SPECIAL REPORT

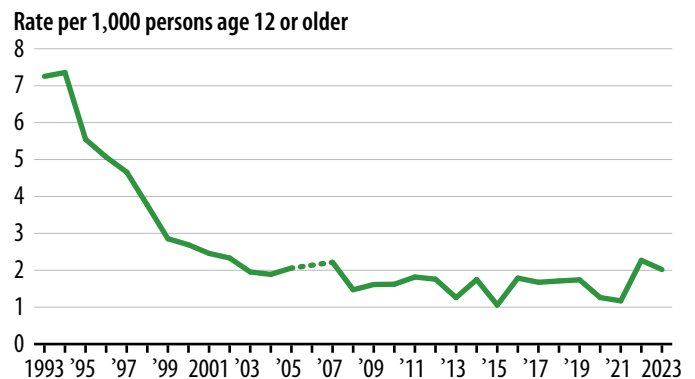# Trends and Patterns in Firearm Violence, 1993–2023

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In 2023, the rate of nonfatal firearm violence was 2.0 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, down 72% from 7.3 per 1,000 in 1993 **(figure 1)**. Nonfatal firearm violence includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Nonfatal firearm violence victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older across this period ranged from 7.4 victimizations in 1994 to 1.1 in 2015. This rate varied from 1.2 to 2.3 per 1,000 during the most recent 5 years from 2019 to 2023.

This report uses information from several data sources to examine trends and patterns in firearm violence from 1993 to 2023. The combination of data sources provides a broad perspective on fatal and nonfatal firearm violence in the United States that could not be achieved through any single source of information. The report also features statistics on firearm-related injuries and other aspects of firearm violence.

FIGURE 1
Rate of nonfatal firearm victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, 1993–2023

Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older

Note: Nonfatal firearm violence includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey. See appendix table 1 for population estimates, numbers, rates, and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of nonfatal firearm violence for persons age 12 or older declined 72% from 1993 to 2023, dropping from 7.3 to 2.0 victimizations per 1,000 persons, and varied from 1.2 to 2.3 per 1,000 during 2019 to 2023.

- About 64% of nonfatal firearm violence was reported to police during 2018–2022.

- The firearm homicide rate among persons age 12 or older fluctuated between 1993 and 2023, with a decline from 1993 to 2014 (from 8.4 to 4.0 homicides per 100,000 persons age 12 or older) before rising to 7.3 per 100,000 in 2021.

- From 2018 to 2022, on average, 80% of homicides were committed with a firearm.

HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

- The majority (90%) of firearm violence committed from 2018 to 2022 involved the use of a handgun.

- During the aggregate period of 2018–2022, males (10.6 per 100,000) had higher rates of firearm homicide than females (1.9 per 100,000).

- Males (2.0 per 1,000) also had higher rates of nonfatal firearm victimization than females (1.2 per 1,000) during 2018–2022.

- Persons ages 18 to 24 had the highest firearm homicide rate (14.2 homicides per 100,000) among all age groups during 2018–2022.

- Among high school students, 1 in 20 males and nearly 1 in 50 females carried a firearm at least once in the past 12 months for a reason other than hunting or sport in 2023.

Data sources and measures

Nonfatal firearm violence findings are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS is a self-report survey administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2023 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, with March 15, 2023, as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime. Other data sources in this report include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Vital Statistics System, National Violent Death Reporting System, National Syndromic Surveillance Program, and Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The report is organized to present findings from each data source in separate sections.

These sources have different methodologies and provide distinct information about firearm-related crimes, victims, incidents, and injuries. Caution must be taken when comparing data from different sources. Each

data source has an independent sample design, data collection method, and questionnaire design. For more information about the data sources used in this report, see *Methodology*.

Rates are presented per 100,000 persons for homicide, per 100,000 emergency department (ED) visits for firearm injury-related ED visits, and per 1,000 persons age 12 or older for nonfatal victimization. The estimates shown in this report use different years based on data availability and measures of reliability. Estimates for 2023 are presented for the nonfatal firearm violence trend, firearm homicide trend, ED visits for firearm injury, and gun carrying among U.S. high school students.

