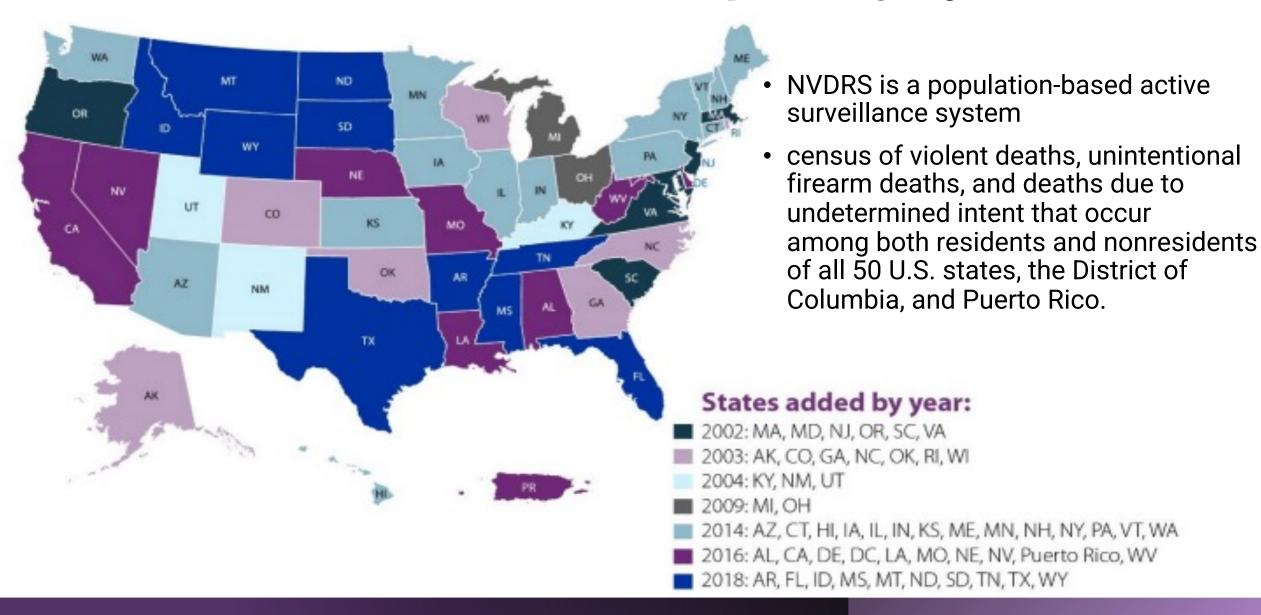
Montana Violent Death Reporting System (VDRS)

National Violent Death Reporting System



The NVDRS Objective

Collect and report timely, highquality data for monitoring the magnitude and characteristics of violent deaths at the national, state, and local levels Ensure that violent death data are routinely and expeditiously analyzed and disseminated to both public health and LE officials, policy makers, and the public in accordance with data dissemination plans.

Track and facilitate the use of NVDRS data to research, develop, implement, and evaluate strategies, programs, and policies designed to prevent violent deaths and injuries at the national, state, and local levels.

Identify creative strategies for sustaining NVDRS in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S.

territories

with organizations and communities at the national, state, and local levels to ensure that data collected are used for action to prevent violent deaths and injuries.



Meet the Montana VDRS Team

- Principal Investigator: Alyssa Johnson, MSN, RN, CEN, TCRN
- Program Coordinator: Victoria Green, Psychology and Criminal Justice
- Forensic Data Abstractor and Analyst: Lauren Marshman, BA-Law & Justice, Forensics Certification

State-based surveillance system that pools data on *violent deaths*

Circumstances from multiple sources into a single anonymous database.

Established in 2019



Program Overview

Data is collected from:

- Death Certificates
- Coroner Reports
- Law enforcement reports
- Toxicology reports

CDC Database

 De-Identified in MTVDRS and National VDRS

Toughbooks



Toughbooks

Training Opportunities



Toughbooks

Training Opportunities

VDRS Advisory Board



Defining 'Violent Death'?



Suicide

Homicide

Unintentional Firearm

Violent Deaths of Undetermined Nature

What is NOT considered 'Violent Death'?

