How to Use Cost Data Effectively in Child Injury Prevention

Tuesday, May 8, 2012
2:00 to 3:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time

Presenters:
Dr. Ted Miller

Moderator:
George Bahouth

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How to Use Cost Data Effectively in Child Injury Prevention

Ted Miller
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240-441-2890
Age-Adjusted Injury Death Rates

South Africa
Colombia
Brazil
Mexico
Puerto Rico
United States
Nicaragua
Argentina
Chile
Eastern Caribbean
New Zealand
Denmark
Austria
Canada
Australia
Northern Ireland
The Netherlands
England&Wales

Deaths per 100,000 population

Source: Lois Fingerhut, NCHS, based on 2000-2004 data
• Costs of injury & related substance abuse
• Savings from prevention
Why Cost Social Problems?
Single Compact Metric

• Communication
• Problem size & risk assessment
• Advocacy
• Performance comparison
• Priority setting & resource allocation
• Program evaluation
You are the Governor of PA

- 12.5 M residents in PA
- 125K deaths/year

- Can I convince you to continue my $2M childhood injury prevention program?
We did a thorough evaluation. The results are highly significant statistically. Our program reduced deaths and hospital admissions due to injury by
1% !!!
Our program prevented 76 child deaths and 1820 hospital admissions last year.
• Our $2 M program saved PA taxpayers $106 M in medical payments and work losses last year. That’s more than $8 per PA resident.
PROBLEM SIZE
Annual Spending per U.S. Child, 0-19

- Injury Medical Cost: $300
- Clothing: $590
- Total Injury Cost: $1,320
- Food: $1,590
RISK ASSESSMENT: Unintentional Injury
Cost $134 B in 2000, Ages 0-14

- Fall: 42%
- Struck By/Vs: 15%
- Pedest/Cycl: 9%
- Submerg: 3%
- MV: 10%
- Other: 14%
- Overexert: 4%
- Burn: 3%
Vehicular Injury Costs/1000 Kids by Age

Occupant  Other NonOccupant  Pedalcycle-MV  NonMV Cycle
Driver Age, Crashes w/Injured Teen Passengers

- GE 25: 23%
- LT 20: 61%
- 20-24: 16%
Annual Poisoning Costs/Child

- 0-4: $750
- 5-9: $120
- 10-14: $170
- 15-19: $410
Cost of Injuries, Ages 0-4
$51 B, 2000

- Unintended: 90.5%
- Rape: 4.5%
- Assault: 5%
Cost of Injuries, Ages 5-9
$52 B, 2000

- Unintended: 71.5%
- Rape: 26%
- Assault: 2.5%
Cost of Injuries, Ages 15-19
$121 B, 2000

- Unintended: 57%
- Rape: 26%
- Assault: 10.5%
- Suicide: 6.5%
Advocacy

Underage Drinking Cost $62 B in 2009

- Violence $35.1B
- DUI Crashes $10.0B
- Risky Sex $5.2B
- Property Crime $5.1B
- Other Injury $2.1B
- Treatment $2.6B
- FAS $1.3B
- Poisoning $0.7B
How Can We Make $62 B Comprehensible?
Use a Yardstick

$62B

Underage drinking

$70B

US Depts Justice & Education
Nationally, $23.8 Billion of Booze Was Consumed by Underage Customers in 2009

$23.8B

Underage Booze

$9.8B

Starbucks
Find a Sensible Exposure Measure To Divide By

Medical and work loss due to underage drinking: $1.30
A drink: $1.20
Profits: $0.60
Gunshot Cost Per Resident

US: $490
Canada: $180
Gunshot Costs Per Gun

US: $630

Canada: $840
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>$2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>$1,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>WV</td>
<td>$2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KY</td>
<td>$1,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>$2,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>$2,274</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Costs of Underage Drinking per Youth Ages 14-20
BROAD PRIORITY SETTING
Medical Spending, Ages 0-19, 2000