Additional tables in this report focus on aggregate periods of multiple years, such as 2018 through 2022, with some presenting data as annual average estimates and others as aggregate estimates for the period. These approaches—using rolling averages and aggregated years—increase the reliability and stability of the estimates of firearm homicide and nonfatal violence, which facilitates comparisons over time and between subgroups.

FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

Nonfatal firearm violence victimization data in this report are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Victimizations reflect the total number of times that persons were victims of crime. During the aggregate 5-year period of 2018–2022, the annual average percentage of nonfatal violence that involved an offender with a firearm was 8% (table 1). In the same period, firearms were involved in an annual average of 22% of nonfatal violence excluding simple assault, 20% of robberies, and 32% of aggravated assaults.[1]

Handguns were involved in the majority of nonfatal firearm violence during 2018–2022 (table 2). The average annual number of nonfatal firearm victimizations involving a handgun was 410,000, which was 90% of nonfatal firearm victimizations. Other types of firearms, such as shotguns and rifles, accounted for the remainder of nonfatal firearm violence during this period.

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[1]Estimates on rape/sexual assault victimizations involving firearms are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

TABLE 1
Percent of nonfatal violence involving a firearm, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Year	Nonfatal violence[a]	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault[b]	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Average annual percentage, 2018–2022	8.1%	22.1%	20.0%	31.8%
2018	7.4 ‡	19.9	16.8 †	31.9
2019	8.3	23.9	21.1	35.9
2020	7.7	22.3	18.8	32.8
2021	7.1 †	21.0	12.2 †	31.3
2022*	9.7	23.2	27.7	28.6

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Estimates on rape/sexual assault victimizations involving firearms are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault victimizations.

[b]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations. This category was called serious violence in previous years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

TABLE 2
Nonfatal firearm victimization, by type of firearm, 2018–2022

Type of firearm	Average annual number	Percent
Total	454,200	100%
Handgun*	410,000	90.3
Other gun[a]	44,200 †	9.7 †

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Details may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

[a]Includes rifle, shotgun, and other types of firearms. Also includes a small percentage of unknown firearm types.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

Males were victims of nonfatal firearm violence at higher rates than females during 2018–2022

The rate of nonfatal firearm violence was 1.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older during 2018–2022 (table 3). Males were victims of nonfatal firearm violence at a higher rate (2.0 per 1,000) than females (1.2 per 1,000). White persons (1.4 per 1,000) had a lower rate than black persons (2.7 per 1,000), Hispanic persons (1.9 per 1,000), and persons of other races (2.6 per 1,000). The rate of nonfatal firearm violence was higher for persons ages 18 to 24 (3.0 per 1,000) and 25 to 34 (2.7 per 1,000) than for persons in all other age groups.

TABLE 3
Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2018–2022

Victim characteristic	Firearm violence[a]		Nonfirearm violence[b]	
	Average annual number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000 in each category	Average annual number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000 in each category
Total	454,200	1.6	1,599,800	5.7
Sex				
Male*	277,100	2.0	661,200	4.9
Female	177,100 †	1.2 †	938,600 †	6.6 †
Race/ethnicity				
White[c]*	245,300	1.4	956,500	5.6
Black[c]	90,000 †	2.7 †	188,400 †	5.6
Hispanic	92,000 †	1.9 ‡	303,500 †	6.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander[c,d]	12,300 !	0.7 !	54,700 †	2.9 †
Other[c,e]	14,600 †	2.6 ‡	96,700 †	17.2 †
Age				
12–17	20,400 †	0.8 †	177,000 †	7.0 †
18–24*	88,300	3.0	353,200	12.0
25–34	123,900	2.7	333,900	7.4 †
35–49	102,600	1.7 †	375,000	6.1 †
50 or older	119,000	1.0 †	360,700	3.1 †

