PsyMed
Barriers to accessing mental health care: BarAcsTr

Data Sources: CFR

NVDRS Name	Definition
HstPsyTr	Victim has ever been treated as an inpatient for psychiatric problems
PsyMed	Victim had a current prescription for a psychiatric medication at the time of the incident
BarAcsTr	Victim experienced barriers to accessing mental health care (applicable only to victims coded as having a mental health problem and not being in treatment)

Response Options:
HstPsyTr
PsyMed
BarAcsTr

>   0   No
>   1   Yes

Uses
These variables will provide more in depth information about mental health treatment for children who commit suicide than is currently collected by the main reporting system for adult victims. HstPsyTr can be used as an indicator of the severity of the mental health disorder, and PsyMed, when used in conjunction with toxicology results, may be useful for identifying patients in current treatment who were not in compliance. BarAcsTr will be helpful for identifying potential problems in accessing mental health care.

Discussion
- These variables supplement the basic Suicide Circumstances related to mental health. Indicate that the child received inpatient psychiatric care if there is a documented history of inpatient psychiatric treatment ever, not just at the time of death. This includes an overnight or longer stay at a psychiatric hospital or institution, psychiatric halfway house, or psych unit within an acute care hospital.
- PsyMed refers to whether the patient had an active prescription for psychiatric medication at the time of death. They need not have actually been taking the medication. When available, toxicology results will help assess whether the decedent was taking the medication prescribed
- If a child victim was noted as having a mental health problem and as not being in mental health treatment, the BarPsyTr variable will document whether any evidence in the record indicates that the victim encountered barriers in accessing mental health treatment.
  - Code "Yes" if there were specific obstacles or if it was known that treatment was either recommended by a health professional and/or identified by the family yet care was not received. Examples of specific obstacles include lack of insurance

coverage, transportation problems, or long waiting lists. Another example would be parental awareness of their child's suicidal ideation, but inability to establish care because of immigration status.

- Please describe the nature of the barrier in the Incident Narrative.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
HstPsyTr	History of inpatient psychiatric treatment	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
PsyMed	Taking psychiatric medication at time of death	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR
BarAcsTr	Barriers to accessing mental health care	Person	Checkbox	1	O	CFR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CFR
CPPSYTX2
CPPSYME2
CPBARMH

Section 14

Victim-Suspect Relationship

Victim to Suspect relation 1: Rela1
Victim to Suspect relation 2: Rela2

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Rela1	Description of relationship of the victim to the suspect
Rela2	Description of second relationship of the victim to the suspect

Response Options:
- 1 Spouse
- 2 Ex-spouse
- 3 Girlfriend or boyfriend
- 7 Ex-girlfriend or ex-boyfriend
- 8 Girlfriend or boyfriend, unspecified whether current or ex
- 10 Parent
- 11 Child
- 12 Sibling
- 13 Grandchild
- 14 Grandparent
- 15 In-law
- 16 Stepparent
- 17 Stepchild
- 18 Child of suspect's boyfriend/girlfriend (e.g., child killed by mom's boyfriend)
- 19 Intimate partner of suspect's parent (e.g., teenager kills his mother's boyfriend)
- 20 Foster child
- 21 Foster parent
- 29 Other family member (e.g., cousin, uncle, etc.)
- 30 Babysitter (e.g., child killed by babysitter)
- 31 Acquaintance
- 32 Friend
- 33 Roommate (not intimate partner)
- 34 Schoolmate
- 35 Current/former work relationship (e.g., co-worker, employee, employer)
- 36 Rival gang member
- 44 Other person, known to victim
- 45 Stranger
- 50 Victim was injured by law enforcement officer
- 51 Victim was law enforcement officer injured in the line of duty
- 88 Suspect is not a suspect for this victim (if entered in the Rela1 field)
- 88 All relevant information about relationship is already provided in Relation 1 (if entered in the Rela 2 field)
- 99 Relationship unknown

V-S Relationship

Uses
Data describing the relationship between the victim and the suspect are useful for developing and evaluating prevention programs and for characterizing various forms of family and intimate violence.

Discussion
This variable will be assigned by the abstractor for each victim-suspect (V-S) pair in an incident based on review of the CME report. The NVDRS software automatically "populates" the V-S Relation Table with victim-suspect pairs. Each person with a PType of 1 or 3 ("Victim" or "both") is paired with each person with a PType of 2 or 3 ("Suspect" or "both"). Up to two codes can be selected for each victim-suspect pair. Use the second variable for cases in which more than one relationship is true (e.g., a victim is both a schoolmate and a rival gang member).

- Use the following sentence as a guide for selecting the appropriate description of the relationship: **the victim is the _____ of the suspect**. For example, when a parent kills a child, the relationship is "Child" not "Parent." ("The victim is the child of the suspect.")
- In complex incidents (which will be relatively rare), there will be times when a suspect in an incident is not a suspect for a particular victim (see example below).
- Homosexual relationships should be coded in the same way as heterosexual relationships (e.g., "Girlfriend" or "Boyfriend"). The homosexual or heterosexual nature of the relationship will be inferred by the sex of the victim and suspect.
- The classification "babysitter" includes child care providers such as nannies or relatives of a child other than a parent or guardian.
- For this data element, an acquaintance is someone with or about whom the victim has had some prior interaction or knowledge. A stranger is someone with whom the victim has had no prior interaction before the event that culminated in the violent injury.
- Where more than one offender is working in concert in an incident (as in a drive-by shooter and his or her driver), code the victim's relationship to each offender. Do not use 88s in the Relationship 1 field in this situation to identify the offender who did not actually fire the weapon because all offenders working in concert are considered offenders on the Supplementary Homicide Report and in police reports.
- If the nature of the relationship is unknown, code "Rela1" as "99". If all relevant information regarding the relationship is captured in "Rela1", then code "Rela2" as 88 for: "All relevant information about relationship is already provided in Relation 1 "Not applicable." (88 is not a suspect for this vic)??

Examples
- If a young man stabs a bartender and is then shot by a police officer, there are two victims in the incident (the bartender and the young man) and two suspects (the young man and the police officer). Code the relationship between the bartender and the police officer as 88 (not a suspect for this victim) since the police officer wasn't a suspect in the first killing.
- Code the following scenario as "Stranger": two individuals who do not know each other play pool together, argue, then one stabs the other.

- Two strangers shoot a victim and three other persons help cover-up the crime by creating an alibi for the suspects. The three persons who only helped to cover up the crime should not be loaded in NVDRS. The other two suspects should be loaded as "stranger".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Rela1	Victim to Suspect Relation 1	SV_Relation	Number	2	LR/LR	PR/CME
Rela2	Victim to Suspect Relation 2	SV_Relation	Number	2	LR/LR	PR/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MSVRELS1	PSVRELS1
MSVRELS2	PSVRELS2

Caretaker of victim: CareTk

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
CareTk	Was this suspect a caretaker of this victim

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Collected, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses
This variable will help identify deaths resulting from intimate partner abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, and other forms of caretaker violence.

Discussion
After indicating the relationship for each victim-suspect pair (Rela1 from previous page), determine whether the offender was a caretaker for the victim. This variable is included because some definitions of child abuse and elder abuse are based solely on whether the offender was the victim's caretaker.

Examples
- a parent who kills his or her child.
- a babysitter who kills his or her charge.
- a nursing home attendant who kills a patient.
- an adult who kills a dependent elderly parent.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
CareTk	Caretaker of victim	SV_Relation	Checkbox	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MSVCARET	PSVCARET

History of abuse: Abuse

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Abuse	History of abuse

Response Options:
- 0   No, Not Collected, Not Available, Unknown
- 1   Yes

Uses

These variables will help identify deaths resulting from intimate partner abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, and other forms of caretaker violence.

Discussion

For each victim-suspect pair in which (1) the offender was a caretaker of the victim or (2) the offender was a current or ex-intimate partner, indicate whether the data sources document a history (or suspected history) of abuse of this victim by the suspect.
- The evidence of ongoing abuse may be suspected but not confirmed.
- Abuse can be physical, psychological, sexual or others as long as the source document refers to 'abuse'.

Examples
Yes
- Stepparent killed child during an altercation. Family investigated by Child Protective Services last year.
- Autopsy evidence reported as an indication of previous abuse is enough to endorse the "Abuse" variable.

No
- Husband shot wife after learning that she was having an affair. No history of previous police visits to the residence or restraining orders; neighbors indicate no previous problems.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Abuse	History of abuse	SV_Relation	Checkbox	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MSVABUSE	PSVABUSE

Victim to suspect relationship: SRelat

Data Sources: SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
SRelat	Social relationship of victim to suspect reported in SHR

Response Options:

1	Husband	16	Other Family
2	Wife	17	Neighbor
3	Common-law husband	18	Acquaintance
4	Common-law wife	19	Boyfriend
5	Mother	20	Girlfriend
6	Father	21	Ex-husband
7	Son	22	Ex-wife
8	Daughter	23	Employee
9	Brother	24	Employer
10	Sister	25	Friend
11	In-law	26	Homosexual Relationship
12	Stepfather	27	Other – Known to Victim
13	Stepmother	28	Stranger
14	Stepson	88	Not applicable
15	Stepdaughter	99	Relationship Unknown

Uses

Data describing the relationship between the victim and the person who caused the injury are useful for developing and evaluating prevention programs and for characterizing various forms of family and intimate partner violence.

Discussion

"SRelat" should capture the victim-suspect relationship exactly as it appears in the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR). Codes should be entered exactly as they appear in the source documents, even if the abstractor believes an individual code was chosen in error. Note that the SHR captures relationships differently than the CME and PR variables.

- If your state uses any codes for relationship that do not appear in the standard FBI code list below, find out from your state UCR office how it will be mapped to the standard national codes, and enter that code.
- If the SHR is not available, code the case as 88 (Not applicable).
- The SHR also captures the link between each victim and suspect in an incident. That information can be recorded here.
- It may be useful if the SHR is the only source of such information for an incident.
- For homicides with more than one victim or suspect recorded on the SHR, the victim-suspect relationship is frequently inaccurate and may differ from other data sources.

- Law enforcement may list the relationship between the first victim and the first suspect as the relationship with all subsequent victims or suspects.
- States should check to see whether each relationship is accurately coded in their state. They may prefer to use this information when there is only one victim and one suspect.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
SRelat	Victim to suspect SRelat relationship	SV_Relation	Number	2	LR	SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

SHR
SSVRELSV

Section 15

Abstractor-Assigned Weapon Type

Weapon type: WType

Data Sources: Abstractor assigned

NVDRS Name	Definition
WType	Type of weapon or means used to inflict the injury

Response Options:

1	Firearm
5	Non-powder gun
6	Sharp instrument
7	Blunt instrument
8	Poisoning
9	Hanging, strangulation, suffocation
10	Personal weapons
11	Fall
12	Explosive
13	Drowning
14	Fire or burns
15	Shaking, (e.g., shaken baby syndrome)
16	Motor Vehicle, including buses, motorcycles
17	Other transport vehicle, (e.g., trains, planes, boats)
18	Intentional neglect, (e.g., starving a baby or oneself)
19	Biological weapons
66	Other (e.g., taser, electrocution, nail gun)
99	Unknown

Uses
Abstractors should use this field to decide the appropriate weapon type. The field exists because records about the incident may not agree about the weapon type used yet a weapon type must be selected to activate the appropriate weapon fields in the application.

Discussion
Weapon type reports the broad category of weapon(s) used to inflict the <u>fatal injury</u>.
- "Sharp instrument" refers not only to knives, but also to razors, machetes, or pointed instruments (e.g., chisel, broken glass, bow and arrow).
- "Blunt instrument" refers to clubs, bats, rocks, etc. or a general statement of "blunt force trauma".
- "Personal weapons" include fists, feet, hands in actions such as punching, kicking or hitting.
- "Hanging, strangulation, suffocation" should be coded for victims who are manually strangled rather then "personal weapons"
- "Fall" covers both being pushed (as in a homicide) or jumping (as in a suicide). Generally, if a person is at standing height, is pushed by another, and falls backward hitting his head, code weapon as "personal weapons" due to the push. If a person is higher than standing height, as in a two-story balcony or on a roof, code weapon as "fall".

Weapon Type

- Only code more than one weapon when multiple weapons were known to have inflicted fatal injuries. Otherwise, if it is possible to determine, code only the primary weapon that resulted in death.
- When faced with choosing multiple possible weapon types, pick the weapon that **exerted the most force** to the body or deprived it of essentials such as oxygen.
- For fires resulting death due to burns or carbon monoxide poisoning, code a primary weapon of "Fire or burns". For deaths where carbon monoxide due to the fire was also contributory, code "Carbon monoxide poisoning" as a secondary weapon.
- If a victim is noted to have died by an external force (e.g., hanging, gunshot wound, stab wound, etc) but also was noted to have a lethal level of alcohol or drugs in his or her system, code the weapon of external force and not the poisoning.

Examples
- A man drives his car off a bridge, falls to the river below, and dies by drowning. Code weapon as drowning because the motor vehicle and the fall did not exert the most force to the body.
- A woman deliberately drives her car into an abutment. Code weapon as motor vehicle.
- A victim shoots himself in the head and toxicology shows a lethal level of hydrocodone in his blood stream. Code weapon as firearm.
- A live baby is placed inside a plastic bag that is sealed and placed outside in the winter. Code weapon as "hanging, strangulation, suffocation" rather than neglect or exposure as the baby would not have survived long enough in the plastic bag to freeze to death.
- A victim commits suicide by placing a plastic bag over his head and running a hose into the bag filling it with helium gas. Code weapon as "hanging, strangulation, suffocation" rather than "poisoning".
- A victim dies from an overdose of prescription sleep medication. She has non-lethal 'hesitation' cutting marks on her wrists and the knife is by her side. Code weapon as poisoning. Do not include sharp instrument as the cuts were superficial.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
WType	Weapon type	Weapon	Number	2	ER	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YWTYPE

Other weapon information: OthWeap

Data Sources: Abstractor assigned

NVDRS Name	Definition
OthWeap	Text field to indicate the weapon type if WType is coded as "Other"

Response Options:
Text describing the weapon

Uses
Abstractors should use this field to document the weapon type when "Other" is selected from among the weapon options. Populate this text field with the specific type of weapon used.

