

# FIREARM SAFETY:

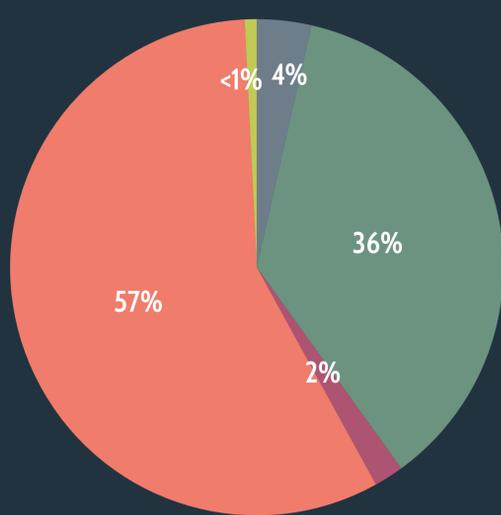
## Preventing Death by Homicide



**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.\*\***



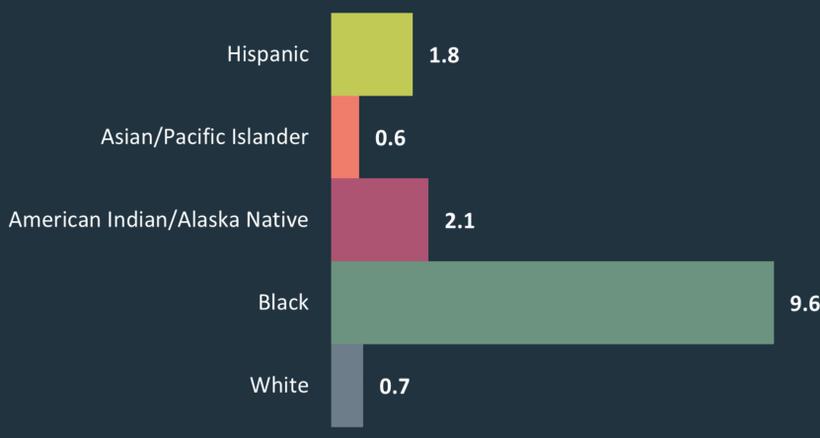
More than half (57%) firearm injury deaths are related to homicide in children and adolescents ages 0-19.

Unintentional    Suicide    Undetermined  
Homicide    Legal Intervention

## BY RACE/ETHNICITY

**Black youth have the highest rates of deaths by homicide**

Hispanic    Asian/Pacific Islander    American Indian/Alaska Native    Black    White



Firearm Homicide Death Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity Ages 0-19 Years

## BY SEX

**Males have a higher firearm homicide rate than females**



Firearm Homicide Death Rate per 100,000 by Sex Ages 0-19 Years

## 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.childrensafetynetwork.org/resources/firearm-safety-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.