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Includes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
[b]Includes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.
[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).
[d]Includes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.
[e]Includes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

42% of nonfatal firearm violence occurred in or near the victim's home during 2018–2022

During 2018–2022, there were 2.3 million nonfatal firearm victimizations (table 4). Forty-two percent of nonfatal firearm violence occurred in or near the victim's home. A greater percentage of nonfatal violence involving a firearm (22%) than nonfirearm violence (13%) occurred near the victim's home. However, a lower percentage of firearm violence (20%) than nonfirearm violence (28%) occurred in the victim's home. Additionally, a greater percentage of nonfatal violence involving a firearm (27%) than nonfirearm violence (18%) occurred in an open area, on the street, or on public transportation.

TABLE 4
Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by location of crime, 2018–2022

Location	Total		Firearm violence[a]*		Nonfirearm violence[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	10,269,800	100%	2,270,800	100%	7,999,000 †	100%
Victim's home or lodging	2,735,900	26.6	465,100	20.5	2,270,800 †	28.4 †
Near victim's home	1,518,500	14.8	489,700	21.6	1,028,800 †	12.9 †
In/at/near friend's/neighbor's/ relative's home	978,100	9.5	146,800	6.5	831,300 †	10.4 †
Commercial place	938,600	9.1	197,800	8.7	740,900 †	9.3
Parking lot/garage	762,200	7.4	213,300	9.4	549,000 †	6.9 ‡
School[c]	542,600	5.3	7,300 !	0.3 !	535,300 †	6.7 †
Open area/on street/ public transportation	2,037,100	19.8	619,500	27.3	1,417,600 †	17.7 †
Other	756,800	7.4	131,400	5.8	625,400 †	7.8

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Includes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
[b]Includes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.
[c]Inside a school building or on school property.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

During 2018–2022, strangers committed a greater percentage of nonfatal firearm violence than people the victim knew

During 2018–2022, the victim-offender relationship and number of offenders were known in 1.9 million victimizations involving nonfatal firearm violence (table 5). Strangers committed a greater percentage of nonfatal firearm violence (61%) than known offenders (39%).[2] Friends or acquaintances committed a greater percentage of nonfatal firearm violence (20%) than intimate partners (12%) and other relatives (7%).

In comparison, strangers committed 42% of the 7.4 million nonfirearm violent victimizations during 2018–2022, while known persons committed 58%. Similar to nonfatal firearm violence, friends or acquaintances committed a greater percentage of nonfirearm violence (31%) than intimate partners (19%) and other relatives (9%).

During 2018–2022, about 19% of nonfatal firearm victimizations resulted in physical injury

A total of 19% of all nonfatal firearm victimizations resulted in physical injury during 2018–2022 (table 6).[3] Nine percent of nonfatal firearm victimizations resulted in serious injury (e.g., gunshot wounds, broken bones, or internal injuries), while 10% resulted in minor injury (e.g., bruises or cuts). Victims received medical treatment in 59% of these victimizations. Among the victimizations in which victims received treatment, 68% did so in a hospital or doctor's office.

In comparison, 39% of all nonfirearm violent victimizations resulted in physical injury, including 23% that resulted in serious injury and 16% that resulted in minor injury. Victims received medical treatment in 46% of these victimizations, which was a smaller percentage than those injured due to nonfatal firearm violence (59%).

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[2]Known offenders include persons known to the victim, such as current or former intimate partners, other relatives, and friends or acquaintances.
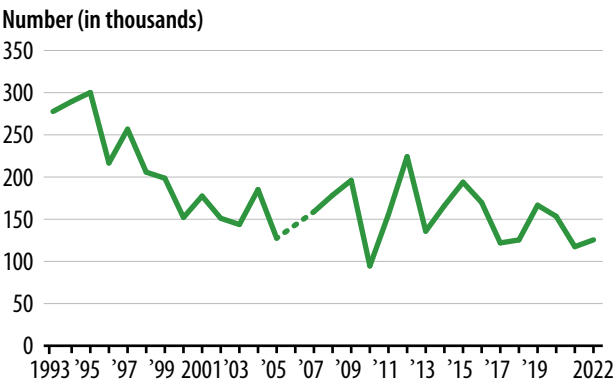
[3]Victims hospitalized for an extended period due to injury may not have been present for their scheduled NCVS household interview and thus may not have been captured by the survey. This could affect the percentages of victims reporting injury and treatment in the NCVS.