Discussion
"Other" should be used only after it has been determined that the weapon type does not match any of the standard categories. If a primary weapon has been coded, do not load a second weapon of "Other".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
OthWeap	Other weapon information	Weapon	Text	100	LR	SYS

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

Abstractor
YWINFO

Section 16

Weapon Detail

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Firearms:		
Firearm information known	FKnown	16-3
Gun recovered	GunRec	16-4
Bullet recovered	Bullet	16-4
Casing recovered	CaseRem	16-4
Firearm type	FType	16-6
Other firearm type text	TyTxt	16-6
Make or NCIC code	Make	16-8
Other firearm make text	MkTxt	16-8
Firearm model	Model	16-9
Firearm model text	MoTxt	16-9
Cartridge specification	Cartr	16-11
Firearm caliber	Calib	16-13
Firearm gauge	Gauge	16-13
Firearm serial number	Serial	16-16
Firearm stolen	Stoln	16-17
Firearm trace attempted	Trace	16-18
Gun Owner	Owner	16-19
Gun stored loaded	Loaded	16-20
Gun stored locked	Locked	16-20
Youth gun access narrative	YthNarr	16-21
Poisons:		
Type of poison	Poison	16-22
Code for poison	PCode	16-23
Name of poison	PoisonTxt	16-23

Firearm information known: FKnown

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
FKnown	Indicates available information about the physical characteristics of the gun

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Collected, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses
This variable is used as a stem question to flag incidents in which no gun information is available. If no information is available, the remaining firearm variables will be "Unknown" or "Not applicable" as appropriate.

Discussion
If a death investigator within the agency has viewed or examined the gun itself or a bullet, or spent casing from the gun and has additional information about the weapon, answer "Yes". If the only additional information available about the gun is based on a statement from a witness (e.g., a bystander who witnessed a homicide told police she thought the gun looked like a revolver), do not answer "Yes". The additional information must be based on a death investigator viewing physical evidence.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FKnown	Firearm information known	Weapon	Checkbox	1	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWFAINFO	MWFAINFO	PWFAINFO

Weapon

Gun recovered: GunRec
Bullet recovered: Bullet
Casing recovered: CaseRem

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
GunRec	Firearm has been viewed, examined, or logged into evidence by investigator
Bullet	Bullet has been viewed, examined, or logged into evidence by investigator
CaseRem	Cartridge has been viewed, examined, or logged into evidence by investigator

Response Options:
    0   No, Not Collected, Not Available, Unknown
    1   Yes

Uses
Data on the type of firearm physical evidence (bullets vs. cartridges) can be useful in assessing the degree of confidence one can put in the information gathered about firearm characteristics.

Discussion
"Recovered" evidence is that which an investigator within the agency has either viewed, examined, or logged as evidence. The examiner need not have physical custody of the evidence (e.g., code "GunRec" as "Yes" if, for example, a coroner's deputy viewed a suicide gun at the death scene but left the gun with the family).

Bullets count as evidence if they were retrieved from the victim or the crime scene and were clearly used during the incident (e.g., a bullet lodged in the wall behind a victim with a through-and-through wound).
- Pellets retrieved from a shotgun wound count as a recovered bullet.
- Consider only spent casings that are believed to be from the injury gun as recovered casings.

A bullet recovered from a body upon autopsy and described as an "artifact" bullet is one that was retained in the body from a previous shooting. If this is the only bullet recovered, this variable should be coded "No".

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
GunRec	Gun recovered	Weapon	Checkbox	1	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR
Bullet	Bullet recovered	Weapon	Checkbox	1	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR
CaseRem	Casing recovered	Weapon	Checkbox	1	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWFAREC	MWFAREC	PWFAREC
LWBULLET	MWBULLET	PWBULLET
LWBULLER	MWBULLER	PWBULLER

Weapon

Firearm type: FType
Other firearm type text: TyTxt

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
FType	Specific type of firearm used to inflict injury
TyTxt	Free text field to indicate type of firearm if FType is coded as "Other"

Response Options:
FType

1 Submachine Gun
2 Handgun, Unknown Type
3 Handgun, Pistol- Bolt Action
4 Handgun, Pistol- Derringer
5 Handgun, Pistol- Single Shot
6 Handgun, Pistol- Semi-automatic
7 Handgun, Revolver
8 Rifle, Unknown Type
9 Rifle, Automatic
10 Rifle, Bolt Action
11 Rifle, Lever Action
12 Rifle, Pump Action
13 Rifle, Semi-automatic
14 Rifle, Single Shot
15 Rifle-Shotgun Combination
16 Shotgun, Unknown Type
17 Shotgun, Automatic
18 Shotgun, Bolt Action
19 Shotgun, Double Barrel (Over/Under, Side by Side)
20 Shotgun, Pump Action
21 Shotgun, Semi-automatic
22 Shotgun, Single Shot
23 Long gun, Unknown type
66 Other (e.g., handmade gun)
99 Unknown

TyTxt
Description of firearm type

Uses
Data on firearm type are used to describe the injury-producing event and to document the extent to which handguns, long guns, and automatic weapons are involved in gun deaths.

Discussion

16-6

The Firearm Type code list is the standard used by the National Crime Information Center. It is very detailed, and many abstractors may not have the technical expertise to know, for example, whether a shotgun is a pump action or bolt action based on reading the gun's make and model. In such cases, use the appropriate "unknown type" option.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FType	Firearm type	Weapon	Number	2	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR
TyTxt	Other firearm type text	Weapon	Text	30	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWFATYPE	MWFATYPE	PWFATYPE
LWFATYPT	MWFATYPT	PWFATYPT

Weapon

Make or NCIC code: Make
Other firearm make text: MkTxt

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Make	Manufacturer of the firearm used to inflict the injury
MkTxt	Text field to indicate manufacturer of the firearm if "Make" is coded as "Other"

Response Options:
Make

Make from system
666   Other make of firearm
888   Not applicable
999   Unknown

MkTxt

Description of firearm make

Uses

Data on the make of the firearm are used to identify the manufacturers of firearms used in fatalities.

Discussion

These data elements use 3-character manufacturer codes developed by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A code list covering make and model is supplied in a separate document in the software's Help utility, and is also available at www.vendata.com. The NVDRS software includes a list for the NCIC make codes. If a manufacturer does not appear in the code list, enter the manufacturer in "MkTxt". Use "Unknown" when make is unknown.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Make	Make or NCIC code	Weapon	Text	3	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR
MkTxt	Other firearm make text	Weapon	Text	40	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWFAMAKE	MWFAMAKE	PWFAMAKE
LWFAMAKT	MWFAMAKT	PWFAMAKT

Firearm model: Model
Firearm model text: MoTxt

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Model	Model of the firearm that was used to inflict the injury
MoTxt	Free text field to indicate model of the firearm if Model was coded as "Other"

Response Options:
Model

        Model from system
        66666   Other model of firearm
        88888   Not applicable
        99999   Unknown

MoTxt
        Description of firearm model

Uses
Data on the model of the firearm are used to identify the models used in gun deaths. Because pieces of legislation in various jurisdictions have outlawed the production, sale, and importation of particular classes of guns (e.g., so-called "assault" weapons or "junk guns") by features of the gun or by listing particular models, this variable can help to identify models affected by legislation.

Discussion
These data elements are coded using a list of models (sorted by manufacturer) included in the software's Help utility. A combination of make and model must be used to uniquely identify the firearm type, as some models are made by more than one manufacturer.
- If a specific model is not known, choose "Unknown".
- Capitalize all text, avoid using dashes and decimals, and omit spaces.
- Completely spell out the models name; do not use abbreviations.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Model	Firearm model	Weapon	Text	40	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR
MoTxt	Firearm model text	Weapon	Text	40	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

Weapon

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWFAMODE	MWFAMODE	PWFAMODE
LWFAMODT	MWFAMODT	PWFAMODT

Cartridge specification: Cartr

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Cartr	Type of recovered cartridge

Response Options:
Description of cartridge type

Uses
These data can be used to identify trends in smaller- and larger-caliber weapons use. They may be useful (when coupled with data on nonfatal injuries) for assessing case fatality rates by certain weapon and ammunition classes.

Discussion
This variable is designed to capture the caliber or estimated caliber of the firearm used in the fatal event, based on recovered cartridge(s).

- The codes correspond to calibers, measured in fractions of an inch or in millimeters, or gauges in the case of shotguns. In addition, a free text field captures the cartridge specification (when available).
- Recovered cartridge casings, the firearm itself, and the bullet are sources for indicating or estimating the firearm caliber.
- Some firearms will fire more than one type of cartridge. For example, firearms designed to fire the .357 Magnum will also fire .38 (Smith & Wesson) Special cartridges.
- Unless a cartridge casing is recovered, it may be impossible to tell which cartridge type was involved in the incident. Consequently, this field should be coded from cartridge casings when they are available, from the markings stamped onto the firearm when cartridge casings are not recovered, and from recovered bullets when neither a casing nor a firearm is recovered.
- A special code (38357) has been created for cases when a bullet has been recovered and the absence of a cartridge or firearm makes it impossible to determine the difference between a .38 or a .357.

Cartridge types are commonly expressed in calibers (fractions of an inch), or in millimeters. In some cases, the same cartridge has both an English and Metric type designation. For example, the .308 Winchester is also known as the 7.62 X 51mm NATO (Vendata 1999). The former designation is typically stamped onto weapons originally designed for civilian use, whereas the latter designation is common on weapons designed for military use.

- Record whichever caliber is stamped on the firearm or the base of the cartridge casing.
- Weapon manufacturers name cartridge types they develop after the company. Care should be taken not to confuse the manufacturer associated with a cartridge type with the make of the firearm. For example, the .38 Smith & Wesson (S&W) special cartridge was developed by Smith & Wesson, but

Weapon

          many companies manufacture weapons chambered for this cartridge type
          (Vendata 1999).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Cartr	Cartridge specification	Weapon	Text	40	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWBULLEC	MWBULLEC	PWBULLEC

Firearm caliber: Calib
Firearm gauge: Gauge

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Calib	Caliber of the firearm used to inflict the injury
Gauge	Gauge of firearm used to inflict the injury

Response Options:
Calib

556	5.56 millimeters
6	6 millimeters
635	6.35 millimeters
65	6.5 millimeters
7	7 millimeters
735	7.35 millimeters
75	7.5 millimeters
762	7.62 millimeters
763	.63 millimeters
765	7.65 millimeters
8	8 millimeters
9	9 millimeters
10	10 millimeters
11	11 millimeters
17	.17 inches
22	.22 inches
221	.221 inches
222	.222 inches
223	.223 inches
243	.243 inches
25	.25 inches
250	.250 inches
256	.256 inches
257	.257 inches
264	.264 inches
270	.270 inches
280	.280 inches
284	.284 inches
30	.30 inches (including 30-06)
300	.300 inches
303	.303 inches
308	.308 inches
32	.32 inches
338	.338 inches
35	.35 inches

Weapon

351	.351 inches
357	.357 inches
36	.36 inches
375	.375 inches
38	.38 inches
380	.380 inches
40	.40 inches
401	.401 inches
405	.405 inches
41	.41 inches
44	.44 inches
444	.444 inches
45	.45 inches
455	.455 inches
458	.458 inches
460	.460 inches
50	.50 inches
54	.54 inches
58	.58 inches
60	.60 inches
1000	Undetermined whether .38 or .357
1001	Small, unspecified (<=32)
1002	Medium, unspecified (>32, <10mm/.40)
1003	Large, unspecified (>=10mm/.40)
6666	Other
8888	Not applicable (shotgun or unknown gun type)
9999	Unknown

Gauge

10	10 gauge
12	12 gauge
16	16 gauge
20	20 gauge
28	28 gauge
410	.410
666	Other
888	Not applicable
999	Unknown

Uses

These data can be used to identify trends in smaller- and larger-caliber weapons use. They may be useful (when coupled with data on nonfatal injuries) for assessing case fatality rates by certain weapon and ammunition classes.

Discussion

These variables are designed to capture the caliber/gauge or estimated caliber/gauge of the firearm used in the fatal event.

- Note that firearms have a caliber or a gauge, but not both. Caliber is used with handguns and rifles. Gauge is used with shotguns.
- The codes correspond to calibers, measured in fractions of an inch or in millimeters, or gauges in the case of shotguns. In addition, a free text field captures the cartridge specification (when available).
- Recovered cartridge casings, the firearm itself, and the bullet are sources for indicating or estimating the firearm caliber.
- Some firearms will fire more than one type of cartridge. For example, firearms designed to fire the .357 Magnum will also fire .38 (Smith & Wesson) Special cartridges.
- Unless a cartridge casing is recovered, it may be impossible to tell which cartridge type was involved in the incident. Consequently, this field should be coded from cartridge casings when they are available, from the markings stamped onto the firearm when cartridge casings are not recovered, and from recovered bullets when neither a casing nor a firearm is recovered.
- A special code (38357) has been created for cases when a bullet has been recovered and the absence of a cartridge or firearm makes it impossible to determine the difference between a .38 or a .357.

The "caliber" of a rifle or handgun is the diameter of the bore before the rifling grooves were cut.

- Caliber may also be given in terms of bullet, land, or groove diameter.
- In some cases, the caliber specification associated with particular cartridge types is neither accurate nor consistent. For example, the caliber of the .38 Special cartridge is actually .357, not .38 as the cartridge type suggests.

