



*PRO-GUN ATTITUDE AND LACK OF GOVERNMENT MANDATES ON
BACKGROUND CHECKS, GUN SAFES, AND TRIGGER LOCKS.*

DYING OF WHITENESS

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DYING OF WHITENESS

GUN REGULATION POLITICALLY SENSITIVE TOPIC

Gun regulation is such a politically sensitive question in the United States that there has long been a congressional ban on funding for research on the health impact of firearms. Despite these limitations, what seems clear is that a proliferation of guns often impacts minority populations first and most severely. Research has shown that gun and health insurance policies affect health and mortality rates far more directly than taxation or education spending policies do.

Furthermore, researchers are gaining a greater understanding of the relationship between accessibility to guns, death by suicide, and high-profile mass shootings linked to gun policies (or lack thereof) enacted by conservative white politicians.

How people reconcile anti-government or pro-gun attitudes while at the same time dealing with the impact of poor health care, widening gun-related morbidity, and underfunded public infrastructures and institutions is a complex question with a multi-faceted answer. Grieving White mothers of gun suicide victims believe guns represented “our way of life,” while at the same time lamenting that local governments did not mandate background checks, gun safes, and trigger locks.

CONGRESSIONAL BAN ON FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH IMPACT OF FIREARMS

**67% of US gun owners cited “protection” as
their primary reason for firearm ownership
(Pew Research, 2017)**



PRO-GUN ATTITUDES

*Fears for
personal safety
in the context
of lowest crime
rates in decades*

While White gun suicides skyrocketed between the late 1990s and the mid-2010s, this same period saw one of the more dramatic drops in firearm homicide rates in modern memory.

Yet, many US citizens are concerned about safety, protection, intruders, and terrorism, and welcome increased availability of firearms.

Americans report appreciating the ability to always protect themselves against possible threats equating gun ownership with freedom, liberty, and patriotism.

A 2017 national survey by the Pew Research Center reported that 67% of US gun owners cited “protection” as their primary reason for owning a gun, compared to 38% claiming that they used guns for “hunting.” These numbers represented inversions of 1999 survey results

when 49% of gun owners cited hunting as the reason for owning a gun while just 26% said they owned a gun for protection.

Several explanations can be made for Americans' increase in concerns for their safety, but reductions to police funding and infrastructure are a likely contributor to the perceived sense of needing to self-protect.

Pew's findings indicate that an equal number of Americans are fearful and feel intimidated by ‘open carry’ legislation, scared to bring kids to shops, concerned about work colleagues bringing guns to work, and the disparities between the acceptance of white and non-White Americans carrying guns, especially white citizens brandishing guns in mixed-race settings and the sense that guns that are oppressing communities of color.





NATIONALISM POLITICS & RACE

*LOCAL AND NATIONAL POLITICS THAT CLAIMED TO
MAKE AMERICA GREAT (AND WHITE) AGAIN*

A host of complex anxieties prompt increasing numbers of white Americans to support right-wing politicians and policies, even when these policies harm White Americans at growing rates.

Local and national politics that claimed to make America great again—and, tacitly, White again.

Research by Pew in 2021, reported that 32% of Americans aged 65 and older reported that the decline in the number of Americans identifying as White is bad for society.

American notions of whiteness—notions shaped by politics and policies as well as by institutions, history, media, economics, and personal identities—threaten white well-being.

White backlash politics gave certain white populations the sensation of winning, particularly by upending the gains of minorities and liberals.

For nearly two centuries, gun ownership was a privilege afforded mainly to White citizens and guns became particular symbols as a result.

WHITE PRIVILEGE

The premise of White identity, not just from thoughts and actions but also from politics. Intrinsic belief in a racial hierarchy that overtly and implicitly aimed to keep white Americans hovering above Mexicans, welfare queens, and other nonwhites. White benefit not profiled by police nor subject to arrest and incarceration by ICE agents.

WHITE FEARS

Research has shown tht emotionally and historically charged notions that White Americans should remain atop other racial or ethnic groups in the US social hierarchy, or that White “status” was at risk. Anxieties about White “victimhood and ways of life” in relation to imagined threats posed by “Mexicans and welfare queens.” Concerns about minorities or poor people hoarding resources, and refusing scenarios in which diversity or equity might better the flourishing of everyone.

Surveys of US public opinion suggest that many Americans remain largely unaware of the prevalence of White gun suicide—or the links between gun ownership and gun suicide at all. A 2017 survey found that “fewer than 10% of gun owners with children (or gun owners who had received firearm training) agreed that household firearms increase suicide risk.”

Research into attitudes of White Americans towards guns appears to be influenced by illogical racial biases predicated on fear of violence or crime from African Americans.

According to research by Pew, 56% of Americans believe gun crime is higher than 20 years ago and only 12% think it is lower.

WHITE RESENTMENT

Prior research has shown that White racial resentment - unspoken or overt claims that particular policies, issues, or decisions served to defend or restore white privilege or quell threats to idealized notions of white authority represented by demographic or cultural shifts.



Media campaigns by organizations like the National Rifle Association (NRA) and politics that emphasize the message that the primary victims of gun mortality were not criminals or inner-city gang members, but that as gun laws were liberalized, gun deaths spiked among White people.

Corporate-gun-lobby-backed politicians, commentators, and advertisements openly touted loosened gun laws as ways for White citizens to protect themselves against dark intruders. The NRA published reports detailing injuries and deaths among White Americans, even when the injured or deceased appeared to have no obvious connection to racism or politics.

Politics White America

Pro-gun legislators, the NRA, and gun advertisements tout the abilities of semiautomatic weapons to restore White men's "privilege" and the "balance of power" in an ever-more-diverse world, even as firearms emerged as leading causes of White, male suicide. These messages support policies and ideologies that are linked to inherent narratives of imagined victimhood and domination of manhood.



"Beliefs about masculinity, accessibility and mortality"



Bushman's Man Card

The 'Man Card' marketing campaign distributed in 2010 by Bushmaster Firearms to promote the sale of their assault rifle, sent gun owners a card following the purchase of the firearm stating that their 'manhood' had been 'reissued'. The very successful Bushman's Man Card stated "Today he is a man. Fully entitled to all of the rights and privileges duly afforded."

A campaign gained awareness when Adam Lanza fatally shot twenty children and six adult staff members at Sandy Hook Elementary School using the very assault rifle from the Bushman's Man Card campaign the .223-caliber Bushmaster XM15-E2S rifle .



Bushman's

MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Man Card

Sandy Hook
Elementary School

Same assault riffle used

**SEMIAUTOMATIC WEAPONS TO RESTORE WHITE
MEN'S "PRIVILEGE" AND "BALANCE OF POWER"**

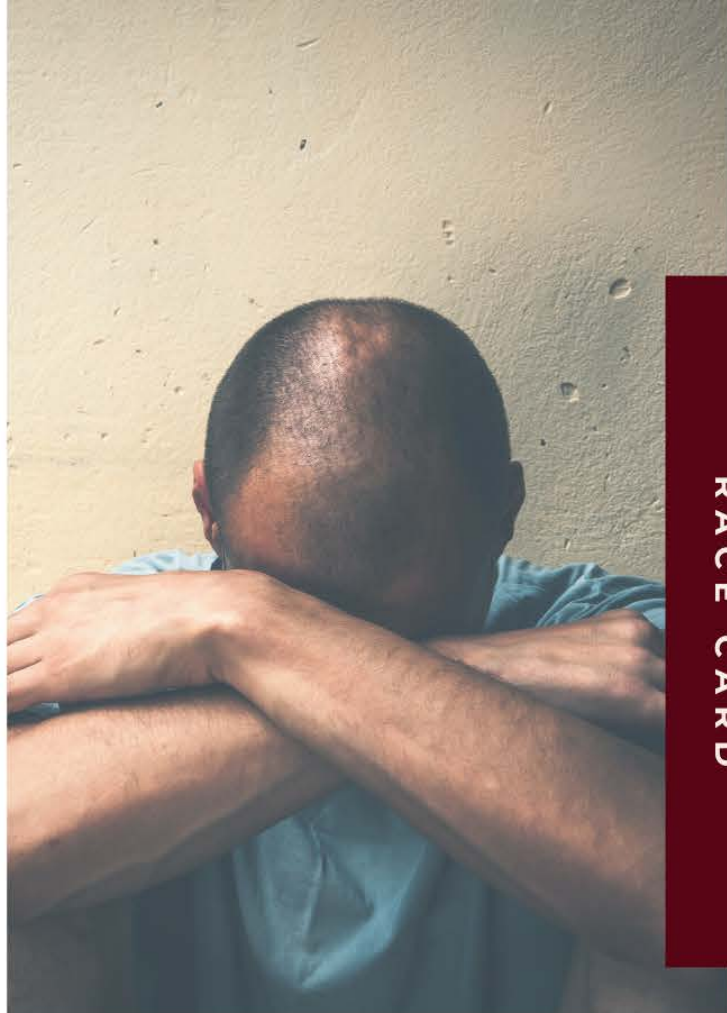
A person wearing a camouflage jacket and brown pants is holding a shotgun. The background is a field with trees in the distance under a clear sky.

FIREARM OWNERSHIP

"White Super-Owners"

Pew's 2014 survey on Political Polarization reported that Whites were more than twice as likely as African Americans to own and carry firearms. While the survey showed expanding demographics of gun ownership across the US, it also supported the notion that non-Hispanic white, male, self-identified conservative Republicans over the age of thirty-five overwhelmingly owned and carried the most guns in the country.

An extensive 2015 Harvard-Northeastern survey similarly found that white men comprised the majority of US gun owners, and particularly the majority of so-called gun super-owners whose firearm collections included between 8 and 140 handguns and long guns.



IMPACT OF CHANGES TO GUN LEGISLATION

DO MORE GUNS LEAD TO MORE FATALITIES?

Extensive cross-sectional analysis of death data from 3,108 counties in the 48 contiguous states of the United States and found that states with strong gun laws had lower firearm suicide rates.

Suicide by means other than a firearm is associated with survival of initial attempts. Drug overdose, the most common method in suicide attempts in the United States, is fatal in less than 3% of cases.

Gun suicide often has its own temperament, its own pace, its own urgent, mercurial linearity.

Turning a firearm on oneself (or a loved one in some cases of armed domestic murder-suicide) can fall into a category that experts call “impulsive”—a spontaneous response to immediate stressors, such as a romantic breakup, job loss, fight, or rejection.

A study on impulsive suicide attempts in Texas found that 24% of young people spent less than five minutes between the decision to commit suicide and the actual attempt, 70% took less than an hour, and that “male sex” and a history of having been in a physical fight—but not depression—were found to be risk factors for these impulsive suicide victims.

Firearms represent especially lethal conduits between suicidal intentions and tragic ends. Roughly 85% of firearm suicide attempts result in death.

Guns rank at the top of what researchers call “case-fatality charts” that list the percentages of people who die from the different methods of suicide.



**WHITES MORE THAN TWICE AS
LIKELY AS AFRICAN AMERICANS
TO OWN AND CARRY FIREARMS.**

ACCESS EQUAL TO FROM WHY TO HOW

*"...FIREARMS ARE
AN IRREVERSIBLE
SOLUTION TO WHAT
IS OFTEN A
PASSING CRISIS..."*

As suicidologists describe it, guns top the list because of their “inherent deadliness,” “ease of use,” and “accessibility”—in other words, because of many of the same qualities that draw people to guns in the first place. Given the quick interval between thought and action and the lethality of firearms, scholars often argue that the use of a gun shifts the discourse on suicide from “why to how”.

The Harvard public health research report describes gun suicide as often representing “an irreversible solution to what is often a passing crisis.” Perhaps, as a result, non-gun suicide attempts are diversely distributed among races and genders, with particular demographic groups showing particular trends.

White Americans dominate death-per-suicide-attempt categories for one main reason: they remain dramatically overrepresented in civilian death data about firearm suicides.



WHITE MALES

– firearm access and ownership are frequently involved in suicide

*92% OF GUN SUICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES WERE
COMMITTED BY NON-HISPANIC WHITE PERSONS,*

The CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) reports that gun suicides between 2009 and 2019 reflected 20.5% of all causes of injury-related death.

The data shows that 92% of gun suicides in the United States were committed by non-Hispanic white persons, and men die by firearm suicide 86% more often than women.

Non-Hispanic White persons comprised 80% of the US population in 1980 but only 69% of the population in 2000.

According to the US census, the percentage of non-Hispanic White people in the United States hit an all-time low of 62% in 2013 and kept falling every year after that. And yet over this same time period, 2009–2019, white populations consistently committed 92% of all gun suicides.

Women attempted suicide three times more often than men but typically opt for pills or poisons, which are significantly less lethal on average. By contrast, the WISQARS data for completed gun suicide shows White men die by firearm suicide significantly more than everyone else in the United States.

From 2009 to 2019, non-Hispanic White men accounted for nearly 80% of all gun suicides in the United States, despite representing less than 35% of the total population.

Moreover, race factors a great deal in other categories of US gun death—in as much as there are deep racial differences in the means by which Americans die by gunshot. African Americans are far more likely than other Americans to die by gunshot in cases of homicide, assault, and encounters with police.

By compiling data from death certificates, a 2013 Pew report highlighted that “blacks were 55% of shooting homicide victims in 2010, but 13% of the population”, in contrast, whites were 25% of the victims of gun homicide in 2010, but 65 percent of the population

The differences in gun-related fatalities are further underscored by a 2015 Brookings Institution report using data from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) database to show remarkable segregation in gun deaths, 77% of white gun deaths were suicides, while 19% were associated with homicide.

For African Americans those figures were reversed, 14% of gun deaths are suicides, but 82% homicides.” In terms of risk, a white person in the United States is five times more likely to die by suicide using a gun than to be shot with a gun; for each African American who uses a gun to commit suicide, five are killed by other people with guns.

The Pew Research study showed that compared with 1993, the peak of U.S. gun homicides, the firearm homicide rate was 49% lower in 2010, and there were fewer deaths, even though the nation's population grew. The victimization rate for other violent crimes with a firearm—assaults, robberies, and sex crimes—was 75% lower in 2011 than in 1993. Violent non-fatal crime victimization overall (with or without a firearm) also is down markedly (72%) over two decades.

Gun suicides rose even as rates of gun homicide and other forms of gun crime fell. In 2015 Breitbart News reported that gun suicides accounted for two-thirds of firearm deaths in the country, and white men increasingly drove the overall data on US gun deaths.

COMPARISON STATES WITH DIFFERENT GUN LEGISLATION

*PRO-GUN ADVOCATES AND
GUN-REFORM CAMPAIGNERS*

Gun advocates hail legislative moves as boosting public security, freedom, and constitutional rights. Research suggested that gun injuries and deaths rise when it becomes easier for people to buy and carry firearms.



Changes to gun legislation in Missouri and Connecticut have enabled comparisons on death by firearm across the two states, as a proxy measure of the impact of removing or restricting access to guns.



PRO-GUN MISSOURI

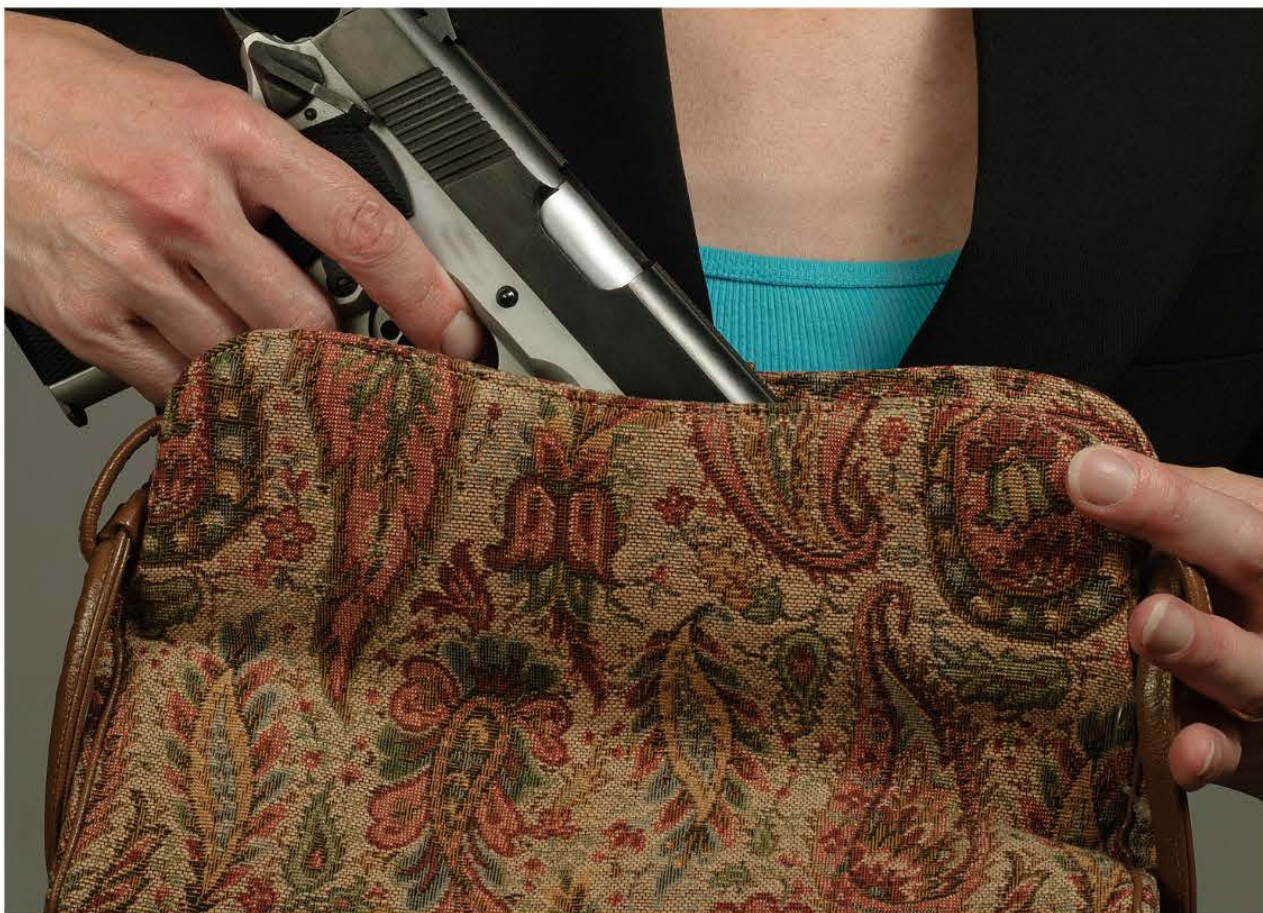
Missouri claimed a long history of gun rights but also enforced some of the strictest handgun laws in the nation, including a requirement that handgun buyers undergo background checks in person at sheriffs' offices before obtaining permits. However, in 2016 pro-National Rifle Association (NRA) conservative lawmakers passed pro-gun laws that ended prohibitions on the concealed and open carry of firearms in public spaces, lowered the legal age to carry a concealed gun from twenty-one to nineteen, and repealed many of the requirements for comprehensive background checks, training, education, and purchase permits.