About 125,500 victimizations involved the theft of a firearm in 2022

Violent and property victimizations involving the theft of at least one firearm declined from 277,700 in 1993 to 125,500 in 2022 (figure 2). The number of victimizations involving the theft of items excluding firearms decreased during this period, from 32.3 million to 12.3 million (not shown). In addition, an annual average of 1% of all theft victimizations from 1993 to 2022 involved the theft of firearms (not shown).

From 2018 to 2022, about 688,400 victimizations (an annual average of 137,700) involved the theft of at least one firearm. About 917,000 firearms (an annual average of 183,400) were stolen during violent, property, and personal larceny victimizations during this 5-year period (not shown).

FIGURE 2
Nonfatal victimizations involving the theft of a firearm, 1993–2022

Note: Includes nonfatal victimizations for which theft or attempted theft is either a component of the victimization (i.e., robbery, personal larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other property theft) or could occur in connection with the victimization (i.e., rape or sexual assault). Firearm includes handgun, rifle, shotgun, and other types of firearms. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey. See appendix table 7 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

TABLE 5
Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by victim-offender relationship, 2018–2022

Victim-offender relationship	Total		Firearm violence[a]		Nonfirearm violence[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	9,342,800	100%	1,941,000	100%	7,401,700	100%
Known	5,074,700 †	54.3% †	760,100 †	39.2% †	4,314,700 †	58.3% †
Intimate[c]	1,614,700 †	17.3 †	238,100 †	12.3 †	1,376,600 †	18.6 †
Other relative	768,700 †	8.2 †	126,800 †	6.5 †	642,000 †	8.7 †
Friend/casual acquaintance	2,691,300 †	28.8 †	395,200 †	20.4 †	2,296,100 †	31.0 †
Stranger*	4,268,000	45.7%	1,180,900	60.8%	3,087,100	41.7%

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older. Excludes victimizations in which the victim-offender relationship was unknown. The victim-offender relationship and number of offenders were unknown in 9% of total violence, 15% of firearm violence, and 7% of nonfirearm violence. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Includes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
[b]Includes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.
[c]Includes victimizations by current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

TABLE 6
Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by injury and treatment received, 2018–2022

Injury and treatment	Total		Firearm violence[a]*		Nonfirearm violence[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	10,269,800	100%	2,270,800	100%	7,999,000 †	100%
Not injured	6,762,400	65.8%	1,847,500	81.4%	4,915,000 †	61.4% †
Injured	3,507,400	34.2%	423,400	18.6%	3,084,000 †	38.6% †
Serious injuries[c]	2,032,200	19.8	196,600	8.7	1,835,600 †	22.9 †
Gunshot	74,600	0.7	74,600	3.3	~	~
Minor injuries[d]	1,472,000	14.3	226,800	10.0	1,245,200 †	15.6 †
Treatment for injury[e]	3,507,400	100%	423,400	100%	3,084,000 †	100%
No treatment	1,830,200	52.2	173,400	41.0	1,656,800 †	53.7 †
Any treatment	1,662,100	47.4	248,600	58.7	1,413,600 †	45.8 †
Treatment setting[f]	1,662,100	100%	248,600	100%	1,413,600 †	100%
Medical facility[g]	1,000,400	60.2	168,200	67.7	832,200 †	58.9
Non-medical location[h]	661,700	39.8	80,400	32.3	581,300 †	41.1