The term "gauge" is used to describe the size of the bore of a shotgun.

- The term refers to the number of lead balls of the given bore diameter that make up a pound. In a 12-gauge, for example, it takes 12 bore-diameter lead balls to make up a pound.
- The most common exception to this nomenclature is the .410, which has a bore diameter of 0.410 inches.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Calib	Firearm caliber	Weapon	Number	4	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR
Gauge	Firearm gauge	Weapon	Number	3	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR

Weapon

LWFACAL	MWFACAL	PWFACAL
LWFAGAU	MWFAGAU	PWFAGAU

Firearm serial number: Serial

Data Sources: LAB/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Serial	Serial number of the firearm that was used to inflict the injury

Response Options:

Serial number on firearm

666666666666	Serial number totally or partially obliterated
999999999999	Unknown

Uses

The serial number of the firearm can be used to trace its use in an incident from the first purchaser to the gun dealer from which it was purchased. The serial number is considered a local data element and is not forwarded to the national database.

Discussion

The serial number for firearms is not unique across gun manufacturers and is not designed to identify the type or characteristics of the firearm. Serial numbers are used to trace firearms.

- This data element is coded exactly as the serial number recorded on the firearm.
- Serial numbers can include both letters and numbers.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Serial	Firearm serial number	Weapon	Text	12	LR/LR/LR	LAB/CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

LAB	CME	PR
LWFASER	MWFASER	PWFASER

Firearm stolen: Stoln

Data Sources: ATF/CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Stoln	Firearm listed or reported as stolen

Response Options:

      0   No
      1   Yes
      8   Not applicable
      9   Unknown

Uses

This information is useful for determining the source of guns used in fatalities.

Discussion

Code "Stoln" as "Yes" if the gun was formally reported as stolen in ATF trace results, police records, or if the police or CME learned that the gun had been stolen during the course of the death investigation.

- If a household member takes a gun from another household member and uses it without his or her permission, do not code that gun as stolen unless the owner had reported the gun as stolen to the police.

Yes

- A suspect who could not legally purchase a firearm went into a gun store, grabbed a firearm and ran out the door leaving $200 on the counter.

No

- A son takes his father's weapon from his drawer and shoots himself with it. The gun was not reported to the police as stolen.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Stoln	Firearm stolen	Weapon	Number	1	LR/LR/LR	PR/ATF/CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

ATF	CME	PR
AWFASTOL	MWFASTOL	PWFASTOL

Weapon

Firearm trace attempted: Trace

Data Sources: PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Trace	Identifies whether an ATF or NCIC trace was attempted on the firearm(s) involved in the case

Response Options:
0	No trace done: gun manufactured before 1969
1	No trace done: other reason
2	Trace successful
3	Trace not successful
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
This data element will be used by sites working with a local police agency and the ATF to receive trace results on guns used in fatalities. It will identify whether a gun was submitted for a trace and, if submitted, whether the trace succeeded or failed.

Discussion
Gun trace attempts may be noted differently in police records. References such as ATF trace, gun trace, NCIC trace, etc., should all be considered an attempt at a trace.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Trace	Firearm trace attempted	Weapon	Number	1	LR	PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

PR
PWFATRAC

Gun owner: Owner

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Owner	Owner of the firearm

Response Options:
- 1 Shooter
- 2 Parent of shooter
- 3 Other family member of shooter
- 6 Friend/acquaintance of shooter
- 7 Stranger to shooter
- 66 Other (specify in youth access narrative)
- 99 Unknown

Uses

This variable can be used to better understand how youths gain access to the guns they use to injure themselves or others.

Discussion

The Youth Access variables are to be completed on guns used by youths 17 years of age and younger who shoot themselves or another person in the incident.
- In the narrative, include a brief summary of where and from whom the firearm was obtained and whether the youth had authorized access to the firearm.
- The Youth Access variables can be completed for people ages 18 or more if desired.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Owner	Gun owner	Weapon	Number	2	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MWFAOWN	PWFAOWN

Weapon

Gun stored loaded: Loaded
Gun stored locked: Locked

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Loaded	Was the firearm stored loaded?
Locked	Was the firearm stored locked?

Response Options:
Loaded

0	Unloaded
1	Loaded
6	Other (specify in youth access narrative)
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Locked

0	Not locked
1	Locked (stored with trigger lock on or in locked enclosure like closet)
6	Other (specify in youth access narrative)
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses
This variable can be used to better understand how youths gain access to the guns they use to injure themselves or others.

Discussion
The Youth Access variables are to be completed on guns used by youths 17 years of age and younger who shoot themselves or another person in the incident.
- In the narrative, include a brief summary of where and from whom the firearm was obtained and whether the youth had authorized access to the firearm.
- The Youth Access variables can be completed for people ages 18 or more if desired.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Loaded	Gun stored loaded	Weapon	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR
Locked	Gun stored locked	Weapon	Number	1	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MWFALOAD	PWFALOAD
MWFALOCK	PWFALOCK

16-20

Youth gun access narrative: YthNarr

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
YthNarr	Narrative providing details about youth access to the firearm used to inflict the injury

Response Options:
> Text description of access to gun.

Uses
This variable can be used to better understand how youths gain access to the guns they use to injure themselves or others.

Discussion
The Youth Access variables are to be completed on guns used by youths 17 years of age and younger who shoot themselves or another person in the incident.
- In the narrative, include a brief summary of where and from whom the firearm was obtained and whether the youth had authorized access to the firearm.
- The Youth Access variables can be completed for people ages 18 or more if desired.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
YthNarr	Youth gun access narrative	Weapon	Text	100	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MWFAYOU	PWFAYOU

Weapon

Type of poison: Poison

Data Sources: CME/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Poison	Broad type of poison used to inflict injury

Response Options:

1	Street/recreational drugs
2	Alcohol
3	Pharmaceuticals – prescription
4	Pharmaceuticals – over-the-counter
5	Pharmaceuticals – unknown
6	Carbon monoxide or other gas, vapor
66	Other poison (e.g., rat poison, insecticide, lye)
88	Not applicable (not a poisoning)
99	Unknown

Uses

These variables describe the types of poisons used in violent deaths, especially in suicides and deaths of undetermined intent.

Discussion

Only poisons known or suspected to be involved should be included in the incident. For a person who ingests multiple drugs, each drug constitutes a separate "Weapon" record.

- For Type of poison, use "Pharmaceutical-Prescription" if the drug is usually obtained through prescription even if the victim was not the person for whom the drug was prescribed. The "Prescription" category includes drugs of abuse such as oxycontin and methadone because these are usually prescribed. It should not include other drugs such as cocaine and methamphetamines because these are usually manufactured illicitly rather than prescribed. These should be categorized as "Street/ recreational drugs."

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Poison	Type of poison	Weapon	Number	2	LR/LR	CME/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR
MWPOISOT	PWPOISOT

Code for poison: PCode
Name of poison if other: PoisonTxt

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
PCode	Code for poison used to inflict injury
PoisonTxt	Name of poison used to inflict injury if not in PCode list

Response Options:
PCode
>Poison code (see below for list of PCode)
>
>| | |
>|---|---|
>| 22222 | Alcohol/alcoholic beverages |
>| 66666 | Other |
>| 99999 | Unknown |

PoisonTxt
>Enter name of other poison

Uses
These variables describe the types of poisons used in violent deaths, especially in suicides and deaths of undetermined intent.

Discussion
Only poisons known or suspected to be involved should be included in the incident. For a person who ingests multiple drugs, each drug constitutes a separate "Weapon" record. Enter poison codes by beginning to type the name of the drug. All possibilities with that initial spelling will appear in a drop down list. If the poison you are attempting to enter is not in the list, record it under 'Name of poison if other'.

- Using poison codes avoids problems with variant spellings of the same drug and variant names for the same chemical.
- Poison codes ("PCodes") have been assigned only to the more common poisons, primarily drugs.
- The poison code list below includes a column that will indicate whether the drug is used for psychiatric problems and a column that will indicate the type of poison, e.g., over-the-counter versus-prescription.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
PCode	Code for poison	Weapon	Number	5	LR	CME
PoisonTxt	Name of poison	Weapon	Text	50	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MWPOISOC
MWPOISON

Weapon

Poison Drug List Coding listed on the following pages:

Poison Type
1	**Street/recreational drug**
2	**Alcohol**
3	**Pharmaceuticals—Prescription**
4	**Pharmaceuticals—Over-the-counter**
5	**Pharmaceuticals—Unknown**
6	**Carbon monoxide or other gas, vapor**
66	**Other poison (e.g., rat poison, pesticide)**
88	**Not applicable (not a poisoning)**
99	**Unknown**

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
1	Acetaminophen	Acetaminophen	Other	4
1	Tylenol	Acetaminophen	Other	4
2	Acetaminophen w/codeine	Acetaminophen w/codeine	Opiate	3
2	Tylenol w/codine	Acetaminophen w/codeine	Opiate	3
3	Acetone	Acetone	Other	66
4	Alprazolam	Alprazolam	Other	3
4	Xanax	Alprazolam	Other	3
5	Amitriptyline	Amitriptyline	Antidepressant	3
5	Endep	Amitriptyline	Antidepressant	3
6	Amitriptyline/Chlordiazepoxide	Amitriptyline/ Chlordiazepoxide	Other	3
6	Limbitrol	Amitriptyline/ Chlordiazepoxide	Other	3
7	Amitriptyline/Perphenazine	Amitriptyline/Perphenazine	Other	3
7	Etrafon	Amitriptyline/Perphenazine	Other	3
7	Triavil	Amitriptyline/Perphenazine	Other	3
8	Amlodipine Besylate	Amlodipine Besylate	Other	3
8	Norvasc	Amlodipine Besylate	Other	3
9	Amobarbital	Amobarbital	Other	3
9	Amytal	Amobarbital	Other	3
10	Amobarbital/Secobarbital	Amobarbital/Secobarbital	Other	3
10	Tuinal	Amobarbital/Secobarbital	Other	3
11	Amoxapine	Amoxapine	Antidepressant	3
11	Ascendin	Amoxapine	Antidepressant	3
12	Amphetamine	Amphetamine – Unspecified	Amphetamine	3
13	Amphetamine Complex	Amphetamine Complex	Amphetamine	3
14	Amphetamine Mixtures	Amphetamine Mixtures	Amphetamine	3
15	Adderall	Amphetamine Sulfate	Amphetamine	3
15	Amphetamine Sulfate	Amphetamine Sulfate	Amphetamine	3
16	Elavil	Amtriptyline	Antidepressant	3
17	Antidepressant	Antidepressant – Unspecified	Antidepressant	3
18	Atorvastatin Calcium	Atorvastatin Calcium	Other	3
18	Lipitor	Atorvastatin Calcium	Other	3
19	BEME	Benzoylecgonine Methylester	Cocaine	1
19	Benzoylecgonine	Benzoylecgonine	Cocaine	1
19	Benzoylecgonine Methylester	Benzoylecgonine Methylester	Cocaine	1
20	Bupropion	Bupropion	Antidepressant	3
20	Wellbutrin	Bupropion	Antidepressant	3
21	Buspar	Buspirone	Other	3
21	Buspirone	Buspirone	Other	3
22	Butalbital Compound	Butalbital Compound	Other	3

Weapon

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
22	Fioricet	Butalbital Compound	Other	3
22	Fiorinal	Butalbital Compound	Other	3
23	Carbamazepine	Carbamazepine	Other	3
23	Tegretol	Carbamazepine	Other	3
24	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Other	6
24	CO	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Other	6
25	Carboxyhemoglobin (COHb)	Carboxyhemoglobin (COHb)	Other	6
26	Carisoprodol	Carisoprodol	Other	3
26	Soma	Carisoprodol	Other	3
27	Celebrex	Celecoxib	Other	3
27	Celecoxib	Celecoxib	Other	3
28	Chloral Hydrate	Chloral Hydrate	Other	3
29	Chlordiazepoxide	Chlordiazepoxide	Other	3
29	Librium	Chlordiazepoxide	Other	3
30	Chlorpheniramine	Chlorpheniramine	Other	3
31	Chlorpromazine	Chlorpromazine	Other	3
31	Thorazine	Chlorpromazine	Other	3
32	Celexa	Citalopram	Antidepressant	3
32	Citalopram	Citalopram	Antidepressant	3
33	Anafranil	Clomipramine	Antidepressant	3
33	Clomipramine	Clomipramine	Antidepressant	3
34	Clonazepam	Clonazepam	Other	3
34	Klonopin	Clonazepam	Other	3
35	Clorazepate	Clorazepate	Other	3
35	Tranxene	Clorazepate	Other	3
36	Clozapine	Clozapine	Other	3
36	Clozaril	Clozapine	Other	3
37	Cocaethylene	Cocaethylene	Cocaine	1
38	Cocaine	Cocaine	Cocaine	1
39	Codeine	Codeine	Opiate	3
39	Robitussin A-C	Codeine	Opiate	4
40	Codeine Phosphate	Codeine Phosphate	Opiate	3
41	Codeine Sulfate	Codeine Sulfate	Opiate	3
42	Colchicine	Colchicine	Other	3
43	Conjugated Estrogens	Conjugated Estrogens	Other	3
43	Premarin	Conjugated Estrogens	Other	3
44	Cotinine	Cotinine	Other	66
45	Cyclobenzapine Hydrochloride	Cyclobenzapine Hydrochloride	Other	3
45	Flexeril	Cyclobenzapine Hydrochloride	Other	3
46	Cannabinoids	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol	Marijuana	1
46	Delta-9-	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol	Marijuana	1

