



A Place to Start RESEARCH & STATISTICS - GUN VIOLENCE

• Data show that nine out of ten calls for service (to police) are for non-violent encounters. Now, this does not mean that an incident will not turn violent, but police at times contribute to the escalation of violent force. Police officers' skillsets and training are often out of sync with the social interactions that they have. Police officers are mostly trained in use-of-force tactics and worst-case scenarios to reduce potential threats. However, most of their interactions with civilians start with a conversation.
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/fixgov/2020/06/19/what-does-defund-the-police-mean-and-does-it-have-merit/>

• In the United States, suicides outnumber homicides almost two to one. Perhaps the real tragedy behind suicide deaths—about 30,000 a year, one for every 45 attempts—is that so many could be prevented. Research shows that whether attempters live or die depends in large part on the ready availability of highly lethal means, especially firearms.
<https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/magazine/guns-and-suicide/>

• Gun violence alone reduces the life expectancy of Black Americans by four years. And yet, the U.S. largely ignores the external, systemic factors driving inequality and violence in Black neighborhoods.

• Black Americans are twice as likely as White Americans to die from gun violence and fourteen times more likely than White Americans to be wounded. A documented 4,084 Black people were lynched in 73 years; 93,262 were shot dead in 14. Like lynching, gun violence is a racial justice issue.

• Black-led community-based groups have worked relentlessly to develop community-based solutions that successfully reduce gun violence. As an organization dedicated to the prevention of gun violence and the saving of lives, Brady is committed to doing our part to champion and bolster these grassroots efforts with upstream, systemic change.
<https://www.bradyunited.org/issue/gun-violence-is-a-racial-justice-issue>

• Each day on average, 30 Black Americans are killed by guns and more than 110 experience non-fatal injuries. At least every other day, a Black person is shot and killed by police. These trends worsen in large cities, where Black Americans make up 68 percent of homicide victims. Gun violence further clusters in specific social networks and neighborhood sub-sections.

• For decades, residents have come together to ensure public safety within their communities through street outreach, hospital-based violence intervention programs, and more. But lawmakers need to do their part. They must prioritize community- and evidence-based solutions to gun violence, assess their racial impacts, and develop systems to end and ensure accountability for police shootings.

• BY THE NUMBERS - Every three hours, a young Black male dies by gun homicide in the United States.
 • Street outreach programs such as Cure Violence are associated with up to 37 percent reductions in gun injuries.
 • Black people in America are nearly three times as likely to be shot and killed by the police than White Americans.
<https://everytownsupportfund.org/>

• Intimate Partner Violence has a tragic link to mass shootings and suicide. Access to a gun makes it five times more likely that the abusive partner will kill his female victim. *Campbell, J. C. et al. "Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: results from a multisite case control study". American Journal of Public Health. (2003). https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.93.7.1089*

• Gun violence does not discriminate. It can, and does, impact every type of person in every corner of our country. But many communities are impacted at a disproportionate rate. For example:

1. Women in the US are 16 times more likely to be shot and killed than women in other developed nations.
 2. Black Americans are 10 times more likely than White Americans to die by gun homicide.
 3. Firearms are the second leading cause of death for American children and teens.
 4. LGBTQ hate crimes are on the rise, with half of victims being killed by firearms.
 5. A young Native American commits suicide with a gun every six days in the United States.
- [Alliance for Gun Responsibility](#)

RESEARCH & STATISTICS (CONT.)




• 10 things we know about race and policing in the U.S. — By Drew Desilver, Michael Lipka and Dalia Fahmy