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because data on unknown injury type and unknown treatment are not shown. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
~Not applicable.
[a]Includes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
[b]Includes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.
[c]Includes gunshot wounds, knife wounds, sexual violence injuries, internal injuries, unconsciousness, and broken bones.
[d]Includes bruises, cuts, and other minor injuries.
[e]Includes only victims who were injured.
[f]Includes only victims who were injured and received treatment.
[g]Includes doctor's office, hospital emergency room, and overnight at a hospital.
[h]Includes at the scene, at the victim's/friend's/neighbor's home, or at another location.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

About 64% of nonfatal firearm violence during 2018–2022 was reported to police

During 2018–2022, nonfatal firearm violence (64%) was more likely to be reported to police than nonfirearm violence (45%) (table 7). For firearm victimizations that were not reported to police, the most common reason victims gave was a belief that police could not or would not do anything to help (31%). The most common reason victims of nonfirearm violence gave for not reporting to police was that they had dealt with the victimization another way, such as reporting to another official, like a guard, apartment manager, or school official (29%).

Among victims who did not report to police, victims of firearm violence (31%) were more likely than victims of nonfirearm violence (22%) to not report to police because they believed the police could not or would not do anything to help. Similarly, victims of firearm violence (16%) were more likely than victims of nonfirearm violence (8%) to not report to police due to fear of reprisal by the offender.

TABLE 7
Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by reporting to police and most important reason for not reporting, 2018–2022

Reporting to police	Total		Firearm violence[a]*		Nonfirearm violence[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,269,800	100%	2,270,800	100%	7,999,000 †	100%
Reported	5,030,100	49.0%	1,441,100	63.5%	3,588,900 †	44.9% †
Not reported	5,072,800	49.4%	810,700	35.7%	4,262,100 †	53.3% †
Reason not reported[c]	5,072,800	100%	810,700	100%	4,262,100 †	100%
Dealt with it another way[d]	1,358,000	26.8	142,300	17.5	1,215,800 †	28.5 †
Not important enough to respondent[e]	629,200	12.4	62,000	7.7	567,100 †	13.3 †
Police could/would not do anything to help[f]	1,183,300	23.3	251,200	31.0	932,100 †	21.9 †
Fear of reprisal	487,900	9.6	127,700	15.8	360,200 †	8.5 †
Did not want to get offender in trouble with law/advised not to report	490,500	9.7	57,200	7.1	433,200 †	10.2
Other/unknown/no single most important reason[g]	923,900	18.2	170,300	21.0	753,600 †	17.7

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey asks respondents about 19 potential reasons for not reporting a victimization to police. For ease of presentation, those data are collapsed into the six categories presented here. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data on reporting to police, which occurred in about 2% of all victimizations. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Includes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
[b]Includes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.
[c]The most important reason stated by the victim.
[d]Includes crime reported to another official (e.g., guard, apartment manager, or school official) or victims who took care of it themselves or informally.
[e]Includes victims who said it was a minor or unsuccessful crime, the offender(s) was a child, it was not clear the incident was criminal or that harm was intended, or insurance would not cover the losses.
[f]Includes victims who indicated they did not find out about the crime until too late, they could not find or identify the offender, they lacked proof of the incident, they thought police would not think it was important enough, they believed police would be inefficient or ineffective, they thought police would cause trouble for the victim, or the offender was a police officer.
[g]Includes victims who indicated they did not want to or could not take time to report, provided some other reason for not reporting, said no one reason was more important than another, or had unknown reasons for not reporting.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

The percentage of nonfatal firearm violence reported to police was similar for males and females

During 2018–2022, a similar percentage of firearm violence against males (64%) and females (63%) was reported to police (table 8). There were no statistically significant differences in the percentages of firearm violence reported to police by race or Hispanic origin. Firearm violence against persons ages 18 to 24 (46%) was less likely to be reported to police than firearm violence against persons age 25 or older. The rate of firearm violence against males reported to police (1.3 per 1,000) was higher than that for females (0.8 per 1,000).