Unintentional Vehicle Deaths

Accidental Deaths

Unintentional Overdoses

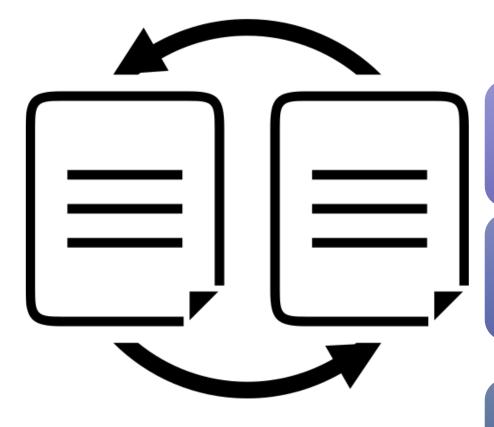


Program Overview: Data Storage

MTVDRS houses the statewide **Death Case Management System** (DCMS). DCMS is used by coroners and crime lab staff to store and share death data.

MCA 46-4-123 requires coroners to use DCMS.

Ability to Obtain Data

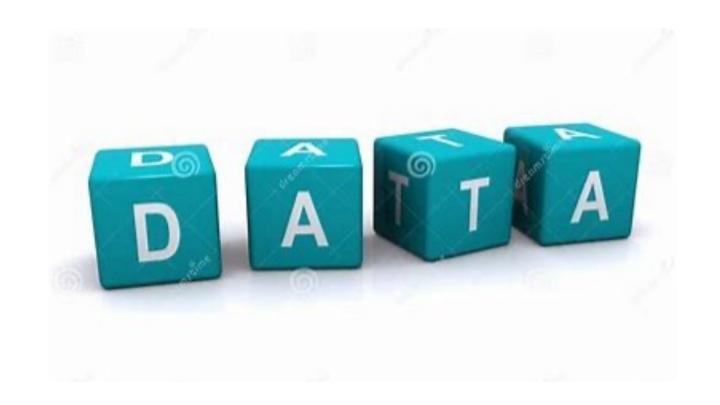


Executive Order signed by Governor Bullock in 2019 designates MT-VDRS a recipient of criminal justice information.

This is allowed through Montana Code Annotated 44-5-303 allowing the dissemination of confidential criminal justice information.

With these two legal tools in place, MT-VDRS can access all necessary data sources, and gives the program credibility to data providers.

What we collect



Data Abstraction Process



MT-VDRS Data Set

- Data variables are broken down within the following categories
 - Incident Variables
 - Victim Variables
 - Suspect Variables
 - Circumstance Variables by Manner of Death
 - Weapon Variables
- Interesting variables of note
 - Legal intervention deaths
 - In custody deaths
 - Toxicology information
 - Intimate partner violence information

https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/nvdrs/dataelements.html

Data Limitations

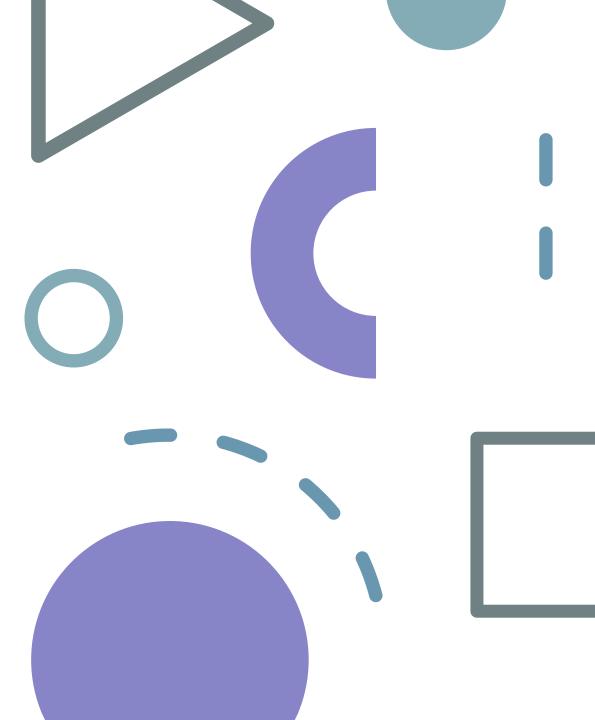
Data only goes back to 2019.