Senate Bill 656, the so-called guns everywhere bill allowing citizens to carry concealed handguns at schools, annulled most city and regional gun restrictions and allowed just about anyone over the age of 18 to carry a concealed weapon.

The Bill effectively negated the rights of cities or towns to enact practically any form of gun control and extended Castle Doctrine laws and "stand-your-ground" protections for people who took lethal action against perceived dangers outside the home as well.

Though framed as universal expressions of Second Amendment rights; racial tensions lurked around every corner of these legislative decisions.

For example, Black men who attempted to demonstrate their own open-carry rights were attacked and jailed rather than lauded as freedom-loving patriots.





Welcome to
CONNECTICUT

CONSTITUTION STATE

GUN-REFORM CONNECTICUT

In comparison to Missouri, Connecticut had a largely uneven history of gun-control legislation until 1995, when its lawmakers passed PTP legislation mandating that all handgun buyers undergo background checks and complete safety courses.

Legislative actions regulating the sale, possession, and use of guns and ammunition then expanded. In 1999, Connecticut pioneered a program called “risk-based, temporary, preemptive gun removal,” authorizing police to temporarily remove guns from individuals when there is “probable cause to believe . . . the person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to self or other.”

After the Sandy Hook shootings in 2012, Connecticut passed gun laws billed as among the “toughest in the country,” including new bans on assault rifles and high-capacity ammunition magazines, and mandatory background checks for all gun sales alongside expanded background checks.

Texas and Florida also promoted open-carry, permitless-carry, stand-your-ground, the Castle Doctrine, and other legislation that loosened gun statutes. New York, a state with consistently tight gun laws, reflected trends in Connecticut.



TOXIC POLITICS

REPEAL OF PERMIT TO PURCHASE

Beyond the inflammatory headlines about Black Missourians shooting each other in droves, White residents of Missouri increasingly died from gun-related accidents and suicides that took place with nary a person of color in sight.

Indeed, between 2008 and 2013, White persons from Missouri unintentionally shot and killed themselves, their friends, and their family members ten times more frequently than did other groups of persons.

Missouri's 2007 repeal of its permit-to-purchase (PTP) handgun law "was associated with a 25% increase in firearm homicides rates." Between 2008 and 2014, the Missouri gun homicide rate rose to 47% higher than the national average. Rates of gun death by suicide, partner violence, and accidental shooting soared as well. In 2014, gun deaths topped deaths by motor vehicle accidents for the first time in the state. News outlets referred to Missouri as the "Shoot Me State."

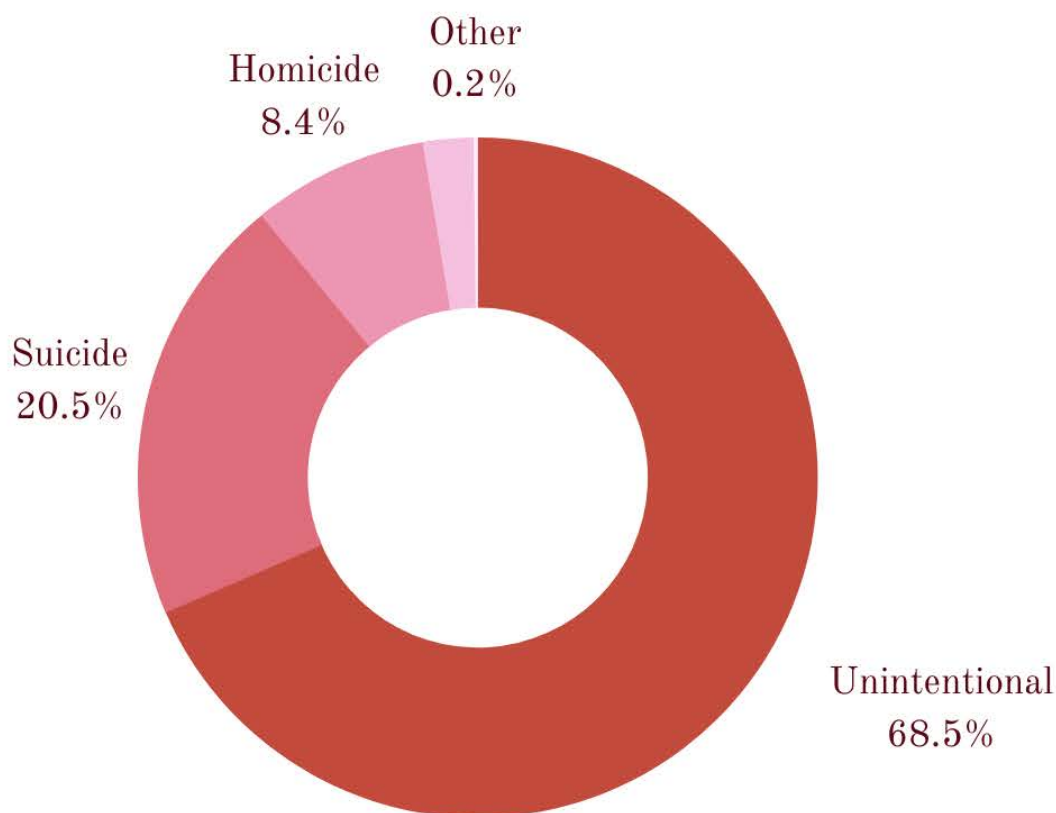
In Missouri White male firearm suicides remained atop suicides by everyone else, and particularly so starting in the mid-to-late 2000s, around the time that Missouri began relaxing its gun regulations. White male suicides trended downward in the State from the mid- 1990s until 2007 and then rose steadily until they hit their highest points on record in 2014 and 2015, at over 20 deaths per 100,000 for White men.

Meanwhile, firearm suicides by persons of every other demographic group showed what is called random variability, spiking occasionally but otherwise demonstrating relatively lower levels and no consistent increases or decreases over time.

Missouri experienced an increase in its firearm suicide rate following the repeal of its PTP handgun law that was larger than all states that retained their PTP laws.

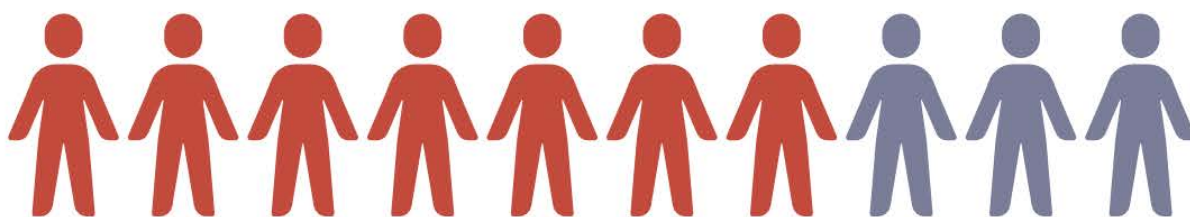


GUNS

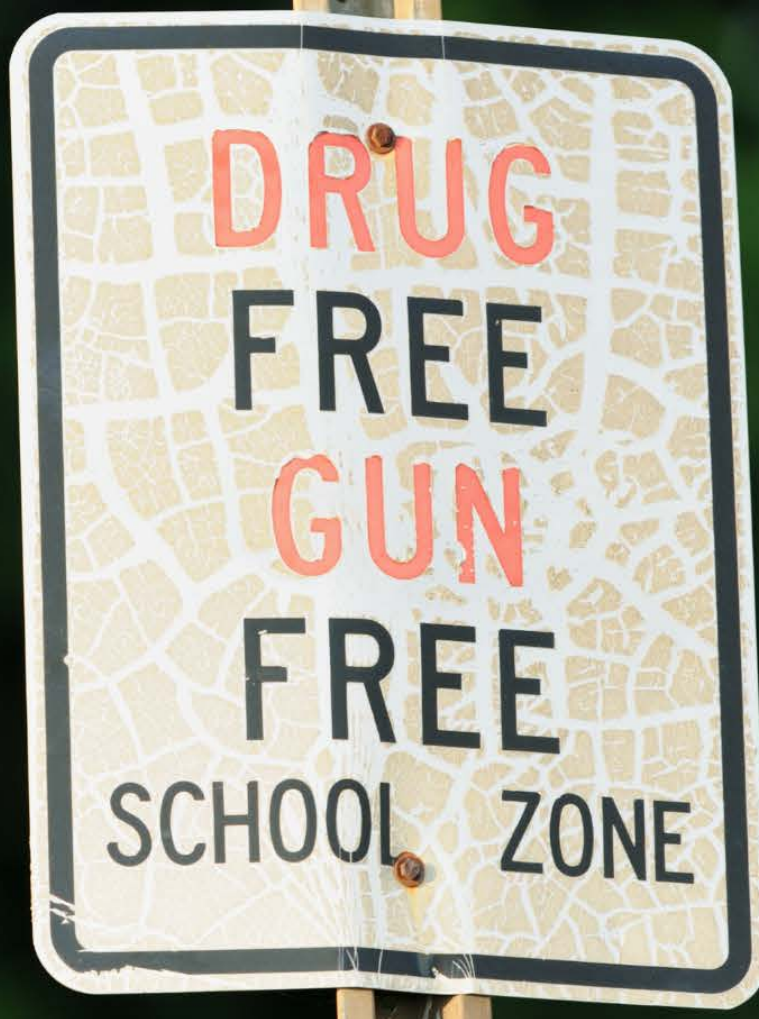


Cause of death from firearm all races, both sexes, all ages between 2009 to 2019
Bureau of Census for Population Estimates.

Lax gun laws ultimately cost the State of Missouri roughly \$273 million in lost work between 2008 and 2015 and ultimately led to the loss of over 10,506 years of productive white male life. Missourian's dominated injuries and deaths via gun-related suicides, partner violence, and accidental shootings across the US—and in ways that outpaced African American gun deaths from homicides.



Deaths from firearm suicide - all races, both sexes, all ages (n=238,527) by population
(n=3,498,701,258) between 2009 to 2019 (rate = 6.82 per 100,000 population)
Bureau of Census for Population Estimates.



CONNECTICUT GUN REFORM REDUCED SUICIDE RATE

White male suicides in Connecticut, peaked at 9 deaths per 100,000 people in 1994, shortly before the State enacted tougher gun legislation. Thereafter Connecticut's suicide rate fluctuated over the next twenty years (1995 to 2015), but followed a slow downward trajectory starting in the mid-1990s and generally hovered in crude rates between 2 and 3 per 100,000 people towards the end of 2015.

Connecticut's drop in its firearm suicide rate was greater than nearly all of the 39 other states that did not have such a law at that time, and coincide with the adoption of PTP handgun laws. In comparison, Missouri experienced an increase in its firearm suicide rate following the repeal of its PTP handgun law that was larger than all states that retained their PTP laws.

In Missouri, gun suicides by other groups of men, other than White males fell considerably over the two decades since the repeal of the PTP legislation. Importantly, the data suggest that White male suicide trends served as primary drivers of overall suicide rates in each state.

Missouri, rising rates of White male suicide paced overall steady increases in death by self-inflicted gunshot. Put simply, White men set the aggregate suicide rate for everyone else. In many ways, these trends are unsurprising - firearms are a primary means of suicide for men in general and particularly White men.

ACCESS LEADS TO FATALITY

PERMIT-TO-PURCHASE (PTP)

CHANGE IN FIREARM SUICIDE RATE
AFTER PTP LEGISLATION CHANGE

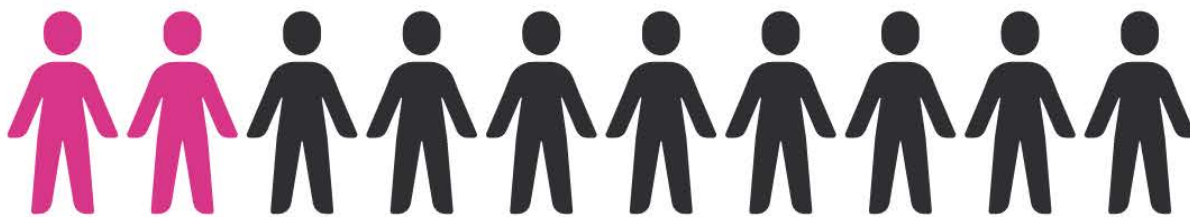
MISSOURI - REPEAL PTP

16.1%
INCREASE

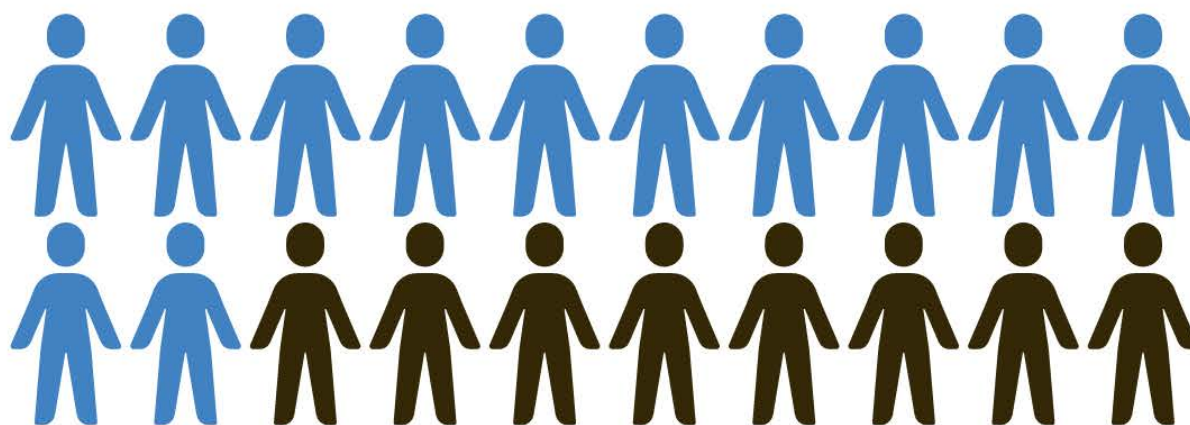
CONNECTICUT - TIGHTER PTP

15.4%
DECREASE

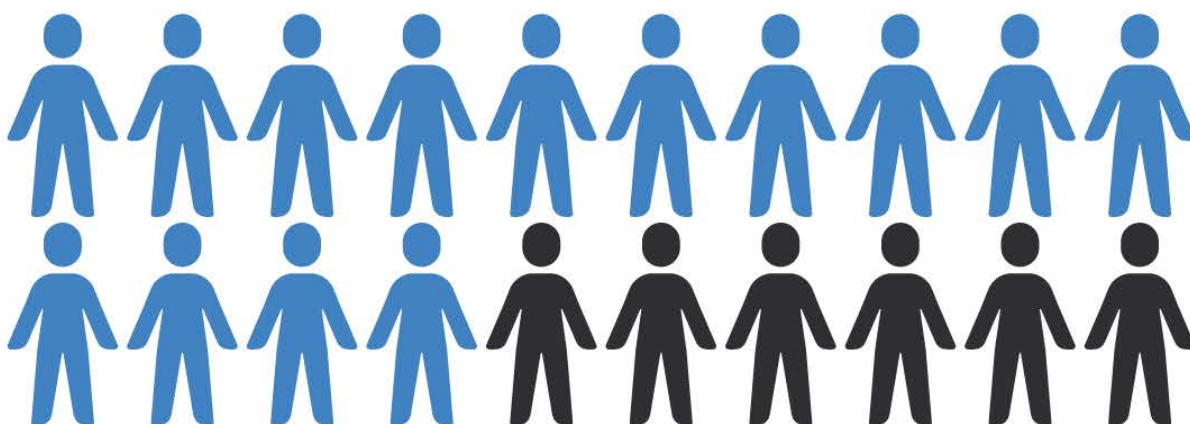
Analysis of firearm deaths in Missouri and Connecticut between 1995 to 2015 ultimately estimated a 15.4% reduction in firearm suicide rates associated with the implementation of Connecticut's PTP law and a 16.1% increase in firearm suicide rates associated with Missouri's PTP repeal.



*Deaths from firearm suicide - females only, all races, all ages (n=32,406) by population (n=1,776,927,065) between 2009 to 2019 (rate = 1.82 per 100,000 population)
Bureau of Census for Population Estimates.*



*Deaths from firearm suicide - males only, all races, all ages (n=206,121) by population (n=1,721,774,193) between 2009 to 2019 (rate = 11.97 per 100,000 population)
Bureau of Census for Population Estimates.*



*Deaths from firearm suicide - White males only, all ages (n=189,149) by population (n=1,362,539,067) between 2009 to 2019 (rate = 13.88 per 100,000 population)
Bureau of Census for Population Estimates.*

White non-Hispanic men in Missouri were 2.60 times more likely to die by firearm suicide than White non-Hispanic men in Connecticut, and 2.38 times more likely to die by firearm suicide than non-White men in Missouri.

