

In the United States, gun violence is a major public health problem and a leading cause of premature death. Preventing death, disability and injury from gun violence requires a public health approach that involves data collection and surveillance, research to understand which policies and programs are effective in decreasing gun violence, initiatives to implement those measures that are shown to work and continued surveillance and evaluation.

## Burden of Gun Violence

The burden of gun violence in the United States vastly outpaces that in comparable countries:

- Of all firearm deaths in nearly two dozen populous, high-income countries including Australia, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, 82% occur in the U.S., and 91% of children ages 0-14 killed by firearms in this group of nations were from the United States.<sup>1</sup>
- Each year, more than 39,000 people in the United States die as a result of gun violence, and tens of thousands more suffer non-fatal gun injuries.<sup>2</sup>

Gun violence affects people of all ages and races in the U.S. but has a disproportionate impact on young adults, males and racial/ethnic minorities:

- Among U.S. residents ages 15-24, homicide is the fourth leading cause of death for non-Hispanic whites, the second leading cause of death for Hispanics and the leading cause of death for non-Hispanic blacks.<sup>3</sup>

Guns are a weapon of choice for homicide and suicide:

- Guns are the leading method of suicide in the U.S., accounting for half of all suicide deaths. 60% of firearm-related deaths in the U.S. are suicides. Attempts of suicide by firearm result in death 85% of the time, compared to just 3% for other methods such as drug overdose. This is significant because nearly 90% of people who survive an attempted suicide do not attempt suicide a second time.<sup>4</sup>
- While most gun violence does not involve a mass shooting, in 2019 there were 418 mass shootings, killing 464 people and injuring another 1,710.<sup>5</sup>

Gun violence costs the U.S. \$280 billion annually:<sup>6</sup>

- The societal costs of firearm assault injury include work loss, medical/mental health care, emergency transportation, police/criminal justice activities, insurance claims processing, employer costs and decreased quality of life.

## Gun Violence is Preventable

Gun violence is not inevitable. It can be prevented through a comprehensive public health approach that keeps families and communities safe.

A public health approach to preventing gun violence recognizes that violence is contagious and can become epidemic within a society.<sup>7,8</sup> Primary prevention involves the use of core public health activities

to interrupt the transmission of violence: (1) conducting surveillance to track gun-related deaths and injuries, gain insight into the causes of gun violence and assess the impact of interventions; (2) identifying risk factors associated with gun violence (e.g., poverty and depression) and resilience or protective factors that guard against gun violence (e.g., youth access to trusted adults); (3) developing, implementing and evaluating interventions to reduce risk factors and build resilience; and (4) institutionalizing successful prevention strategies.<sup>9,10</sup>

Importantly, prevention does not require predicting who will be violent. Just as aviation safety regulations make air travel safer for everyone, commonsense measures to prevent gun violence make communities safer for everyone.

## What Can We Do?

To enhance the nation's public health response to gun violence, we need:

- **Continued Surveillance.** In fiscal year 2020, Congress provided \$23.5 million to the National Violent Death Reporting System to fund all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Data from surveillance of all 50 states, Puerto Rico and D.C. will provide a more complete picture of gun violence in the United States. Congress should increase funding for NVDRS to \$50 million in FY 2022.
- **More Research.** Several laws have effectively restricted federally funded research related to gun violence, as well as access to complete crime gun data,<sup>12,13,14</sup> which has resulted in a significant gap in available research into the causes of gun violence. For example, there is: almost no credible evidence that right-to-carry laws increase or decrease violent crime; almost no empirical evidence to support dozens of violence prevention programs for children; scant data on the effects of different gun safety technologies on violence and crime; and scant data on the link between firearms policy and suicidal behavior.<sup>15,16</sup> We are extremely pleased that in FY 2020 and FY 2021, Congress provided a total of \$25 million to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health for gun violence prevention research. We must expand the collection of data and research related to gun violence and other violent crime deaths and injuries in order to better understand the causes and develop appropriate solutions. In FY 2022, Congress should increase its investment in this research by providing a total of \$50 million to CDC and NIH for research into the causes of gun violence.
- **Commonsense Gun Policies.** APHA supports requiring criminal background checks for all firearms purchases, including those sold at gun shows and on the Internet. Currently unlicensed private firearms sellers are exempt from conducting criminal background checks on buyers at gun shows or over the Internet, giving felons, the severely mentally ill and others prohibited from owning firearms access to weapons. APHA also support reinstating the federal ban on assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines, which expired in 2004. In March 2021, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act, which would expand background checks for all firearm purchases with limited exceptions. We strongly urge the Senate to pass this important legislation without further delay.
- **Extreme Risk Protection Orders.** ERPOs allow family members or law enforcement to petition a judge to temporarily remove a firearm from a person deemed at risk of harming themselves or others. Sixteen states and the District of Columbia have laws authorizing courts to issue an ERPO. Incentivizing more states to enact ERPO laws could prevent further gun violence.