White persons had a lower rate of firearm violence reported to police (0.9 per 1,000) than black persons (1.6 per 1,000). Persons ages 18 to 24 had a higher rate of firearm violence reported to police (1.4 per 1,000) than persons ages 12 to 17 (0.4 per 1,000) and persons age 50 or older (0.8 per 1,000).

TABLE 8

Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm victimization against persons age 12 or older reported to police, by victim characteristics, 2018–2022

Victim characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000 in each category	
	Firearm victimization reported to police[a]	Nonfirearm victimization reported to police[b]	Firearm victimization reported to police[a]	Nonfirearm victimization reported to police[b]
Total	63.5%	44.9%	1.0	2.6
Sex				
Male*	63.6%	47.7%	1.3	2.3
Female	63.3	42.9	0.8 †	2.8 ‡
Race/ethnicity				
White[c]*	65.0%	44.2%	0.9	2.5
Black[c]	60.4	55.6 †	1.6 †	3.1 ‡
Hispanic	64.4	45.8	1.2	2.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander[c,d]	54.2 !	45.5	0.4 !	1.3 †
Other[c,e]	59.5	27.3 †	1.6	4.8 †
Age				
12–17	49.8%	40.2% †	0.4 †	2.8
18–24*	45.9	29.7	1.4	3.6
25–34	61.7 †	47.3 †	1.7	3.5
35–49	69.1 †	47.8 †	1.1	2.9
50 or older	75.8 †	56.6 †	0.8 †	1.7 †

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and some categories not being shown. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Includes victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.

[b]Includes victimizations in which the offender did not have, show, or use a firearm.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

[d]Includes persons who identified as Asian only or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.

[e]Includes persons who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native only or as two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

A firearm was used for self-defense in 2% of nonfatal violence excluding simple assault

The NCVS collects data on victims' reactions and any actions they may have taken during the incident. During 2018–2022, the victim either took no action against the offender or kept still in 36% of all nonfatal violence excluding simple assault **(table 9)**. Victims used other self-protective behaviors such as noncombative tactics (34%) (e.g., yelling, running away, or trying to attract attention) and threatening or attacking the offender without a weapon (23%). Victims used a firearm to threaten or attack the offender in 2% (184,300) of all nonfatal violence excluding simple assault; the offender had a firearm in 45% of these victimizations (82,300, not shown).

In 1% (96,500) of property victimizations during which the victim was present, the victim threatened or attacked the offender with a firearm. Property victimization includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft. However, the victim was not present during the majority (84%) of property crimes captured by the NCVS.

TABLE 9
Self-protective behaviors of victims, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Self-protective behavior	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault[a]		Property victimization[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[c]
Total	10,270,300	100%	63,461,400	100%
Victim was present	10,270,300	100%	9,842,300	15.5%
Took no action/kept still*	3,728,500	36.3	6,641,600	67.5
Threatened/attacked with a firearm	184,300 †	1.8 †	96,500 †	1.0 †
Threatened/attacked with other weapon	193,700 †	1.9 †	73,900 †	0.8 †
Threatened/attacked without a weapon	2,405,600 †	23.4 †	424,900 †	4.3 †
Noncombative tactics[d]	3,450,500	33.6	1,373,900 †	14.0 †
Other	294,500 †	2.9 †	176,200 †	1.8 †
Unknown	13,200 !	0.1 !	1,055,200 †	10.7 †
Victim was not present	~	~	53,619,100 †	84.5% †

Note: Victims were, by definition, present during violent victimizations but may not have been during property victimizations. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.
*Comparison group.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
~Not applicable.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older.
[b]Includes burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of household theft.
[c]Denominator includes both property victimizations for which the victim was present and those for which the victim was not present.
[d]Includes yelling, cooperating, running away, arguing or reasoning, calling police, or trying to attract attention or warn others.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

During 2018–2022, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving male victims was greater than their share of the U.S. population

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Table 10 presents incident-level data to facilitate comparisons between victim and offender characteristics. Offender characteristics (sex, race, ethnicity, national origin, and age) in the NCVS are based on victims' perceptions of offenders.