A White man in Missouri was 11 times more likely to die by gun suicide than in an accidental house fire and 15x times more likely to die by gun suicide than by “natural/environmental” causes, such as from flood, earthquake, tornado, or by falling from a ladder, electrocution, smoke inhalation, or dog bite.

Perhaps most important, the aggregate death rate for White men dying from firearm homicide was 2.56, meaning that White men in Missouri were 7 times more likely to turn guns on themselves than to be fatally shot by intruders in their castles or assailants against whom White men needed to stand their ground.

White men outpaced men of all backgrounds at astounding rates. The aggregate gun suicide rate rose by 15.48% in Missouri but only by 6.56% in Connecticut in the eight years after PTP removal (2008–2015).

If rates of White male suicide in Missouri instead rose by the Connecticut rate of 6.56% per year, then Missouri’s aggregate rate between 2008 and 2015 would have increased to 15.62 per 100,000 per year. Instead, that rate was greater at 20.17 per 100,000 by 2015.

In terms of actual lives, the differences between this hypothetical world and reality appear conservatively suggests that the loosening of Missouri’s gun laws equated to 413 additional white male suicide deaths over the years 2008–2015.

Over these 8 years, this averages to an additional 52 White male deaths per year on top of Missouri’s already high gun suicide rates.

The eight years after the loosening of PTP and other gun regulations, Missouri suffered 12,557 more lost years of White male productive life than over the prior 8 years.

Representing a 17.39% increase in White male time—time spent working, playing, raising families, living—that was instead lost to gun suicide.



GUN SHOP

Loosening of Missouri's
gun laws equated to
413 additional White
male suicide deaths
from 2008 to 2015.



For the most part, gun suicides by women, and particularly women of color, remained so low that they barely impact the statistics on death by firearm suicide..

MISSOURI THE “SHOOT ME STATE.”

Risk factors for gun suicide (unlike homicide) rarely ask people to assess risk based on who a person is, what they are, or where they live. Being (White, male) and living (in a place like Missouri) emerged as profound risk factors between 2008 and 2015.

A PTP law that would restrict access to handguns for individuals with a history of severe mental illness, criminal behavior, domestic violence, or substance abuse, or by simply delaying access to a firearm during a time of crisis through an application review period could prevent suicide.

CONCLUSION

DISMANTLING IDEOLOGIES OF RACE IS OF UTMOST URGENCY TO END THE REGRETTABLY ALL-TOO-COMMON ALARMING GUN-RELATED HEADLINES.

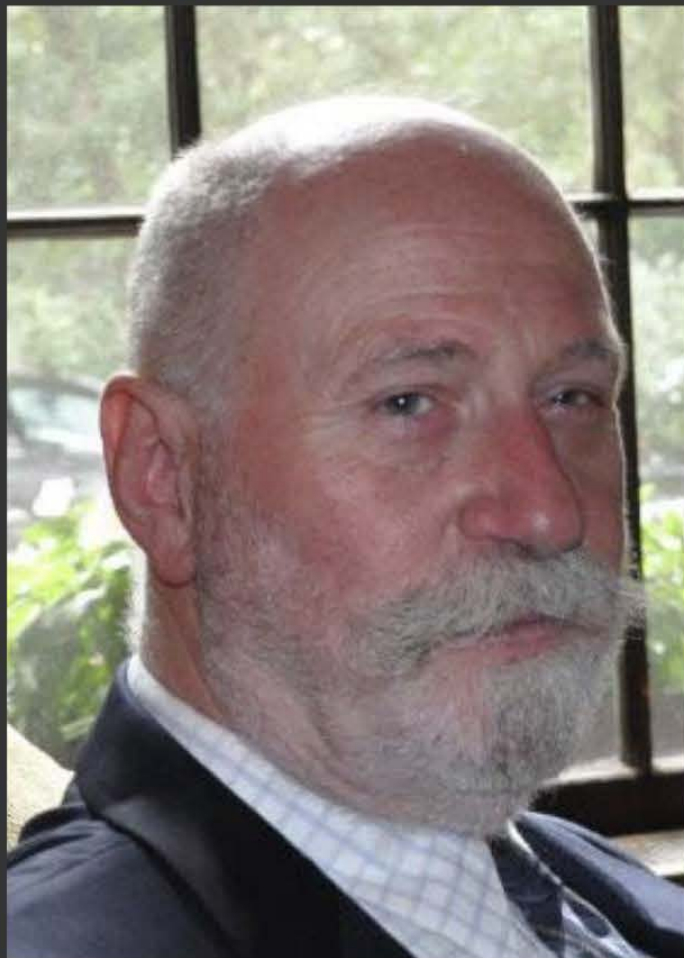
The impact of defunding of public education, affordable healthcare, and implementing tax cuts that benefit only the wealthiest at the expense of everyone else, in conjunction with revoking of long-standing gun laws, has resulted in significant increases in civil unrest, greater racial divisions, and a greater number of fatalities from gun-related deaths, in particular suicide.

Elections are not likely to be sufficient in changing America's current societal challenges, addressing needed healthcare reform, and gun legislation. Simply demonstrating the ill effects of certain conservative policies won't be enough on its own to change people's beliefs and attitudes about guns, health care, and education. The current context is reflective of larger, historically charged understandings of racial hierarchy, presented as the needs of the individual over the communal and the unwanted involvement of government in the lives of Americans.

Direct efforts to counter overt and implicit racial resentment are a pivotal primer because political and racial identities are shaped by larger values, biases, and anxieties. Promoting society's moral compass and dismantling ideologies of race is of utmost urgency to end the regrettably all-too-common alarming gun-related headlines.







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MEDIA FINDING EXPERTS

Freely Available

ABCT has a list of speakers and subject matter experts on topics such as PTSD, anxiety, suicide, and more. Further details are available on the website or by contacting the ABC Press Office.

Central Office

Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies
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COMMUNITY RESOURCES

About: Brady Organization research and statistics on gun violence in America and conducts research, community, and community organizing on issues around gun control.

Learn more: www.bradyunited.org



About: Wear Orange, raises awareness of the impact of gun violence on communities by calling attention to the impact of guns.

Learn more: www.wearorange.org



About: Everytown for Gun Safety is an American nonprofit organization that advocates for gun control and against gun violence.

Learn more: www.everytown.org



About: Amnesty International is a global organization that campaigns for global human rights, by investigating and exposing the facts of abuse whenever and wherever abuses happen.

Learn more: www.amnesty.org



About: The Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence is an affiliate charitable organization of the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence. EFSGV identifies and implements evidence-based policy solutions and programs to reduce gun violence in all its forms.

Learn more: www.efsgv.org



About: The Child Welfare League of America is a coalition of private and public agencies that serve children and families across America who are vulnerable. CWLA provides expertise, leadership, and innovation on policies, programs, and practices.

Learn more: www.cwla.org

COMMUNITY RESOURCES



About: Children's Defense Fund support policies and programs that lift children out of poverty; protect them from abuse and neglect; and ensure their access to health care, quality education and a moral and spiritual foundation.

Learn more: www.childrensdefense.org



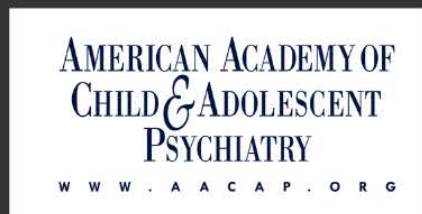
About: Healthy Children provides the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) approved information on issues relevant to children's development and physical and psychological wellbeing.

Learn more: www.healthychildren.org



About: Firearm Safety Among Children and Teens (FACTS) at the University of Michigan supports research focused on the prevention of firearm injury in children and teens.

Learn more: www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/pages/facts/index.html



JOURNALISTS RESOURCES

About: New Jersey Gun Violence Research Center, Rutgers School of Public Health, provides high-quality, multi-disciplinary research on gun violence causality and prevention and translates this research into clear and actionable policies and programs.

Learn more: gunviolenceresearchcenter.rutgers.edu

About: Centers for Disease Control, conducts research and disseminates information on firearm violence and prevention.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/firearms/

About: Prevention Institute is a national nonprofit whose mission is to build prevention and health equity to ensure the places where all people live, work, play and learn foster health, safety, and wellbeing

Learn more: www.preventioninstitute.org

About: The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry provides a range of resources on the psychiatric impact of stressful circumstances for children, including an extensive library on guns and violence.

Learn more: www.aacap.org

About: The RAND Corporation provides research data and an extensive library on guns and violence. RAND's reports are free to download and from anywhere in the world.

Learn more: www.aacap.org

About: The Gun Violence Archive (GVA) provides freely accessible research data and reports on gun violence, including mass shootings and Police related fatalities.

Learn more: www.gunviolencearchive.org

GUN VIOLENCE STATISTICS

Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence and Coalition to Stop Gun Violence. (2021). A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making: A Review of 2019 CDC Gun Mortality Data. Available: <http://efsgv.org/2019CDCdata>

The association of suicidal ideation with firearm purchasing during a firearm purchasing surge

Michael D. Anestis, PhD, Shelby L. Bandel, MS, Allison E. Bond, MA. The association of suicidal ideation with firearm purchasing during a firearm purchasing surge. JAMA Netw Open. 2021; <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.32111>

Are individuals who purchased firearms during the 2020-2021 purchasing surge more likely than firearm owners who did not purchase during the surge and non-firearm owners to have experienced thoughts of suicide?

**Participants (n = 6,404) were matched to Census demographics drawn from NJ, MS, and MN. Data were collected January-June 2021

LIFETIME SUICIDAL IDEATION



...of surge purchasers reported lifetime ideation



...of non-firearm owners reported lifetime ideation



...of non-surge purchasing firearm owners reported lifetime ideation

PAST YEAR SUICIDAL IDEATION



...of surge purchasers reported past year ideation



...of non-surge purchasing firearm owners reported past year ideation



...of non-firearm owners reported past year ideation

PAST MONTH SUICIDAL IDEATION



...of surge purchasers reported past month ideation



...of non-firearm owners reported past month ideation



...of non-surge purchasing firearm owners reported past month ideation

COMPARING SURGE PURCHASERS WHO PURCHASED THEIR FIRST FIREARM TO THOSE WHO PURCHASED AN ADDITIONAL FIREARM

LIFETIME



...of 1st time purchasers reported lifetime ideation

41.8%

...of those who purchased an additional firearm reported lifetime ideation

PAST YEAR



...of those who purchased an additional firearm reported past year ideation



...of 1st time purchasers reported past year ideation

PAST MONTH



...of 1st time purchasers reported past month ideation



...of those who purchased an additional firearm reported lifetime ideation

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

New Jersey Gun Violence Research Center

Anestis, M. D., Bandel, S. L., & Bond, A. E. (2021). The association of suicidal ideation with firearm purchasing during a firearm purchasing surge. JAMA network open, 4(10), e2132111-e2132111.



RUTGERS

New Jersey Gun Violence Research Center



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

New Jersey Gun Violence
Research Center

Anestis, M. D., Bond, A. E., Bryan, A.
O., & Bryan, C. J. (2021). An
examination of preferred messengers on
firearm safety for suicide prevention.
Preventive medicine, 145, 106452.

An examination of preferred messengers on firearm safety for suicide prevention

Anestis, M.D., Bond, A.E., Bryan, A.O., & Bryan C. J. (2021). *Preventive Medicine*, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2021.106452>

Who do firearm owners and non-firearm owners deem most credible to discuss safe firearm storage for suicide prevention?
Do demographic differences within the sample of firearm owners impact the ranking of sources?



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New Jersey Gun Violence
Research Center

6,200
United States residents
participated in the study

Participants matched to 2010 Census data



65.2%
White

51.0%
Female

WHAT WAS FOUND?



White firearm owners:

- Top three most credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: law enforcement, current military personnel, military veterans.
- Least credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: celebrities, casual acquaintances, and physicians/medical professionals.

Female and male firearm owners

- Top three most credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: law enforcement, current military personnel, military veterans.
- Least credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: celebrities, casual acquaintances, and physicians/medical professionals.



Firearm owners and non-firearm owners:

- Top three most credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: law enforcement, current military personnel, military veterans.
- Least credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: celebrities, casual acquaintances, and physicians/medical professionals.

Black firearm owners:

- Top three most credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: law enforcement, family members, current military personnel.
- Least credible sources to discuss firearm safety for suicide prevention: celebrities, hunting or outdoor magazines and physicians/medical professionals.

Additional findings

- White and Black respondents significantly differed from one another on their average rankings of (1) law enforcement, (2) military veterans, (3) current military personnel, (4) the National Rifle Association, (5) casual acquaintances, (6) friends or coworkers, (7) gun show managers or coordinators, (8) physicians or medical professionals, and (9) celebrities.



WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The similar ranking of the top three sources shows that the groups agree on the relative credibility of many sources, but the average level of credibility for particular sources varies. The findings highlight that the effectiveness of messaging on safe firearm storage for suicide prevention may depend on the identity of the individual delivering the message. Not every individual will find the same messenger equally credible, even if the message itself remains the same. It is vital to ensure that both the content of the message and the individual delivering the message reflect the needs and perspective of the intended audience.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

New Jersey Gun Violence
Research Center

Bond, A. E., & Anestis, M. D. (2021).
Firearm type and number: examining
differences among firearm owning suicide
decedents. Archives of suicide research,
1-8.

Firearm type and number: Examining differences among firearm owning suicide decedents

Among firearm owners, are the type of firearms owned and the number of firearms owned associated with dying by suicide using a firearm rather than by another method?



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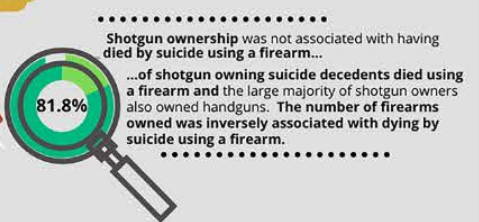
Participants



91.7% men

93.4% white

What was found?



The findings provide insight into what differentiates firearm owners who die by suicide using a firearm rather than by another method. It is important to understand the reason for ownership and how it may affect storage of a firearm.

What do the findings mean?



For example

...if handguns are owned primarily for protection, they may be stored unsafely, and therefore be more easily accessible during a time of crisis. Safe storage of all firearms should be encouraged in order to put time and distance between an individual in crisis and the most lethal method for suicide.



Conclusions

The vast majority of firearm owning suicide decedents in our sample died by firearm suicide rather than by another method. Even still, not all firearm owners who died by suicide did so using a firearm. It appears that handgun ownership is particularly relevant to the choice to use a firearm, perhaps because they are logistically easier to use in a suicide attempt and perhaps because they are more likely than shotguns to be stored in a manner that leaves them readily available during a moment of crisis. Better understanding what prompts the decision to use specific methods for suicide can help us be better positioned to intervene and prevent individuals at the greatest risk of using a method with a high likelihood of causing their death.

Please cite this article as: Bond, A.E. & Anestis, M.D. (2021).

Firearm type and number: examining differences among firearm owning suicide decedents. Archives of Suicide Research.

Firearm Safety for Families



Studies show children are naturally curious, even about a firearm they've been warned not to touch.



Kids are safer when:
Firearms are in a lockbox or safe, unloaded. Ammunition is locked away separately.



Kids are safest when:
firearms are stored outside the home.



American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



Keep the “safe” in firearm safety

Hiding a gun is not enough! Kids are curious, and studies show they usually know where a family keeps a gun.

Gun safes can lower the risk a curious child will be hurt:



Safe or lockbox
for handguns



Locked gun
safe for rifles



Gun trigger locks—
inexpensive and effective



Lock box
for ammo



American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



Source: Guns in the Home. American Academy of Pediatrics Council on Injury, Violence and Poison Prevention (AAPCI). 2021

Fast Facts: 2019 and 5-Year Averages

Gun Deaths, 2019

In 2019, nearly 40,000 Americans were killed by gun violence, including over 14,400 by homicide and nearly 24,000 by suicide. Gun violence killed nearly 109 Americans daily, including 39 by homicide and 66 by suicide. This is a horrifying reality for our country -- one we must change.

	Gun deaths total, 2019	Average daily gun deaths, 2019	Gun death rate, 2019
Homicide	14,414	39	4.59
Suicide	23,941	66	6.84
Unintentional	486	1	0.16
**Legal Intervention	520	1	0.17
Undetermined Intent	346	1	0.09
Total	39,707	109	11.86

Note: Rates listed are age-adjusted to allow for accurate comparisons between populations with different age distributions.

**A cautionary note about "legal intervention" data: Strong evidence shows that the government's data (including the CDC data presented here) provide a substantial under-count of police-involved injuries and deaths.¹ To address this gap, several media sources have tracked police-involved shootings in recent years, most notably the Washington Post's Fatal Force database, finding more than double the number of police-involved fatal shootings than are reported in FBI and CDC databases. The Fatal Force database reported that 999 and 1,000 Americans were shot and killed by police in 2019 and 2020 respectively, nearly double the number that the CDC reported. Ultimately, better data on police-involved injuries and deaths are sorely needed. Compulsory and comprehensive data collection at the local level, reporting to the federal government, and transparency in the public dissemination of data will be critical for understanding this unique kind of gun violence and developing evidence-based solutions to minimize police-involved shootings.

Gun Deaths Among Children and Teens, 2019

Tragically, more than 3,300 children and teens (ages 0-19) were killed by gun violence in 2019, including over 2,000 by homicide and 1,100 by suicide. An average of nine children and teens were killed by gun violence daily in 2019, including six by homicide and three by suicide.

	Child and teen gun deaths total, 2019	Average daily child and teen gun deaths, 2019	Child and teen gun death rate, 2019
Homicide	2,023	6	2.48
Suicide	1,167	3	1.43
Unintentional	117	<1	0.14
Legal Intervention	19	<1	Unreliable
Undetermined Intent	64	<1	0.08
Total	3,390	9	4.15

¹ Barber, C., Azrael, D., Cohen, A., Miller, M., Thymes, D., Wang, D. E., & Hemenway, D. (2016). Homicides by police: comparing counts from the national violent death reporting system, vital statistics, and supplementary homicide reports. *American Journal of Public Health*, 106(5), 922-927.

