

<https://everytownresearch.org/>

## **Gun Violence by the Numbers [June 2018]**

**Everytown is committed to using the most comprehensive, up-to-date sources of data to measure America's unprecedented levels of gun violence. Learn more by exploring the stats below.**

**Data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) show that on an average day, 96 Americans are killed with guns.**

To calculate this, Everytown relies on a five-year-average of data from the CDC, whose National Vital Statistics System contains the most comprehensive national data, currently available through 2016.

	<b>Homicide</b>	<b>Suicide</b>	<b>Unintentional</b>	<b>Undetermined Intent</b>	<b>All gun deaths</b>
2012	12,093	20,666	548	256	33,563
2013	11,675	21,175	505	281	33,636
2014	11,472	21,386	461	275	33,594
2015	13,463	22,018	489	282	36,252
2016	14,925	22,938	495	300	38,658
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>12,726</b>	<b>21,637</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>35,141</b>
<b>Daily Average</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>96</b>

**On average there are nearly 13,000 gun homicides a year in the U.S.**

### [View annual gun homicides in the US](#)

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**For every one person killed with guns, two more are injured.**

The number of Americans injured with firearms dwarfs the number who are killed, although data to measure non-fatal shootings are less reliable. The CDC's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System estimates the number of annual non-fatal firearm injuries based on reports from a sample of hospital emergency departments: over the last five years, there were more than 200 non-fatal firearm injuries each day.

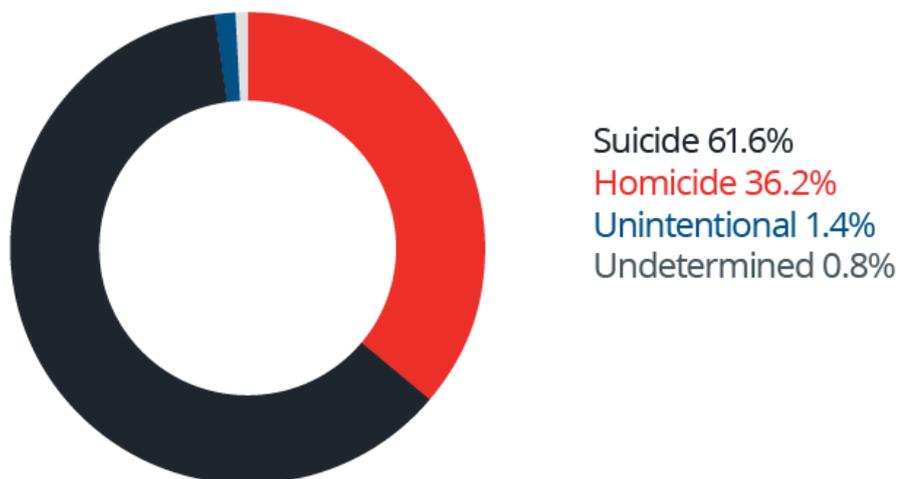
## View data on non-fatal firearm injuries

Year	Non-Fatal Firearm Injuries
2011	73,883
2012	81,396
2013	84,258
2014	81,034
2015	84,997
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>81,114</b>
<b>Daily Average</b>	<b>222</b>

### **Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of firearm deaths in the U.S. are suicides.**

Of the 175,703 firearm deaths in the US from 2012 to 2016 (the most recent five years of data available), 108,183 (or 62 percent) were suicides. To calculate this total, Everytown relies on CDC data regarding fatal injury by intent.[4](#)

## GUN DEATHS IN AMERICA BY INTENT



**Seven children and teens (age 19 or under) are killed with guns in the U.S. on an average day.**

Rates of firearm injury death increase rapidly after age 12. And unintentional shootings of children and teens are underreported in the CDC data, possibly because of the difficulty of characterizing a child’s intent after he or she has killed himself or a playmate with a firearm. [Everytown tracks unintentional shootings involving children](#), which occur every 34 hours, on average. [5](#)

**[View CDC data on children and teens killed with guns](#)**

	<b>Firearm Homicides</b>	<b>Total Firearm Deaths</b>
2012	1,700	2,694
2013	1,430	2,465
2014	1,488	2,548
2015	1,670	2,824
2016	1,876	3,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,164</b>	<b>13,686</b>

**In an average month, 50 women are shot to death by intimate partners in the U.S.**

And more than half of all women killed by intimate partners in the U.S. are killed with guns.[6](#)

