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Healthcare utilization and costs following non-fatal powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries for children and youth

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Abstract
Little is known about the healthcare and economic burdens of non-fatal firearm injuries for children/youth beyond the initial admission. This study sought to estimate healthcare utilization and total direct healthcare costs of non-fatal powdered and non-powdered (air gun) firearm injuries 1-year post-injury. Using administrative data from 2003 to 2018 on all children/youth 0–24 years old in Ontario, Canada, a matched 1:2 cohort study was conducted to compare children/youth who experienced powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries with those who did not. Mean and median number of healthcare encounters and costs, and respective 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and interquartile ranges (IQRs), were estimated for both weapon type groups and controls and by intent. Children/youth who experienced a powdered and non-powdered firearm injury had a higher number of healthcare encounters and costs per year than those who did not. Mean 1-year costs for those with powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries were $8825 ($8007–$9643) and $2349 ($2118–$2578), respectively, versus $812 ($567–$1058) and $753 ($594–$911), respectively, for those without. Mean 1-year costs were highest for handgun injuries ($12,875 [95% CI $9941–$15,808]), and for intentional assault-related ($13,498 [$11,843–$15,153]; $3287 [$2213–$4362]), and intentional self-injuries ($14,773 [$6893–$22,652]; $6005 [$2193–$9817]) for both powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries, respectively.

Conclusion: Firearm injuries have substantial healthcare and economic burdens beyond the initial injury-related admission; this should be accounted for when examining the overall impact of firearm injuries.

What is Known:
• Child/youth firearm injuries have significant health and economic burdens.
• However, existing work has mainly examined healthcare utilization and costs of initial admissions and/or have been limited to single-center studies and no studies have provide cost estimates by weapon type and intent.

What is New:
• Children/youth who suffered powdered firearm injuries had higher mean healthcare utilization and costs than those with non-powdered firearm injuries as well as comparable healthy children/youth.
• Mean 1-year costs were highest for handgun injuries ($12,875), and for intentional assault-related ($13,498; $3287), and intentional self-injuries ($14,773; $6005) for powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries, respectively.

Keywords  Firearm · Injury · Costs · Pediatrics · Youth · Guns · Violence · Suicide · Trauma

Abbreviations
CI  Confidence interval
ED  Emergency department

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Introduction
Firearm injuries remain a major public health concern in high-income countries, such as Canada and the United States (US). On average, one child or youth is injured by a firearm each day in Ontario, while Canada-wide estimates are almost triple that rate [1]. Furthermore, intentional and unintentional injuries, including firearm injuries, are among the top causes of death for young people in Canada [2], while
in the US unintentional injuries have been reported as the top cause of death among children and youth [3]. Despite this, most children and youth survive their injury, with many experiencing lasting repercussions post-injury and disability, requiring additional inpatient and outpatient care [4]. Firearm injuries are also associated with large economic burdens. In the US, firearm injuries resulted in $17 billion (2010 USD) in annual healthcare costs across all ages [5]. Average annual costs for the initial admission alone have been reported to be around $622–$735 million (2013 USD) [6, 7]. However, little is known about the healthcare and economic burdens of non-fatal powdered and non-powdered (air gun) firearm injuries for children and youth beyond the initial admission, which are likely to occur at least 1-year post-injury, or at a population-based level, as many studies have been limited to single-center studies [8–10]. Moreover, no work has estimated costs by weapon type and intent. Finally, there has been a paucity of healthcare utilization and cost data from health systems with universal publicly funded health insurance. Cost-of-illness studies provide useful information for decision-makers as they translate the adverse effects of diseases into dollars and help quantify the size of the problem.

Given these gaps, we sought to estimate the healthcare utilization and costs of non-fatal powdered and non-powdered (air gun) firearm injuries 1-year post-injury among a population-based sample of children and youth in Ontario, Canada, overall and by weapon type and intent.

Materials and methods

Setting and study design

We conducted a matched cohort study to estimate firearm injury-related healthcare and economic burdens (i.e., utilization and costs) 1-year post-injury among children and youth using administrative data available at ICES, an independent, non-profit research institute located in Toronto, Ontario. The use of these data was authorized under Sect. 45 of Ontario’s Personal Health Information Protection Act, which does not require review by a Research Ethics Board. This observational study was done in accordance with STROBE health data guidelines.

Data sources

We used administrative healthcare data and population-based databases from Ontario, Canada’s most populous province. Data on institution-based care are captured in the Discharge Abstract Database (medical inpatient hospitalizations, psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations for individuals under the age of 16, and psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations for adults in non-psychiatric designated beds), the Ontario Mental Health Reporting System (all psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations for individuals over the age of 15 in psychiatric designated beds), the Continuing Care Reporting System (continuing and long-term care), and the National Rehabilitation Reporting System (rehabilitation); data on ambulatory care (e.g., emergency department (ED) visits) are recorded in the National Ambulatory Care Reporting System. The Ontario Health Insurance Plan claims database captures data on physician visits and laboratory and diagnostic tests. The Ontario Drug Benefit Program database includes information on outpatient prescription drugs dispensed to individuals covered under the public provincial drug plan (in our analysis, individuals under the age of 65 years living in a long-term care home, a home for special care or a Community Home for Opportunity, receiving professional home and community care services, enrolled in the Trillium Drug Program, or on social assistance). The Home Care Database records visits provided by home care professionals. These databases have been validated and described in the literature [11], and used for costing analyses [12]. See online Supplementary Table A1 for more information.