▼ The following averages are based on the most recent five years of CDC data, 2015-2019. ▼

Average Number of Gun Deaths, 2015-2019

Every year from 2015 through 2019, an average of nearly 40,000 Americans were killed by guns, including over 14,000 by homicide and 23,000 by suicide. This totals more than 100 gun deaths every single day.

	Average annual gun deaths, 2015-2019	Average daily gun deaths, 2015-2019	Average gun death rate, 2015-2019
Homicide	14,062	39	4.51
Suicide	23,437	64	6.80
Unintentional	483	1	0.15
Legal Intervention	521	1	0.17
Undetermined Intent	324	<1	0.09
Total	38,826	106	11.73

Note: Rates listed are age-adjusted to allow for accurate comparisons between populations with different age distributions.

Average Number of Gun Deaths Among Children and Teens, 2015-2019

On average, over 3,200 children and teens (ages 0-19) were killed by guns annually from 2015-2019, including over 1,800 by homicide, 1,100 by suicide, and 115 unintentionally. Nine children and teens died from gun violence every day.

	Average annual child and teen gun deaths, 2015-2019	Average daily child and teen gun deaths, 2015-2019	Average child and teen gun death rate, 2015-2019
Homicide	1,855	5	2.26
Suicide	1,176	3	1.43
Unintentional	115	<1	0.14
Legal Intervention	26	<1	0.03
Undetermined Intent	59	<1	0.07
Total	3,231	9	3.94



Gun Deaths in the United States: 2019 and Trends Over Time

Gun violence was a leading cause of death in 2019. On average, 109 individuals died from gun violence every day in 2019. For the year in total:

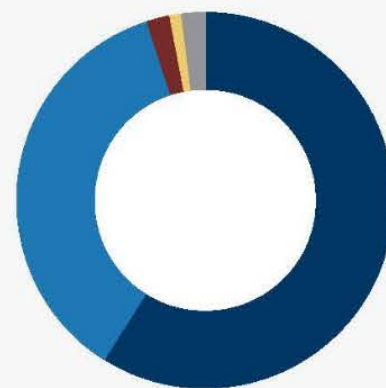
- 39,707 people died from gun violence in the U.S., a small decrease of 33 gun deaths from 2018. 2,112 more Americans died by gun violence (39,707) than by car crashes (37,595).
- It was the third consecutive year of nearly 40,000 gun deaths, capping a decade during which the overall gun death rate increased 17% (10.1 to 11.86 deaths per 100,000, age-adjusted, 2010-2019).
- Males were disproportionately impacted across all forms of gun violence and accounted for 86% of gun death victims. Black males were at especially high risk, with the highest rate of gun death among demographic groups (43.09 deaths per 100,000).

Gun violence comes in many forms and that was true in 2019:

- The proportion of homicides upticked slightly as compared to the previous year, representing 36% of all gun deaths. More than 14,400 individuals were firearm homicide victims in 2019, including 2,023 children and teens (ages 0-19). This equated to an average of 39 firearm homicides every day.
- Suicides continued to make up 60% of all gun deaths. Nearly 24,000 individuals died by firearm suicide, including 1,167 children and teens (ages 0-19). This equated to an average of 66 lives lost every day.
- While the majority of gun deaths are homicides and suicides (combined 96%), people died by other forms of gun violence too, including unintentional,² legal intervention,³ and undetermined intent.⁴

FIGURE 1

Number of Gun Deaths by Intent, 2019



60.3%	Suicide
36.3%	Homicide
1.2%	Unintentional
.09%	Undetermined
1.3%	Legal Intervention

2. "Unintentional" is the description used for a death that was not caused purposely. In gun violence, examples include fatal injuries that occur when a weapon misfires or is mishandled by a child and results in the victim being shot (in contrast with homicide and suicide, both of which involve an intent to pull the trigger and cause harm). Unintentional injuries and deaths are often called "accidents," which can imply that nothing could be done to stop them from happening; we do not use "accident" terminology because gun violence is preventable. Easy access to firearms, particularly unsecured firearms and the presence of firearms in risky situations, increases risk of unintentional injury and death by firearm. Mitigating access with safer storage practices and through evidence-based policy prevents unintentional gun violence.

3. "Legal intervention" is the description used by the CDC for injuries inflicted by the police or other law enforcement agents, including military on duty, in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and other legal actions. Cases in which a police or other law enforcement officer discharges a firearm are also known as police-involved or officer-involved shootings.

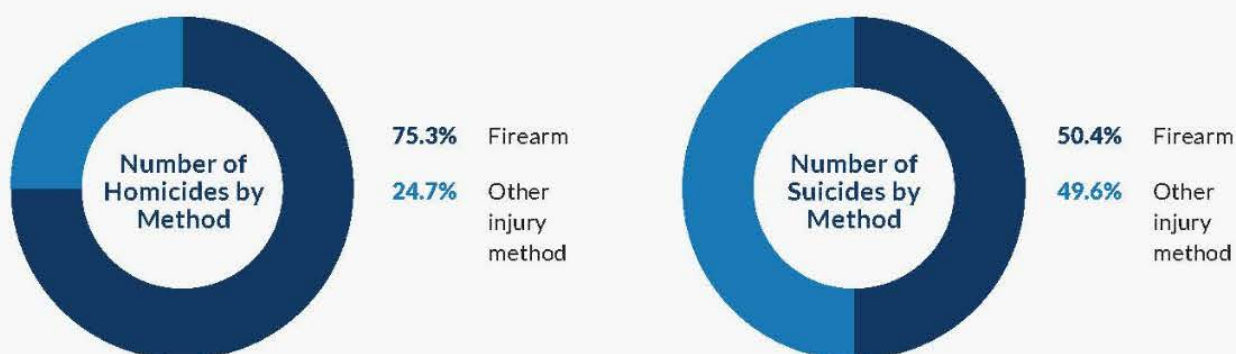
4. While the intentionality of the injury that caused a person's death is most often known or determined in the course of death investigations, there are some cases wherein the available information is insufficient to enable the medical or legal authority to make a distinction between an unintentional injury, self-harm (suicide), or assault (homicide). These cases are described as having an "undetermined" intent.

The Lethality and Accessibility of Firearms Drives Up Homicides and Suicides

Due to their high lethality and ease of accessibility, firearms are often the method of choice for both homicides and suicides.

FIGURE 2

Homicide and Suicide by Injury Method (Firearm v. Non-Firearm), 2019



In 2019, 75% of all homicides were committed by firearm:

- While only 22% of *attempted* homicides with a gun are lethal, guns are still an incredibly lethal means that may also result in nonfatal but very serious injuries.⁵
- Guns are used in homicides nearly nine times more than the second most common method of homicide (cutting/piercing) and more than 30 times more than suffocation.

In 2019, 50% of all suicides involved firearms:

- While poisoning is the most commonly used suicide *attempt* method (used in approximately 60% of all suicidal acts), firearms, which account for less than 10% of all suicidal acts,⁶ account for half of all suicide *deaths*.
- While poisoning is lethal less than 3% of the time, 90% of suicide attempts involving firearms are lethal.⁷
- The second most lethal suicide attempt method is drowning (56% of suicidal acts by drowning result in death), yet it is far less likely to happen.⁸ There were nearly 46 times more firearm suicide deaths than deaths by drowning in 2019.

5 Cook PJ, Rivera-Aguirre AE, Cerdá M, & Wintemute G. (2017). Constant lethality of gunshot injuries from firearm assault: United States, 2003-2012. *American Journal of Public Health*.

6 Conner A, Azrael D, & Miller M. (2019). Suicide case-fatality rates in the United States, 2007 to 2014. A nationwide population-based study. *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

FIGURE 3

Homicide Rates, by Method, 2019

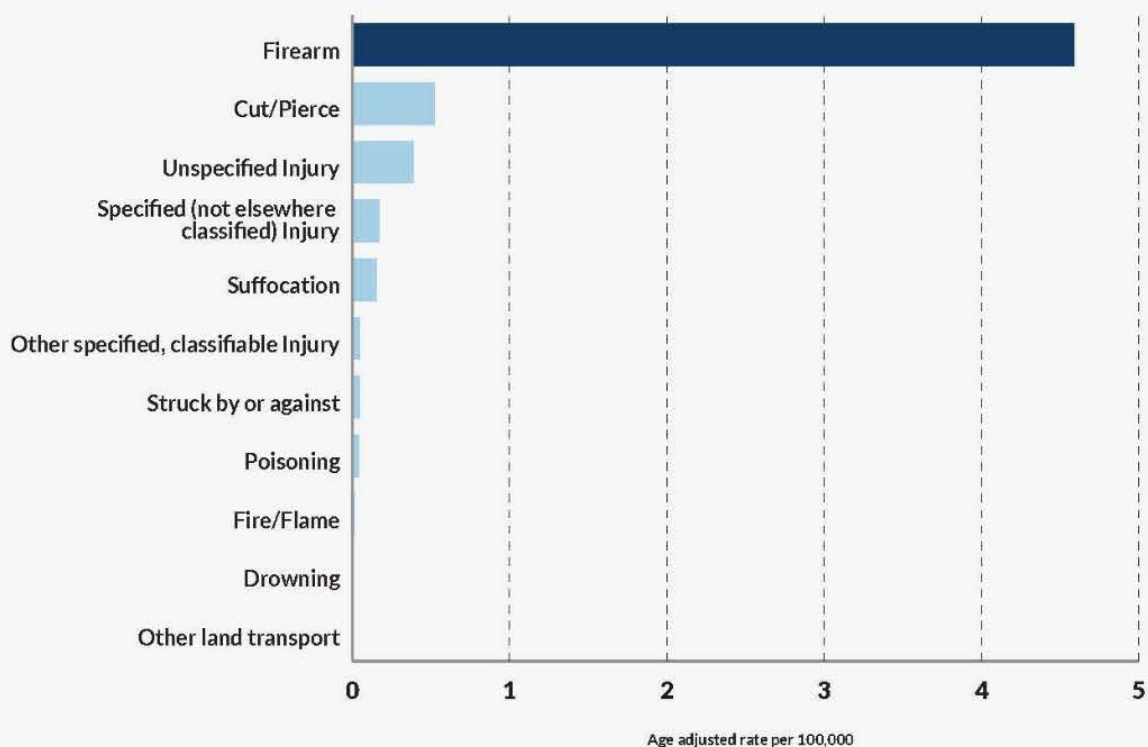
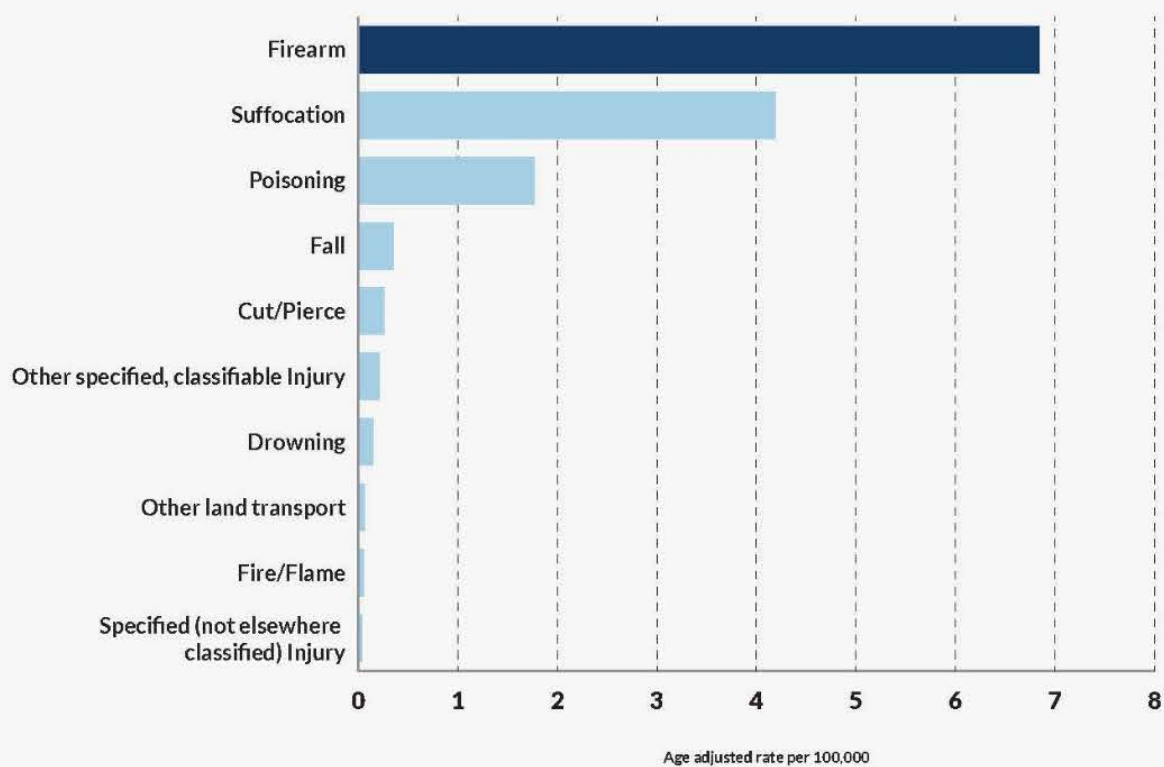


FIGURE 4

Suicide Rates, by Method, 2019



Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021

Two Decades of Gun Violence

One way to better understand gun violence is to explore its changes and impacts on communities over time. By examining the last two decades of gun death data, we see that gun violence deaths have escalated in recent years, driven by a significant spike in firearm homicides and steady growth in firearm suicides.

Gun Violence Trends, 2000-2019

Nearly 40,000 people died by gun violence in 2019, part of a three-year-cluster in which there were nearly 40,000 annual gun deaths. This capped a two-decade period during which nearly 570,000 lives were lost to gun violence -- similar to the entire population of Wyoming.

- Over the last 20 years, the most recent five years have been the deadliest. The highest gun death rate occurred in 2017, followed by 2018, 2019, 2016, and 2015.
- The largest single-year increase in the overall gun death rate was from 2014 to 2015; this substantial 7.3% jump can be directly attributed to the astronomical increase in the firearm homicide rate that year.
- The lowest gun death rate over the last 20 years occurred in 2004, 13 years prior to the peak. The next lowest gun death rates occurred in 2009, 2010, 2000, and 2011.
- The increase from the lowest to highest gun death rate (occurring in 2004 and 2017, respectively) was 20%.

Firearm Homicide Trends, 2000-2019

More than 14,000 people were killed by firearm homicide in 2019, capping two decades during which more than 200,000 lives were lost to firearm homicide, more Americans than were lost in World War I and Vietnam combined.

- After years of decline (from 2006-2011), the firearm homicide rate fluctuated before an astronomical rise from 2014 to 2015.
- Over the last 20 years, the most recent four years have been the deadliest. The highest firearm homicide rate occurred in 2017, followed by 2016, 2019, 2018, and 2006.
- The largest single-year increase in the firearm homicide rate was from 2014 to 2015, when the rate increased 18%. Another substantial jump in the firearm homicide rate occurred the following year, from 2015 to 2016, when the rate increased 11%.
- The lowest firearm homicide rate over the last 20 years was in 2014, three years prior to the peak. The next lowest firearm homicide rates occurred in 2011, 2013, 2010, and 2000.
- The increase from the lowest to highest firearm homicide rate (occurring in 2014 and 2017, respectively) was 31%.



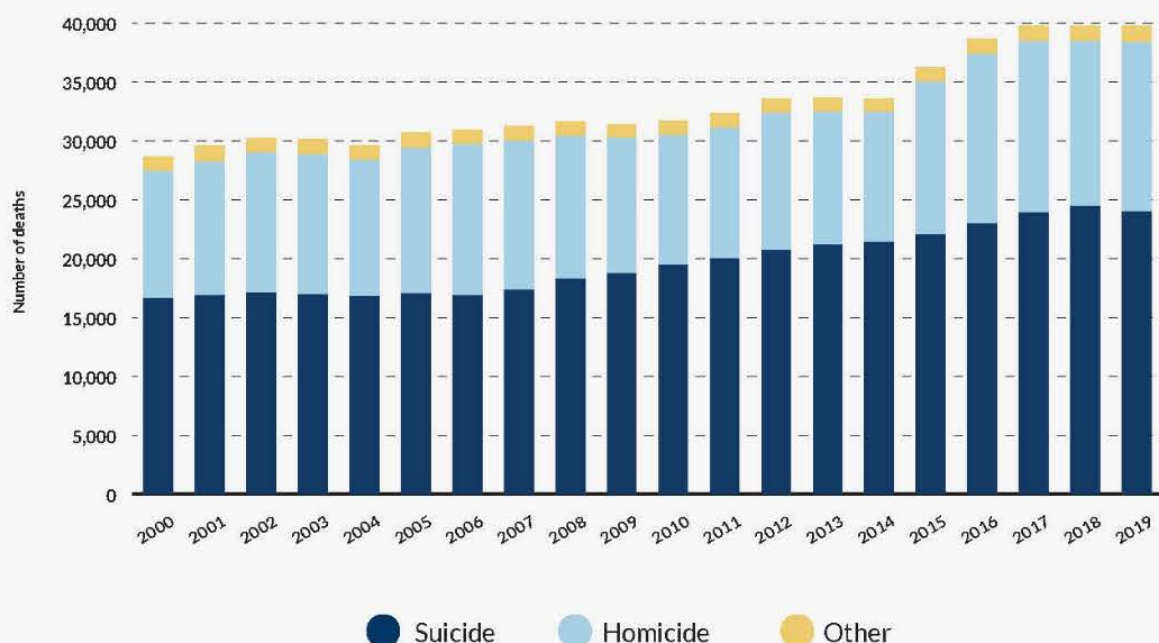
Firearm Suicide Trends, 2000-2019

Nearly 24,000 Americans died by firearm suicide in 2019, capping two decades during which more than 340,000 people were lost to firearm suicide, 50,000 more than the number of U.S. troops killed in World War II.