1. Majorities of both Black and White Americans say Black people are treated less fairly than Whites in dealing with the police and by the criminal justice system as a whole. In a 2019 Center survey, 84 percent of Black adults said that, in dealing with police, Blacks are generally treated less fairly than Whites; 63 percent of Whites said the same. Similarly, 87 percent of Blacks and 61 percent of Whites said the U.S. criminal justice system treats Black people less fairly.
2. Black adults are about five times as likely as Whites to say they've been unfairly stopped by police because of their race or ethnicity (44 percent vs. nine percent), according to the same survey. Black men are especially likely to say this: 59 percent say they've been unfairly stopped, versus 31 percent of Black women.
3. White Democrats and White Republicans have vastly different views of how Black people are treated by police and the wider justice system. Overwhelming majorities of White Democrats say Black people are treated less fairly than Whites by the police (88 percent) and the criminal justice system (86 percent), according to the 2019 poll. About four-in-ten White Republicans agree (43 percent and 39 percent, respectively).
4. Nearly two-thirds of Black adults (65 percent) say they've been in situations where people acted as if they were suspicious of them because of their race or ethnicity, while only a quarter of White adults say that's happened to them. Roughly a third of both Asian and Hispanic adults (34 percent and 37 percent respectively) say they've been in such situations, the 2019 survey found.
5. Black Americans are far less likely than Whites to give police high marks for the way they do their jobs. In a 2016 survey, only about a third of Black adults said that police in their community did an "excellent" or "good" job in using the right amount of force (33 percent, compared with 75 percent of Whites), treating racial and ethnic groups equally (35 percent vs. 75 percent), and holding officers accountable for misconduct (31 percent vs. 70 percent).
6. In the past, police officers and the general public have tended to view fatal encounters between Black people and police very differently. In a 2016 survey of nearly 8,000 policemen and women from departments with at least 100 officers, two-thirds said most such encounters are isolated incidents and not signs of broader problems between police and the Black community. In a companion survey of more than 4,500 U.S. adults, 60 percent of the public called such incidents signs of broader problems between police and Black people. But the views given by police themselves were sharply differentiated by race: A majority of Black officers (50 percent) said that such incidents were evidence of a broader problem, but only 27 percent of White officers and 26 percent of Hispanic officers said so.
7. Around two-thirds of police officers (68 percent) said in 2016 that the demonstrations over the deaths of Black people during encounters with law enforcement were motivated to a great extent by anti-police bias; only 10 percent said (in a separate question) that protesters were primarily motivated by a genuine desire to hold police accountable for their actions. Here as elsewhere, police officers' views differed by race: Only about a quarter of White officers (27 percent) but around six-in-ten of their Black colleagues (57 percent) said such protests were motivated at least to some extent by a genuine desire to hold police accountable.
8. White police officers and their Black colleagues have starkly different views on fundamental questions regarding the situation of Blacks in American society, the 2016 survey found. For example, nearly all White officers (92 percent) – but only 29 percent of their Black colleagues – said the U.S. had made the changes needed to assure equal rights for Blacks.
9. A majority of officers said in 2016 that relations between the police in their department and Black people in the community they serve were "excellent" (eight percent) or "good" (47 percent). However, far higher shares saw excellent or good community relations with Whites (91 percent), Asians (88 percent) and Hispanics (70 percent). About a quarter of police officers (26 percent) said relations between police and Black people in their community were "only fair," while nearly one-in-five (18 percent) said they were "poor" – with Black officers far more likely than others to say so. (These percentages are based on only those officers who offered a rating.)
10. An overwhelming majority of police officers (86 percent) said in 2016 that high-profile fatal encounters between Black people and police officers had made their jobs harder. Sizable majorities also said such incidents had made their colleagues more worried about safety (93 percent), heightened tensions between police and Blacks (75 percent), and left many officers reluctant to use force when appropriate (76 percent) or to question people who seemed suspicious (72 percent).

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/06/03/10-things-we-know-about-race-and-policing-in-the-u-s/>

Study: 17M more Americans live in a home with a gun

Between Jan. 2019 and May 2021, 17M people — including 5M children — found themselves living in a home with a gun where there wasn't one before, according to a new survey.

 New gun owners  Adults newly in homes with guns  Children newly in homes with guns



 = 100,000 people

**THE
TRACE**

Source: The 2021 National Firearms Survey

IF THERE'S A SHOOTING, ARE YOU COVERED?

America's fastest growing insurance



On average, 100 people are killed by guns in the US every day. Although the violence is real, this insurance is not. It's a wake-up call to take action. Together, we can be Louder Than Guns and end gun violence.

Act Now
LoudertanGuns.org
LATHGUNS.ORG

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING INSURANCE

America's premier coverage



In 2018, there were over 1,000 accidental shootings in the US. Although the violence is real, this insurance is not. It's a wake-up call to take action. Together, we can be Louder Than Guns and end gun violence.