The Registered Persons Database, a population-based registry maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Health, was used to obtain data on individuals who contacted the healthcare system, such as their date of birth and sex, eligibility for universal healthcare and status changes, and individuals’ postal code of residence, which was used to obtain data on neighborhood-level income quintile and rurality of residence. Data on migrant status were obtained from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada’s Permanent Resident Database. All datasets were linked using unique encoded identifiers and analyzed at ICES.

Study population

We included all children and youth 0 to 24 years old with a valid health card number who were discharged alive from the ED or hospital for a non-fatal firearm injury, from April 1, 2003, to March 31, 2018, using International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) codes for external causes of injury (see online Supplementary Table A2) [13]. Individuals with missing data on census metropolitan area and neighborhood-level income (<0.3% of the initial sample) were excluded (see Appendix Fig. 1 for inclusion/exclusion flowchart). Children and youth were then divided into two groups—powdered and non-powdered (air gun)—depending on the type of firearm, using validated ICD-10-CA codes (see codes in online Supplementary Table A3) [14]. The hospital admission date was defined as the index date; individuals were followed until the earliest of one year after the index date, their 25th birthday,
date of death (where applicable), or March 31, 2019 (end of observation period).

**Analysis**

To obtain a true estimate of healthcare and economic burdens due to a firearm injury, over and above typical healthcare utilization and costs (i.e., the net cost of a firearm injury), as done elsewhere for other conditions [15, 16], children and youth who experienced firearm injuries were hard matched 1:2 (without replacement) to healthy children and youth on sex (male, female), age (+/- 90 days from birth date), neighborhood income quintile, and geography (census metropolitan area) on the date of firearm-related admission. Healthy children and youth (i.e., those without complex, chronic conditions) were randomly selected (using SAS® function RANUNI) from the Registered Persons Database using the same inclusion/exclusion criteria applied to the study population. Consequently, all children with complex chronic conditions, before and on index date, were excluded from all groups, where complex chronic conditions were defined as “any medical condition that can be reasonably expected to last at least 12 months, unless death intervenes, and involves either several different organ systems or 1 organ system severely enough to require specialty pediatric care and probably some period of hospitalization in a tertiary care centre,” [17] using ICD-9/ICD-10 codes defined elsewhere [18, 19].

We produced the following socio-demographic characteristics for each group (powdered and non-powdered) and respective controls: sex, age at index date, migrant status (non-migrant, immigrant, refugee), neighborhood-level income expressed in quintiles (1, low; 2, medium low; 3, medium; 4, medium high; 5, high), and Rurality Index of Ontario (0–9, large urban; 10–39, small urban; + 40, rural/remote) [20]. Additionally, among those who experienced firearm injuries, we further examined weapon type—handgun, rifle, and undetermined/ unspecified for powdered firearms—and intent of injury for both powdered and non-powdered firearms—unintentional, intentional assault, intentional self-injury, legal intervention, and undetermined—using validated ICD-10-CA codes (see codes in online Supplementary Table A3) [14]. Differences between groups were examined using standardized mean differences (SMDs), where SMDs > 0.10 are considered large [21].

**Healthcare utilization**

We estimated the mean and median number (and respective 95% confidence intervals (CIs), standard deviation (SD), and interquartile range (IQR)) of medical inpatient hospitalizations, psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations, ED visits, outpatient physician visits, and home care visits in the 1-year post-injury (including firearm injury admission) for powdered and non-powdered groups and their respective healthy controls. We also estimated the mean and median length of stay (and respective 95% CIs, SDs, and IQRs) for inpatient and psychiatric hospitalizations, which occurred in the 1-year post-injury.

**Healthcare costs**

Healthcare costs were estimated from the third-party public payer perspective (i.e., the Ontario Ministries of Health and Long-term Care) using a cost algorithm available at ICES [12], which employs a bottom-up/micro-costing approach to cost services at the individual patient level. This approach identifies individual episodes of care or utilization in the healthcare system and attaches unit costs (or, where lacking, amounts/prices paid) to each one. Given Ontario’s public healthcare insurance system, providers in a private marketplace rarely set prices; therefore, amounts paid by the Ministries of Health and Long-term Care were used. In cases where individual unit costs were unavailable (e.g., for institutional care settings, such as long-term care homes), a top-down approach, which allocates corporate aggregate costs to individual visits or episodes of care, was employed. Further details on the costing methodology can be found elsewhere [12]. The costs captured by the algorithm account for >90% of all government paid health services [22]. Costs were aggregated into medical inpatient hospitalizations, psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations, ED visits, outpatient physician visits, home care visits, and other care (i.e., other institution-based care, other ambulatory care, and outpatient prescription drugs). We estimated total direct mean and median healthcare costs 1-year post-injury (including firearm injury admission) for each weapon type group and controls, overall and by health service, and the mean between-group difference, and respective 95% CIs, SDs and IQRs. We also estimated mean and between-group costs, overall and by health service, and respective 95% CIs, by intent. All costs were expressed in 2017 Canadian dollars (1 CAD = 0.69 EUR on February 18, 2022) [23].

We estimated the between-group utilization and cost differences using generalized estimating equations, where the outcome was utilization or cost and the predictor was firearm injury (yes/no), to account for the clustering effect within matched individual sets [24].

**Results**

Nearly all (4188/4189) children and youth who experienced a firearm injury had 2 controls. Children and youth who experienced a firearm injury were mainly comprised of males
(90%); however, those with powdered firearm injuries were slightly older and more concentrated in low-income neighborhoods than those with non-powdered firearm injuries (mean age 19 versus 17, and 41% versus 26%, respectively) (Table 1). Although most individuals lived in large urban areas, those with powdered firearms were over-represented in more urban areas (78% versus 48%). Children and youth who experienced firearm injuries and those who did not were well matched on all socio-demographic and geographic characteristics (SMD < 0.10) except migrant status; moreover, those with powdered firearm injuries were more likely to be immigrants or refugees compared to those with non-powdered firearm injuries (12% and 7% versus 4% and 1%, respectively). Among those who experienced powdered firearm injuries, most were due to undetermined/unspecified firearms (75%); the most common intent was unintentional (58%), followed by intentional assault (34%). For those who experienced non-powdered firearm injuries, the most common intent was unintentional (79%).