- Overall, the firearm suicide epidemic has been growing, despite the year 2019 showing a slight reprieve, with the rate dropping by nearly 3% from 2018.
- Over the last 20 years, the most recent five years have been the deadliest. The highest firearm suicide rate occurred in 2018, followed by 2017, 2019, 2016, and 2015.
- The largest single-year increase in the firearm suicide rate was from 2015 to 2016, when the rate increased 3.7%. The single-year increase was similar (3.6%) from 2007 to 2008. The change in the firearm suicide rate from year to year has been consistently and steadily increasing, with only a few exceptions.
- The lowest firearm suicide rate over the last 20 years occurred in 2006, 12 years prior to the peak. The next lowest gun death rates occurred at the start of the new millenium, in 2007, 2004, 2005, and 2003.
- The increase from the lowest to highest firearm suicide rate (occurring in 2006 and 2018, respectively) was 27%.

FIGURE 5

Number of Gun Deaths, 2000-2019

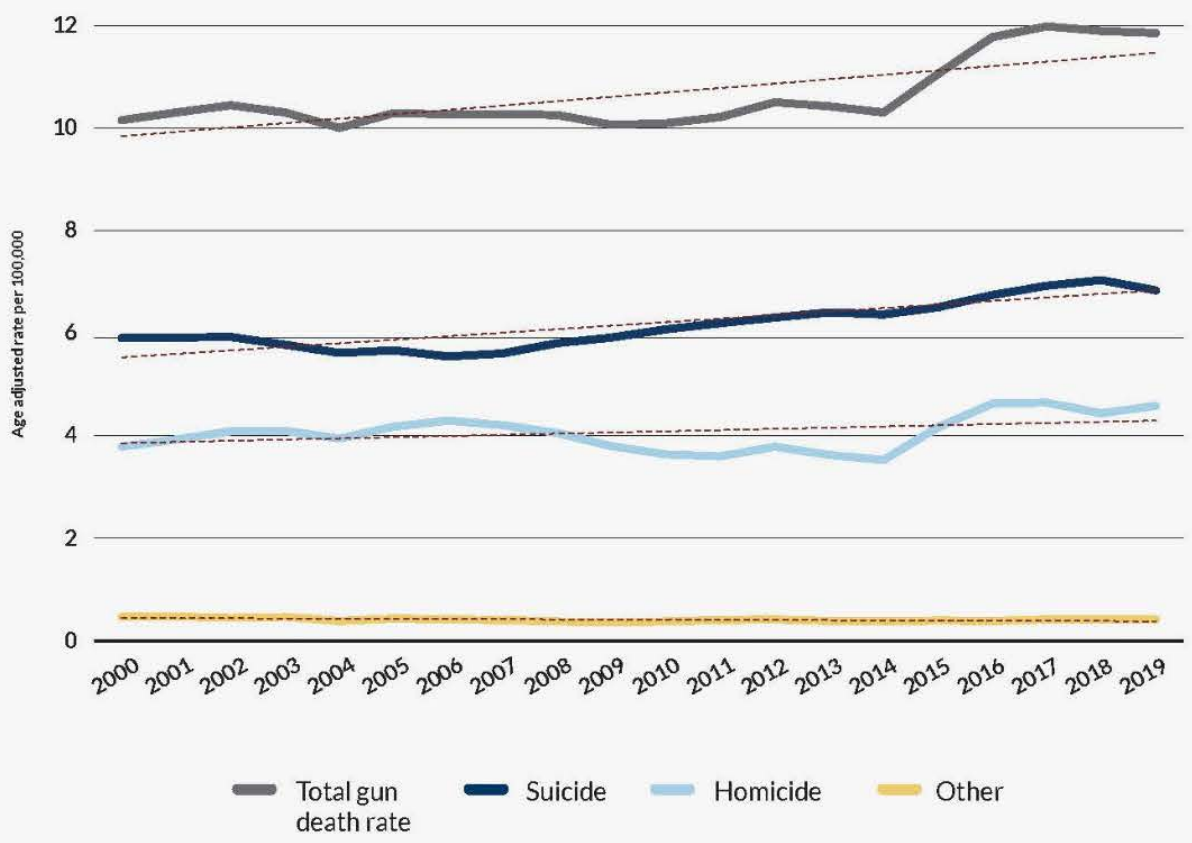


Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021



FIGURE 6

Gun Death Rates by Intent, 2000-2019



Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021



Disproportionate Impacts

Gun Violence Overall by Demographics

While nobody is immune from gun violence, some demographic groups are at much higher risk than others:



By sex:

- Males are six times more likely to die by gun violence (any intent) than females, making up 86% of U.S. firearm deaths in 2019 (84% of homicides and 87% of suicides).



By age:

- Gun deaths impact both younger and older generations. In fact, the age groups most impacted by gun deaths are young adults (ages 15-34) followed by older adults (ages 75 and older). This is primarily due to homicide victims being disproportionately young and suicide decedents skewing more elderly.



By race/ethnicity among males:

- Black males are disproportionately impacted and have by far the highest rate of gun death, nearly twice as high (1.8x) as the second-highest (and also disproportional) rate of gun death among American Indian/Alaska Native males. Continuing in order descending by rate are White, Latino/Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Black males were more than twice as likely to die by firearms than White males in 2019.



By race/ethnicity among females:

- The highest firearm death rate is among American Indian/Alaska Natives, followed closely by Black females. Continuing in order descending by rate: are White, Latino/Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islanders. American Indian/Alaska Native females were 1.4 times more likely to die by firearms than the White females in 2019.

To stop gun violence in all its forms, broad prevention efforts to reduce risk to the population as a whole must be implemented together with tailored solutions for high-risk populations. Understanding how risk differs across the population by sex, race/ethnicity, and age, and broken down by gun death intent (homicide and suicide), is critical for designing these interventions.

Demographic categories:

The CDC WONDER database allows mortality data to be broken down into the following demographic categories: age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The four race categories are American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black or African American, and White. Hispanic origin is considered an ethnicity, which is why it is not considered a race category. For example, a person may be classified as American Indian/Alaskan Native and Hispanic, Asian and Hispanic, Black and Hispanic, or White and Hispanic. Hispanic origin is classified as "Hispanic or Latino" or "Not Hispanic or Latino."

For our analysis, we chose to use "Hispanic or Latino" as a distinct category regardless of race, and selected "Not Hispanic or Latino" for each of the race categories. This ensured that individuals were not counted twice in different demographic groups and follows common practice used by the CDC for data analyses.

Homicide by Demographics

There was a 66x difference in risk of firearm homicide between Black males and Asian females (the highest and lowest risk demographics, respectively). A closer look at demographic data reveals:



By sex:

- More than eight in ten U.S. firearm homicide victims were male (84%) in 2019. Males were five times more likely to be victims than females.



By age:

- Firearm homicide victims are disproportionately young. Across the population -- all races combined, all sexes -- the highest risk age for dying by firearm homicide was 15-24 years old. Separated by race/ethnicity, this young age (15-24) is the highest risk age for Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian/Pacific Islanders, but the risk is highest at slightly older ages for American Indian/Alaska Native (25-34) and White (35-44) populations.



By race/ethnicity among males:

- Fifty-three % of all firearm homicide victims (63% of male victims) in 2019 were Black males. Across all ages, Black men were nearly 8 times more likely to die by firearm homicide than the general population (all sexes) and 14 times more likely to die by firearm homicide than White men. Black males were followed by (in order of decreasing risk): American Indian/Alaska Native, Latino/Hispanic, White, and Asian/Pacific Islander males.
- Young Black males (15-34) are especially disproportionately impacted, making up 2% of the population but accounting for 37% of all gun homicide fatalities in 2019. Their rate of firearm homicide was more than 20 times higher than White males of the same age group.



By race/ethnicity among females:

- Black females had the highest risk of firearm homicide among females of all other races and ethnicities, followed by (in order of decreasing risk): American Indian/Alaska Native, Latino/Hispanic, White, and Asian/Pacific Islander females. Black females and American Indian/Alaska Native females also were both at greater risk of firearm homicide than both White and Asian/Pacific Islander males. Black females were more than four times more likely to be firearm homicide victims than White females.

Suicide by Demographics

There was a 38.5x difference in firearm suicide risk between White men and Asian women (the highest and lowest risk demographics, respectively). A closer look at demographic data reveals:



By sex:

- Nearly nine in ten U.S. firearm suicide decedents are male (87% in 2019), reflecting the increased risk of firearm suicide for males as compared to females across all races/ethnicities and age groups. Males were nearly seven times more likely to die by firearm suicide than females.



By age:

While the overall data shows that firearm suicide victims were disproportionately elderly (75+ is the highest risk age group for the population as a whole), this was skewed by White men, the highest risk demographic.

- The risk for White males increased across the lifespan and peaked at ages 75+.
- Among males of each racial and ethnic identity other than White, the risk of suicide by firearm peaked much younger, among men ages 15-34.
- The risk of firearm suicide for White females peaked at ages 45-54 in 2019.
- Among females of each racial and ethnic identity other than White, the risk of suicide by firearm peaked younger, among women ages 25-34.



By race/ethnicity among males:

- The majority of all firearm suicide decedents are White males (73%). White males had the highest firearm suicide rate overall, followed by (in order of decreasing risk): American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, Latino/Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander males.
- Across all ages, White men were more than twice as likely to die by firearm suicide than the general population (all sexes). American Indian/Alaska Native males also have a disproportionately high rate of firearm suicide (11.16 deaths per 100,000), although there are far fewer suicide deaths among this demographic due to the smaller size of the population as a whole. In 2019, 17,427 White males and 152 American Indian/Alaska Native males died by firearm suicide.
- White males were at the highest risk for firearm suicide at all ages except 15-34, during which the risk was highest for American Indian/Alaska Native males.



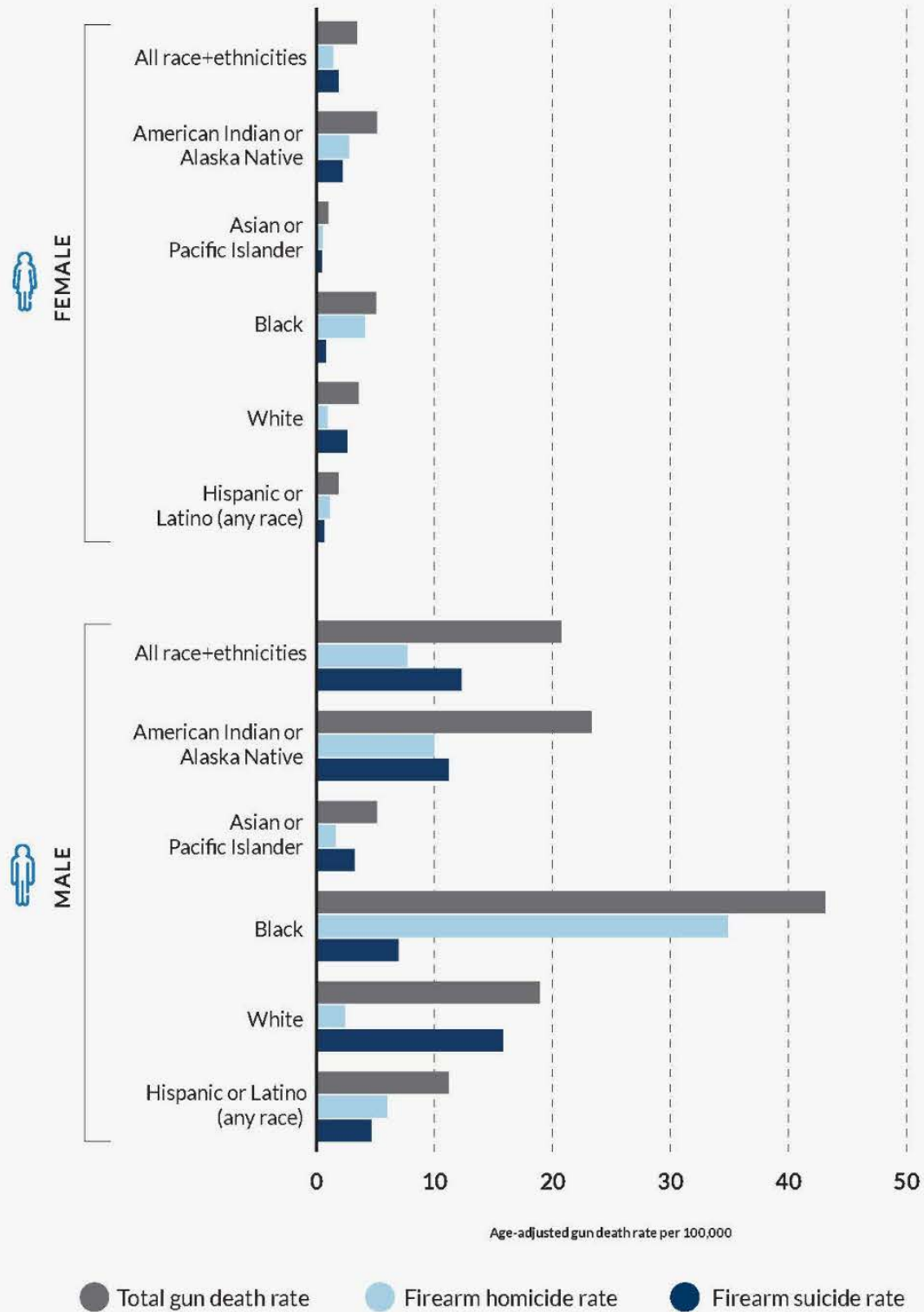
By race/ethnicity among females:

- The majority of all female firearm suicide decedents are White females (86%). White females had the highest firearm suicide rate both overall and within each age group, followed by (in order of decreasing risk): American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, Latino/Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander females.



FIGURE 7

Gun Death Rates by Demographic Groups, 2019



Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFGV). 2021



Geographic Variations

Overall gun death rates at the state level show substantial variation, such as the seven-fold difference in risk between the states with the lowest and highest overall gun death rates (Massachusetts and Alaska in 2019, respectively). In 2019, by urbanization level:

- The total gun death rate was highest in the most rural counties, driven largely by having the highest rate of firearm suicide as compared to other urbanization levels.
- Homicide rates, on the other hand, were highest in urban counties (large central metro and medium metro counties), but much more evenly distributed across urbanization levels, with a smaller spread between the lowest and highest rates.
- The total gun death rate was lowest in the suburbs (large fringe metro counties), a combination of having the lowest homicide rate and second-lowest suicide rate.

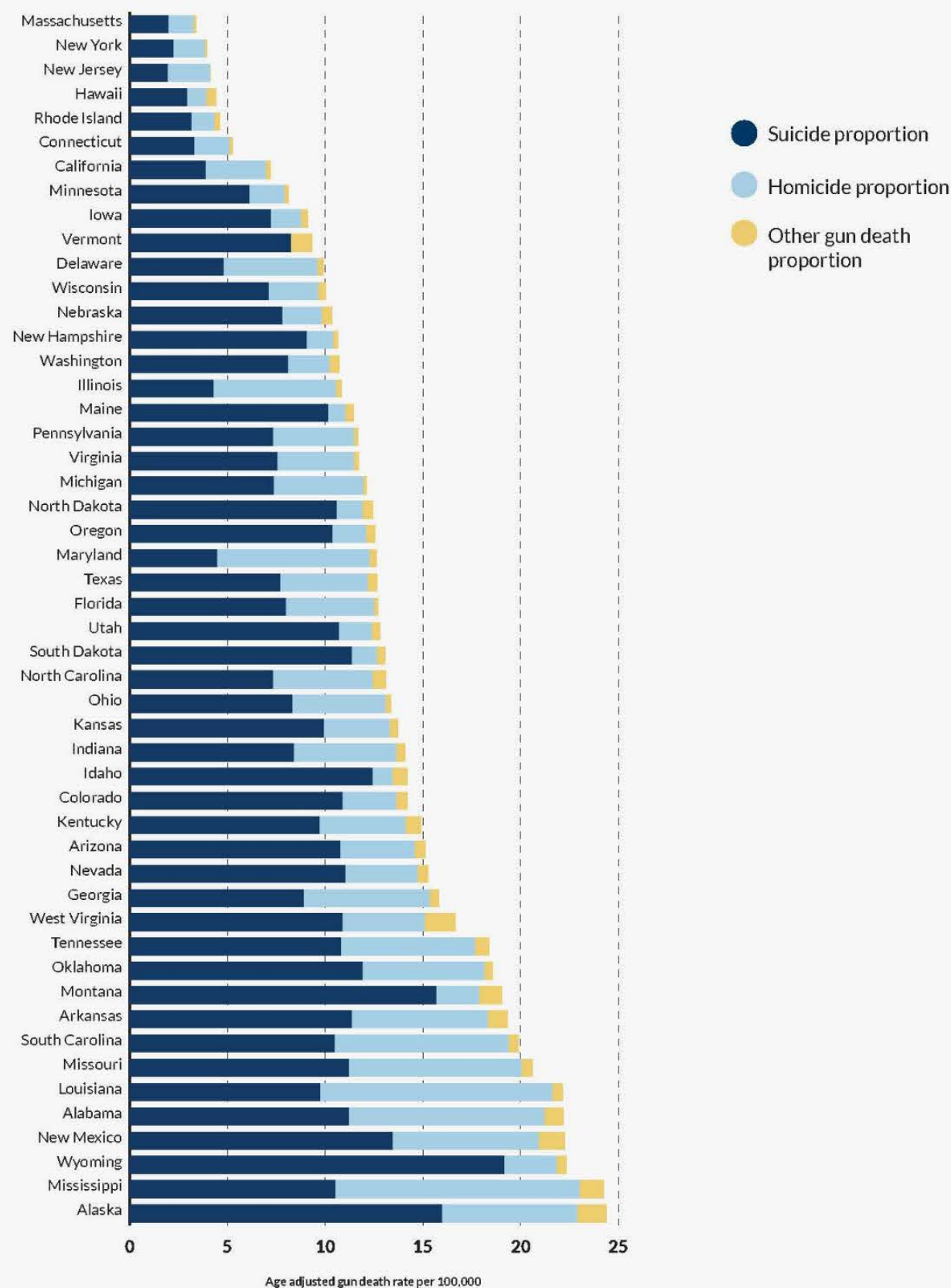
A person's geographic location is directly connected to the risk of gun violence. For example, in Maryland in 2019, someone living in Baltimore City was 13 times more likely to die by firearm than someone living 40 miles down the road in Montgomery County. Understanding these differences adds critical context to gun violence prevention efforts.