- Injury, 12.9%
- Respiratory, 19.5%
- Mental Condition, 12.1%
- Other, 34.3%
- Perinatal/Congenital, 10.3%
- Other Infectious, 10.9%
# Resource Allocation

Leading Consumer products by % of nonfatal injury cost, Age <1, US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stairs or steps</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Beds (not cribs)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beds (not cribs)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sofas</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baby walkers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Stairs or steps</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Car Seats</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Baby strollers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sofas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Car seats</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Strollers, Cribs, Shopping Carts (tie)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Resource Allocation
### Leading Consumer products by % of nonfatal injury cost, US, 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age 1-4</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Age 5-9</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Monkey bars</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Floors</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sofas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trampolines</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Leading Consumer Products by % of Nonfatal Injury Cost, US, 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Age 10 – 14</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Age 15 - 19</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Baseball/softball</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stairs or steps</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Skateboards</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baseball/softball</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stairs or steps</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Skateboards</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Program Evaluation
A Poison Control Center Call

Costs

$45

Medical Care Avoided

$340
Regional Trauma Care Raises Initial Care Costs by $2,000/Admission, Saving $5,400

- Medical: $2,400
- Earnings: $600
- Quality of Life: $2,400
The Average Child Seat Saves $425 in Insurance and Tax Payments

- Auto: $255
- Health: $135
- Taxes: $35
Costs are estimated from a perspective
- Society
- Government
- Insurers
- Employers
- Incidence-based costs
  - Lifetime consequences of injuries in one year
  - Measure savings from prevention
  - Must be discounted to present value
Burden Categories

- **ECONOMIC COSTS**
  - Medical & mental health
  - Other resources/Tangible
    - Emergency services
    - Victim services
    - Legal/court/prison
    - Insur Admin
  - Property damage
  - Work loss (productivity)
    - Wage work
    - Household work

- **QUALITY OF LIFE**
Costs of Injury, ages 0-19, 2009: $405 B

- Work Loss: 26%
- Medical: 9%
- Pain & Suffering: 64%
- Other Resource: 1%
COST EFFECTIVENESS

Is your money working hard enough for you?
## 163 Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Youth &amp; Adult</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired Driver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Flame/Burn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Injury</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Sources

- US & some international published and unpublished studies from 1987-2010
  - Medline & Internet search
  - Bibliographic review
  - Contact with Federal agencies

- Excluded analyses of occupational, air, rail, & water transport safety programs
Methods

- Costs take society’s viewpoint (everyone’s costs count)
- Costs given in 2011 dollars
- Savings from demonstration programs reduced by 25% when scaled up
Methods

- Serious study flaws were corrected when possible
- Studies were subjectively graded based on the rigor of program cost and effectiveness estimates
- Studies which showed reductions in fatalities, but ignored nonfatal injuries were excluded
Definitions: Costs and Savings

- **Cost per Unit**: cost of the intervention for a single individual
- **Total Benefits per Unit**: the amount the intervention saved by preventing injuries & other problems
- **Aggregate Benefit/Unit = Total Benefits - Cost**
- **Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)**: savings from preventing injuries divided by cost of the intervention
- **Cost-effective**: the BCR > 1.0
  Return on investment in the intervention exceeds amount invested
Definitions: Costs and Savings

- **Cost per Quality Adjusted Life Year (Cost of intervention – medical & other resource savings)/ QALY:** A QALY is a health outcome measure that assigns a value of 1 to a year of perfect health & 0 to death. The QALY measure captures the work loss & quality of life savings.