Children and youth who experienced powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries had a higher mean number of healthcare encounters in the year post-injury than those who did not, especially for outpatient physician services—5.6 (5.3–5.9) and 3.9 (3.7–4.0) versus 2.3 (2.2–2.4) and 1.9 (1.8–2.0), respectively (Table 2).

Total direct mean and median 1-year post-injury healthcare costs for children and youth who experienced powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries were $8825 ($8007–$9643) and $2861 ($886–$9347), and $2349 ($2118–$2580) and $984 ($490–$2249), respectively; the corresponding estimates for comparable healthy children and youth were $812 ($567–$1058) and $123 ($16–$380), and $2349 ($2118–$2580) and $984 ($490–$2249), respectively (Table 3). The between-group mean cost difference was $8013 ($2349 [95% CI $2118–$2580]). Medical inpatient hospitalizations (39–42%) and outpatient physician visits (26%) made up most costs for powdered firearm injuries of all intents, except those for legal intervention and intentional self-inflicted firearm injuries, where most costs were due to psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations (56% and 58%, respectively). For non-powdered firearm injuries, outpatient physician visits (28–33%), psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations (20–44%), and emergency department visits (10–21%) made up most costs for all intents.

Discussion

Using a population-based sample of children and youth, we found that healthcare utilization was higher for all health services among those who experienced non-fatal powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries in the 1-year post-injury compared to healthy children and youth. Total mean and median costs for powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries were $8,824.5 and $2,349, while for healthy controls, these were $812 and $753, respectively, thus providing mean powdered and non-powdered firearm-related cost estimates of $1278 and $1596, respectively. One-year healthcare costs were highest for powdered firearm injuries, namely handguns, and intentional assault and self-injuries for both powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries. Non-fatal firearm injuries contribute to high utilization and costs beyond the initial injury; this should be accounted for when examining the broader impact of these injuries as many survivors require lasting medical care.

Our findings align with other research. One study, which compared youth who experienced firearm injuries and those who experienced motor vehicle accidents, found that the former were more likely to be admitted to an intensive care unit (adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 6.7, 95% CI 5.9–7.7) and have longer lengths of stays (aOR 2.2, 95% CI 1.9–2.6) than the latter [25]. Moreover, children with firearm injuries had more return visits, and subsequent inpatient admission within 3 days (aOR 3.4, 95% CI 2.1–5.5) and 1 year (aOR 2.5, 95% CI 2.1–2.9) post-injury. Similar results were found elsewhere, where patients surviving firearm injuries had a substantially higher risk of subsequent hospitalizations than pedestrian or occupant motor vehicle accident injuries [26].

Regarding the economic burden, most literature has generally estimated costs of initial admissions or readmissions. Using 2010–2014 data from the Nationwide
Readmissions Database, one study estimated a median cost of $12,619 for the initial injury-related hospitalization, while the median cost of the first readmission within 30 days and 1 year post-discharge was $7804 and $8451, respectively [8]. Another study using the Nationwide Emergency Department Sample 2006–2014 found that median ED visit and inpatient charges (2018 USD) were $2445 (IQR: $1318–$5191) and $44,966 (IQR: $21,156–$91,771), respectively [9]. Other work, examining the burden of musculoskeletal firearm injuries in children with and without concomitant intra-cavitary injuries, found a median cost of initial hospitalization and additional encounters and outpatient follow-up of $16,356 (IQR: $8246–$30,972) per patient, though data were from