Act Now
LoudertanGuns.org
LATHGUNS.ORG

MASS SHOOTING INSURANCE

America's signature coverage



In 2018, there were 340 mass shootings in the US. Although the violence is real, this insurance is not. It's a wake-up call to take action. Together, we can be Louder Than Guns and end gun violence.

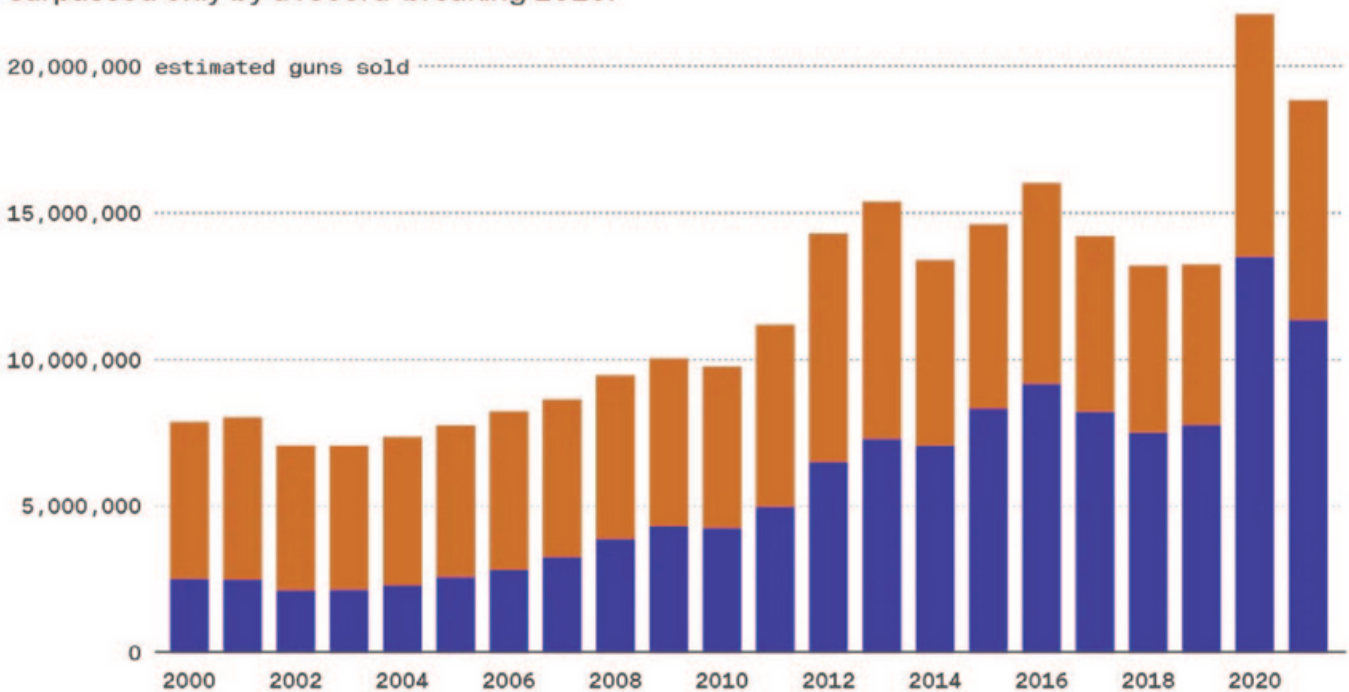
Act Now
LoudertanGuns.org
LATHGUNS.ORG



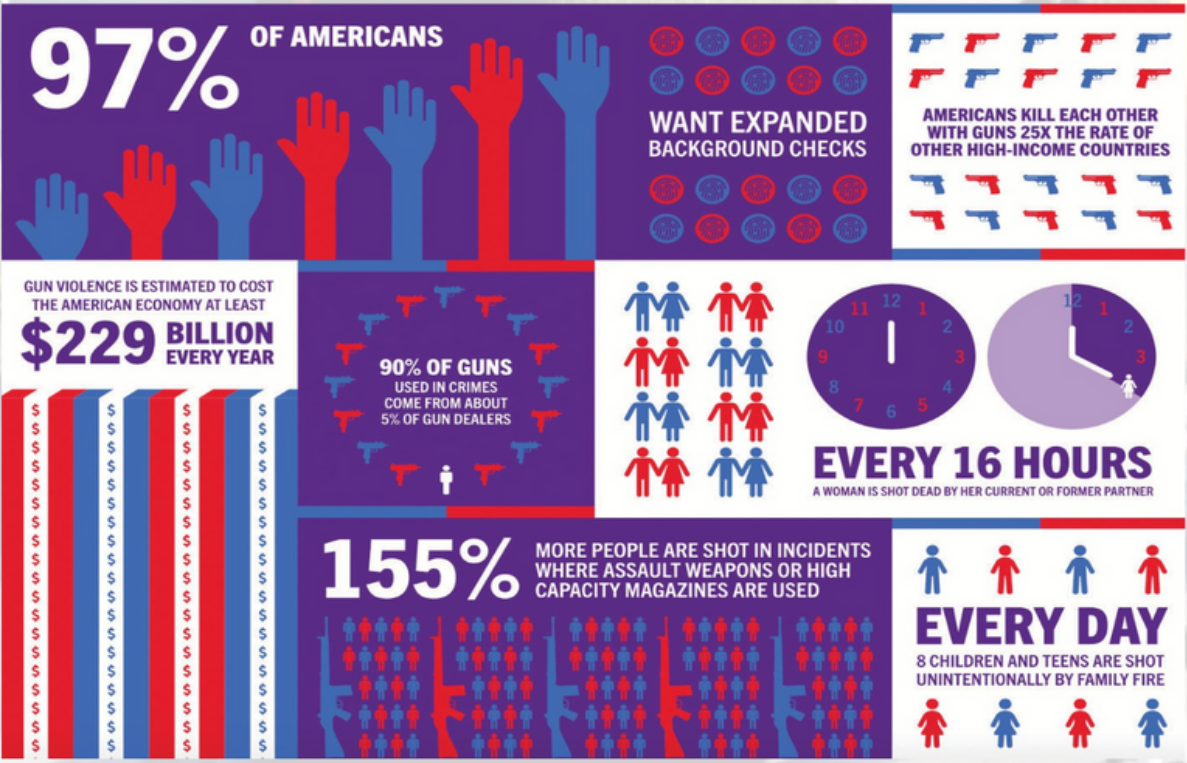