There were 2.1 million incidents of nonfatal violence excluding simple assault (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) during 2018–2022 in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm **(table 10)**. During 2018–2022, the percentage of nonfatal firearm violent incidents involving male victims (61%) was greater than males' share of the population (49%). The opposite was true for females: The percentage of nonfatal firearm violent incidents involving female victims (39%) was smaller than the percentage of the population that was female (51%).

During 2018–2022, males represented a higher percentage of perceived offenders in nonfatal firearm incidents than their share of the U.S. population

The percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving offenders perceived by the victim to be male (78%) was greater than the share of males represented in the U.S. population (49%) during 2018–2022. In comparison, the percentage involving offenders perceived to be female (6%) was smaller than the percentage of females in the population (51%).

During 2018–2022, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents which involved black persons as both victims and perceived offenders was higher than their share of the population

During 2018–2022, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving white victims (54%) was smaller than the percentage of white persons in the U.S. population (62%). In comparison, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving black victims (20%) was larger than the percentage of black persons in the population (12%). The same pattern was found for Hispanic victims.

For offenders, the percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents during 2018–2022 with persons perceived by the victim to be white (34%) was almost half their share of the population (62%). Comparatively, the percentage with persons perceived by the victim to be black (32%) was greater than the percentage of black persons in the population (12%). The percentage of persons perceived by the victim to be Hispanic (15%) was lower than the percentage of Hispanic persons in the population (18%). The percentage of firearm incidents involving offenders who were perceived to be Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or two or more races (1%) was less than their combined share of the population (2%).

Relative to their portion of the population, persons ages 18 to 29 made up greater percentages of both victims and perceived offenders in nonfatal firearm incidents during 2018–2022

During 2018–2022, persons age 30 or older made up a smaller share of both victims (63%) and perceived offenders (41%) in nonfatal firearm incidents than their portion of the U.S. population (72%). The percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving victims (5%) ages 12 to 17 and offenders (3%) perceived to be in the same age group was also smaller than their portion of the population (9%). The percentage of nonfatal firearm incidents involving victims (32%) and offenders (28%) perceived to be ages 18 to 29 was greater than their share of the population (19%). In 9% of nonfatal firearm incidents, victims reported multiple offenders perceived to be of various ages.

TABLE 10
Incidents of nonfatal firearm violence, by characteristics of U.S. population, offender, and victim, 2018–2022

| Characteristic | U.S. population[a] | Number of incidents | | Percent of U.S. population[a]* | Percent of incidents | |
		Offender[b]	Victim		Offender[b]	Victim
Total	1,391,773,300	2,112,200	2,112,200	100%	100%	100%
Sex						
Male	678,033,500	1,651,900	1,295,800	48.7%	78.2% †	61.3% †
Female	713,739,800	119,100	816,400	51.3	5.6 †	38.7 †
Both male and female offenders	~	156,000	~	~	7.4	~
Race/ethnicity						
White[c]	856,968,300	708,200	1,146,600	61.6%	33.5% †	54.3% †
Black[c]	168,605,100	666,800	422,200	12.1	31.6 †	20.0 †
Hispanic	243,804,100	313,700	418,000	17.5	14.9 †	19.8 †
Asian[c]	89,698,600	10,000 !	54,600	6.4	0.5 !	2.6 †
Other[c,d]	32,697,200	27,000	70,700	2.3	1.3 †	3.3
Multiple offenders of various races	~	24,700	~	~	1.2	~
Age						
11 or younger[e]	~	2,200 !	~	~	0.1% !	~
12–17	125,632,800	58,200	96,900	9.0%	2.8 †	4.6% †
18–29	260,577,800	596,600	679,200	18.7	28.2 †	32.2 †
30 or older	1,005,562,700	864,400	1,336,100	72.3	40.9 †	63.3 †
Multiple offenders of various ages	~	198,600	~	~	9.4	~

Note: An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender characteristics are based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data on offender characteristics. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Includes persons age 12 or older living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the United States.