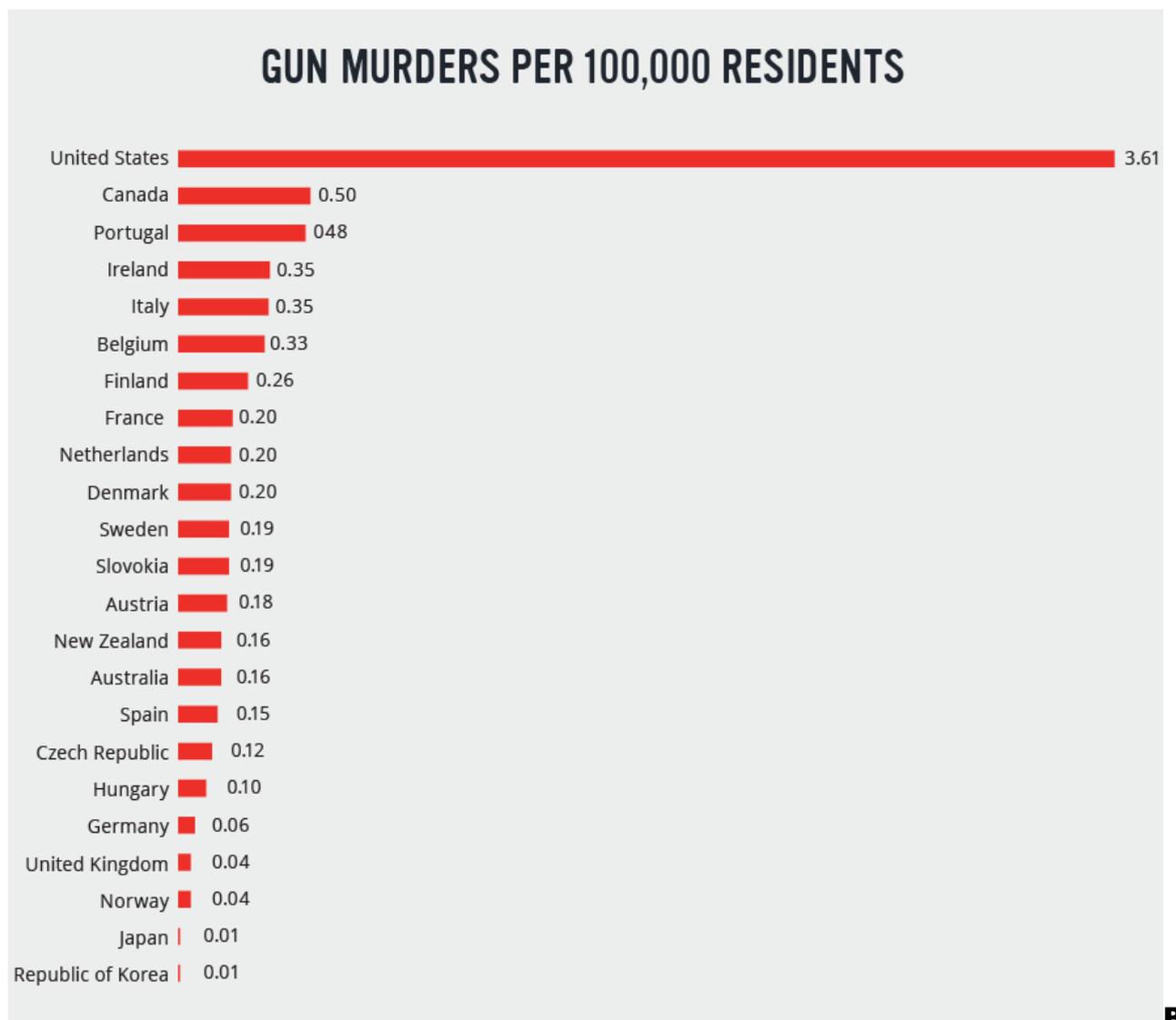
**[View data on gun homicides of women by a current or former intimate partner](#)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports</b>	<b>Florida Department of Law Enforcement</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	611	48	659
2011	553	61	614
2012	529	57	586
2013	518	41	559
2014	541	37	578
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2,996</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>

**America’s gun homicide rate is more than 25 times the average of other high-income countries.**

An analysis of gun homicide rates in developed countries— those considered “high-income” by the World Bank — found that the United States accounted for 46 percent of the population but 82 percent of the gun deaths.<sup>7</sup>

[View more on how the US gun homicide rate compares with that of other developed countries](#)