| Variable                                      | Powdered firearms* | Non-powdered (air gun) firearms |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                               | Cases    | Controls | SMD     | Cases    | Controls | SMD     |
| Overall                                       | N=2001   | N=4002   |         | N=2188   | N=4375   |         |
| Sex                                           |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| Female                                        | 207(10.3%) | 414(10.3%) | 0.000   | 228(10.4%) | 456(10.4%) | 0.000   |
| Male                                          | 1794(89.7%) | 3588(89.7%) | 0.000   | 1960(89.6%) | 3919(89.6%) | 0.000   |
| Age, years                                    |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| 0–12                                          | 124(6.2%) | 255(6.4%) | 0.007   | 378(17.3%) | 760(17.4%) | 0.002   |
| 13–17                                         | 450(22.5%) | 902(22.5%) | 0.001   | 841(38.4%) | 1683(38.5%) | 0.000   |
| 18–24                                         | 1427(71.3%) | 2845(71.1%) | 0.005   | 969(44.3%) | 1932(44.2%) | 0.002   |
| Mean ± SD                                     | 18.95±3.87 | 18.94±3.88 | 0.003   | 16.53±4.30 | 16.52±4.30 | 0.001   |
| Median (IQR)                                  | 19 (17–22) | 19 (17–22) | 0.003   | 17 (14–20) | 17 (14–20) | 0.001   |
| Neighborhood income quintile                  |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| 1, low                                        | 813(40.6%) | 1626(40.6%) | 0.000   | 568(26.0%) | 1136(26.0%) | 0.000   |
| 2, medium low                                 | 433(21.6%) | 866(21.6%) | 0.000   | 462(21.1%) | 924(21.1%) | 0.000   |
| 3, medium                                     | 354(17.7%) | 708(17.7%) | 0.000   | 409(18.7%) | 817(18.7%) | 0.000   |
| 4, medium high                                | 243(12.1%) | 482(12.1%) | 0.000   | 440(20.1%) | 880(20.1%) | 0.000   |
| 5, high                                       | 158(7.9%) | 316(7.9%) | 0.000   | 309(14.1%) | 618(14.1%) | 0.000   |
| Migrant status                                |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| Non-migrant                                   | 1630(81.5%) | 3164(79.1%) | 0.060   | 2075(94.8%) | 4006(91.6%) | 0.130   |
| Immigrant                                     | 239(11.9%) | 675(16.9%) | 0.141   | 82(3.7%) | 271(6.2%) | 0.113   |
| Refugee                                       | 132(6.6%) | 163(4.1%) | 0.112   | 31(1.4%) | 98(2.2%) | 0.061   |
| Rurality Index of Ontario                     |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| 0–9, large urban                              | 1564(78.2%) | 3101(77.5%) | 0.016   | 1043(47.7%) | 2233(51.0%) | 0.067   |
| 10–39, small urban                            | 277(13.8%) | 604(15.1%) | 0.036   | 752(34.4%) | 1329(30.4%) | 0.086   |
| 40+, rural/remote                             | 122(6.1%) | 249(6.2%) | 0.005   | 312(14.3%) | 678(15.5%) | 0.035   |
| Missing                                       | 38(1.9%) | 48(1.2%) | 0.057   | 81(3.7%) | 135(3.1%) | 0.034   |
| Weapon type                                   |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| Handguns                                      | 263(13.1%) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rifles                                        | 216(10.8%) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Undetermined or unspecified                   | 1496(74.8%) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-powdered (air gun) firearms               | – | – | – | 2188(100.0%) | – | – |
| Intent                                        |          |          |         |          |          |         |
| Unintentional                                 | 1166(58.3%) | – | – | 1732(79.2%) | – | – |
| Intentional assault                           | 689(34.4%) | – | – | 219(10.0%) | – | – |
| Intentional self-injury                       | 20(1.0%) | – | – | 28(1.3%) | – | – |
| Legal intervention                            | 26(1.3%) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Undetermined                                  | 100(5.0%) | – | – | 209(9.6%) | – | – |

SMD standardized mean difference, SD standard deviation, IQR interquartile range

*Powdered firearms include handguns, rifles, and undetermined or unspecified firearms; between-group SMDs for each age group were close to 0 and thus rounded down
### Table 2  Healthcare utilization in the 365 days post-injury (including index injury date) of children and youth who experienced a powdered and non-powdered firearm injury (cases), respective group-matched healthy children and youth (controls) and mean between-group difference

| Powdered firearms* | Health service | Cases | Controls | SMD | Between-group difference |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-----|--------------------------|
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | N = 2001 | N = 4002 |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 0.5 (0.4–0.5) ± 0.6 | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) ± 0.1 | 0.97 | 0.4 (0.4–0.5) |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0–1) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |
| Length of stay | 6.4 (5.7–7.1) ± 9.6 | 6.7 (3.9–9.5) ± 8.4 | 0.03 | −0.3 (−3.2–2.6) |
| Median (IQR) | 4 (2–7) | 3 (2–6) |       |     |                          |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) ± 0.2 | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) ± 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |
| Length of stay | 40.0 (−0.8–80.7) ± 141.1 | 47.7 (−4.8–100.1) ± 151.1 | 0.05 | −7.7 (−74.2–58.7) |
| Median (IQR) | 9 (4–27) | 7 (3–14) |       |     |                          |
| Emergency department visits |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 1.5 (1.4–1.6) ± 1.7 | 0.3 (0.3–0.4) ± 0.9 | 0.88 | 1.2 (1.1–1.3) |
| Median (IQR) | 1 (1–2) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |
| Outpatient physician visits |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 5.6 (5.3–5.9) ± 6.2 | 2.3 (2.2–2.4) ± 3.8 | 0.64 | 3.3 (3.0–3.6) |
| Median (IQR) | 4 (2–7) | 1 (0–3) |       |     |                          |
| Home care visits |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 1.9 (1.5–2.3) ± 9.9 | 0.1 (0.1–0.1) ± 1.6 | 0.26 | 1.8 (1.4–2.3) |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |
| Non-powdered (air gun) firearms |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Health service | Cases | Controls | SMD | Between-group difference |
|----------------|-------|----------|-----|--------------------------|
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | N = 2188 | N = 4375 |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 0.1 (0.1–0.1) ± 0.3 | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) ± 0.2 | 0.24 | 0.1 (0.0–0.1) |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |
| Length of stay | 3.2 (2.8–3.6) ± 2.6 | 4.5 (3.2–5.7) ± 5.3 | 0.31 | −1.2 (−2.6–0.1) |
| Median (IQR) | 2 (2–4) | 3 (2–5) |       |     |                          |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) ± 0.2 | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) ± 0.1 | 0.09 | 0.0 (0.0–0.0) |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |
| Length of stay | 21.9 (12.5–31.4) ± 31.3 | 33.9 (3.3–64.5) ± 88.3 | 0.18 | −11.9 (−43.9–20.0) |
| Median (IQR) | 9 (4–24) | 5 (4–25) |       |     |                          |
| Emergency department visits |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 2.0 (1.9–2.0) ± 1.8 | 0.4 (0.4–0.5) ± 1.0 | 1.04 | 1.5 (1.4–1.6) |
| Median (IQR) | 1 (1–2) | 0 (0–1) |       |     |                          |
| Outpatient physician visits |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 3.9 (3.7–4.1) ± 4.8 | 1.9 (1.8–2.0) ± 3.1 | 0.48 | 2 (1.7–2.2) |
| Median (IQR) | 3 (1–5) | 1 (0–3) |       |     |                          |
| Home care visits |       |       |       |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD | 0.3 (0.1–0.4) ± 4.3 | 0.1 (0.1–0.2) ± 2.5 | 0.04 | 0.1 (−0.1–0.3) |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) |       |     |                          |