## References

- 1 Grinshteyn E., Hemenway D. (2016). Violent Death Rates: The US Compared with Other High-income OECD Countries, 2010. *The American Journal of Medicine*, 129(3), 266-273.
- 2 CDC. WISQARSTM. Report run 24 February 2018. Atlanta, GA: CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Available at: [https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/dataRestriction\\_inj.html](https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/dataRestriction_inj.html)
- 3 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) Leading Causes of Death Reports, National and Regional, 1999-2010. Atlanta, GA: [http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/leadcaus10\\_us.html](http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/leadcaus10_us.html).
- 4 Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence. (2015). *The Truth About Suicide & Guns*. Washington, DC: The Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence Available at: <https://brady-static.s3.amazonaws.com/Brady-Report-Suicide-and-Guns.pdf>.
- 5 Gun Violence Archive. (2020). Past Summary Ledgers. Gun Violence Archive 2019. Washington, DC: [www.gunviolencearchive.org/past-tolls](http://www.gunviolencearchive.org/past-tolls).
- 6 Follman M, Lurie J, Lee J, West J. The true cost of gun violence in America. *Mother Jones*. Available at: <https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2015/04/true-cost-of-gun-violence-in-america/>.
- 7 Christoffel KK. (2007). Firearm injuries: epidemic then, endemic now. *Am J Public Health*, 97(4), 626-629.
- 8 Institute of Medicine and National Research Council. (2012). *Contagion of Violence: Workshop Summary*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Christoffel KK. (2007). Firearm injuries: epidemic then, endemic now. *Am J Public Health*, 97(4), 626-629.
- 11 CDC. National Violent Death Reporting System. Atlanta, GA: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/NVDRS/index.html>.
- 12 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, Pub. L. No. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009, 3009-244 (1996).
- 13 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, Pub. L. No. 111-74, § 218, 125 Stat. 786, 1085 (2011).
- 14 Mayors Against Illegal Guns (2013). Access Denied. Available at: <http://everytown.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/AccessDenied.pdf>.
- 15 Committee on Law and Justice, National Research Council. (2004). Wellford CF, Pepper JV, Petrie CV, Eds. *Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- 16 Hahn RA, Bilukha O, Crosby A, et al. (2005). Firearms laws and the reduction of violence: a systematic review. *Am J Prev Med*, 28(2S1), 40-71.
- 17 Aaron Smith. (2016). Smart guns, fingertip vaults and steel safes: Tech to make guns safe. CNN online. Available at: <http://money.cnn.com/2016/01/07/technology/obama-gun-control-gun-tech>.



The American Public Health Association champions the health of all people and all communities. We strengthen the public health profession. We speak out for public health issues and policies backed by science. We are the only organization that combines a nearly 150-year perspective, a broad-based member community and the ability to influence federal policy to improve the public's health.

Learn more at [www.apha.org](http://www.apha.org).

APHA | 800 I Street, NW | Washington, DC 20001 | 202-777-2742