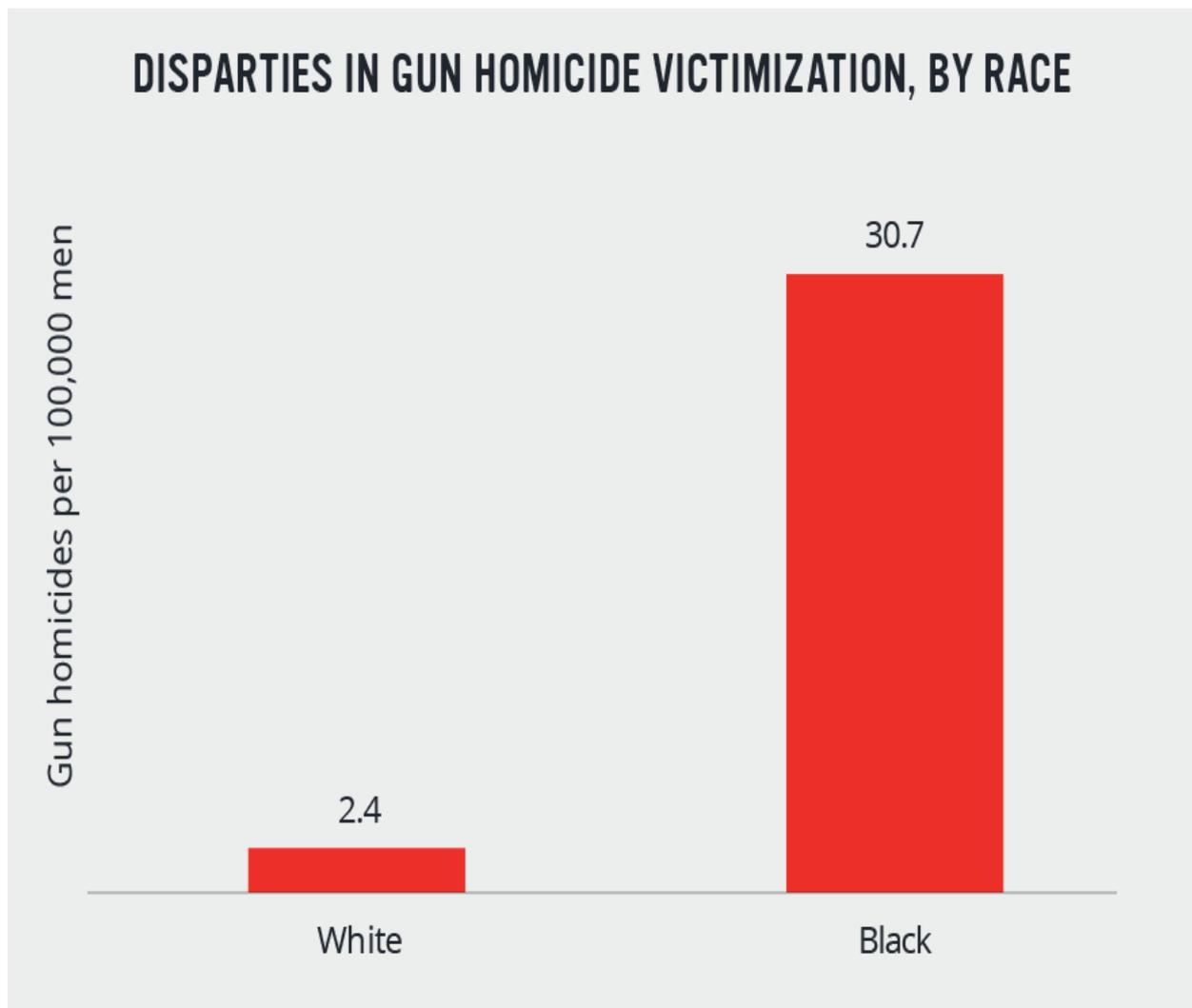
**Background checks are a central component of America's efforts to keep guns from criminals: since their inception, they have blocked over 3 million gun sales to prohibited purchasers.**

According to a study by the Department of Justice, between 1994 and 2014, federal, state, and local agencies conducted background checks on more than 180 million firearm applications and denied 2.82 million gun sales to prohibited purchasers. To date, the background check system has blocked over 3 million firearm sales to prohibited purchasers.

**Black men are 13 times more likely than non-hispanic white men to be shot and killed with guns.**

Black Americans make up 14 percent of the U.S. population<sup>9</sup> but are victims of more than half of all gun homicides.<sup>10</sup>

[View more on gun homicides and race in America](#)



Note: This figure has been calculated using 2012-2016 data and shows age-adjusted gun homicide rates for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black men.

**When a gun is present in a situation of domestic violence, it increases the risk the woman will be killed fivefold.**

A case-control study of 11 cities found that in a domestic violence situation, the perpetrator's access to a gun increased the odds of femicide by more than five times (adjust OR=5.44, 95% CI = 2.89, 10.22).

## **Note on Data Sources**

Both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the FBI collect data on firearm homicides — the former from medical examiners and the latter from local law enforcement. Each data set has distinct advantages and flaws. The CDC's National Vital Statistics System records a higher percentage of all firearm deaths but fails to capture details about their circumstances, including the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim. This makes it unsuitable for measuring gun violence between people of certain relationships.

In contrast, the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) include details on the perpetrator and weapon but are more likely to be missing records because the FBI relies on police departments to voluntarily submit their homicide data on an annual basis. Despite these gaps, SHR data are utilized widely in the criminology community. The SHR do not include data from the state of Florida. Everytown obtained data directly from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Women killed by former dating partners (as opposed to current dating partners) are not categorized in the Florida data and are not included.