*SMD* standardized mean difference, *CI* confidence interval, *SD* standard deviation, *IQR* interquartile range

*Powdered firearms include handguns, rifles, and undetermined or unspecified firearms*
Table 3 Total healthcare costs (in 2017 CAD) in the 365 days post-injury (including index injury date) of children and youth who experienced a powdered and non-powdered firearm injury (cases), respective group-matched healthy children and youth (controls) and mean between-group difference

| Powdered firearms* | Health service | Cases | Controls | SMD | Between-group difference |
|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-----|--------------------------|
|                    |                | N=2001 | N=4002   |     |                          |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD  | 3619 (3157–4082) ± 10,554 | 59 (32–86) ± 871 | 0.48 | 3560 (3097–4024) |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–4049)     | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations |   |          |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 424 (184–665) ± 5485 | 288 (58–517) ± 7418 | 0.02 | 137 (–196–4670) |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Emergency department visits |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 694 (661–727) ± 758 | 76 (69–84) ± 242 | 1.1  | 618 (584–652)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 423 (168–966)  | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Same-day surgery   |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 111 (92–131) ± 445 | 21 (15–27) ± 192 | 0.26 | 90 (70–111)   |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Outpatient physician visits |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 2263 (2108–2419) ± 3545 | 240 (220–259) ± 645 | 0.79 | 2024 (1868–2180) |
| Median (IQR)       | 954 (355–2669) | 75 (0–227)     |       |                          |
| Home care visits   |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 321 (267–374) ± 1225 | 15 (9–22) ± 210 | 0.35 | 305 (251–360)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Other care         |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 1392 (1119–1664) ± 6214 | 114 (95–132) ± 603 | 0.29 | 1278 (1005–1551) |
| Median (IQR)       | 94 (0–865)    | 8 (0–75)      |       |                          |
| Total cost         |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 8825 (8007–9643) ± 18,684 | 812 (567–1058) ± 7941 | 0.56 | 8013 (7157–8868) |
| Median (IQR)       | 2861 (886–9347) | 123 (16–380)  |       |                          |
| Non-powdered (air gun) firearms |             |        |          |     |                          |
| Health service     |                | N=2188 | N=4375   |     |                          |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean, 95% CI ± SD  | 280 (213–347) ± 1590 | 125 (58–192) ± 2265 | 0.08 | 155 (61–250)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations |   |          |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 281 (145–417) ± 3240 | 127 (10–245) ± 3971 | 0.04 | 15 (–26–333)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Emergency department visits |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 467 (444–490) ± 548 | 94 (85–102) ± 275 | 0.86 | 374 (350–398)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 290 (161–562)  | 0 (0–108)     |       |                          |
| Same-day surgery   |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 159 (135–183) ± 566 | 33 (25–40) ± 252 | 0.29 | 126 (101–151)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
| Outpatient physician visits |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 744 (691–798) ± 1270 | 229 (209–248) ± 668 | 0.51 | 516 (460–572)  |
| Median (IQR)       | 401 (201–781)  | 69 (0–218)    |       |                          |
| Home care visits   |               |        |          |     |                          |
| Mean ± SD          | 40 (19–62) ± 510 | 19 (12–25) ± 233 | 0.05 | 22 (–1–44)    |
| Median (IQR)       | 0 (0–0)        | 0 (0–0)        |       |                          |
a single center [10]. Our cost estimates are substantially lower than those reported elsewhere, likely because most studies are from the US, where gun violence is more prevalent and healthcare is more costly. Few studies have studied firearm-related injury costs over longer periods of time (e.g., 1 year) [4], estimated other costs beyond those related to the initial admission (e.g., outpatient physician and home care visits costs), or examined non-powdered firearm injuries, which have substantial health and healthcare system impacts (albeit to a lesser extent than powdered firearm injuries).

We found that 1-year costs were highest for firearm injuries due to handguns, followed by rifles, and lowest for non-powdered firearms. The costs of handgun and rifle injuries were mainly due to medical inpatient hospitalizations and outpatient physician visits; for non-powdered firearm injuries, these were mainly due to outpatient physician and ED visits. The cost difference is likely due to treatment differences—handgun- and rifle-related injuries typically require specialized care (e.g., surgery) and longer hospitalizations [10]. Nonetheless, despite a lower mean cost, the total economic burden of non-powdered firearms was substantially higher than that for handguns and rifles ($5,189,148 versus $3,430,467 and $1,908,906, respectively). Moreover, these costs are largely preventable. Costs were also greater for assault-related injuries and those due to suicidal intent, where costs were mostly due to medical and psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations, respectively.

Firearm-related injuries are among the top causes of death and disability for children. Furthermore, child and youth firearm injuries can have significant healthcare and economic burdens with potential long-term effects such as lifelong physical impairments and reduced quality of life. Unintentional injuries, and related costs, could likely be prevented with the implementation of safety training, safe firearm storage practices, and appropriate supervision. Additionally, strong and effective legalization around firearms control and awareness campaigns around their use, and policies that address mental health and self-harm among children and youth should be considered. This is particularly relevant for non-powdered firearms; given the substantial healthcare and economic burden of these firearms (compared to healthy children), consideration should be given to regulating their use.