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
	tetrahydrocannabinol			
47	Desipramine	Desipramine	Antidepressant	3
47	Norpramin	Desipramine	Antidepressant	3
48	Focalin	Dexmethylphenidate	Other	3
49	Dextroamphetamine	Dextroamphetamine	Amphetamine	3
50	Dexedrine	Dextroamphetamine Sulfate	Amphetamine	3
50	Dextroamphetamine Sulfate	Dextroamphetamine Sulfate	Amphetamine	3
51	Dextromethorphan	Dextromethorphan	Other	4
52	Dextromethorphan Hydobromide	Dextromethorphan Hydobromide	Other	4
53	Diacetylmorphine	Diacetylmorphine	Opiate	1
53	Heroin	Diacetylmorphine	Opiate	1
54	Centrax	Diazepam	Other	3
54	Diazepam	Diazepam	Other	3
54	Dizac	Diazepam	Other	3
54	Prazepam	Diazepam	Other	3
54	Valium	Diazepam	Other	3
54	Valrelease	Diazepam	Other	3
54	Zetran	Diazepam	Other	3
55	Diethylpropion	Diethylpropion	Other	3
55	Tenuate	Diethylpropion	Other	3
56	Cardizem	Diltiazem Hydrocholoride	Other	3
56	Dilacor	Diltiazem Hydrocholoride	Other	3
56	Diltiazem Hydrocholoride	Diltiazem Hydrocholoride	Other	3
57	Benadryl	Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride	Other	4
57	Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride	Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride	Other	4
57	Sominex	Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride	Other	4
58	Depakote	Divalproex Sodium	Other	3
58	Divalproex Sodium	Divalproex Sodium	Other	3
59	Doxepin	Doxepin	Antidepressant	3
59	Sinequan	Doxepin	Antidepressant	3
60	Doxylamine Succinate	Doxylamine Succinate	Other	4
61	Triamterene	Dyazide	Other	3
62	Ecgonine	Ecgonine	Cocaine	1
63	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Cocaine	1
63	EME	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Cocaine	1
64	Estazolam	Estazolam	Other	3
64	Prosom	Estazolam	Other	3
65	Amidate	Etomidate	Other	3
65	Anesthesia	Etomidate	Other	3
65	Etomidate	Etomidate	Other	3

Weapon

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
66	Actiq	Fentanyl	Opiate	3
66	Duragesic Patch	Fentanyl	Opiate	3
66	Fentanyl	Fentanyl	Opiate	3
66	Sublimaze	Fentanyl	Opiate	3
67	Allegra	Fexofenadine Hydrochloride	Other	3
67	Fexofenadine Hydrochloride	Fexofenadine Hydrochloride	Other	3
68	Finasteride	Finasteride	Other	3
68	Proscar	Finasteride	Other	3
69	Flunitrazepam	Flunitrazepam	Other	1
69	Rohypnol	Flunitrazepam	Other	1
70	Fluoxetine	Fluoxetine	Antidepressant	3
70	Prozac	Fluoxetine	Antidepressant	3
70	Sarafem	Fluoxetine	Antidepressant	3
71	Fluphenazine	Fluphenazine	Other	3
71	Prolixin	Fluphenazine	Other	3
72	Dalmane	Flurazepam	Other	3
72	Flurazepam	Flurazepam	Other	3
73	Fluvoxamine	Fluvoxamine	Antidepressant	3
73	Luvox	Fluvoxamine	Antidepressant	3
74	Gamma Hydroxybutyrate	Gamma Hydroxybutyrate	Other	1
74	GHB	Gamma Hydroxybutyrate	Other	1
75	Halazepam	Halazepam	Other	3
75	Paxipam	Halazepam	Other	3
76	Haldol	Haloperidol	Other	3
76	Haloperidol	Haloperidol	Other	3
77	6-acetylmorphine	Heroin	Opiate	1
77	MAM	Heroin	Opiate	1
77	Monoacetylmorphine	Heroin	Opiate	1
78	Humulin	Humulin	Other	3
78	Insulin	Humulin	Other	3
79	Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrochlorothiazide	Other	3
80	Dyazide	Hydrochlorothiazide Triamterene	Other	3
81	Hydrocodone Bitartrate	Hydrocodone Bitartrate	Opiate	3
81	Lortab	Hydrocodone Bitartrate	Opiate	3
81	Vicodin	Hydrocodone Bitartrate	Opiate	3
82	Hydrocortisone	Hydrocortisone	Other	3
83	Dilaudid	Hydromorphone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
83	Hydromorphone Hydrochloride	Hydromorphone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
84	Atarax	Hydroxyzine	Other	3
84	Hydroxyzine	Hydroxyzine	Other	3

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
84	Vistaril	Hydroxyzine	Other	3
85	Imipramine	Imipramine	Antidepressant	3
85	Tofranil	Imipramine	Antidepressant	3
86	Accutane	Isotretinoin	Other	3
86	Isotretinoin	Isotretinoin	Other	3
87	Ketalar SV	Ketamine	Other	3
87	Ketamine	Ketamine	Other	3
88	Toradol	Ketorolac	Other	3
89	Digoxin	Lanoxin	Other	3
89	Lanoxin	Lanoxin	Other	3
90	Arava	Leflunomide	Other	3
90	Leflunomide	Leflunomide	Other	3
91	Eskalith	Lithium	Other	3
91	Lithane	Lithium	Other	3
91	Lithium	Lithium	Other	3
91	Lithobid	Lithium	Other	3
91	Lithonate	Lithium	Other	3
91	Lithotabs	Lithium	Other	3
92	Claritin	Loratadine	Other	3
92	Loratadine	Loratadine	Other	3
93	Ativan	Loraxepam	Other	3
93	Loraxepam	Loraxepam	Other	3
94	Cozaar	Losartan Potassium	Other	3
94	Losartan Potassium	Losartan Potassium	Other	3
95	Loxapine	Loxapine Succinate	Other	3
95	Loxitane	Loxapine Succinate	Other	3
96	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	Other	1
97	Ludiomil	Maprotiline	Antidepressant	3
97	Maprotiline	Maprotiline	Antidepressant	3
98	Marijuana	Marijuana	Marijuana	1
99	Demerol	Meperidine Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
99	Meperidine Hydrochloride	Meperidine Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
100	Equinal	Meprobamate	Other	3
100	Meprobamate	Meprobamate	Other	3
100	Meprospan	Meprobamate	Other	3
100	Miltown	Meprobamate	Other	3
100	Neuramate	Meprobamate	Other	3
101	Mesoridazine	Mesoridazine	Other	3
101	Serentil	Mesoridazine	Other	3
102	Glucophage	Metformin Hydrochloride	Other	3
102	Metformin Hydrochloride	Metformin Hydrochloride	Other	3
103	Dolophine	Methadone	Opiate	3
103	Methadone	Methadone	Opiate	3
104	Methamphetamine	Methamphetamine	Amphetamine	1

Weapon

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
105	Methamphetamine Hydrochloride	Methamphetamine Hydrochloride	Amphetamine	1
106	Methaqualone	Methaqualone	Other	1
106	Quaalude	Methaqualone	Other	1
106	Sopor	Methaqualone	Other	1
107	MDA	Methylenedioxy-amphetamine	Amphetamine	1
108	Ecstasy	Methylenedioxy-amphetamine	Amphetamine	1
108	MDMA	Methylenedioxy-amphetamine	Amphetamine	1
108	Methylenedioxyamphetamine	Methylenedioxy-amphetamine	Amphetamine	1
109	Concerta	Methylphenidate	Other	1
109	Metadate	Methylphenidate	Other	1
109	Methylin	Methylphenidate	Other	1
109	Methylphenidate	Methylphenidate	Other	1
110	Methylphenidate Hydrochloride	Other	3	3
110	Ritalin	Methylphenidate Hydrochloride	Other	3
110	Ritalin LA	Methylphenidate Hydrochloride	Other	3
110	Ritalin SR	Methylphenidate Hydrochloride	Other	3
111	Midazolam Hydrochloride	Midazolam Hydrochloride	Other	3
111	Versed	Midazolam Hydrochloride	Other	3
112	Mirtazapine	Mirtazapine	Antidepressant	3
112	Remeron	Mirtazapine	Antidepressant	3
113	Moban	Molindone Hydrochloride	Other	3
113	Molindone Hydrochloride	Molindone Hydrochloride	Other	3
114	Duramorph	Morphine Sulfate	Opiate	3
114	Morphine	Morphine Sulfate	Opiate	3
114	MS Contin	Morphine Sulfate	Opiate	3
114	MSIR	Morphine Sulfate	Opiate	3
114	Oramorph SR	Morphine Sulfate	Opiate	3
114	Roxanol	Morphine Sulfate	Opiate	3
115	Nabumetone	Nabumetone	Other	3
115	Relafen	Nabumetone	Other	3
116	Naprosyn	Naproxen	Other	3
116	Naproxen	Naproxen	Other	3
117	Serzone	Nefazodone	Antidepressant	3
118	Nefazodone Hydrochloride	Nefazodone Hydrochloride	Antidepressant	3
119	Nifedipine	Nifedipine	Other	3

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
119	Procardia	Nifedipine	Other	3
120	Aventyl	Nortriptyline	Antidepressant	3
120	Nortriptyline	Nortriptyline	Antidepressant	3
120	Pamelor	Nortriptyline	Antidepressant	3
121	Olanzapine	Olanzapine	Other	3
121	Zydis	Olanzapine	Other	3
121	Zyprexa	Olanzapine	Other	3
121	Zyprexa Zydis	Olanzapine	Other	3
122	Daypro	Oxaprozin	Other	3
122	Oxaprozin	Oxaprozin	Other	3
123	Oxazepam	Oxazepam	Other	3
123	Serax	Oxazepam	Other	3
124	Lorcet	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
124	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
124	Oxycontin	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
124	Percocet	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
124	Percodan	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
124	Roxicet	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
124	Tylox	Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
125	Numorphan	Oxymorphone	Opiate	3
126	Papaverine Hydrochloride	Papaverine Hydrochloride	Other	3
126	Pavabid	Papaverine Hydrochloride	Other	3
127	Paroxetine	Paroxetine	Antidepressant	3
127	Paxil	Paroxetine	Antidepressant	3
128	Cylert	Pemoline	Other	3
128	Pemoline	Pemoline	Other	3
129	Pentazocine	Pentazocine	Opiate	3
129	Talwin	Pentazocine	Opiate	3
130	Nembutal	Pentobarbital Sodium	Other	3
130	Pentobarbital Sodium	Pentobarbital Sodium	Other	3
131	Perphenazine	Perphenazine	Other	3
131	Trilafon	Perphenazine	Other	3
132	Angel Dust	Phencyclidine	Other	1
132	Phencyclidine	Phencyclidine	Other	1
133	PCP	Phencyclidine Hydrochloride	Other	1
133	Phencyclidine Hydrochloride	Phencyclidine Hydrochloride	Other	1
134	Nardil	Phenelzine Sulfate	Antidepressant	3
134	Phenelzine Sulfate	Phenelzine Sulfate	Antidepressant	3
135	Phenobarbital	Phenobarbital Sodium	Other	3
135	Phenobarbital Sodium	Phenobarbital Sodium	Other	3
136	Adipex-P	Phentermine Hydrochloride	Other	3
136	Fastin	Phentermine Hydrochloride	Other	3
136	Phentermine Hydrochloride	Phentermine Hydrochloride	Other	3

Weapon

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
137	Dilantin	Phenytoin Sodium	Other	3
137	Phenytoin Sodium	Phenytoin Sodium	Other	3
138	Orap	Pimozide	Other	3
138	Pimozide	Pimozide	Other	3
139	Pravachol	Pravastatin Sodium	Other	3
139	Pravastatin Sodium	Pravastatin Sodium	Other	3
140	Phenergan	Promethazine	Other	3
140	Promethazine	Promethazine	Other	3
141	Darvocet	Propoxyphene/ Acetaminophen	Opiate	3
142	Darvon	Propoxyphene Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
142	Propoxyphene Hydrochloride	Propoxyphene Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
143	Protriptyline	Protriptyline	Antidepressant	3
143	Vivactil	Protriptyline	Antidepressant	3
144	Pseudoephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	Other	4
145	Quetiapine	Quetiapine	Other	3
145	Seroquel	Quetiapine	Other	3
146	Accupril	Quinapril Hydrochloride	Other	3
146	Quinapril Hydrochloride	Quinapril Hydrochloride	Other	3
147	Risperdal	Risperidone	Other	3
147	Risperidone	Risperidone	Other	3
148	Secobarbital	Secobarbital	Other	3
148	Seconal	Secobarbital	Other	3
149	Sertraline	Sertraline	Antidepressant	3
149	Zoloft	Sertraline	Antidepressant	3
150	Meridia	Sibutramine Hydrochloride Monohydrate	Other	3
150	Sibutramine Hydrochloride Monohydrate	Sibutramine Hydrochloride Monohydrate	Other	3
151	Sildenafil Citrate	Sildenafil Citrate	Other	3
151	Viagra	Sildenafil Citrate	Other	3
152	Flomax	Tamsulosin Hydrochloride	Other	3
152	Tamsulosin Hydrochloride	Tamsulosin Hydrochloride	Other	3
153	Restoril	Temezepam	Other	3
153	Temezepam	Temezepam	Other	3
154	Hytrin	Terazosin	Other	3
154	Terazosin	Terazosin	Other	3
155	THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol	Marijuana	1
156	THC-9-Carbxylic Acid	Tetrahydrocannabinol-9- Carboxylic Acid	Marijuana	1
157	Aminophylline	Theophylline	Other	3
157	Slo-bid	Theophylline	Other	3