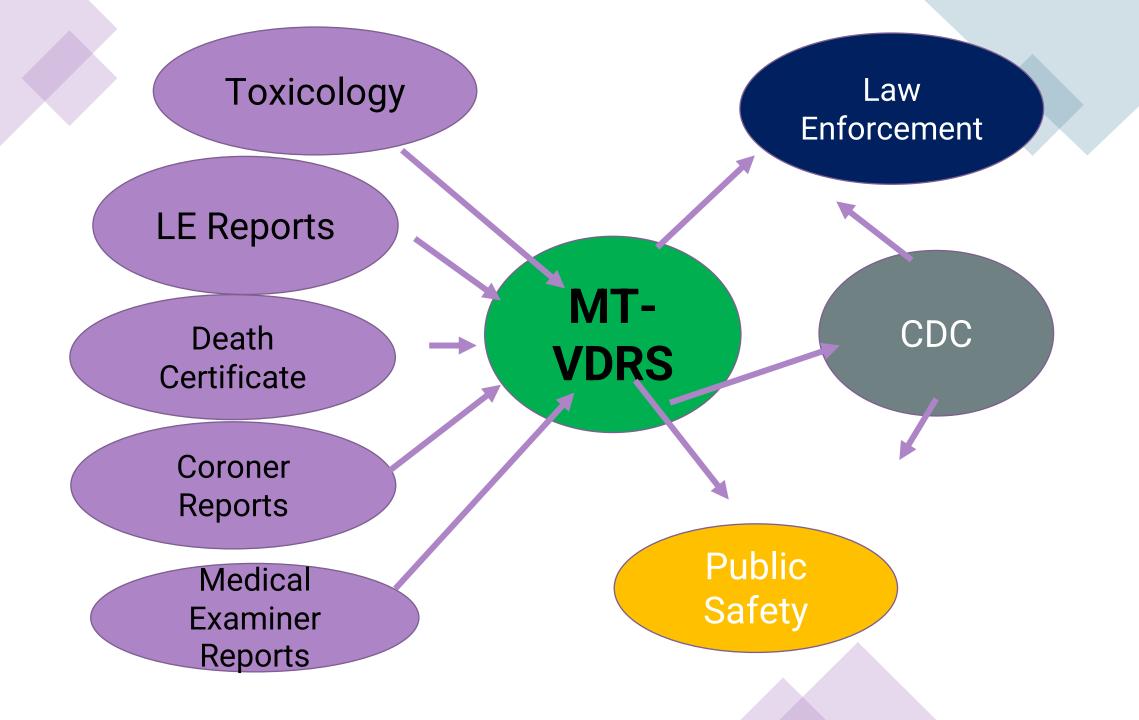
Some county level data cannot be released due to low count.

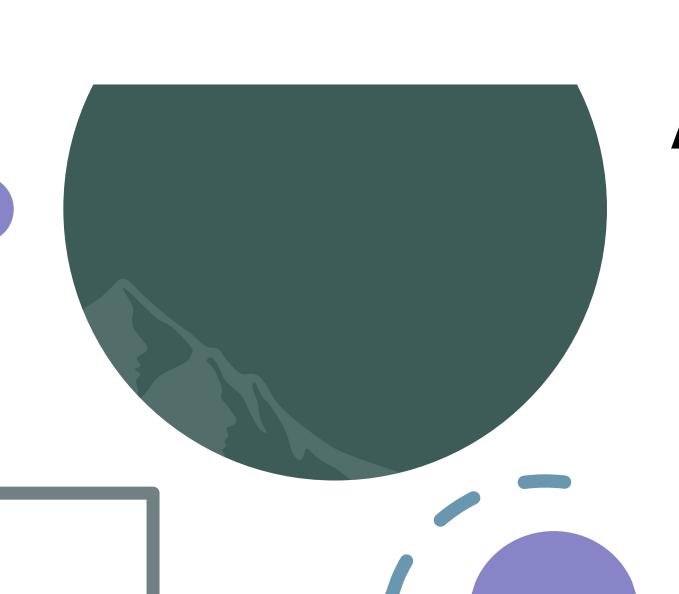
Data is considered complete 18 months after date of death and is available to be requested at that time.

Data Mapping

- The next slide shows where our data comes from and where it goes.
- All data is de-identified and no individual case information is shared.
- Examples of circumstantial data: mental and physical health diagnoses, mental health treatment status, employment and financial status, relationship and emotional crises, legal issues, and alcohol and drug levels at time of death.
- Prior to the implementation of MT-VDRS, information on these deaths was limited to what was on the state issued death certificate.







