Firearm homicide is the second leading cause of injury death for children and adolescents ages 0-19.*

Approximately nine children and adolescents ages 0 to 19 die by firearm injury each day in the U.S., and about five of those deaths are homicide-related firearm injury.

Firearm injury homicide death rates increased by 5.8% per year on average between 2013 and 2019.**

More than half (57%) firearm injury deaths are related to homicide in children and adolescents ages 0-19.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Black youth have the highest rates of deaths by homicide.

BY SEX

Males have a higher firearm homicide rate than females.

PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

For Families: Store firearms safely, use gun safes or gun locks, and store bullets separately.

For Clinicians: Screen caregivers of youth for the presence of a firearm in the home and educate them around firearm safety.

For Schools and Communities: Provide social and emotional learning and behavioral skills training to youth to reduce violence and prevent harmful use of firearms.

MORE INFORMATION

- Firearm Safety 2021 Resource Guide | Children's Safety Network
  https://www.childrenssafety.org/resources/factsheets/factsheet-2021-resource-guide
- Firearm Violence Prevention | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/firearms/index.html
- Childhood Firearm Injuries in the United States | Pediatrics
  https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/140/1/e20163486

SOURCES

*All data from CDC WISQARS, 2016-2019 unless noted.
**Joinpoint regression analysis (on data from CDC WISQARS, 2013-2019) provided annual percent change for the time points in which firearm injury trends significantly changed.