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
157	Slo-phyllin	Theophylline	Other	3
157	Theophylline	Theophylline	Other	3
158	Thiopental	Thiopental	Other	3
159	Mellaril	Thioridazine	Other	3
160	Thioridazine Hydrochloride	Thioridazine Hydrochloride	Other	3
161	Navane	Thiothixene	Other	3
161	Thiothixene	Thiothixene	Other	3
162	Ultram	Tramadol Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
162	Tramadol Hydrochloride	Tramadol Hydrochloride	Opiate	3
163	Parnate	Tranylcypromine Sulfate	Antidepressant	3
163	Tranylcypromine Sulfate	Tranylcypromine Sulfate	Antidepressant	3
164	Desyrel	Trazodone	Antidepressant	3
164	Trazodone	Trazodone	Antidepressant	3
165	Halcion	Triazolam	Other	3
165	Triazolam	Triazolam	Other	3
166	Stelazine	Trifluoperazine	Other	3
166	Trifluoperazine	Trifluoperazine	Other	3
167	Bactrim	Trimethoprim Sulfamethoxazole	Other	3
167	Septra	Trimethoprim Sulfamethoxazole	Other	3
167	Trimethoprim Sulfamethoxazole	Trimethoprim Sulfamethoxazole	Other	3
168	Surmontil	Trimipramine	Antidepressant	3
168	Trimipramine	Trimipramine	Antidepressant	3
169	Valacyclovir Hydrochloride	Valacyclovir Hydrochloride	Other	3
169	Valtrex	Valacyclovir Hydrochloride	Other	3
170	Depakene	Valproic Acid	Other	3
170	Valproic Acid	Valproic Acid	Other	3
171	Effexor	Venlafaxine Hydrochloride	Antidepressant	3
171	Venlafaxine Hydrochloride	Venlafaxine Hydrochloride	Antidepressant	3
172	Sonata	Zaleplon	Other	3
172	Zaleplon	Zaleplon	Other	3
173	Geodon	Ziprasidone	Other	3
173	Ziprasidone	Ziprasidone	Other	3
174	Ambien	Zolpidem	Other	3
174	Zolpidem	Zolpidem	Other	3
175	Benzodiazepine Unspecified	Benzodiazepine Unspecified	Other	3
176	Lidocaine	Lidocaine Hydrochloride	Other	3
177	Nicotine	Nicotine	Other	66
178	Opiate Unspecified	Opiate Unspecified	Opiate	1
179	Salicylate	Salicylate	Other	4
180	Cialis	Tadalafil	Other	3

Weapon

Code	Informal/Trade Name	Chemical Name	Category	Poison Type
180	Tadalafil	Tadalafil	Other	3
181	Levitra	Vardenafil	Other	3
181	Vardenafil	Vardenafil	Other	3
182	Lexapro	Escitalopram	Antidepressant	3
182	Escitalopram	Escitalopram	Antidepressant	3
2222	Alcohol/Alcoholic Beverage	Alcohol	Other	2
6666	Other	Other	Other	66
9999	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	99

Patient drug obtained for: Patnt

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
Patnt	Who was the patient that the drug was obtained for

Response Options:
- 1   Self
- 2   Spouse
- 3   Ex-spouse
- 4   Girlfriend or boyfriend
- 7   Ex-girlfriend or ex-boyfriend
- 8   Girlfriend or boyfriend, unspecified whether current or ex-
- 10   Parent of victim
- 11   Child of victim
- 12   Sibling
- 13   Grandchild of victim
- 14   Grandparent of victim
- 15   In-law
- 16   Stepparent of victim
- 17   Stepchild of victim
- 18   Child of victim's boyfriend/girlfriend
- 19   Intimate partner of victim's parent
- 29   Other family member (e.g., cousin, uncle)
- 30   Babysitter of victim
- 31   Acquaintance
- 32   Friend
- 33   Roommate (not intimate partner)
- 34   Schoolmate
- 35   Current or former work relationship (e.g., coworker)
- 44   Other person, known to victim
- 45   Stranger
- 88   Not applicable
- 99   Relationship unknown

Uses
This variable can be used to better understand how the victim or suspect obtained the poison. The information may be used to modify prescription practices to prevent suicides.

Discussion
Please record the person for whom the drug(s) taken was/were prescribed.

Weapon

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Patnt	Patient drug obtained for	Weapon	Number	2	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MWDRUGPA

Carbon monoxide source, if CO: COSrc

Data Sources: CME

NVDRS Name	Definition
COSrc	Source of the carbon monoxide

Response Options:
1	Car, truck, bus
2	Other
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

This variable can be used to better understand how the victim or suspect obtained the poison. The information may be used to understand carbon monoxide sources to prevent suicides.

Discussion

Please record the source of the carbon monoxide poisoning.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
COSrc	Carbon monoxide source, if CO	Weapon	Number	1	LR	CME

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME
MWCOSOU

Section 17

Weapon Trace Information

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Date of firearm first purchase	FPDate	17-3
State of firearm first purchase	FPSt	17-4
City of firearm first purchase	FpurPl	17-4
Firearm importer's name	ImpNm	17-6
Firearm importer's state	ImpSt	17-7
Firearm importer's city	ImpCt	17-7

Date of firearm first purchase: FPDate

Data Sources: ATF

NVDRS Name	Definition
FPDate	Date the firearm was first purchased, according to trace results

Response Options:
Date
88/88/8888   Not applicable (no trace done)
99/99/9999   Unknown

Uses
This data element will be used by sites that work with a local police agency and the ATF to receive trace information about guns used in fatalities. The date the gun was first purchased can be used, for example, to help identify the "time to incident" (the length of time between the first purchase of a gun and its use in a homicide or other fatality).

Discussion
The data entry program will accept partially unknown dates (e.g., 99/99/1989). Note: A variable (First Purchaser) that documents whether the victim or suspect was the first purchaser of the gun is described in the Weapon-Person Relation section.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FPDate	Date of firearm first purchase	Weapon	Text	10	LR	ATF

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

ATF
AWFAFPDT

State of firearm first purchase: FPSt
City of firearm first purchase: FPurPl

Data Sources: ATF

NVDRS Name	Definition
FPSt	State where the firearm was first purchased, according to trace results
FPurPl	City where the firearm was first purchased, according to trace results

Response Options:
FPSt

1	Alabama	31	Nebraska
2	Alaska	32	Nevada
4	Arizona	33	New Hampshire
5	Arkansas	34	New Jersey
6	California	35	New Mexico
8	Colorado	36	New York
9	Connecticut	37	North Carolina
10	Delaware	38	North Dakota
11	District of Columbia	39	Ohio
12	Florida	40	Oklahoma
13	Georgia	41	Oregon
15	Hawaii	42	Pennsylvania
16	Idaho	43	Puerto Rico
17	Illinois	44	Rhode Island
18	Indiana	45	South Carolina
19	Iowa	46	South Dakota
20	Kansas	47	Tennessee
21	Kentucky	48	Texas
22	Louisiana	49	Utah
23	Maine	50	Vermont
24	Maryland	51	Virginia
25	Massachusetts	53	Washington
26	Michigan	54	West Virginia
27	Minnesota	55	Wisconsin
28	Mississippi	56	Wyoming
29	Missouri	88	Not applicable
30	Montana	99	Unknown

FPurPl

City FIPS code
99999 Unknown

Uses

These data elements will be used by sites that work with a local police agency and the ATF to receive trace results on guns used in fatalities. The city and state where the gun was first purchased can be used, for example, to track the number of guns whose sale originated

locally vs. out of state.

Discussion
City is coded using FIPS 5-digit place codes. See the discussion of FIPS place codes that accompany the variable "Place" (person's city of residence).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
FPSt	State of firearm first purchase	Weapon	Number	2	LR	ATF
FPurPl	City of firearm first purchase	Weapon	Number	5	LR	ATF

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

ATF
AWFAFPST
AWFAFPCI

Firearm importer's name: ImpNm

Data Sources: ATF

NVDRS Name	Definition
ImpNm	Name of importer

Response Options:
>   Name of firearm importer
>   88   Not applicable
>   99   Unknown

Uses

The importer's name is needed to conduct a trace by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) for firearms that are imported into the United States from other countries. Imported guns typically have this information stamped on them.

Discussion

This information is supplied by the law enforcement or criminal justice agency requesting the ATF trace.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
ImpNm	Firearm importer's name	Weapon	Text	30	LR	ATF

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

ATF
AWFAIMNA

Firearm importer's state: ImpSt
Firearm importer's city: ImpCt

Data Sources: ATF

NVDRS Name	Definition
ImpSt	State of import
ImpCt	City of import

Response Options:
ImpSt

1	Alabama	31	Nebraska
2	Alaska	32	Nevada
4	Arizona	33	New Hampshire
5	Arkansas	34	New Jersey
6	California	35	New Mexico
8	Colorado	36	New York
9	Connecticut	37	North Carolina
10	Delaware	38	North Dakota
11	District of Columbia	39	Ohio
12	Florida	40	Oklahoma
13	Georgia	41	Oregon
15	Hawaii	42	Pennsylvania
16	Idaho	43	Puerto Rico
17	Illinois	44	Rhode Island
18	Indiana	45	South Carolina
19	Iowa	46	South Dakota
20	Kansas	47	Tennessee
21	Kentucky	48	Texas
22	Louisiana	49	Utah
23	Maine	50	Vermont
24	Maryland	51	Virginia
25	Massachusetts	53	Washington
26	Michigan	54	West Virginia
27	Minnesota	55	Wisconsin
28	Mississippi	56	Wyoming
29	Missouri	88	Not applicable
30	Montana	99	Unknown

ImpCt

City FIPS code
99999 Unknown

Uses
The importer's city and state is needed to conduct a trace by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) for firearms that are imported into the United States from other

countries. Imported guns may have this information stamped on them.

Discussion
This information is supplied by the law enforcement or criminal justice agency requesting the ATF trace. "ImpCt" is coded using FIPS 5-digit place codes. See the discussion of FIPS place codes that accompany the variable "Place" (person's city of residence).

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
ImpSt	Firearm importer's state	Weapon	Number	2	LR	ATF
ImpCt	Firearm importer's city	Weapon	Number	5	LR	ATF

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

ATF
AWFAIMST
AWFAIMCI

Firearm stolen: Stoln

See Weapon/CME for information regarding variable appearing above.

Section 18

Person-Weapon Relationship

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
Person used this weapon to kill	WUser	18-3
Weapon killed this person	WusedOn	18-3
First purchaser	Fpurc	18-4

Person used this weapon to kill: WUser
Weapon killed this person: WUsedOn

Data Sources: CME/PR/SHR

NVDRS Name	Definition
WUser	Did this person use this weapon (either against another person or against him or herself)
WUsedOn	Was the weapon used to kill this person

Response Options:

0	No
1	Yes
8	Not applicable
9	Unknown

Uses

"WUser" links the person with the weapon or weapon type chosen. "WUsedOn" links the victim to the weapon used to kill the victim. The variables also indirectly link victims to suspects.

Discussion

The intention of "WUsedOn" is to capture the use of weapons by both suspects and suicide victims. In the case of a single suicide, indicate the victim. If the incident involves multiple suspects, it may be difficult to determine which suspect actually used the weapon or weapon type to cause the injury. In this case, code unknown for "WUser". Record the person-weapon variables for all manners of death, including suicide.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
WUser	Person used this weapon to kill	PW_Relation	Number	1	LR/LR/LR	PR/CME/SHR
WUsedOn	Weapon killed this person	PW_Relation	Number	1	LR/LR/LR	PR/CME/SHR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

CME	PR	SHR
MPWUSER	PPWUSER	SPWUSER
MPWUSEON	PPWUSEON	SPWUSEON

First purchaser: Fpurc

Data Sources: ATF/PR

NVDRS Name	Definition
Fpurc	Identifies whether the person (victim or suspect) was the first purchaser of the gun

Response Options:

      0   Person was not the 1st purchaser
      1   Person was 1st purchaser (match on full name)
      2   Person shares surname and address of 1st purchaser
      3   Person shares only address of 1st purchaser
      4   Person shares only surname of 1st purchaser
      8   Not applicable
      9   Unknown

Uses

This data element will be used by sites working with a law enforcement agency and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to conduct traces on guns used in fatalities. Traces establish the first purchaser and the place of purchase. The data element summarizes trace results by identifying whether the victim or suspect in a case was the first purchaser of the gun. The data can be used, for example, to help identify shooters who obtained their guns from the secondary market. It can identify victims who used their own guns to kill a suspected criminal in self-defense or whose own guns were used against them in a homicide.

Discussion

This variable is triggered only in cases in which a trace has been successfully completed.

- It is completed for each person in the case to indicate whether that person or another person with the same surname or address was the first purchaser.