- **Cost-saving:** cost/QALY < 0 which means that the cost of the intervention is less than the savings generated in medical and other resource costs.
Choosing Interventions

- We recommend interventions with a BCR < 2 or cost/QALY > $100,000 should rarely be implemented.
- Some interventions with low BCRs may address unique component of injury problem.
- Laws generally would have lower costs & higher BCRs from a government perspective.
## Notable Newly Added Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>BCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-Bed Domestic Violence Shelter</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed Camera</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Light Camera</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprinklers in New Ranch House</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprinklers in New Colonial or Town House</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress Flammability Standard</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby Walker Redesign - Less Falls Down Stairs</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact-Absorbing Playground Surfacing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coming Soon

- More detail on graduated licensing?
- Tornado shelters
- DWI courts
- Triple P child abuse prevention
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON-OFFENDER VIOLENCE PREVENTION</th>
<th>Cost/child</th>
<th>BCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nurse-family partnership home visitation to 1st born</td>
<td>$7,100</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent-teacher training</td>
<td>$4,700</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big brothers-big sisters mentoring</td>
<td>$4,800</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head start + 12 home visits</td>
<td>$20,500</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Violence often is part of a problem complex

Cost of Violence

- Drugs Only: 14%
- ETOH & Drugs: 5%
- ETOH Only: 28%
- None: 53%
Cost of Youth Crime

- None: 32%
- ETOH Only: 17%
- ETOH+Drug: 43%
- Drug Only: 8%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUVENILE VIOLENCE MEASURES</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>BCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment foster care</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisystemic therapy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional family therapy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggression replacement training</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent diversion</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive probation supervision</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot Camp</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scared Straight</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A $13 Bike Helmet for Kids 0-4
Saves $610 (BCR 43)

Medical cost: $60
Work loss: $220
Quality of life: $330
A $13 Bike Helmet for Kids 3-14 Saves Insurers $82

- Auto: $22
- Health: $60
A $20 Bike Helmet for Ages 15 & Above
Saves $300 (BCR 15)

- Medical cost: $40
- Work loss: $90
- Quality of life: $170
A $55 Child Seat Saves $2,300 (BCR 42)

Medical cost: $165
Other resources: $155
Work loss: $400
Quality of life: $1,580
Misuse Reduction (latch system + installation checks) Costs $6/Seat & Saves $600 (BCR 94)
A Booster Seat with Back Costs $35 and Saves $2,600 (BCR = 72)
Equipping A Home with Smoke Alarms + Maintenance Costs $45 & Saves $850 (BCR 18)
American Academy of Pediatrics TIPP Sheet
Counseling for Ages 0-4 Costs $12/Visit & Saves $100/Visit (BCR 8.5)

$8
Medical

$20
Other Tangible

$72
Quality of Life
Harlem Hospital Safe Communities Program Costs
$75/Child/Year & Saves $4,000 (BCR 51)

Medical: $230
Other Resource: $380
Work: $460
Quality of Life: $2,920
DONT'T DRINK AND DRIVE
Program Selection

- No one intervention will reduce most problems more than 10%-15%
- Need a package of complementary interventions
DWI Deaths

- Hardcore: 10%
- Underage 21: 18%
- M/C: 7%
- Other: 65%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>ALL DRIVERS</th>
<th>% Redux DWI Deaths</th>
<th>BCR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforce SIP Laws</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin License Revoc</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.08 Max Driver BAC</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensive Breath Tests</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Training</td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-Tolerance LT 21</td>
<td></td>
<td>4% (20%)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grad License/Curfew</td>
<td></td>
<td>2% (5%)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 MLDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>4% (19%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>RECIDIVISTS</td>
<td>% Redux DWI Deaths</td>
<td>BCR/ROI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignition Interlock</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impoundment</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensively Supervised Treatment</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Arrest</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROADER IMPACT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Seat Law</td>
<td>LT 1%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/C Helmet Law</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Belt Law</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROADER MEASURES</td>
<td>% Redux DWI Deaths</td>
<td>BCR/ROI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Trauma System</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief ETOH Intervention</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% Tax on ETOH</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% Tax on ETOH</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>
NEED CASH FOR ALCOHOL RESEARCH
Prevention Typology