Why use rates of deaths?

While numbers of gun deaths can help illustrate the burden of gun violence in a particular community, because the total population varies significantly by geographic area, firearm death rates (the number of gun deaths per 100,000 total population) provide an important measure for comparison. For example, Cook County (Chicago), Illinois has by far the highest number of firearm homicides out of any county in the country, averaging over 600 each year. However, because Cook County has a population of 5.2 million residents, the firearm homicide rate is lower than many other large metro counties with smaller populations. In fact, Cook County's firearm homicide rate is, on average, 12.12 deaths per 100,000 people, ranking it 72nd in the country and a fraction of the homicide rate in the highest rate counties, such as Macon County, Alabama, which had the highest firearm homicide rate from 2015-2019 -- 44.44 deaths per 100,000 people -- an average of eight gun homicides per year in a population less than 20,000 people. Clearly, the sheer number of firearm homicides illustrates that Cook County is in the midst of a gun violence crisis, but this crisis is not unique to Chicago; it is equally devastating in cities across the United States and among more rural counties, as well.

FIGURE 8

Gun Death Rates by State, Ranked Lowest to Highest, 2019



Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021

Overall Gun Violence Rates Across the States

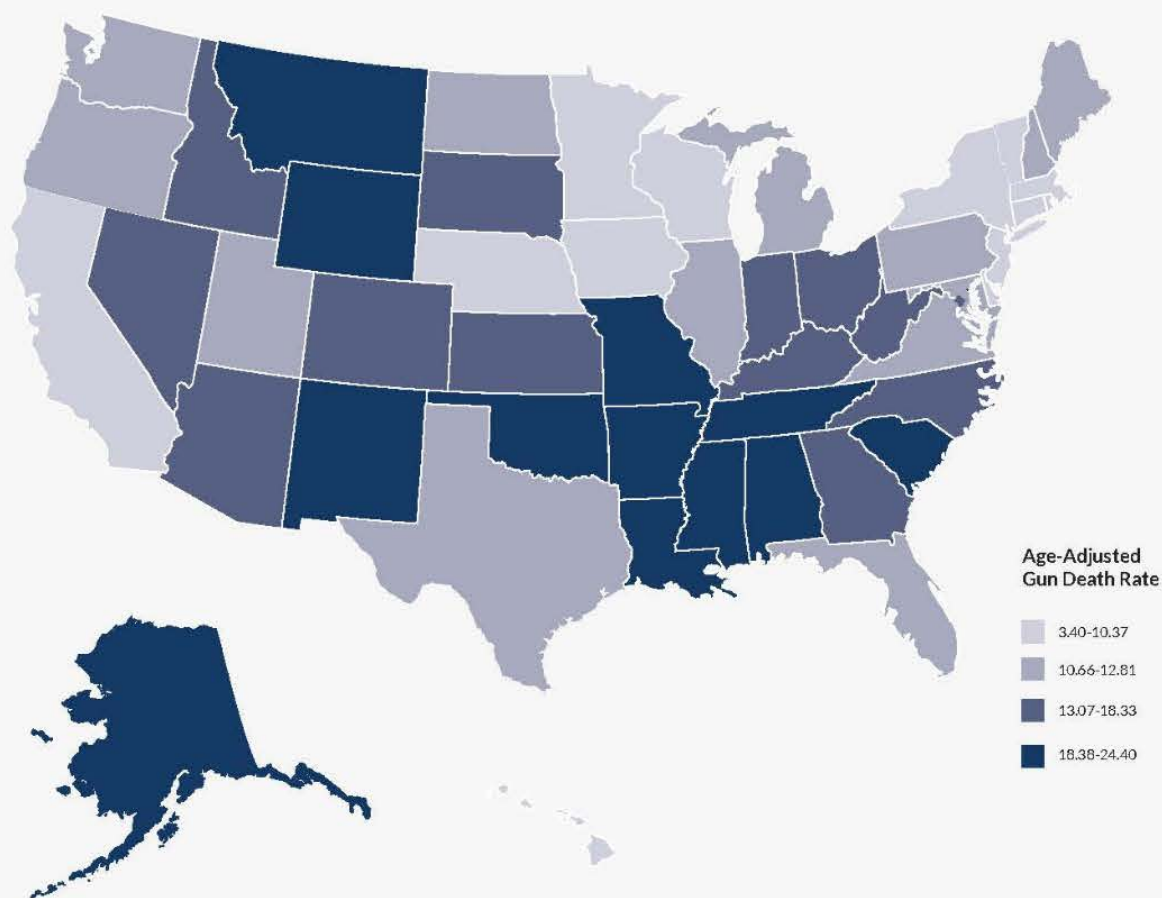
The five states with the highest overall gun death rates in 2019 were Alaska, Mississippi, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Alabama. Alaska had the highest gun death rate for 7 of the last 10 years, which in 2019 was seven times higher than Massachusetts, which had the lowest rate. Mississippi ranked in the five highest overall gun death rates in the country every year in the last decade, while Alabama and Louisiana did so for all but one year.

On the other end of the spectrum, the five states with the lowest overall gun death rates in 2019 were Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Hawaii, and Rhode Island. Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island each ranked in the five lowest overall gun death rates for all of the last 10 years.

Figure 8 displays how the 50 states and District of Columbia fared with gun deaths in 2019, ranking them from lowest to highest gun death rate. It additionally shows the proportion of deaths attributed to homicide, suicide, and other intents (law enforcement intervention, unintentional, and unclassified).

FIGURE 9

Gun Death Rates by State, 2019



A Closer Look: Gun Violence by Intent Across Counties and Urbanization Levels

Looking more closely at gun violence at the county level, separated by intent (homicide and suicide), helps to better understand the burden of gun violence in a specific community. We looked at 2019 data by county urbanization level and individual county data using five-year averages from 2015-2019 (just one year of data would not produce a reliable rate of gun homicide or suicide for comparison).

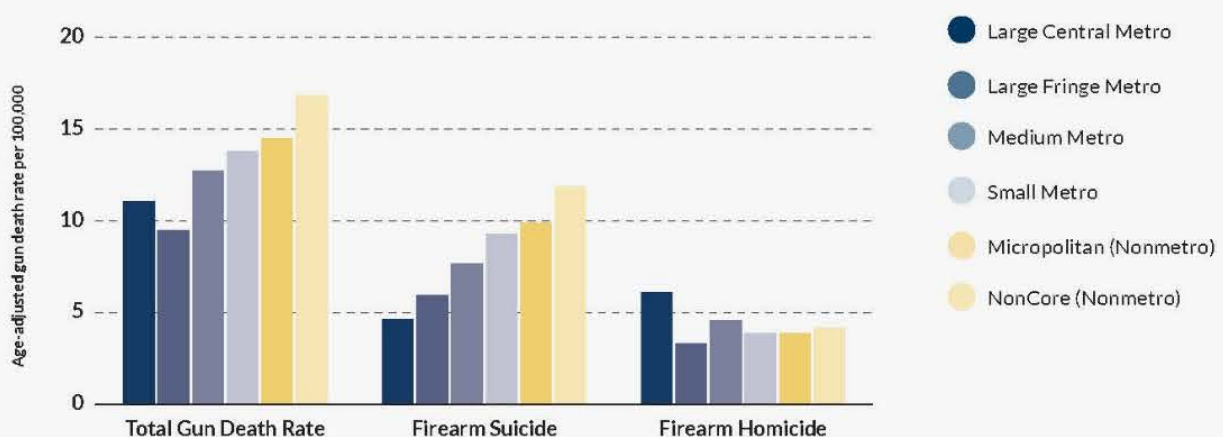
While county-level data layers valuable context on top of state data, data at an even more local level -- census tracts -- is much needed to truly understand concentrations of gun violence. Because county size varies significantly within and between states, data at this level does not consistently portray the most accurate representation of the local areas most impacted by gun violence. Taking a closer look at Los Angeles (LA) County, CA, which has a population of 10 million, we find that it had 670 firearm homicides in 2019, a rate of 6.47 deaths per 100,000 people, which is above the national average but below the state average. Stopping here, however, would be insufficient, as LA County county comprises neighborhoods and cities with populations larger than many U.S. counties and extremely disparate firearm homicide rates. For example, Burbank and Compton, cities in LA County with populations of approximately 100,000 each, had one and sixteen firearm homicides in 2019,⁹ respectively. They shoulder very different burdens of gun violence and require different approaches to prevention.

About urbanization levels:

The CDC classifies counties by level of urbanization using a six-level urban-to-rural classification scheme. The most urban category consists of "central" counties of large metropolitan areas and the most rural category consists of nonmetropolitan "noncore" counties. The six classification levels for counties from most urban to most rural are large central metro (≥ 1 million population and covers a principal city), large fringe metro (≥ 1 million population but does not cover a principal city, akin to suburbs), medium metro ($\geq 250,000$ but < 1 million population), small metro ($< 250,000$ population), micropolitan (nonmetro; has an urban cluster of $\geq 10,000$ but $< 50,000$ population), and noncore (nonmetro; most rural). See the Glossary for formal definitions of each.

FIGURE 10

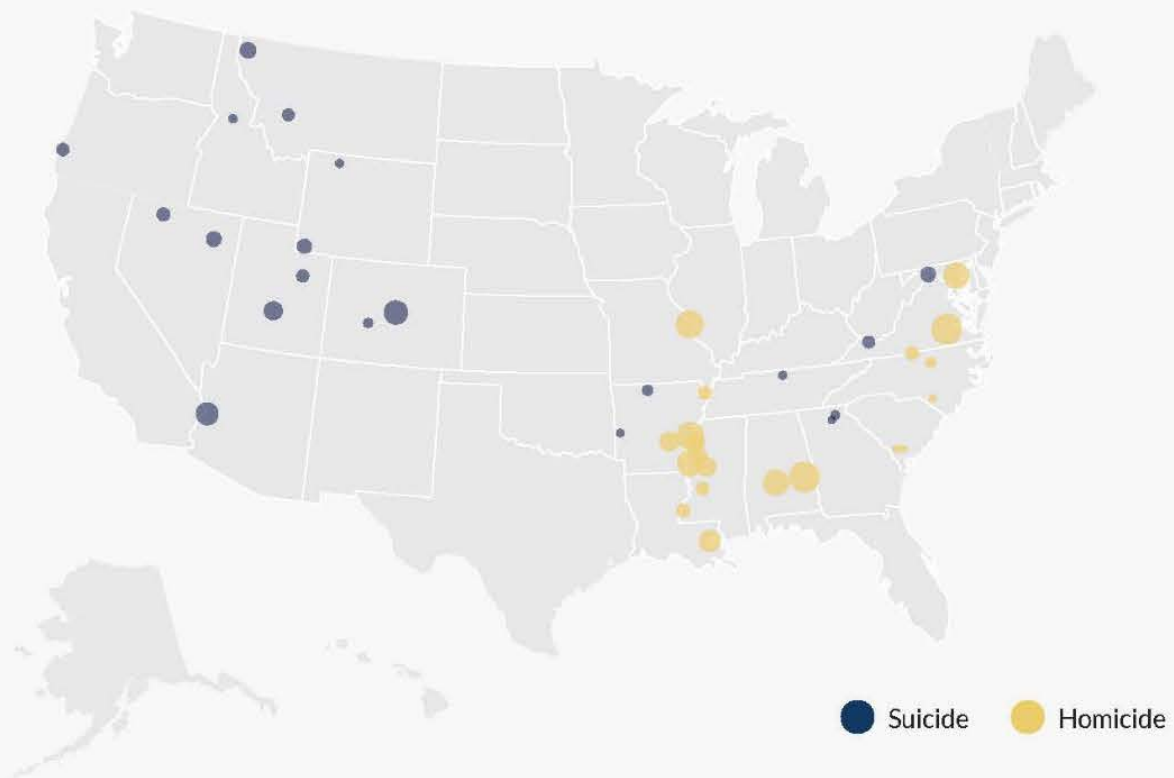
Gun Death Rates by Urbanization, 2019



⁹ Los Angeles Times, The Homicide Report. Accessed January 25, 2021 for Burbank: <https://homicide.latimes.com/neighborhood/burbank/year/2019> and for Compton: <https://homicide.latimes.com/neighborhood/compton/year/2019>.

FIGURE 11

Counties with the Highest Rates of Firearm Homicide and Suicide, 2015-2019



Counties with the Highest Firearm Suicide Rates, 2015-2019

Park County, CO
La Paz County, AZ
Sevier County, UT
Morgan County, WV
Lincoln County, MT
Elko County, NV
Duchesne County, UT
Humboldt County, NV
Silver Bow County, MT
McDowell County, WV
Uinta County, WY
Curry County, OR
Marion County, AR
Gunnison County, CO
Lumpkin County, GA
Park County, WY
Macon County, TN
Dawson County, GA
Idaho County, ID
Polk County, AR

Counties with the Highest Firearm Homicide Rates, 2015-2019

Macon County, AL
Petersburg City, VA
St. Louis City, MO
Phillips County, AR
Baltimore City, MD
Dallas County, AL
Washington County, MS
Orleans Parish, LA
Holmes County, MS
Coahoma County, MS
Jefferson County, AR
Leflore County, MS
Adams County, MS
Hinds County, MS
Danville City, VA
Mississippi County, AR
Vance County, NC
Colleton County, SC
Robeson County, NC
Hampton County, SC

See appendix 6 for the list of counties with the highest firearm homicide rates and suicides with accompanying data.

Geography of Homicide



By urbanization level:

When clustered by urbanization level, the highest rate of firearm homicide in 2019 was in large central metro counties (most urban), 1.3 times higher than the national average and 1.8 times higher than large fringe metro counties (suburbs), where the homicide rate is lowest. The next highest rates were in medium metro and then noncore metro (most rural) counties. As compared to firearm suicide rates, the firearm homicide rate was more evenly distributed across all types of counties, the difference between the most urban and most rural counties was much smaller, and there was no clear trend to track rates as counties became more rural or urban. Because of their higher rates and large populations, the vast majority -- 89% -- of firearm homicides occur in metropolitan areas (large, medium, and small metro and large fringe metro).



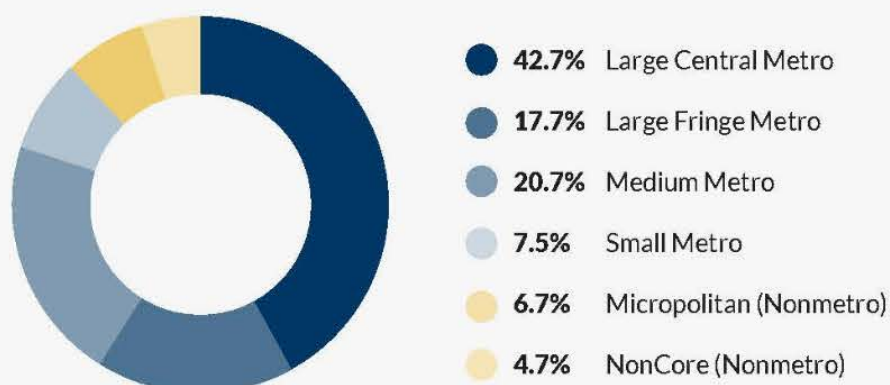
Looking at specific counties:

When looking at individual counties rather than consolidated by urbanization, a different pattern emerges. Of the 20 counties with the highest rates of firearm homicide, the majority are rural (14/20 were noncore or micropolitan non-metro) and only the remaining 6 are metropolitan (large, medium, and small metro, and large fringe metro). While high rates in sparsely-populated counties represent small total numbers of deaths, these rates are alarmingly high and indicate a significant burden on communities. Notably, 19 of the top 20 are in the South.

See appendix 6 for the list of counties with the highest firearm homicide rates.

FIGURE 12

Proportion of Firearm Homicides by Urbanization Level, 2019



Geography of Suicide



By urbanization level:

The firearm suicide rate increases as counties become more rural. When clustered by urbanization level, in 2019, noncore (non-metro, most rural) counties had the highest rate of firearm suicide, 1.7 times higher than the national average and 2.6 times higher than large central metro (urban, big city) counties, where the firearm suicide rate was lowest. Because the total population is concentrated in cities and large suburbs as compared to more rural areas, the majority of firearm suicides -- 78% -- still occur in metropolitan areas (large, medium, and small metro, and large fringe metro), despite the lower rates.



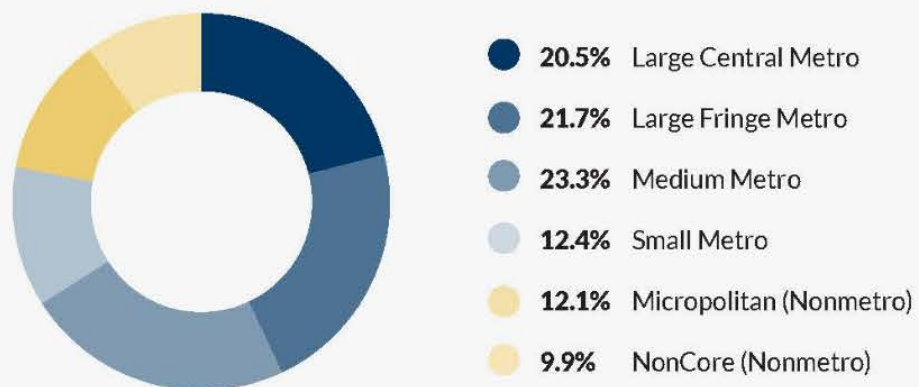
Looking at specific counties:

The 20 counties with the highest rates of firearm suicide from 2015-2019 were mostly rural (17/20 were noncore or micropolitan nonmetro) and nearly all clustered in the Mountain West (12/20) and South (7/20).