Analysis

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field Length	Priority	Primacy
Fpurc	First purchaser	PW_Relation	Number	1	LR/LR	ATF/PR

SAS Variable Names by Data Source

ATF	PR
APWPURC1	PPWPURC1

Section 19

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0001	Age, AgeTyp, PType	If (AgeTyp>1 or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <5)), then (PType <> 2 or 3)	People under 5 years old are unlikely to be suspects.	0
0002	Age	Warning if ((AgeTyp=1 and (Age >115) and (Age <> 999))	Ages must be less than 115 years or Unknown (999).	0
0003	Age, AgeTyp, IncTyp	If (AgeTyp >1 or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <5)), then (IncTyp <> 3)	Persons under age 5 cannot commit suicide.	0
0004	Age, AgeTyp, Educ	If (AgeTyp >1 or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <5)), then (Educ = 0 orblank)	Persons under age 5 have completed no education (Veduc).	0
0005	Age, AgeTyp, CareTk	If (AgeTyp >1 or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <5)), then (CareTk <> 1)	Persons under age 5 are unlikely to be caretakers.	0
0006	Age, AgeTyp, Rela1	If (AgeTyp >1 or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <14)), then (Rela1 <> 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, or 51)	Persons under age 14 are too young to be in the indicated relationship.	0
0007	Age, AgeTyp, Job	If (AgeTyp >1 or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <14)), then (Job <> 1)	Persons under age 14 are usually too young to be employed.	0
0008	LocTyp, Reside	If (Reside=1), then (LocTyp =1, 19, 23–26, 66, or blank)	The incident location you entered elsewhere is not compatible with this being the person's residence.	0
0009	AlchRs, Intox	Warning if (AlchRs=1) and (Intox <> 1 or blank)	The toxicology test indicated the presence of alcohol. Are you sure the person was not intoxicated?	0
0010	DthDt, IDate	Warning if (IDate > DthDt)	The injury date must precede or be the same as the death date unless a date is unknown.	0
0011	IDate, ITime	If (IDate day, month, or year=99), then (ITime=99:99)	If day, month, or year is Unknown (99), time must be Unknown (9999) too.	0
0012	DthDt	Warning if (DthDt < 01/01/2002)	Only dates in 2002 or later preceding the current date are allowed.	0
0013	DthDt	Error if (DthDt >current date)	The date of death cannot occur in the future.	1
0014	DthDt	Error if (DthDt >=01/01/9999)	The year of death cannot be Unknown (9999).	1
0015	Sunit, Surviv	If (Sunit=1), then (Surviv <120, 777, or 999)	If survival time unit is minutes, survival time must be less than 120, Not collected (777), or Unknown (999).	0
0016	Sunit, Surviv	If (Sunit=2), then (Surviv>=2 and <=47, 777, or 999)	If survival time unit is hours, survival time must be 2 to 47, Not collected (777), or Unknown (999).	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0017	Sunit, Surviv	If (Sunit=3), then (Surviv >=2 and <=365, 777, or 999)	If survival time unit is days, survival time must be 2–365 days, Not collected (777), or Unknown (999).	0
0018	JustSCirc, SCirc	If (JustSCirc=1–6) then (SCirc=80, or 81)	If SHR justifiable homicide circumstance indicates a justifiable homicide (1–6), SHR circumstance should also indicate justifiable homicide (80,81).	0
0019	Countr, Place	If (Countr <> USA), then (Place =88888)	If the country of residence is not the USA, FIPS codes do not apply and 88888 must be entered for the city/town code.	0
0020	Countr, ResState	If (Countr <> USA), then (ResState=88)	If the country of residence is not the USA, FIPS codes do not apply and 88 must be entered for the state code.	0
0021	Countr, ResCounty	If (Countr <> USA), then (ResCounty=888)	If the country of residence is not the USA, FIPS codes do not apply and 888 must be entered for the county code.	0
0022	Countr, ResZip	If (Countr <> USA), then (ResZip=88888)	If the country of residence is not the USA, zip codes do not apply and 88888 must be entered for the zip code.	0
0023	Countr, CensSt	If (Countr <> USA), then (CensSt=8888.88)	If the country of residence is not the USA, census tract codes do not apply and 8888.88 must be entered for the census code.	0
0024	Countr, CensBl	If (Countr <> USA), then (CensBl=8)	If the country of residence is not the USA, census block codes do not apply, and 8 must be entered for the block code.	0
0025	BthPlc, BthTxt	If (BthPlc <> 59), then (BthTxt='')	Enter birthplace text only if birthplace code is Other (59).	0
0026	Preg, Sex	If (Sex <> 2), then (Preg=8)	A nonfemale individual cannot be pregnant. Either change the sex or change "Person was pregnant" to 8.	0
0027	Not in current manual			
0028	Not in current manual			
0029	Dthplace, PDthTx	If (Dthplace <> 66), then (PDthTx='')	Enter Place of death text only if Place of death code is Other (66).	0
0030	Head, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (Head=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0031	Face, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (Face=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0032	Neck, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (Neck=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0033	Thorax, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (Thorax=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0034	Abdomn, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (Abdomn=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0035	Spine, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (Spine=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0036	LowExt, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (LowExt=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0037	UpExt, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (UpExt=8)	This wound variable should not be completed when weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument.	0
0038	NumWou, WType	If (WType <> 1 or 6), then (NumWou=88)	If weapon type is not firearm or sharp instrument, the number of wounds is Not Applicable (88)	0
0039	NumWou, WType	If (WType = 1 or 6), then (NumWou<>88)	If weapon type is firearm or sharp instrument, the number of wounds should be something other than Not Applicable (88)	0
0040	NumBul, WType	If (WType <> 1), then (NumBul=88)	If weapon type is not firearm, the number of bullets is Not applicable (88).	0
0041	NumBul, WType	If (WType=1), then (NumBul <> 88)	If weapon type is firearm, the number of bullets should be a value other than "Not applicable".	0
0042	AlchRs, BAC	If (AlchRs=0), then (BAC=0.000)	If the alcohol test is reported as negative, the blood alcohol level must be recorded as 0.000.	0
0043	AlchRs, BAC	If (AlchRs=1), then (BAC >0.00 and BAC <=0.50)	If the alcohol test is reported as positive, the blood alcohol level must be recorded as a number greater than zero and less than 0.5.	0
0044	AlchRs, BAC	If (AlchRs=9), then BAC=0.999	If the alcohol test result is Unknown, the blood alcohol level must also be Unknown.	0
0045	OthDrg, OtDrRs	If (OtDrRs <>1), then (OthDrg='')	Enter name of other drug only if other drug test results are present.	0
0046	AlchRs, SpcDt	If (AlchRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected would be known.	0
0047	CokeRs, SpcDt	If (CokeRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it is assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
			would be known.	
0048	MarjRs, SpcDt	If (MarjRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it is assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected would be known.	0
0049	OpiaRs, SpcDt	If (OpiaRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it is assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected would be known.	0
0050	AntiRs, SpcDt	If (AntiRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it is assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected would be known.	0
0051	AmphRs, SpcDt	If (AmphRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it is assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected would be known.	0
0052	OtDrRs, SpcDt	IF (OtDrRs=1), then (SpcDt <> 88/88/8888 and SpcDt <> 99/99/9999 and SpcTme <> 99:99)	If you know the result of a test is positive, it is assumed that the date and time the specimen was collected would be known.	0
0053	SpcDt, SpcTme	If (SpcDt=99/99/9999), then (SpcTme=99:99)	If the date a specimen was drawn is unknown, then the time is likely unknown too.	0
0054	EmDep, HECd9a, HECd9b, Hosp	If (EmDep <> 1 and Hosp <> 1), then HECd9a=000.8	If the patient was admitted to neither an ED nor a hospital, the discharge diagnosis code must be 000.8	0
0055	HECd9a, HECd9b	If (HECd9a=000.8), then (HECd9b=000.8)	If the first diagnosis code is 000.8, the second must be 000.8	0
0056	HECd9a, HECd9b	If (HECd9a <> 000.8), then HECd9a <> HECd9b	Unless both diagnosis codes are 000.8, the codes must be different.	0
0057	Circ, IncTyp	If (IncTyp=66 or 99), then (Circ=0)	If the death type is Other or Unknown, the "Circumstances known" question must be "No".	0
0058	Mental, TxMent	If (Mental=1), then (TxMent=1)	If the person had mental illness, it is unlikely that they did not have current treatment for mental illness.	0
0059	TxMent, MDiag1	If (Mental <> 1), then (MDiag1 =88 and is disabled)	If the person had no mental health problem, they shouldn't have a mental health diagnosis, so this field should be completed, "Not applicable".	0
0060	MDiag1, MDiag2	If (MDiag1 <> 1,2,3,4,5, 6,7,8 and 66), then (MDiag2=88 or 99)	If the first diagnosis was Not collected or is Not applicable, the second diagnosis should be "Not applicable" or "Unknown".	0
0061	MDiag1, MDiag2	If (MDiag1=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), then MDiag2 <> MDiag1	The two diagnoses should be different unless they are both Other (66) or both Not applicable (88) or both Unknown (99).	0