**Strengths and limitations**

We undertook a population-based study examining all children and youth in Ontario and were able to estimate the economic burden due to powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries in the year post-injury, which included most direct costs covered under the public healthcare system and, for the first time, provided cost estimates by weapon type and intent. Nonetheless, there were many cases of unknown weapon type. We were not able to account for costs of specialized community-based drug and alcohol services. Moreover, although a small proportion (6%), not all children/youth had a full year of cost data, which may have biased our cost estimates. We were not able to examine the data by race/ethnicity; however, prior research has shown that immigrants in Ontario, particularly those from Africa and Central American countries, are disproportionately assaulted by firearms compared to non-immigrants [1]. We did not estimate firearm-related costs incurred in other sectors (e.g., education sector). We also did not examine other direct costs (e.g., out-of-pocket costs) or indirect costs, i.e., productivity losses due to caregiver absenteeism associated with a child’s hospitalization or productivity losses for older youth employed at time of injury. Finally, we only estimated 1-year post-injury costs; future work should seek to estimate costs for longer periods to understand the long-term impact of firearm injuries.

### Table 3 (continued)

| Health service | Cases $N=2001$ | Controls $N=4002$ | SMD | Between-group difference |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| **Other care** | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  |
|               | 378 (341–414) ± 876 | 127 (106–149) ± 724 | 0.31 | 250 (209–292) |
|               | 82 (0–416) | 15 (0–91) |       |                      |
| **Total cost** | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  | **Mean ± SD**  | **Median (IQR)**  |
|               | 2349 (2118–2580) ± 5507 | 753 (594–911) ± 5360 | 0.29 | 1596 (1322–1871) |
|               | 984 (490–2249) | 140 (41–424) |       |                      |

*SMD* standardized mean difference, *CI* confidence interval, *SD* standard deviation, *IQR* interquartile range

*Powdered firearms include handguns, rifles, and undetermined or unspecified firearms
Table 4  Total healthcare costs (in 2017 CAD) in the 365 days post-injury (including index injury date) of children and youth who experienced a firearm injury (cases), matched healthy children and youth (controls) and mean between-group difference, and respective 95% confidence intervals, by weapon type

| Weapon Type                      | Cases, mean estimate, 95% CI | Controls, mean estimate, 95% CI | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Powdered firearms**            |                             |                                 |                                               |
| Handguns                         |                             |                                 |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 5193 (3965–6421)            | 88 (0–189)                      | 5105 (3871–6338)                              |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 175 (0–415)                | 553 (0–1316)                    | −379 (−1179–422)                             |
| Emergency department visits      | 849 (749–949)               | 77 (57–96)                      | 772 (668–877)                                 |
| Same-day surgery                 | 84 (39–130)                 | 16 (0–32)                       | 68 (20–117)                                  |
| Outpatient physician visits      | 3122 (2647–3597)            | 258 (205–312)                   | −379 (−1179–422)                             |
| Home care visits                 | 335 (194–476)               | 15 (0–30)                       | 320 (178–462)                                |
| Other care                       | 3117 (1662–4572)            | 158 (60–257)                    | 2959 (1500–4418)                             |
| Total cost                       | 12,875 (9941–15,808)        | 1165 (372–1959)                 | 11,709 (8661–14,758)                         |
| **Rifles**                       |                             |                                 |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 3696 (1355–6038)           | 34 (0–73)                       | 3662 (1321–6004)                             |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 775 (188–1361)             | 627 (0–1798)                    | 148 (−1169–1464)                             |
| Emergency department visits      | 686 (578–794)               | 86 (64–108)                     | 600 (494–707)                                |
| Same-day surgery                 | 158 (91–224)                | 21 (5–38)                       | 136 (67–205)                                 |
| Outpatient physician visits      | 2150 (1638–2661)            | 202 (160–244)                   | 1948 (14,367–2459)                           |
| Home care visits                 | 403 (244–561)               | 9 (0–21)                        | 394 (236–552)                                |
| Other care                       | 855 (566–1143)              | 9 (58–135)                      | 758 (466–1051)                               |
| Total cost                       | 8722 (5673–11,771)          | 1075 (0–2266)                   | 7647 (4363–10,931)                           |
| **Undetermined or unspecified**  |                             |                                 |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 3351 (2883–3819)           | 59 (28–89)                      | 3292 (2822–3762)                             |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 277 (103–452)              | 195 (0–413)                     | 83 (197–363)                                 |
| Emergency department visits      | 670 (633–708)               | 75 (66–84)                      | 596 (558–634)                                |
| Same-day surgery                 | 109 (87–132)                | 22 (15–29)                      | 87 (64–111)                                  |
| Outpatient physician visits      | 2136 (1963–2310)            | 242 (218–266)                   | 1894 (1719–2069)                             |
| Home care visits                 | 310 (247–373)               | 16 (8–24)                       | 294 (230–358)                                |
| Other care                       | 1162 (910–1414)             | 109 (92–126)                    | 1053 (800–1305)                              |
| Total cost                       | 8016 (7199–8833)            | 718 (476–960)                   | 7298 (6445–8151)                             |
| **Non-powdered (air gun) firearms** |                             |                                 |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 280 (213–347)              | 125 (58–192)                    | 155 (61–250)                                 |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 281 (145–416)              | 127 (10–245)                    | 153 (−26–333)                                |
| Emergency department visits      | 467 (444–490)               | 94 (85–102)                     | 374 (50–398)                                 |
| Same-day surgery                 | 159 (135–183)               | 33 (25–40)                      | 126 (101–151)                                |
| Outpatient physician visits      | 744 (691–798)               | 229 (209–248)                   | 516 (460–572)                                |
| Home care visits                 | 40 (19–62)                  | 19 (12–25)                      | 22 (−1–44)                                   |
| Other care                       | 378 (341–414)               | 127 (106–149)                   | 250 (209–292)                                |
| Total cost                       | 2349 (2118–2580)            | 753 (594–911)                   | 1596 (1322–1871)                             |