See appendix 7 for the list of counties with the highest firearm suicide rates.

FIGURE 13

Proportion of Firearm Suicides by Urbanization Level, 2019





Gun Violence as a Leading Cause of Death

A Leading Cause of Death Among Young People

Unlike other leading causes of death, such as cancer or heart disease, gun violence disproportionately impacts children and young adults.

Children and teens 1-19 years:

Firearms were the leading cause of death in 2019 for American children and teens ages 1-19, prematurely taking the lives of nearly 3,400 Americans -- the second-highest total in twenty years -- and accounting for nearly one in ten deaths in this age group. Of these youngest victims, 44% were Black. More than half of all Black teens (15-19) who died in 2019 -- a staggering 57% -- were killed by gun violence. While suicides are 60% of all gun deaths across the whole U.S. population, homicides are the most common type of gun death among children and teens -- 60% of child and teen gun deaths were homicides and 34% were suicides.

Young adults 20-39 years:

Firearms are the leading cause of death for young adults ages 20-24 as well, accounting for almost one in four deaths in this age group and over half of the deaths among young Black men, specifically. While firearms drop to be the second leading cause of death for the general population for ages 25-34, they hold their position as the leading cause of death among Black men through age 39.

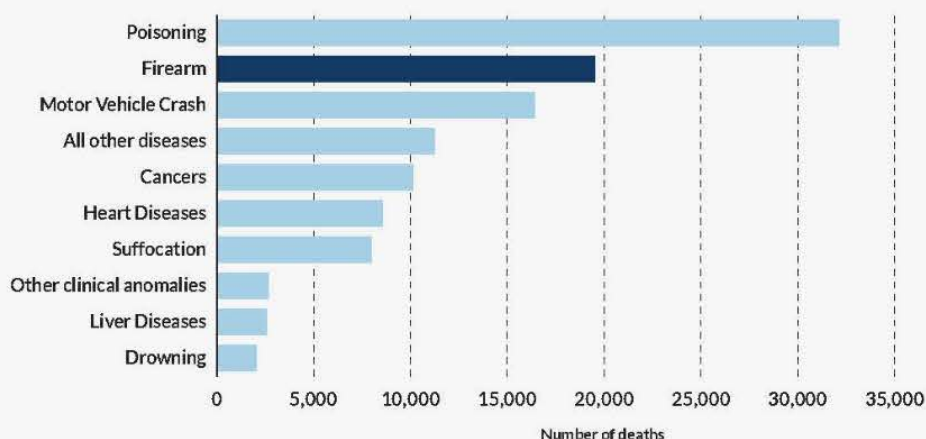
Total population under 40 years:

In total, 19,524 Americans under the age of 40 died by gun violence in 2019 -- 49% of all gun deaths. But while we know the numbers, the loss is immeasurable. When a young person is shot and killed, they lose decades of potential: the potential to grow up, have a family, contribute to society, and pursue their passions in life. Families lose a child, parent, or other loved one; the loss is felt across neighborhoods and communities. Despite the enormous toll gun violence inflicts on Americans, scant attention and only minimal funding is allocated to study and prevent this leading cause of death among young people.

FIGURE 14

Leading Causes of Death for Americans, Ages 1-39

By Injury Mechanism and all Other Leading Causes



Note: We chose not to include infant deaths in our analyses, as infants (under age 1) are at a unique risk for age-specific causes of death, including perinatal period deaths (stillbirths and deaths in the first 7 days of life) and congenital anomalies (commonly referred to as birth defects). If including infant deaths, the ten leading causes of death in 2019 for Americans ages 0-39 are as follows, starting with the leading cause of death: poisoning, firearm, motor vehicle crash, all other diseases, perinatal deaths, cancers, suffocation, heart diseases, congenital diseases, and other clinical anomalies. In 2019, 12 infants were killed by firearms.

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFGSV). 2021

Firearm Fatalities Compared to Other Forms of Fatal Injuries

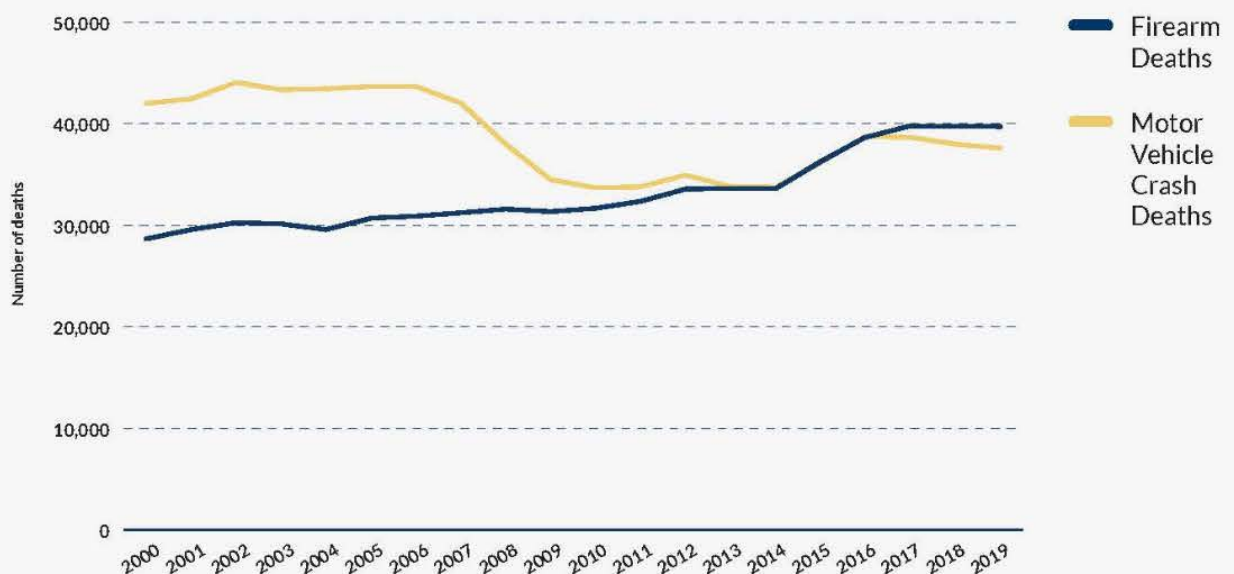
Injuries make up a substantial burden of premature death in the United States, and among injury mechanisms, firearms are one of the deadliest. In 2019, poisonings, falls, firearms, motor vehicle crashes, and suffocation were the five leading causes of injury-related death. Gun deaths outnumbered all the remaining causes of injury-related death combined.

Compared to car crashes:

The burden of firearm injury is often compared to car crashes, and their numbers are similar. In the last three years, however, for the first time more Americans died by guns than by car crashes (in 2019, 39,707 and 37,595 deaths, respectively). Reducing motor vehicle injuries and their severity has long been a focus of injury prevention policy; while there is clearly more work to do, substantial reductions have been made. A similarly comprehensive approach to gun violence prevention also holds promise.^{10,11}

FIGURE 15

Firearm Deaths and Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths, 2000-2019



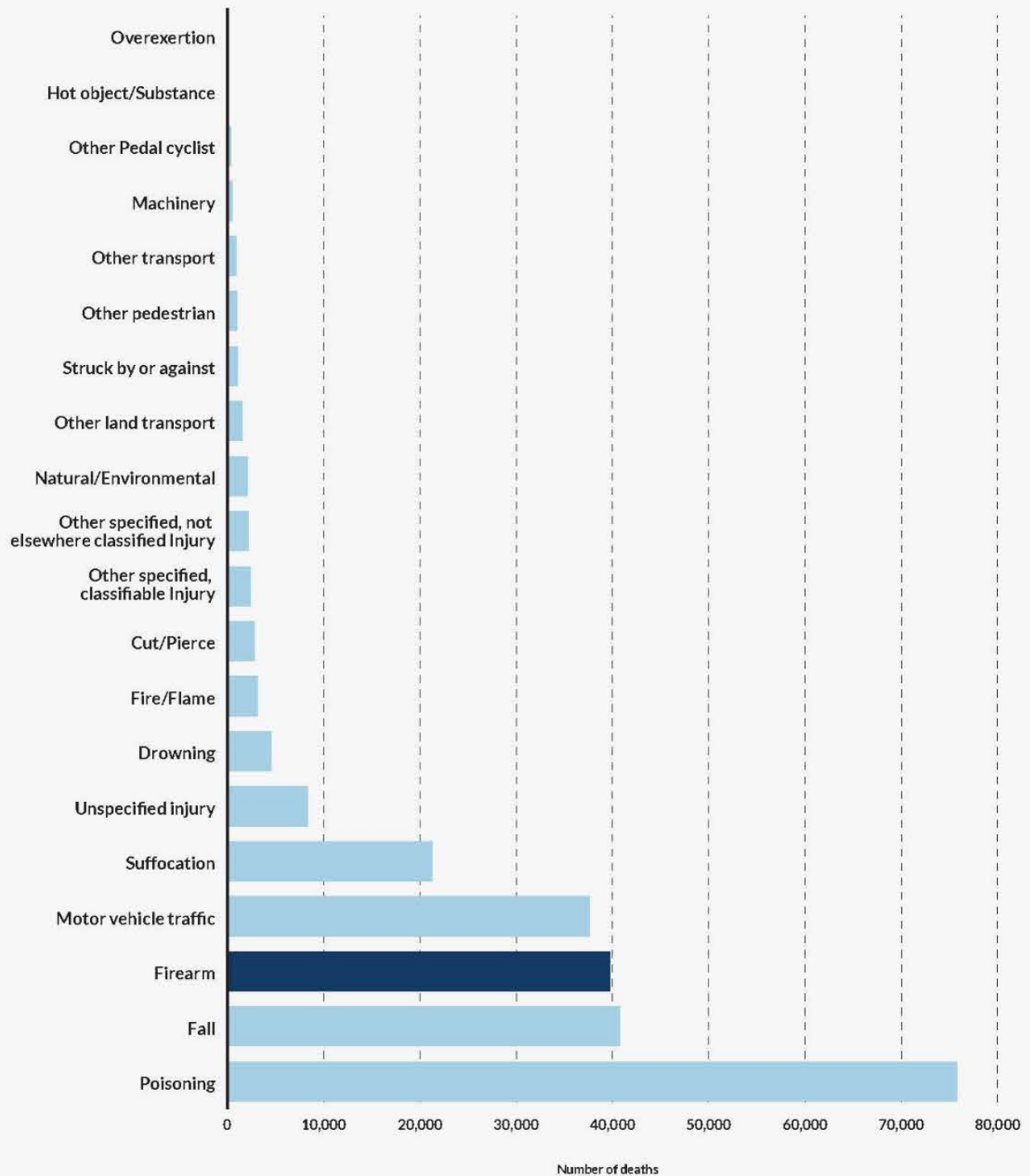
Other notable injury death comparisons:

- 14 times as many Americans died by a gunshot than by cutting/piercing (knife, etc.)
- Nearly 9 times more Americans died by a gunshot than by drowning
- Nearly 13 times more Americans died by a gunshot than in a fire

10 Mozaffarian D, Hemenway D, Ludwig DS. Curbing Gun Violence: Lessons From Public Health Successes. JAMA. 2013;309(6):551–552. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.38
11 Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence. (2020). The Public Health Approach to Gun Violence Prevention. efsgv.org/PublicHealthApproachToGVP

FIGURE 16

Total Injury Deaths by Mechanism, 2019



Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021



Policy Recommendations to Stop Gun Violence

Gun violence is an ongoing yet preventable public health tragedy affecting communities all over the United States. It is also a complex issue that requires many approaches to its prevention, starting with the collection and timely dissemination of data. The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence and Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence are committed to advancing evidence-based policies, programs, and practices and ensuring that these preventative measures are designed and implemented equitably. Fortunately, there are a myriad of effective options at the federal, state, and local levels.

To improve how firearms data are collected and disseminated, we recommend all levels of government:

- Collect more comprehensive gun violence data for fatal and non-fatal firearm injuries, shootings that may not involve physical injuries, police-involved shootings, and firearm-involved crimes where no shots were fired, including domestic violence-related threats.
- Make data publicly available where possible, particularly to researchers studying gun violence and its prevention.
- Invest in resources to support the timely release of firearms injury and fatality data.

To stop gun violence in all its forms, we recommend:

- Apply the public health approach, with an equity lens, for effective gun violence prevention.¹²
- Fund and conduct gun violence research, and improve data infrastructure, which is fundamental for effective gun violence prevention.
- Enact and implement a true universal background check law that requires background checks on all gun sales and transfers, including private and online sales, and eliminate “default proceed” sales.
- Enact and implement state firearm licensing laws and support equitable implementation through local, state, and federal funding.
- Enact and implement state extreme risk laws to prevent tragedy before it occurs and support robust implementation through federal funding.
- Invest in community violence intervention and prevention programs and address the underlying social and economic inequalities that drive firearm violence.
- Support implementation of healthcare professional training on lethal means safety counseling so they are prepared to ask patients about firearm access and provide effective and respectful counseling when appropriate.
- Expand both federal and state domestic violence firearm prohibitions to reduce abusers’ access to firearms and improve collection and reporting of domestic violence-related data.

- Reinstatement of the federal ban on assault weapons and large-capacity magazines.
- Prohibit the manufacture, purchase, and possession of “ghost guns.”
- Repeal the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (PLCAA).
- Require that new semi-automatic pistols manufactured, sold, or imported into the U.S. are equipped with microstamping technology.
- Enact and implement state prohibitions on the open carry of firearms in public and strongly regulate concealed carry of firearms to help protect public safety.
- Repeal state-level stand your ground laws, which run counter to centuries of self-defense doctrine and make it legal for individuals to kill another even when they can easily and safely retreat.
- Improve police accountability and strengthen police legitimacy through procedurally just policing practices.

APPENDIX 1:

United States Gun Deaths by Intent, 2000-2019

	Total Gun Deaths	Firearm Suicide Deaths	Firearm Homicide Deaths	Unintentional Gun Deaths	Legal Intervention Deaths*	Gun Deaths by Undetermined Intent
2000	28,663	16,586	10,801	776	270	230
2001	29,573	16,869	11,348	802	323	231
2002	30,242	17,108	11,829	762	300	243
2003	30,136	16,907	11,920	730	347	232
2004	29,569	16,750	11,624	649	311	235
2005	30,694	17,002	12,352	789	330	221
2006	30,896	16,883	12,791	642	360	220
2007	31,224	17,352	12,632	613	351	276
2008	31,593	18,223	12,179	592	326	273
2009	31,347	18,735	11,493	554	333	232
2010	31,672	19,392	11,078	606	344	252
2011	32,351	19,990	11,068	591	454	248
2012	33,563	20,666	11,622	548	471	256
2013	33,636	21,175	11,208	505	467	281
2014	33,594	21,386	11,008	461	464	275
2015	36,252	22,018	12,979	489	484	282
2016	38,658	22,938	14,415	495	510	300
2017	39,773	23,854	14,542	486	553	338
2018	39,740	24,432	13,958	458	539	353
2019	39,707	23,941	14,414	486	520	346

***A cautionary note about "legal intervention" data: Strong evidence shows that the government's data (including the CDC data presented here) provide a substantial under-count of police-involved injuries and deaths.¹³ To address this gap, several media sources have tracked police-involved shootings in recent years, most notably the Washington Post's Fatal Force database, finding more than double the number of police-involved fatal shootings than are reported in FBI and CDC databases. The Fatal Force database reported that 999 and 1,000 Americans were shot and killed by police in 2019 and 2020 respectively, nearly double the number that the CDC reported. Ultimately, better data on police-involved injuries and deaths are sorely needed. Compulsory and comprehensive data collection at the local level, reporting to the federal government, and transparency in the public dissemination of data will be critical for understanding this unique kind of gun violence and developing evidence-based solutions to minimize police-involved shootings.*

¹³ Barber, C., Azrael, D., Cohen, A., Miller, M., Thymes, D., Wang, D. E., & Hemenway, D. (2016). Homicides by police: comparing counts from the national violent death reporting system, vital statistics, and supplementary homicide reports. *American Journal of Public Health*, 106(5), 922-927.