Universal/Environmental

Selective/Educational

Indicated/Behavioral
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>Cost/Kid</th>
<th>MJ redux</th>
<th>Alc redux</th>
<th>BCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Stars</td>
<td>$170</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepin’ It Real</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Skills Training</td>
<td>$280</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Northland</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Star Midwest</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prev Pgm T</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Alert</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9</td>
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### BCRs for Youth Development Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>Cost/Kid</th>
<th>MJ redux</th>
<th>Alc redux</th>
<th>BCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Matters T</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Strengthening T</td>
<td>$1100</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Competence Promo</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Transitions T</td>
<td>$1500</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Development Pjt</td>
<td>$290</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiding Good Choices (Prep f/Drug-FreeYrs) V</td>
<td>$880</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Program Selection Criteria

- Return on investment
- Aggregate benefits
- Affordability
- Local priorities & problems
- Appropriateness for the target population
- Political feasibility
- Government savings
- Immediacy of the impacts (weeks versus years)
- Intervention overlap
- Unevaluated spillover effects
Retail Alcohol Monopolies (State Stores) Reduce Underage Drinking

32.3%

Wine & Spirits

9.9%

Spirits Only
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BCRs for Environmental Interventions (costs &amp; benefits computed comparably)</th>
<th>BCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retain State Retail Sales Monopolies</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% Alcohol Tax</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% Alcohol Tax</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Outlet Density by 10%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict Alcohol Sales Hours/Days</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Alcohol Advertising Ban</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Minimum Drinking Age</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforce Serving Intoxicated Patrons Law</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory Server Training</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43 human exposure calls from rural areas prevent one hospital admission (Medical ROI 5.9)
If target intervention to Medicaid recipients

- 25%-50% of medical care savings go to the state
BCR for State to break even on its investment

PropCrimCrash Alc Tobacco Drugs Violenc
- Laws that interfere with personal freedom would have much higher BCRs if looked at governmental perspective only

- The job of the State is to protect and enhance the welfare of its citizens

- Like medical care, preventive health & safety efforts are designed to save lives & increase quality of life

- Savings to citizens & employers count
Who pays the annual $500B crash bill?

- Families: 77%
- Employers: 17%
- Government: 6%
Fringe Benefit Payments

MV at Work
18%

MV Nonwork
82%
Crash Injuries/1000 Working Adults/Year (Including Dependents)

Main Reason =
Exposure: Most Miles Are Driven Outside Work

While Working: 3

Not at Work: 38
21 Minimum Drinking Age
21 Minimum Drinking Age

- Reduces % of youth who drink & binge
- Raises age of initiation which lowers the risk of alcoholism in adulthood
- Reduces youth DWI deaths by 19%
- Reduces alcohol-involved youth suicides by 27%
• Confuses college presidents
If Sell Off Retail Spirits Monopolies in VA or WA

- Spirits consumption rises 21%
- Total consumption rises 6-7%
- State loses $200-300M/year in revenue net of taxes on added sales
- The real price is a crime wave
- State pays $50 million/year for added harm; 225 residents die/year
- Industry’s slides are bogus; label 6 states w/o retail monopolies as control states
Online Resources

- Underage drinking by state – www.udetc.org/factsheets
- Hospitalized injury by cause & age group in 38 states, 2007; impaired driving in 50 + DC – www.hsc.wvu.edu/icrc/AHRQFORM.asp
- Crime costs by state, total or alcohol & drug involved : e-mail taylor@pire.org (also use that address for problems or free technical assistance. Dexter Taylor, PhD, 301-755-2796)
- WISQARS cost module – injury deaths by state & cause
References: Injury Costs & Prevention Savings


SUMMARY

- Injury is the leading child health risk
- Prevention yields large savings for taxpayers
- Often unrealistic to expect State gov’t savings unless we target to Medicaid population
- Laws & enforcement often save the State $
- People do not understand big numbers
- Select costs to suit the audience
- You cannot spend some savings
- Put a face with the $
Questions?

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George Bahouth: gbahouth@pire.org

www.ChildrensSafetyNetwork.org

Thank you for attending today’s session!