CI confidence interval
Table 5  Total healthcare costs (in 2017 CAD) in the 365 days post-injury (including index injury date) of children and youth who experienced a firearm injury (cases), matched healthy children and youth (controls) and mean between-group difference, and respective 95% confidence intervals, by intent

| Powdered firearms* | Cases, mean estimate, 95% CI | Controls, mean estimate, 95% CI | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Unintentional** |                               |                                 |                                               |
| N = 1166          |                               | N = 2332                        |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 2582 (1948–3216) | 68 (26–109)                     | 2514 (1879–3150)                              |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 248 (103–394) | 480 (86–873)                     | −231 (−652–189)                                |
| Emergency department visits | 584 (548–620) | 82 (71–92)                      | 502 (465–539)                                 |
| Same-day surgery | 109 (84–134) | 19 (12–25)                      | 90 (65–116)                                   |
| Outpatient physician visits | 1606 (1443–1770) | 243 (215–272) | 1363 (1197–1529) |
| Home care visits | 228 (182–274) | 20 (10–30)                      | 208 (161–255)                                 |
| Other care | 785 (631–940) | 110 (91–129)                     | 675 (519–831)                                 |
| Total cost | 6143 (5263–7022) | 1022 (605–1439)                  | 5121 (4147–6095)                              |
| **Intentional assault** |                               |                                 |                                               |
| N = 689 |                               | N = 1378                        |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 5764 (5007–6522) | 51 (18–84)                     | 5713 (4955–6472)                              |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 230 (0–541) | 18 (0–40)                        | 212 (−100–523)                                |
| Emergency department visits | 904 (835–972) | 67 (55–78)                      | 837 (768–907)                                 |
| Same-day surgery | 113 (78–147) | 25 (13–37)                      | 88 (52–124)                                   |
| Outpatient physician visits | 3494 (3170–3818) | 234 (206–262) | 3261 (2937–3584) |
| Home care visits | 504 (372–636) | 8 (0–16)                       | 496 (363–628)                                 |
| Other care | 2489 (1764–3214) | 115 (75–156) | 2374 (1647–3100) |
| Total cost | 13,498 (11,843–15,153) | 518 (431–606) | 12,980 (11,325–14,634) |
| **Intentional self-injury** |                               |                                 |                                               |
| N = 20 |                               | N = 40                          |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 0 (0–0) | 73 (0–212)                    | −73 (−212–66)                                 |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 8534 (3931–13,137) | 0 (0–0)                       | 8534 (3931–13,137) |
| Emergency department visits | 916 (523–1309) | 146 (30–262)                    | 770 (391–1149)                                |
| Same-day surgery | 271 (0–567) | 56 (0–135)                      | 215 (−100–530)                                |
| Outpatient physician visits | 3566 (1743–5389) | 372 (71–674) | 3194 (1292–5095) |
| Home care visits | 105 (0–305) | 16 (0–47)                      | 89 (−115–293)                                 |
| Other care | 1381 (0–2922) | 349 (0–721)                    | 1032 (−566–2630)                              |
| Total cost | 14,773 (6893–22,652) | 518 (431–606) | 13,761 (5714–21,808) |
| **Legal intervention** |                               |                                 |                                               |
| N = 26 |                               | N = 52                          |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 2523 (695–4352) | 0 (0–0)                        | 2523 (695–4352)                               |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 8509 (0–22,698) | 136 (0–398)                     | 8373 (−5831–22,577) |
| Emergency department visits | 561 (378–743) | 70 (9–131)                      | 491 (305–677)                                 |
| Same-day surgery | 118 (0–281) | 6 (0–16)                       | 112 (−53–277)                                 |
| Outpatient physician visits | 1848 (948–2749) | 204 (89–319) | 1645 (723–2566) |
| Home care visits | 98 (0–245) | 30 (0–87)                      | 68 (−91–229)                                  |
| Other care | 1605 (496–2714) | 55 (12–97)                     | 1550 (436–2665)                               |
| Total cost | 15,262 (1135–29,389) | 500 (0–1002) | 14,762 (612–28,912) |
| **Undetermined** |                               |                                 |                                               |
| N = 100 |                               | N = 200                         |                                               |
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 1945 (675–3215) | 27 (0–80)                     | 1918 (645–3190)                               |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 92 (−199) | 0 (0–0)                        | 92 (−15–199)                                  |
| Emergency department visits | 524 (408–641) | 61 (36–86)                      | 463 (351–576)                                 |
| Same-day surgery | 99 (16–182) | 20 (0–49)                      | 79 (−10–167)                                  |
Table 5 (continued)

| Powdered firearms\* | Cases, mean estimate, 95% CI | Controls, mean estimate, 95% CI | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Outpatient physician visits | 1294 (851–1738) | 220 (153–288) | 1074 (645–1503) |
| Home care visits | 240 (90–389) | 0 (0–0) | 240 (90–389) |
| Other care | 849 (0–1736) | 114 (49–179) | 735 (–156–1625) |
| Total cost | 5043 (2441–7644) | 443 (278–608) | 4600 (2017–7183) |

| Non-powdered (air gun) firearms | Cases, mean estimate, 95% CI | Controls, mean estimate, 95% CI | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|

### Unintentional

|                                | N=1732 | N=3464 | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 246 (194–299) | 124 (42–206) | 122 (25–220) |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 143 (33–253) | 142 (0–287) | 1 (~181–183) |
| Emergency department visits | 448 (424–471) | 96 (86–106) | 352 (326–377) |
| Same-day surgery | 164 (138–190) | 35 (26–44) | 129 (102–157) |
| Outpatient physician visits | 694 (640–747) | 228 (205–250) | 466 (410–522) |
| Home care visits | 45 (18–72) | 21 (13–29) | 24 (~4–52) |
| Other care | 378 (337–419) | 132 (106–159) | 246 (198–293) |
| Total cost | 2118 (1905–2331) | 778 (585–971) | 1340 (1062–1617) |