19-4

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0062	MenTxt, MDiag1, MDiag2	If ((MDiag1 <> 66) and (MDiag2 <> 1,2,3,4,5, and 66)), then (MenTxt='')	This field can be completed only if the diagnoses were "Other," or if there were more than 2 diagnoses.	0
0063	Mental, TxMent	If (TxMent=1), then (Mental=1)	If the person is being treated for mental illness, they should be coded as having mental illness.	0
0064	Crisis, Health, IPProb, Relat, Job, School, ...	If (Crisis=1), then ((Health=1) or (IPProb=1) or (Relat=1) or (Job=1) or (School=1) or (FinProb=1) or (RecSui=1) or (FamDeath=1) or (RecCrm=1) or (Legal=1) or (PIPV=1) or (PIPVVict=1) or (SuiOth=1))	If the person is reported to have had an acute life crisis, one of the specific types of crises must be checked.	0
0065	NtCrm1, NtCrm2	If (NtCrm1 <> 66), then (NtCrm1 <> NtCrm2)	If the type of crime is not "Other," the types of crimes must differ.	0
0066	Crime, NtCrm1	If (Crime=0 or 9), then (NtCrm1=88)	If there is no crime relation, types of crime should be Not applicable (88).	0
0067	NtCrm2	If (NtCrm1=88 or NtCrm1=99), then (NtCrm2=88)	If the first crime is "Not applicable" or "Unknown", the second crime should be "Not applicable".	0
0068	NtCrm2	If (Crime=0 or 9), then (NtCrm2=88)	If there is no crime relation, types of crime should be Not Applicable (88).	0
0069	TyTxt	If (FType <> 66), then (TyTxt='')	Enter other firearm type text only if firearm type code is Other (66).	0
0070	MkTxt	If (Make <> 666), then (MkTxt='')	Enter other firearm make text only if make or NCIC code is Other (666).	0
0071	MoTxt	If (Model <> 66666), then (MoTxt='')	Enter other firearm model text only if firearm model code is Other (66666).	0
0072	Gauge, FType	If (Ftype=1–14 or 23,66,77,99), then (Gauge=888)	If firearm is not a shotgun, gauge is Not applicable (888).	0
0073	Calib, FType	If (FType=15–23 or 66, 77,99), then (Calib=8888)	If firearm is a shotgun, caliber is Not applicable (8888).	0
0074	ImpNm, Trace	If (Trace=8), then (ImpNm=88)	If firearm was not recovered, this variable is Not Applicable (88)	0
0075	ImpCt, Trace	If (Trace=8), then (ImpCt=88)	If firearm was not recovered, this variable is Not applicable (88).	0
0076	ImpSt, Trace	If (Trace=8), then (ImpSt=88)	If firearm was not recovered, this variable is Not applicable (88).	0
0077	Fpurc	If (Fpurc=1), then (only 1 person /weapon can be first purchaser)	Only one person can be coded as the First purchaser of the firearm.	0
0078	Owner, Locked	If (Owner=1), then (Locked=8)	If the gun user was the gun owner, the "Gun stored locked" question is Not applicable (8).	0
0079	Owner, Loaded	If (Owner=1), then (Loaded=8)	If the gun user was the gun owner, the "Gun stored loaded" question is Not applicable (8).	0
0080	Trace, FPSt	If (Trace=0,1,3,8, or 9), then (FPSt=88)	If the firearm was not traced, this variable is Not applicable (88).	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0081	Trace, FPSt	If (Trace=2), then (FPSt <> 8)	If the firearm was successfully traced, the state of the importer cannot be "Not applicable".	0
0082	Rela1, Rela2	If (Rela1=88 or Rela1=99), then (Rela2=88)	If the first relationship is "Not Applicable" or "Unknown", the second must be "Not applicable".	0
0083	Rela1	If (Rela1 <> 88 and Rela1<> 99), then (Rela1 <> Rela2)	Unless relationships are Not applicable, the first relation must be different from the second.	0
0084	Age, AgeTyp, Rela1, Rela2	If victim's age <suspect's age, then (Rela1 and Rela2) <> 10 or 14	If the victim is younger than the suspect, the victim cannot be the parent or grandparent of the suspect.	0
0085	Age, AgeTyp, Rela1, Rela2	If victim's age >suspect's age, then (Rela1 and Rela2) <> 11, 13	If the victim is older than the suspect, the victim cannot be the child or grandchild of the suspect.	0
0086	Age, AgeTyp, Rela1, Rela2	If victim's age <suspect's age then ((Rela1 <> 16 or 19) and (Rela2 <> 16 or 19))	If the victim is younger than the suspect, the specified relationship is unlikely.	0
0087	Age, AgeTyp, Rela1, Rela2	If victim's age >suspect's age then ((Rela1 <> 17 or 18) and (Rela2 <> 17 or 18))	If the victim is older than the suspect, the specified relationship is unlikely.	0
0088	Age, AgeTyp, Rela2	If (AgeTyp >1) or (AgeTyp=1 and Age <14)), then (Rela2 <> 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, and 51)	This relationship is unlikely for a child under age 14.	0
0089	KCFR, KResType	If (KCFR=0), then (KResType=88)	If CFR is not available, then victim's primary residency should be Not applicable (88).	0
0090	KCFR, KResNew	If (KCFR=0), then (KResNew=8)	If CFR is not available, then ictim's new living situation should be Not applicable (8).	0
0091	KResType, KResNew	If (KResType=1), then (KResNew=8)	If the primary residency is the victim's home, then the new living situation should be Not applicable (8).	0
0092	KAdult1, KAdult2, KAdult3, KAdult4, KResType	If (KResType=4,5,6, or 7), then ((KAdult1=88) and (KAdult2=88) and (KAdult3=88) and (KAdult4=88))	If the primary residence of the victim is not a home, then the Household adults should be Not applicable (88).	0
0093	KAdult1, KAdult2, KAdult3, KAdult4, KCFR	If (KCFR=0), then ((KAdult1=88) and (KAdult2=88) and (KAdult3=88) and (KAdult4=88))	If CFR is not available, then Adults in the victim's household should be Not applicable (88).	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0094	KKids, KResType	If (KResType=3,4,5,6, or 7), then (KKids=8)	If the primary residence of the victim is not a home, then the other children in the household should be Not applicable (8).	0
0095	KCFR, KKids	If (KCFR=0), then (KKids=8)	If CFR is not available, then other children in the victim's household should be Not applicable (8).	0
0096	KCFR, KDV	If (KCFR=0), then (KDV=8)	If CFR is not available, then Intimate partner violence in the victim's household should be Not applicable (8).	0
0097	KCFR, KSubs	If (KCFR=0), then (KSubs=8)	If CFR is not available, then evidence of substance abuse in the victim's household should be Not Applicable (8)	0
0098	KCFR, KDVFos	If (KCFR=0), then (KDVFos=8)	If CFR is not available, then Intimate partner violence in the victim's foster home should be Not applicable (8).	0
0099	KDVFos, KResType	If (KResType <> 2), then (KDVFos=8)	If the primary residency of the victim is not foster family home, then Intimate partner violence in the victim's foster home should be Not applicable (8).	0
0100	KCFR, KSubsFos	If (KCFR=0), then (KSubsFos=8)	If CFR is not available, then evidence of substance abuse in the victim's foster home should be Not applicable (8).	0
0101	KResType, KSubsFos	If (KResType <> 2), then (KSubsFos=8)	If the primary residency of the victim is not foster family home, then evidence of substance abuse in the victim's foster home should be Not applicable (8).	0
0102	KCFR, Superv	If (KCFR=0), then (KSuperv=8)	If CFR is not available, then the quality of supervision that contributed to the victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0103	KCFR, KSupRel	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupRel=8)	If CFR is not available, then the Supervisor's relationship to the victim should be Not applicable (8).	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0104	KSuperv, KSupRel	If (KSuperv=1 or 2), then (KSupRel <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then Supervisor's relationship to the victim should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0105	KSuperv, KSupRel	If (KSuperv <> 1 and 2), then (KSupRel=8)	If the quality of supervision did not contribute to the victim's death, then Supervisor's relationship to the victim should be "Not applicable".	0
0106	KCFR, KSupAge	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupAge=888)	If CFR is not available, then the Supervisor's age at the time of incident should be Not applicable (888).	0
0107	KSuperv, KSupAge	If (KSuperv=1 or 2), then (KSupAge <> 888)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then Supervisor's age should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0108	KSuperv, KSupAge	If (KSuperv <> 1 and 2), then (KSupAge=888)	If the quality of supervision did not contribute to the victim's death, then Supervisor's age should be "Not applicable".	0
0109	KCFR, KSupSex	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupSex=8)	If CFR is not available, then the Supervisor's sex should be Not applicable (8).	0
0110	KSupSex, KSuperv	If (KSuperv <> 1 and 2), then (KSupSex=8)	If the quality of supervision did not contribute to the victim's death, then Supervisor's sex should be "Not applicable".	0
0111	KSupSex, KSuperv	If (KSuperv=1 and 2), then (KSupSex<>8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then Supervisor's sex should be something other than "Not applicable.	0
0112	KCFR, KSupNo	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupNo=8)	If CFR is not available, then no supervision present should be Not applicable (8).	0
0113	KSuperv, KSupNo	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupNo <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then No supervision present should be something other than "Not applicable".	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0114	KCFR, KSupHaz	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupHaz=8)	If CFR is not available, then the supervisor's failure to protect from known hazard should be Not applicable (8).	0
0115	KSuperv, KSupHaz	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupHaz<>8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then the supervisor's failure to protect from known hazard should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0116	KCFR, KSupDrug	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupDrug=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor was drug-impaired should be Not applicable (8).	0
0117	KSuperv, KSupDrug	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupDrug <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor was drug-impaired should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0118	KCFR, KSupEtoh	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupEtoh=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor was alcohol-impaired should be Not applicable (8).	0
0119	KSuperv, KSupEtoh	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupEtoh <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor was alcohol-impaired should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0120	KCFR, KSupPsych	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupPsych=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor had mental illness should be Not Applicable (8).	0
0121	KSuperv, KSupPsych	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupPsych <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor had mental illness should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0122	KCFR, KSupMr	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupMr=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor had mental retardation should be Not applicable (8).	0
0123	KSuperv, KSupMr	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupMr <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor had mental retardation should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0124	KCFR, KSupDis	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupDis=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor had physical disability should be Not applicable (8).	0
0125	KSuperv, KSupDis	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupDis <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor had physical disability should be something other than "Not applicable".	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0126	KCFR, KSupBusy	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupBusy=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor was distracted/ preoccupied should be Not applicable (8).	0
0127	KSuperv, KSupBusy	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupBusy <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor was distracted/ preoccupied should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0128	KCFR, KSupDoze	If (KCFR=0), then (KSupDoze=8)	If CFR is not available, then supervisor was asleep should be Not applicable (8).	0
0129	KSupDoze, KSuperv	If (KSuperv=1), then (KSupDoze <> 8)	If the quality of supervision contributed to the victim's death, then supervisor was asleep and should be something other than "Not applicable".	0
0130	KCFR, KIllness	If (KCFR=0), then (KIllness=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's physical illness should be Not applicable (8).	0
0131	KCFR, KIllTxt	If (KCFR=0), then (KIllTxt=8).	If CFR is not available, then the victim's diagnosis for physical illness should be Not applicable (8).	0
0132	KCFR, KDisable	If (KCFR=0), then (KDisable=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's disability at the time of the incident should be Not applicable (8).	0
0133	KCFR, KDisPhy	If (KCFR=0), then (KDisPhy=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's physical disability should be "Not applicable" (8).	0
0134	KDisable, KDisPhy	If (KDisable <> 1), then (KDisPhy=8)	If the victim was not disabled at the time of the incident, then the victim's physical disability should be Not applicable (8).	0
0135	KCFR, KDisDev	If (KCFR=0), then (KDisDev=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's developmental disability should be Not applicable (8).	0
0136	KDisable, KDisDev	If (KDisable <> 1), then (KDisDev=8)	If the victim was not disabled at the time of the incident, then the victim's developmental disability should be Not applicable (8).	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0137	KCFR, KDisSens	If (KCFR=0), then (KDisSens=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's sensory disability should be Not applicable (8).	0
0138	KDisable, KDisDev	If (KDisable <> 1), then (KDisSens=8)	If the victim was not disabled at the time of the incident, then the victim's sensory disability should be Not applicable (8).	0
0139	KCFR, KPNSubs	If (KCFR=0), then (KPNSubs=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's maternal recreational drug use should be Not applicable (8).	0
0140	Age, KPNSubs	If (AgeTyp=1 and Age >1), then (KPNSubs=8)	If the victim is older than 1 year, then the victim's maternal recreational drug use should be Not applicable (8).	0
0141	KCFR, KPNAlcoh	If (KCFR=0), then (KPNAlcoh=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's maternal alcohol use should be Not applicable (8).	0
0142	Age, KPNAlcoh	If (AgeTyp=1 and Age >1), then (KPNAlcoh=8)	If the victim is older than 1 year, then the victim's maternal alcohol use should be Not applicable (8).	0
0143	KCFR, KPNTob	If (KCFR=0), then (KPNTob=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's maternal tobacco use should be Not applicable (8).	0
0144	Age, KPNTob	If (AgeTyp=1 andAge>1), then (KPNTob=8)	If the victim is older than 1 year, then the victim's maternal tobacco use should be Not applicable (8).	0
0145	KCFR, KPNCare	If (KCFR=0), then (KPNCare=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's mother's prenatal care prior to the 3rd trimester should be Not applicable (8).	0
0146	Age, KPNCare	If (AgeTyp=1 and Age >1), then (KPNCare=8)	If the victim is older than 1 year, then the victim's mother's prenatal care prior to the 3rd trimester should be Not applicable (8).	0
0147	KCFR, KCPSRept	If (KCFR=0), then (KCPSRept=8)	If CFR is not available, then the CPS report or referral filed on the victim's household prior to the incident should be Not applicable (8).	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0148	KCFR, KCPSRept, KCPSWho	If (KCFR=0) or (KCPSRept <> 1), then KCPSWho=8	If CFR is not available, then the household member that the CPS report was filed on should be Not applicable (8).	0
0149	KCFR, KCPSTrue	If (KCFR=0), then (KCPSTrue=8)	If CFR is not available, then the report substantiation by CPS on the victim's household should be Not applicable (8).	0
0150	KCPSRept, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSRept <> 1), then (KCPSTrue=8)	If the CPS report or referral filed on the victim's household prior to the incident is something other than "Yes" then the substantiation by CPS of the report should be Not applicable (8).	0
0151	KCFR, KCPSPhys	If (KCFR=0), then (KCPSPhys=8)	If CFR is not available, then the CPS report substantiation of maltreatment as physical abuse should be Not applicable (8).	0
0152	KCPSRept, KCPSPhys	If (KCPSRept <> 1), then (KCPSPhys=8)	If the CPS report or referral filed on the victim's household prior to the incident is something other than "Yes" then the CPS report substantiation of maltreatment as physical abuse should be Not applicable (8).	0
0153	KCPSPhys, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSTrue=1), then (KCPSPhys <> 8)	If CPS substantiates the report or referral; then the substantiation of maltreatment as physical abuse should be something other than Not applicable (8).	0
0154	KCPSPhys, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSTrue <> 1), then (KCPSPhys=8)	If CPS does not substantiate the report or referral; then the substantiation of maltreatment as physical abuse should be Not applicable (8).	0
0155	KCFR, KCPSSex	If (KCFR=0), then (KCPSSex=8)	If CFR is not available, then the CPS report substantiation of maltreatment as sexual abuse should be Not applicable (8).	0
0156	KCPSSex, KCPSRept	If (KCPSRept <> 1), then (KCPSSex=8)	If the CPS report or referral filed on the victim's household prior to the incident is something other than "Yes" then the CPS report substantiation of maltreatment as sexual abuse, should be Not applicable (8).	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0157	KCPSSex, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSTrue=1), then (KCPSSex <> 8)	If CPS substantiates the report or referral; then the substantiation of maltreatment as sexual abuse should be something other than Not applicable (8).	0
0158	KCPSSex, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSTrue <> 1), then (KCPSSex=8)	If CPS substantiates the report or referral; then the substantiation of maltreatment as neglect should be something other than Not applicable (8).	0
0159	KCFR, KCPSNeg	If (KCFR=0), then (KCPSNeg=8)	If CPS did not substantiate the report or referral; then the substantiation of maltreatment as sexual abuse should be Not applicable (8).	0
0160	KCPSNeg, KCPSRept	If (KCPSRept <> 1), then (KCPSNeg=8)	If CFR is not available, then the CPS report substantiation of maltreatment as neglect should be Not applicable (8).	0
0161	KCPSNeg, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSTrue=1), then (KCPSNeg <> 8)	If the CPS report or referral filed on the victim's household prior to the incident is something other than "Yes" then the CPS report substantiation of maltreatment as neglect should be Not applicable (8).	0
0162	KCPSNeg, KCPSTrue	If (KCPSTrue <> 1), then (KCPSNeg=8)	If CPS did not substantiate the report or referral; then the substantiation of maltreatment as neglect should be Not applicable (8).	0
0163	KCFR, KCPSOpen	If (KCFR=0), then (KCPSOpen=8)	If CFR is not available, then CPS case opened on other children due to this should be Not applicable (8).	0
0164	KCFR, KLawVict	If (KCFR=0), then (KLawVict=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's contact with law enforcement should be Not applicable (8).	0
0165	KCFR, KLawHous	If (KCFR=0), then (KLawHous=8)	If CFR is not available, then the household's contact with law enforcement should be Not applicable (8).	0
0166	KCFR, KJuv	If (KCFR=0), then (KJuv=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's contact with juvenile justice system should be Not applicable (8).	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0167	KCFR, KHealth	If (KCFR=0), then (KHealth=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's contact with healthcare system should be Not applicable (8).	0
0168	KCFR, KMedicaid	If (KCFR=0), then (KMedicaid=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's contact with Medicaid should be Not applicable (8).	0
0169	KCFR, KMHServ	If (KCFR=0), then (KMHServ=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's contact with mental health services should be Not applicable (8).	0
0170	KCFR, KSocial	If (KCFR=0), then (KSocial=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim or primary caregiver's contact with social services should be Not applicable (8).	0
0171	KCFR, KWelfare	If (KCFR=0), then (KWelfare=8)	If CFR is not available, then the primary caregiver's contact with welfare/financial assistance should be Not applicable (8).	0
0172	KCFR, KWIC	If (KCFR=0), then (KWIC=8)	If CFR is not available, then the victim's contact with WIC should be Not applicable (8).	0
0173	KCFR, KRecME	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecME=8)	If CFR is not available, then Coroner/Medical Examiner Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0174	KCFR, KRecCPS	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecCPS=8)	If CFR is not available, then Social Services/ Child Protective Services Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0175	KCFR, KRecLaw	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecLaw=8)	If CFR is not available, then Police/Law Enforcement Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0176	KCFR, KRecEdu	(KCFR=0), then (KRecEdu=8)	If CFR is not available, then School Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0177	KCFR, KRecEMS	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecEMS=8)	If CFR is not available, then EMS Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0178	KCFR, KRecMD	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecMD=8)	If CFR is not available, then Health Provider/ Hospital Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0179	KCFR, KRecDOH	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecDOH=8)	If CFR is not available, then Public Health Department Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0180	KCFR, KRecPsy	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecPsy=8)	If CFR is not available, then Mental Health Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0181	KCFR, KRecJuv	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecJuv=8)	If CFR is not available, then Juvenile Justice Records/probation were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0182	KCFR, KRecDC	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecDC=8)	If CFR is not available, then Death Certificate Records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0183	KCFR, KRecOth	If (KCFR=0), then (KRecOth=8)	If CFR is not available, then other records were used to review victim's death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0184	KRecOth, KRecTxt	If (KRecOth=1), then (KRecTxt <> '')	If other records were used to review victim's death, then the text field for other records used should not be left blank.	0
0185	KCFR, KConclud	If (KCFR=0), then (KConclud=8)	If CFR is not available, the CFRT conclusions consistent with official manner of death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0186	KCFR, KManner	If (KCFR=0), then (KManner=88)	If CFR is not available, then manner of death CFRT designated should be Not applicable (88).	0
0187	KConclud, KManner	If (KConclud=0), then (KManner <> 88)	If CFRT conclusions were not consistent with official manner of death, then CFRT designated manner of death should be something other than Not applicable (88).	0
0188	KConclud, KManner	If (KConclud <> 0), then (KManner=88)	If CFRT conclusions were consistent with official manner of death or CFRT does not make this comparison, then CFRT designated manner of death should be Not applicable (88).	0
0189	KManner, KMannTxt	If (KManner=6), then (KMannTxt <> '')	If CFRT designated manner of death is Other (6) then the text field for other manner should not be left blank.	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0190	KAction, KCFR	If (KCFR=0), then (KAction=8)	If CFR is not available, then any action initiated to change the officially designated manner should be Not applicable (8).	0
0191	KAction, KConclud	If (KConclud=0), then (KAction <> 8)	If CFRT conclusions were not consistent with official manner of death, then any action initiated to change the officially designated manner should be something other than Not applicable (8).	0
0192	KAction, KConclud	If (KConclud <> 0), then (KAction=8)	If CFRT conclusions were consistent with official manner of death or CFRT does not make this comparison, then any action initiated to change the officially designated manner should be Not applicable (8).	0
0193	KCFR, KResult	If (KCFR=0), then (KResult=8)	If CFR is not available, then result of any action initiated to change the officially designated manner should be Not applicable (8).	0
0194	KAction, KConclud, KResult	If (KConclud=0) and (KAction=1), then (KResult <> 8)	If CFRT conclusions were not consistent with official manner of death, and action was initiated to change the officially designated manner, then result of action should be something other than Not applicable (8).	0
0195	KAction, KConclud, KResult	If (KConclud=0) and (KAction <> 1), then (KResult =8)	If CFRT conclusions were not consistent with official manner of death, and action was not initiated to change the officially designated manner, then result of action should be Not applicable (8).	0
0196	KCFR, KPrevent	If (KCFR=0), then (KPrevent=8)	If CFR is not available, then CFRT conclude that the death was preventable should be Not applicable (8).	0
0197	KCFR, GPerson1, GPerson2	If (KCFR=0), then (GPerson1=8) and (GPerson2=8)	If CFR is not available, then Primary caregiver should be "Not applicable" (8).	0
0198	KCFR, GPersID1, GPersID2	If (KCFR=0), then (GPersID1=0) and (GPersID2=0)	If CFR is not available, then Primary caregiver ID should be Not applicable (00000).	0
0199	GPersID1, GPerson1, GPersID2, GPerson2	If (GPerson1=0), then (GPersID1=0); If (GPerson2=0), then (GPersID2=0)	If Primary caregiver is neither a suspect nor a victim in the incident, then the Primary caregiver number should be Not applicable (00000).	0
0200	KCFR, GRel1, GRel2	If (KCFR=0), then (GRel1=8) and (GRel2=8)	If CFR is not available, then the relationship of the Primary caregiver to the victim should be Not applicable (8).	0