Yearly firearms sales estimates

Americans bought more than 18 million **handguns** and **long guns** in 2021, an annual total surpassed only by a record-breaking 2020.

20,000,000 estimated guns sold



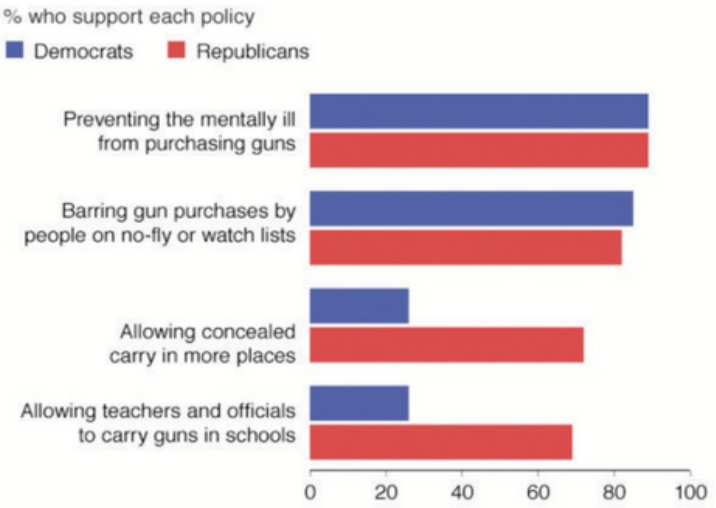
Annual gun sales estimates are based on data from the FBI's National Instant Background Check System.



FIREARM SUICIDE MAKES UP...