### Intentional assault

|                                | N=219 | N=438 | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 381 (186–576) | 137 (6–268) | 244 (6–481) |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 791 (0–1,62) | 0 (0–0) | 791 (~41–1622) |
| Emergency department visits | 545 (467–623) | 96 (70–121) | 450 (370–529) |
| Same-day surgery | 140 (64–215) | 26 (6–46) | 113 (36–191) |
| Outpatient physician visits | 975 (769–1181) | 256 (182–331) | 719 (502–935) |
| Home care visits | 21 (0–42) | 16 (0–35) | 5 (~4–34) |
| Other care | 435 (299–571) | 125 (84–166) | 310 (168–452) |
| Total cost | 3287 (2213–4362) | 656 (408–905) | 2631 (1524–3738) |

### Intentional self-injury

|                                | N=28 | N=55 | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 507 (10–1005) | 59 (0–173) | 448 (~70–966) |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 2632 (292–4972) | 0 (0–0) | 2632 (292–4972) |
| Emergency department visits | 596 (384–808) | 93 (37–150) | 503 (288–718) |
| Same-day surgery | 258 (0–545) | 0 (0–0) | 258 (~29–544) |
| Outpatient physician visits | 1750 (710–2790) | 178 (87–268) | 1572 (517–2627) |
| Home care visits | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) | 0 (0–0) |
| Other care | 262 (84–441) | 56 (29–84) | 206 (32–380) |
| Total cost | 6005 (2193–9817) | 387 (164–609) | 5619 (1769–9469) |

### Undetermined

|                                | N=209 | N=418 | Between-group difference, mean estimate, 95% CI |
|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Inpatient medical hospitalizations | 423 (0–922) | 125 (19–231) | 298 (~213–810) |
| Inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations | 571 (18–1125) | 154 (0–418) | 417 (~199–1033) |
| Emergency department visits | 533 (427–639) | 71 (50–93) | 462 (356–567) |
| Same-day surgery | 122 (42–202) | 26 (9–44) | 96 (13–179) |
| Outpatient physician visits | 788 (575–1001) | 22 (160–263) | 576 (356–797) |
| Home care visits | 27 (2–51) | 2 (0–5) | 25 (~1–50) |
| Other care | 331 (224–437) | 101 (74–129) | 230 (124–336) |
| Total cost | 2795 (1732–3857) | 692 (50–1034) | 2103 (980–3225) |

CI confidence interval

\*Powdered firearms include handguns, rifles, and undetermined or unspecified firearm
Conclusion

Firearm injuries have substantial healthcare and economic burdens beyond initial injury-related admissions. We found that children and youth had higher healthcare utilization and costs than comparable, healthy children and youth in the 1-year post-injury. One-year mean costs were highest for powdered firearm injuries, specifically handguns, and for intentional assault and self-injuries for both powdered and non-powdered firearm injuries. The implementation of legalization around firearms control and awareness campaigns around their use, and policies that address child and youth mental health and self-harm behavior may help mitigate the burden of firearm injuries. Future research should seek to estimate the direct out-of-pocket and indirect costs of firearm injuries to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the economic burden.

Appendix

Included 11,892 (100%) injury episodes identified from the National Ambulatory Care Reporting System/Discharge Abstract Database/Office of the Registrar General-Death database between April 1, 2003 and March 31, 2018

Excluded 6,406 (53.9%) individuals with age > 24 years old

Excluded 366 (3.1%) non-first injury individuals

Excluded 301 (2.5%) individuals who were only in Office of the Registrar General-Death database

Excluded 147 (1.2%) individuals who died in the emergency department/hospital on date of admission

Excluded 452 (3.8%) individuals who had a complex, chronic condition before or on index date

Excluded 31 (2.6%) individuals with missing data on Census Metropolitan Area or area-level income

Included 4,189 (35.2%) individuals with a first injury between April 1, 2003 and March 31, 2018 where age at time of injury was 0-24

Fig. 1 Flowchart of study inclusion and exclusion criteria
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Author contribution The authorship conforms to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICJME) criteria. Dr. de Oliveira, Dr. Macpherson, Dr. Hepburn, Ms. Strauss, Ms. Fiksenbaum, Dr. Pageau, Dr. Gomez, and Dr. Saunders conceptualized and designed the analysis. Ms. Huang had access to the data and carried out the analysis, supervised by Dr. Liu. All authors interpreted the results. Dr. de Oliveira drafted the initial manuscript and all authors critically reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors approved the final manuscript as submitted and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Availability of data and material The data from this study are held securely in coded form at ICES. While data sharing agreements prohibit ICES from making the data publicly available, access may be granted to those who meet pre-specified criteria for confidential access, provided a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Declarations

Ethics approval The use of these data was authorized under Sect. 45 of Ontario’s Personal Health Information Protection Act, which does not require review by a Research Ethics Board.

Consent to participate Not applicable.

Consent for publication Not applicable.

Conflict of interest Natasha Saunders reports receiving an editorial honorarium from Archives of Diseases in Childhood and an honorarium from M.S.I. Foundation, outside the submitted work. David Gomez is a member of national and international medical associations that advocate for the reduction of firearm injuries: the American College of Surgeons, the Trauma Association of Canada and the Panamerican Trauma Society. In addition, David Gomez is a member of the Canadian Doctors for Protection from Guns, which is an advocacy group. The Research article does not represent any of these societies or advocacy groups. All other authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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