2019-2020 Annual Report



- 782 violent deaths occurred in 2019 and 2020
- Most common violent death was suicide (77%) followed by homicide (13%)
- American Indians had a higher suicide and homicide rate than Whites
- Of suicides, 53% of decedents had two or more substances detected in their system at time of death (alcohol 31%, antidepressants 20%)
- Most common method of suicide was firearm, followed by hanging
- Healthcare workers were only warned of suicidal intent in 5% of deaths
- 33% of decedents had a diagnosed mental health condition

2022 Data

405 violent deaths and 176 SUDORS deaths Construction workers have the highest rate of suicide and overdose deaths

38% of homicides occurred within 24 hours of an argument or conflict

Males aged 25-34 have the highest suicide rate

Only 12% of victims died in ED/outpatient or inpatient care



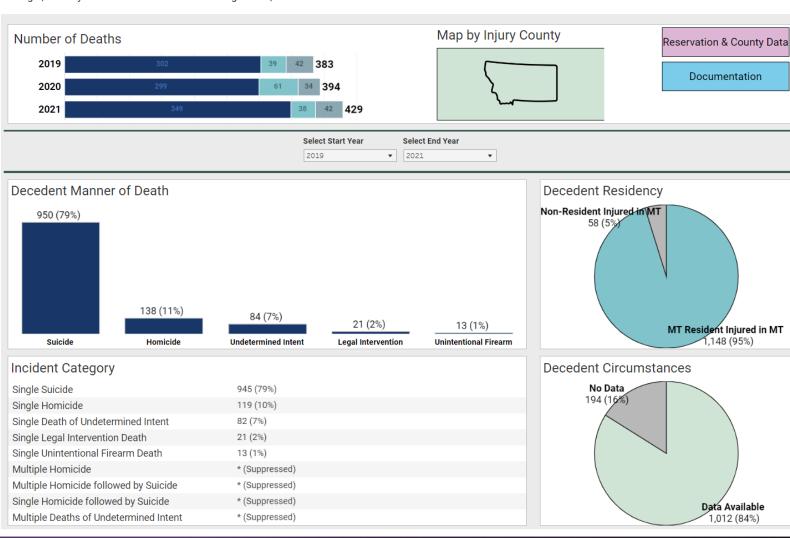
How to access MT-VDRS data

Violent Death Reporting Systems Dashboard

The Montana Violent Death Reporting System (MT-VDRS) interactive dashboard displays de-identified data from several sources: death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports (including toxicology), and law enforcement reports. *Violent deaths* are defined as: homicides, suicides, undetermined intent, deaths due to legal intervention, or unintentional firearm deaths.



To begin, select your Start Year and End Year range. Next, hover over or select charts to view additional data.



Data Dashboard

Remember to check out the MT Violent Death Reporting Dashboard:

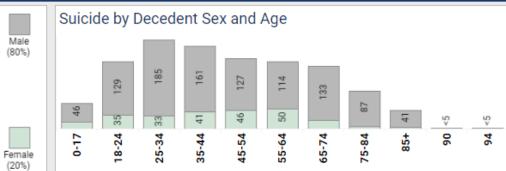
https://dphhs.mt.gov/p ublichealth/EMSTS/VDR S-Dashboard

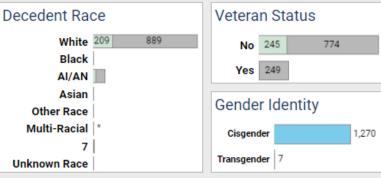


1,277 Suicide deaths (2019-2022)

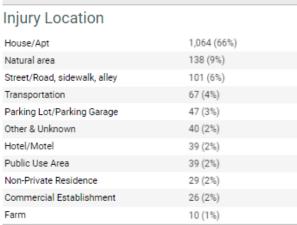
 Select Start Year
 Select End Year

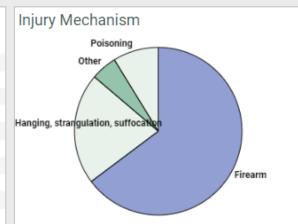
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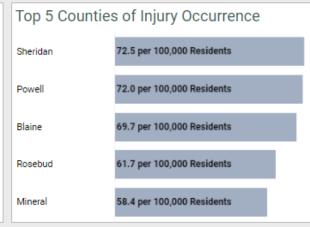




Data Dashboard





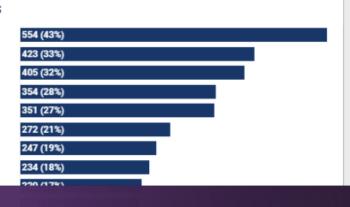


Remember to check out the MT Violent Death Reporting Dashboard:

https://dphhs.mt.gov/p ublichealth/EMSTS/VDR S-Dashboard

Suicide Top 10 Circumstances







What's Next

MDILog

 A new Death Case Management System

Data

Strong data collection

Questions?

https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/EMSTS/vdr

VICTORIA.GREEN@MT.GOV

LAUREN.MARSHMAN@MT.GOV