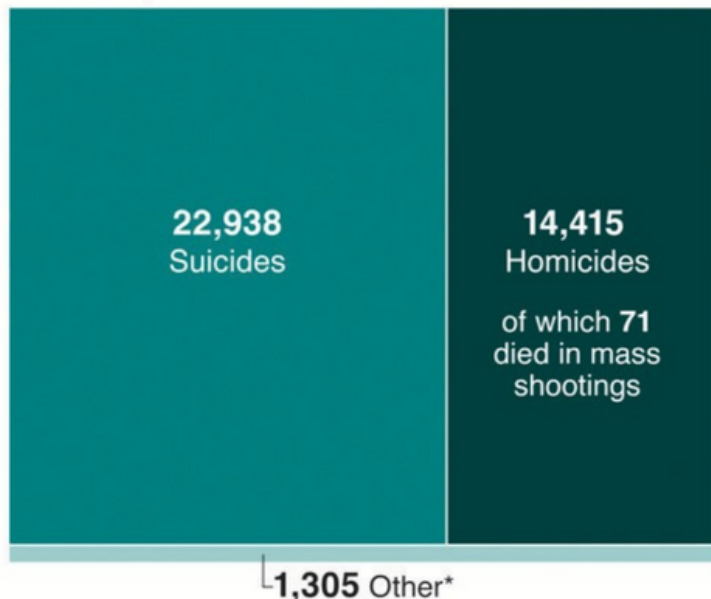
Public opinion is most divided over 'concealed carry' policy



Source: Pew Research Center **BBC**

Mass shootings account for a tiny proportion of all gun deaths

Of the total **38,658** who died in 2016 there were...



*Other includes accidental deaths and war casualties

Source: CDC/Mother Jones. All figures 2016

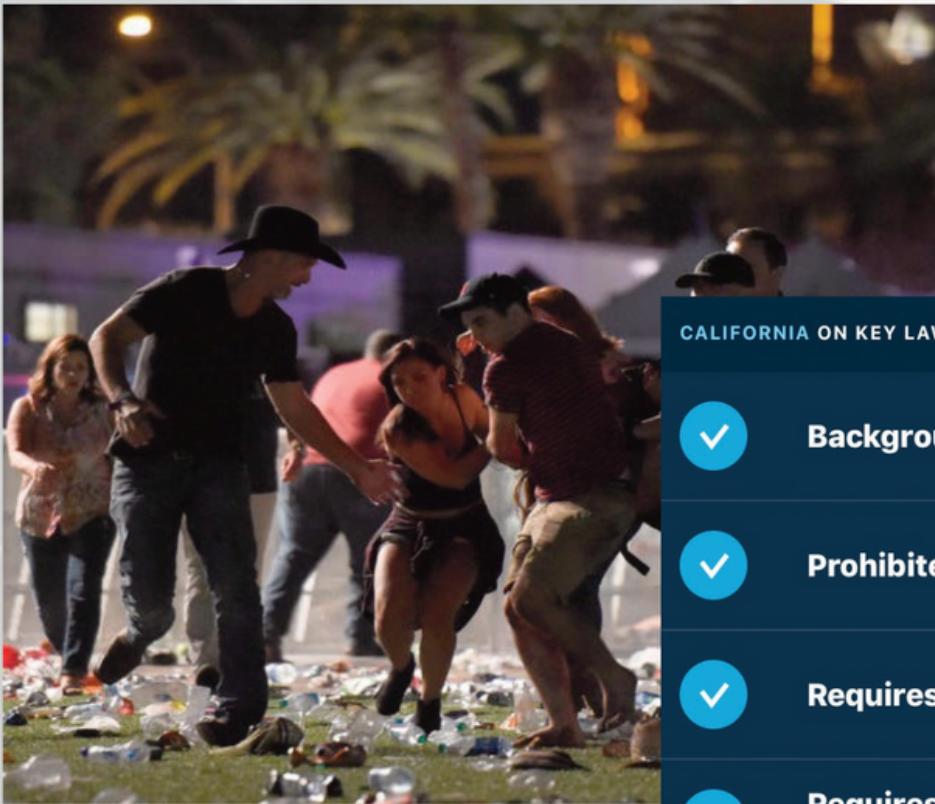
BBC



6 OF THE DEADLIEST US MASS SHOOTINGS IN MODERN HISTORY HAVE HAPPENED IN THE LAST 10 YEARS



GIFFORDS



CALIFORNIA ON KEY LAWS



Background checks required for all handgun sales



Prohibited domestic abusers must turn in their guns



Requires a permit to carry a concealed handgun in public



Requires hands-on safety training to carry a concealed handgun in public.

**THE GUN HOMICIDE RATE
IN AMERICA IS 25 TIMES HIGHER
THAN PEER COUNTRIES**