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFGSV). 2021

APPENDIX 2:*United States Gun Death Rates, by Intent, 2000-2019*

	Gun Death Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Firearm Suicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Firearm Homicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Unintentional Gun Death Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000
2000	10.16	5.91	3.79	0.26
2001	10.31	5.91	3.93	0.28
2002	10.45	5.93	4.09	0.27
2003	10.31	5.78	4.1	0.25
2004	10.01	5.62	3.95	0.22
2005	10.3	5.67	4.18	0.27
2006	10.27	5.55	4.3	0.24
2007	10.28	5.61	4.21	0.2
2008	10.26	5.81	4.06	0.19
2009	10.07	5.92	3.8	0.18
2010	10.1	6.08	3.64	0.2
2011	10.22	6.2	3.6	0.2
2012	10.51	6.31	3.79	0.19
2013	10.43	6.41	3.63	0.16
2014	10.31	6.37	3.53	0.14
2015	11.06	6.51	4.17	0.15
2016	11.78	6.75	4.63	0.17
2017	11.99	6.93	4.65	0.16
2018	11.9	7.04	4.44	0.14
2019	11.86	6.84	4.59	0.16

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021

APPENDIX 3:

*United States Gun Death Numbers by
Demographic Groups, 2019*

	Total Gun Deaths	Firearm Homicide Deaths	Firearm Suicide Deaths
Female (all races/ethnicities)	5,666	2,287	3,216
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	70	37	31
Asian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	108	61	47
Black (non-Hispanic)	1,118	909	177
White (non-Hispanic)	3,811	932	2,775
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	555	346	184
Male (all races/ethnicities)	34,041	12,127	20,725
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	315	135	152
Asian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	532	167	334
Black (non-Hispanic)	9,277	7,590	1,411
White (non-Hispanic)	20,340	2,261	17,427
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3,503	1,955	1,350

APPENDIX 4:

*United States Gun Death Rates by
Demographic Groups, 2019*

	Total Gun Death Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Firearm Homicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Firearm Suicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000
Female (all races/ethnicities)	3.39	1.42	1.85
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	5.09	2.75	2.19
Asian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	0.95	0.53	0.41
Black (non-Hispanic)	5.03	4.11	0.76
White (non-Hispanic)	3.57	0.93	2.57
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1.87	1.15	0.61
Male (all races/ethnicities)	20.7	7.69	12.27
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	23.30	9.98	11.16
Asian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	5.09	1.58	3.19
Black (non-Hispanic)	43.09	34.88	6.90
White (non-Hispanic)	18.89	2.42	15.8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11.20	5.97	4.61

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021

APPENDIX 5:
State Variations, 2019

State	TOTAL GUN DEATHS					FIREARM HOMICIDES			FIREARM SUICIDES		
	Ranking, Highest to Lowest Total Gun Death Rate	Total Gun Deaths	Total Gun Death Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Total Gun Deaths Among Children and Teens (Ages 0-19)	Child and Teen Gun Death Rate per 100,000	Firearm Homicide Deaths	Firearm Homicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Ranking, Highest to Lowest Firearm Homicide Rate	Firearm Suicide Deaths	Firearm Suicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Ranking, Highest to Lowest Firearm Suicide Rate
Alabama	5	1,076	22.18	98	8.06	486	10.67	4	543	10.59	13
Alaska	1	179	24.4	24	12.19	51	7.2	11	117	15.68	2
Arizona	17	1,136	15.12	79	4.3	285	4.11	26	809	10.4	14
Arkansas	9	580	19.32	51	6.55	208	7.38	9	341	10.83	8
California	45	2,945	7.22	235	2.37	1,246	3.18	29	1,586	3.74	44
Colorado	19	846	14.21	74	5.26	164	2.89	30	647	10.71	10
Connecticut	46	190	5.27	10	Unreliable	65	1.97	36	118	3.08	45
Delaware	41	93	9.93	10	Unreliable	45	5.21	18	45	4.35	41
District of Columbia	13	141	18.33	20	13.39	128	16.52	1	12	Unreliable	*
Florida	27	2,872	12.7	187	3.97	1,013	5.2	19	1,808	7.27	33
Georgia	15	1,695	15.8	163	5.82	691	6.67	12	955	8.65	26
Hawaii	48	62	4.42	Suppressed	Suppressed	14	Unreliable	*	41	2.81	47
Idaho	20	255	14.2	16	Unreliable	18	Unreliable	*	223	12.25	5
Illinois	36	1,367	10.84	179	5.69	791	6.58	13	540	3.96	43
Indiana	21	958	14.09	100	5.7	355	5.53	15	570	8.08	27
Iowa	43	294	9.1	26	3.18	49	1.72	40	233	6.96	37
Kansas	22	403	13.74	43	5.5	99	3.51	28	291	9.83	22
Kentucky	18	682	14.88	58	5.18	201	4.82	22	445	9.28	23
Louisiana	6	1,013	22.15	107	8.89	542	12.35	3	446	9.23	24
Maine	35	163	11.46	10	Unreliable	13	Unreliable	*	144	9.85	20
Maryland	29	757	12.61	59	3.96	468	8.19	7	268	4.07	42
Massachusetts	51	247	3.4	18	Unreliable	95	1.39	43	142	1.87	49
Michigan	32	1,220	12.12	83	3.45	458	4.95	20	742	6.98	36
Minnesota	44	465	8.12	37	2.56	102	1.9	37	350	5.96	40
Mississippi	2	710	24.23	64	8.2	366	13.08	2	308	9.92	19
Missouri	7	1,252	20.6	122	7.99	537	9.33	6	681	10.7	11
Montana	10	209	19.03	17	Unreliable	24	2.29	33	172	15.31	3
Nebraska	39	205	10.37	13	Unreliable	40	2.09	35	154	7.7	31
Nevada	16	490	15.27	33	4.34	118	3.99	27	354	10.67	12

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFGV). 2021

State	TOTAL GUN DEATHS					FIREARM HOMICIDES			FIREARM SUICIDES		
	Ranking, Highest to Lowest Total Gun Death Rate	Total Gun Deaths	Total Gun Death Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Total Gun Deaths Among Children and Teens (Ages 0-19)	Child and Teen Gun Death Rate per 100,000	Firearm Homicide Deaths	Firearm Homicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Ranking, Highest to Lowest Firearm Homicide Rate	Firearm Suicide Deaths	Firearm Suicide Rate (age adjusted) per 100,000	Ranking, Highest to Lowest Firearm Suicide Rate
New Hampshire	38	156	10.66	Suppressed	Suppressed	20	1.48	42	132	8.86	25
New Jersey	49	368	4.13	38	1.77	193	2.39	32	173	1.71	50
New Mexico	4	471	22.27	40	7.52	158	8.16	8	284	12.68	4
New York	50	804	3.94	50	1.11	326	1.74	39	455	2.09	48
North Carolina	24	1,397	13.11	116	4.47	541	5.41	16	781	6.99	35
North Dakota	31	93	12.44	10	Unreliable	10	Unreliable	*	79	10.29	15
Ohio	23	1,578	13.35	142	4.92	565	5.21	17	980	7.85	30
Oklahoma	11	737	18.56	70	6.61	246	6.56	14	473	11.52	6
Oregon	30	566	12.56	25	2.59	78	1.88	38	466	10.16	18
Pennsylvania	34	1,541	11.67	100	3.36	548	4.65	23	964	6.77	39
Rhode Island	47	48	4.58	Suppressed	Suppressed	12	Unreliable	*	33	2.9	46
South Carolina	8	1,012	19.88	95	7.61	453	9.5	5	532	9.84	21
South Dakota	25	113	13.07	10	Unreliable	11	Unreliable	*	98	11.25	7
Tennessee	12	1,270	18.38	103	6.14	474	7.37	10	746	10.22	16
Texas	28	3,683	12.66	388	4.73	1,299	4.5	24	2,237	7.65	32
Utah	26	394	12.81	32	3.11	51	1.6	41	329	10.78	9
Vermont	42	67	9.34	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	*	59	8.03	28
Virginia	33	1,025	11.71	87	4.17	342	4.18	25	661	7.25	34
Washington	37	842	10.71	56	3.04	165	2.22	34	637	7.96	29
West Virginia	14	300	16.64	20	4.97	76	4.86	21	196	10.16	17
Wisconsin	40	604	10.03	49	3.45	153	2.82	31	427	6.78	38
Wyoming	3	133	22.33	13	Unreliable	16	Unreliable	*	114	19.08	1

*Denotes where the state firearm homicide or suicide rate is unreliable and cannot be compared.

APPENDIX 6:*Counties with the Highest Firearm Homicide Rates, 2015-2019*

Ranking, Highest to Lowest Firearm Homicide Rate	County	Urbanization	Firearm Homicide Deaths (2015-2019)	Population (per year)	Firearm Homicide Rate (age adjusted, five-year average) per 100,000
1	Macon County, AL	NonCore (Nonmetro)	41	18,666	44.44
2	Petersburg City, VA	Large Fringe Metro	64	31,804	43.76
3	St. Louis City, MO	Large Central Metro	647	307,826	41.86
4	Phillips County, AR	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	32	18,574	40.83
5	Baltimore City, MD	Large Central Metro	1207	608,829	38.36
6	Dallas County, AL	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	60	39,172	36.22
7	Washington County, MS	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	73	46,111	35.08
8	Orleans Parish, LA	Large Central Metro	607	391,111	31.2
9	Holmes County, MS	NonCore (Nonmetro)	26	17,742	30.07
10	Coahoma County, MS	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	33	23,267	28.77
11	Jefferson County, AR	Small Metro	92	69,127	28.58
12	Leflore County, MS	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	38	29,436	27.33
13	Adams County, MS	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	34	31,078	25.21
14	Hinds County, MS	Medium Metro	297	238,508	25.07
15	Danville City, VA	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	47	41,169	24.72
16	Mississippi County, AR	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	50	42,124	24.21
17	Vance County, NC	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	46	44,428	23.18
18	Colleton County, SC	NonCore (Nonmetro)	35	37,720	22.26
19	Robeson County, NC	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	137	132,499	22.06
20	Hampton County, SC	NonCore (Nonmetro)	20	19,629	22.03

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV). 2021

APPENDIX 7:

Counties with the Highest Firearm Suicide Rates, 2015-2019

Ranking, Highest to Lowest Firearm Suicide Rate	County	Urbanization	Firearm Suicide Deaths (2015-2019)	Population (per year)	Firearm Suicide Rate (age adjusted, five-year average) per 100,000
1	Park County, CO	Large Fringe Metro	29	17,796	34.39
2	La Paz County, AZ	NonCore (Nonmetro)	33	20,655	30.17
3	Sevier County, UT	NonCore (Nonmetro)	27	21,345	28.05
4	Morgan County, WV	NonCore (Nonmetro)	23	17,703	26.66
5	Lincoln County, MT	NonCore (Nonmetro)	22	19,505	26.35
6	Elko County, NV	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	65	52,398	25.35
7	Duchesne County, UT	NonCore (Nonmetro)	23	20,225	25.01
8	Humboldt County, NV	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	21	16,861	24.53
9	Silver Bow County, MT	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	41	34,737	24.48
10	McDowell County, WV	NonCore (Nonmetro)	23	18,656	24.33
11	Uinta County, WY	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	22	20,523	23.83
12	Curry County, OR	Micropolitan (Nonmetro)	37	22,721	23.77
13	Marion County, AR	NonCore (Nonmetro)	21	16,471	22.79
14	Gunnison County, CO	NonCore (Nonmetro)	21	16,824	22.77
15	Lumpkin County, GA	NonCore (Nonmetro)	36	32,458	22.39
16	Park County, WY	NonCore (Nonmetro)	34	29,333	22.19
17	Macon County, TN	Large Fringe Metro	27	23,915	21.93
18	Dawson County, GA	Large Fringe Metro	27	24,497	21.87
19	Idaho County, ID	NonCore (Nonmetro)	20	16,395	21.86
20	Polk County, AR	NonCore (Nonmetro)	24	20,104	21.76

Source: A Public Health Crisis Decades in the Making. Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFGV). 2021

OVERVIEW

- Black youth represented less than 15 percent of the total youth population but 52 percent of youth prosecuted in adult criminal court in 2018. Black youth are nine times more likely than white youth to receive an adult prison sentence, American Indian/Alaska Native youth are almost two times more likely, and Hispanic youth are 40 percent more likely.

GUN VIOLENCE: Child and teen gun deaths hit a 19-year high in 2017 and have remained elevated since.

- Gun violence was the leading cause of death for children and teens ages 1-19 in 2018, surpassing motor vehicle accidents for the first time.
- In 2019, 3,371 children and teens were killed with guns—one every 2 hours and 36 minutes.
- Black children and teens had the highest gun death rate, followed by American Indian/Alaska Native children and teens. Black children and teens were 4 times more likely to die from gun violence than their white peers.
- The United States has more guns than people—and nearly 1 in 5 are sold without background checks.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN: Family separation and anti-immigrant policies are dangerous to children's health, development, and well-being.

- Nearly 1 in 4, approximately 18 million, U.S. children lived with at least one immigrant parent in 2018.
- More than 1 in 4 immigrant children did not have health coverage in 2019, 25.5 percent compared to 5.1 percent of native-born citizen children.
- An estimated 6.9 million children lived with undocumented parents. Chronic uncertainty and distress about the threat of enforcement activity destroy children's sense of safety and their mental health.

Each Day in America

2	mothers die from complications of childbirth.
5	children are killed by abuse or neglect.
8	children or teens die by suicide.
9	children or teens are killed with a gun.
20	children or teens die from accidents.
46	children or teens are injured with a gun.
59	babies die before their first birthday.
121	children are arrested for violent crimes.
223	children are arrested for drug crimes.
514	public school students are corporally punished.*
678	babies are born without health insurance.
827	babies are born into extreme poverty.
860	babies are born with low birthweight.
1,541	babies are born into poverty.
1,785	children are confirmed as abused or neglected.
1,909	children are arrested.
2,906	high school students drop out.*
14,206	public school students are suspended.*

*Based on 180 school days a year

GUN VIOLENCE

IN 2019, A CHILD OR TEEN WAS KILLED
WITH A GUN EVERY

2 HOURS AND 36 MINUTES.



Even before COVID-19, another epidemic was killing our children at higher rates: gun violence. Gun violence was the leading cause of death for all children and teens ages 1-19 in 2018, surpassing motor vehicle accidents for the first time in history.¹ Children and teens are far more likely to die from gunfire than COVID-19,² yet our leaders continue to allow gun violence to go uncurbed and gun laws to go unchanged.

After years of congressional inaction, a growing number of children are paying with their lives. In 2019, 3,371 American children and teens were killed with guns—enough to fill more than 168 classrooms of 20 (see **Table 35**).

- Child and teen gun deaths hit a 19-year high in 2017 and have remained elevated since.³
- In 2019, nine children and teens were killed with guns each day in America—one every 2 hours and 36 minutes.⁴
- Guns killed more children and teens than cancer, pneumonia, influenza, asthma, HIV/AIDs, and opioids combined.⁵
- While mass shootings grabbed fleeting public and policymaker attention, routine gunfire took the lives of more children and teens every week than the Parkland, Sandy Hook, and Columbine massacres combined.
- Since 1963, nearly 193,000 children and teens have been killed with guns on American soil—more than four times the number of U.S. soldiers killed in action in the Vietnam, Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq wars combined.⁶

Shamefully, gun deaths reflect only part of the devastating toll of America's growing gun violence epidemic. Many more children and teens are injured than killed with guns each day in our nation.

- For every child or teen fatally shot, another 5 suffered non-fatal gunshot wounds.⁷
- An estimated 16,644 children and teens were injured with guns in 2018—one every 32 minutes.⁸

Gun violence affects all children, but children of color, boys, and older youth are at greatest risk.

- Black children and teens had the highest gun death rate in 2019 (11.9 per 100,000) followed by American Indian/Alaska Native children and teens (6.4 per 100,000).⁹
- Although Black children and teens made up only 14 percent of all children and teens in 2019, they accounted for 43 percent of child and teen gun deaths.¹⁰
- Black children and teens were four times more likely to be killed with guns than their white peers.¹¹
- Eighty-six percent of children and teens who died from gunfire in 2019 were boys. Boys were six times more likely than girls to die in gun homicides. Black boys were 18 times more likely to be killed in gun homicides than white boys.¹²
- Eighty-five percent of child and teen gun deaths occurred among 15- to 19-year-olds, but infants and toddlers were far from immune. Guns killed more preschoolers than law enforcement officers in the line of duty. In 2019, 86 children under 5 were killed with guns compared with 51 law enforcement officers in the line of duty.¹³

No child is safe in a nation with easy access to deadly weapons. Even before the pandemic drove up fear and gun sales, there were too many firearms in our homes and streets—and a shocking number were sold without background checks.

- As of 2017, American civilians owned 393 million firearms—more than one gun per person. In contrast, U.S. military and law enforcement agencies possessed 5.5 million.¹⁴

GUN VIOLENCE

- Americans accounted for less than five percent of the global population, but owned nearly half (46 percent) of all civilian guns in the world.¹⁵
- Nearly 1 in 5 guns are sold without a background check due to a loophole in federal law exempting sales at gun shows, online, or between private individuals.¹⁶

Children are learning there are no safe spaces in our gun-saturated nation. Many children even live in homes with loaded, unlocked guns and know where they are kept. Too often, this leads to tragic accidents and preventable deaths. With a growing number of children learning and playing at home during COVID-related closures, the risk of gun accidents and suicides has only increased.

- A third of households with children have a gun and nearly half of gun-owning households with children do not store all of their firearms safely.¹⁷
- An estimated 4.6 million children live in homes with at least one unlocked and loaded gun—and most children know where these guns are kept.¹⁸ About 3 in 4 children ages 5-14 with gun-owning parents know where firearms are stored and more than 1 in 5 have handled a gun in the home without their parents' knowledge.¹⁹
- Guns in the home are more likely to endanger than protect loved ones. The presence of a gun in the home makes the likelihood of homicide three times higher, suicide three to five times higher, and accidental death four times higher.²⁰
- Eight children and teens are killed or injured in accidental shootings involving an improperly stored gun each day in America.²¹

It is long past time for leaders to end America's gun violence epidemic. Congress must urgently pass common-sense gun safety measures like universal background checks and child access prevention laws to protect children from firearms in their homes, schools, and communities. All children deserve the chance to live, learn, and play safely—free from violence and fear.

COVID-19 is Magnifying Our Gun Violence Epidemic and Highlighting the Need for Immediate Reform

The pandemic has created and exacerbated so many crises for children and families and gun violence is no exception. Unprecedented increases in gun sales—coupled with financial insecurity, social isolation, and other stressors—are magnifying America's gun violence crisis.

- Nearly two million guns were sold in March 2020 alone—the second highest number of guns ever sold in a single month—and this disturbing trend continued in the months that followed.²²
- Even with much of the country on lockdown, mass shootings hit a record high in 2020. Children witnessed, suffered, or died in 611 mass shootings in 2020—up from 417 in 2019.²³
- Gun accidents in the home have also surged during the pandemic. School and child care closures have exacerbated children's risk of dying in gun accidents at home. Between March and May 2020, accidental gun deaths by children increased by 30 percent relative to rates over the past three years.²⁴
- The pandemic has also intensified factors that contribute to gun-related domestic violence and community violence: job losses and financial insecurities have left victims of domestic violence more vulnerable to harm as well as fueling community gun violence.²⁵

The COVID-19 crisis has exposed the consequences of our nation's longstanding failure to pass policies to keep children safe where they live and learn. Our leaders must not only advance meaningful solutions to address the COVID-19 crisis but also the ongoing gun violence crisis in America. We cannot allow children to die at the hands of these crises.

DYING OF WHITENESS

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