19-16

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0201	KCFR, GAge1, GAge2	If (KCFR=0), then (GAge1=888) and (GAge2=888)	If CFR is not available, then the Primary caregiver's age should be Not applicable (888).	0
0202	KCFR, GSex1, GSex2	If (KCFR=0), then (GSex1=8) and (GSex2=8)	If CFR is not available, then the Primary caregiver's sex should be Not applicable (8).	0
0203	KCFR, GCustody1, GCustody2	If (KCFR=0), then (GCustody1=8) and (GCustody2=8)	If CFR is not available, then whether the Primary caregiver had legal custody of the victim should be Not applicable (8).	0
0204	KCFR, GCAN1, GCAN2	If (KCFR=0), then (GCAN1=8) and (GCAN2=8)	If CFR is not available, then whether the Primary caregiver had documented maltreatment of the victim should be Not applicable (8).	0
0205	KCFR, GDeath1, GDeath2	If (KCFR=0), then (GDeath1=8) and (GDeath2=8)	If CFR is not available, then whether the Primary caregiver had a previous child die in their care should be Not applicable (8).	0
0206	ChldWit, Witness	If (Witness=1), then (ChldWit <> 8)	If there is a witness to the fatal incident, then the answer for "Any child witnesses" should not be "Not applicable".	0
0207	ChldWit, Witness	If (Witness=0), then (ChldWit=0)	If there is no witness to the fatal incident, then the selection for "Any child witnesses" should be No (0).	0
0208	ChldWit, Witness	If (Witness=9), then (ChldWit=9)	If the witness to the fatal incident is unknown, then the selection for "Any child witnesses" should also be Unknown (9).	0
0209	BarAcsTr, Mental	If (Mental <> 1), then (BarAcsTr=8)	If the victim's mental history is "No, Not applicable, Not collected or Unknown" then Barriers to accessing care should be Not applicable (8).	0
0210	BarAcsTr, TxMent	If (TxMent=1), then (BarAcsTr=8)	If the victim has current treatment for a mental problem, then Barriers to accessing care should be Not applicable (8).	0
0211	SArrest, SusIdent	If (SusIdent <> 1), then (SArrest=8)	If the suspect has not been identified by name, then the suspect arrested as perpetrator in this death should be Not applicable (8).	0
0212	SArrest, SusIdent	If (SusIdent =1), then (SArrest <> 8)	If the suspect has been identified by name, then the suspect arrested as perpetrator in this death should not be Not applicable (8).	0
0213	SArrest, SusChg	If (SArrest <> 1), then (SusChg=8)	If the suspect has not been arrested, then suspect charged as perpetrator in this death should be Not applicable (8).	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0214	SArrest, SusChg	If (SArrest=1), then (SusChg <> 8)	If the suspect has been arrested, then suspect charged as perpetrator in this death should not be Not applicable (8).	0
0215	SusChg, SusPros	If (SusChg<>1), then (SusPros=8)	If the suspect has not been charged as perpetrator in this death, then case prosecuted should be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0216	SusChg, SusPros	If (SusChg =1), then (SusPros<>8)	If the suspect has been charged as perpetrator in this death, then case prosecuted should not be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0217	SConvict, SusPros	If (SusPros<>1), then (SConvict=8)	If the case has not been prosecuted, then conviction should be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0218	SConvict, SusPros	If (SusPros=1), then (SConvict<>8)	If the case has been prosecuted, then conviction should not be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0219	CPSRpFil, SusIdent	If (SusIdent<>1), then (CPSRpFil=8)	If the suspect has not been identified by name, then "CPS report or referral ever filed" should be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0220	SusIdent, CPSRpFil	If (SusIdent=1), then (CPSRpFil<>8)	If the suspect has been identified by name, then "CPS report or referral ever filed" should not be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0221	SusPrHomi, SusIdent	If (SusIdent<>1), then (SusPrHomi =8)	If the suspect has not been identified by name, then the suspect ever charged with a prior homicide should be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0222	SusIdent, SusPrHomi	If (SusIdent=1), then (SusPrHomi <>8)	If the suspect has been identified by name, then the suspect ever charged with a prior homicide should not be "Not Applicable" (8)	0
0223	Age, AgeTyp, KFCR, PType	Warning If (PType=1 or 3) and (AgeTyp=1 and Age <18) and (KCFR=blank)	One or more of the victims in this incident is less than 18 years old. If you are a state testing or using the CFRT module, you should have completed the CFRT module.	0
0224	AmphTs, AmphRs	If (AmphTs=2) or (AmphTs=9), then (AmphRs=8)	If an amphetamine test was not performed, then test results should be Not applicable (8).	0
0225	AntiTs, AntiRs	If (AntiTs=2) or (AntiTs=9), then (AntiRs=8)	If an antidepressant test was not performed, then test results should be Not applicable (8).	0
0226	CokeTs, CokeRs	If (CokeTs=2) or (CokeTs=9), then (CokeRs=8)	If a cocaine test was not performed, then test results should be Not applicable (8).	0
0227	MarjTs, MarjRs	If (MarjTs=2) or (MarjTs=9), then (MarjRs=8)	If a marijuana test was not performed, then test results should be Not applicable (8).	0

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0228	OpiaTs, OpiaRs	If (OpiaTs=2) or (OpiaTs=9), then (OpiaRs=8)	If an opiate test was not performed, then test results should be Not applicable (8).	0
0229	OtDrTs, OtDrRs	If (OtDrTs=2) or (OtDrTs=9), then (OtDrRs=8)	If testing for any drugs was not performed, then test results should be Not applicable (8).	0
0230	Calib, FType	If (Calib=9), then (FType=6)	If the caliber of the firearm is 9 mm the firearm type (FType) is most likely semi-automatic pistol.	0
0231	Calib, FType	If (Calib=25), then (FType=6)	If the caliber of the firearm is 25 mm the firearm type (FType) is most likely semi-automatic pistol.	0
0232	Calib, FType	If (Calib=380), then (FType=6)	If the caliber of the firearm is 380 the firearm type (FType) is most likely semi-automatic pistol.	0
0233	Calib, FType	If (Calib=40), then (FType=6)	If the caliber of the firearm is 40 the firearm type (FType) is most likely semi-automatic pistol.	0
0234	Calib, FType	If (Calib=45), then (FType=6)	If the caliber of the firearm is 45 the firearm type (FType) is most likely semi-automatic pistol.	0
0235	Calib, FType	If (Calib=762), then (FType=13)	If the caliber of the firearm is 762 the firearm type (FType) is most likely semi-automatic rifle.	0
0236	Calib, FType	If (Calib=32), then (FType=6 or 7)	If the caliber is 32 Auto the firearm type (FType) is likely a semi-automatic pistol, if the caliber is 32 S&W then the firearm type (FType) is likely revolver.	0
0237	Calib, FType	If (Calib=357, 38, or 1000), then (FType=7)	If the caliber of the firearm is 357 or 38 the firearm type (FType) is most likely revolver.	0
0238	Calib, FType	If (Calib=44), then (FType=7)	If the caliber of the firearm is 44 the firearm type (FType) is most likely revolver. (Exception: IMI Desert Eagle is a semi-automatic pistol.	0
0239	Gauge, FType	If (Gauge=10, 12, 16, 20, 28, 410, 666, or 999), then (FType=16–22)	If the firearm has a gauge, the firearm type (FType) is shotgun.	0
0240	Make, FType	If (Make=AMJ), then (FType=4)	American Derringer manufactures primarily erringers.	0
0241	Make, FType	If (Make=CLT), then (FType=2–7)	Colt manufactures primarily handguns.	0
0242	Make, FType	If (Make=MAR), then (FType=8–23)	Marlin manufactures primarily rifles and shotguns	0
0243	Make, FType	If (Make=MOS), then (FType=8–23)	Mossberg manufactures primarily rifles and shotguns.	0
0244	Make, FType	If (Make=SAV), then (FType=8–23)	Savage manufactures primarily rifles and shotguns.	0

Validation Rules

Rule #	FieldList	Rule_Logic	Rule_Text	IsError
0245	Make, FType	If (Make=REM), then (FType=8–23)	Remington manufactures primarily rifles and shotguns.	0
0246	Make, FType	If (Make=WIN), then (Ftype=8–23)	Winchester manufactures primarily rifles and shotguns.	0
0247	Make, FType	If (Make=BRY), then (Ftype=6)	Bryco Arms manufactures primarily semi-automatic pistols.	0
0248	Make, FType	If (Make=RAV). then (Ftype=6)	Raven Arms manufactures primarily semi-automaic pistols.	0
0249	Make, FType	If (Make=PHE), then (FType=6)	Phoenix Arms manufactures primarily semi-automatic pistols.	0
0250	Make, FType	If (Make=LCN). then (FType=6)	Lorcin Engineering manufactures primarily semi-automatic pistols.	0
0251	Make, FType	If (Make=SIG), then (FType=6)	Sig Sauer manufactures primarily semi-automatic pistols.	0
0252	Make, FType	If (Make=SW), then (FType=2–7)	Smith & Wesson manufactures primarily semi-automatic pistols.	0

Index of Variable Labels

Variable Label	Variable Name	Page
4th (character)	4th_ICD	4-16
4th (character)	Mult1001D4 through Mult1020D4	4-41
5th (character)	5th_ICD	4-16
5th (character)	Mult1001D5 through Mult1020D5	4-41
Action taken to change the official manner	KAction	13-44
Address	ResAddres	3-14
Age	Age	3-8
Age unit	AgeTyp	3-8
Alcohol problem	Alcoh	7-14
Alcohol test results	AlchRs	6-15
Alcohol use suspected	Intox	6-12
American Indian	AmerIndian	3-11
Amphetamine test results 　　　antidepressant 　　　cocaine 　　　marijuana 　　　opiate 　　　other substance	AmphRs AntiRs CokeRs MarjRs OpiaRs OtDrRs	6-21
Argument over money/property/drugs	Argue	8-10
Asian	Asian	3-11
At person's home	Reside	6-5
Autopsy performed	Autpsy	4-21
Barriers to accessing mental health care	BarAcsTr	13-47
Birth place	BthPlc	4-4
Black	Black	3-11
Blood alcohol concentration results	BAC	6-17
Brawl (mutual physical fight)	Brawl	8-21
Bullet recovered	Bullet	16-4

Index

Index

Index

Index

Index

Index