[b]Includes incidents for which offender characteristics in each category were reported. Offender sex was unknown in 8% of incidents, race or ethnicity in 9% of incidents, and age in 18% of incidents.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

[d]Includes Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

[e]The National Crime Victimization Survey does not survey victims age 11 or younger, but victims can report an offender age of 11 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

National firearm homicide data in this report are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) and accessed through the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). This report provides rates of homicide reported per 100,000 persons. NVSS mortality data come from standardized death certificates and include causes of death reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners. NVSS data also include demographic information about decedents reported by funeral directors who obtain such details from family members and other informants.

The rate of firearm homicide per 100,000 persons age 12 or older fluctuated across the 30-year period of 1993 to 2023 **(figure 3)**.[4] Firearm homicides include fatal injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill and involved a firearm. While there was a decline from 1993 through 2014, 2019–2021 saw an increase in firearm homicide deaths that more recently began to decrease in 2022 and 2023. During the most recent 5 years from 2019 to 2023, this rate varied between 5.1 and 7.3 homicides per 100,000 persons age 12 or older.

In 2022, the most recent year with finalized mortality data, some 19,400 homicides were committed with a firearm (appendix table 13). The provisional number of firearm homicides in 2023 among persons age 12 or older was 17,682, down 9% from 2022.
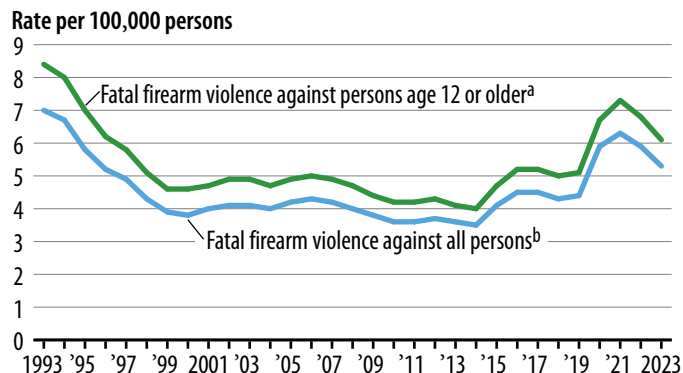
From 2018 to 2022, the majority of homicides were committed with a firearm

From 2018 to 2022, an annual average of 80% of all homicides were the result of a firearm injury **(table 11)**. During this period, the percentage of homicides that were committed with a firearm varied from 77% to 82%.

[4]Data from 2023 are provisional estimates from data submitted by states and received by the NVSS as of July 2024.

FIGURE 3
Rate of firearm homicide, 1993–2023

Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill. Excludes firearm homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. Data from 2023 are provisional estimates from data submitted by states and received by the National Vital Statistics System as of July 2024. Population denominator estimates used to calculate rates for 2023 are from U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2023 estimates. See appendix table 13 for rates and numbers.
[a]Includes firearm homicides of persons age 12 or older.
[b]Includes firearm homicides of all persons of known or unknown age.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System and the National Vital Statistics System, 1993–2023.

TABLE 11
Percent of homicides involving a firearm, 2018–2022

Year	Homicide
Average annual percentage, 2018–2022	79.8%
2018	76.5
2019	77.5
2020	80.6
2021	82.2
2022	80.9

Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted on persons age 12 or older by another person with intent to injure or kill. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 2018–2022.

Males were victims of fatal firearm violence at higher rates than females during 2018–2022

During 2018–2022, the firearm homicide rate was higher for males (10.6 homicides per 100,000 males) than females (1.9 per 100,000 females) (table 12). Based on rates among population groups, the firearm homicide rate was higher for black persons (29.7 per 100,000) than white persons (2.1 per 100,000), Hispanic persons (5.8 per 100,000), persons who were Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (1.2 per 100,000), and American Indian or Alaska Native persons (8.8 per 100,000). The rate was also higher for persons ages 18 to 24 (14.2 per 100,000) than for persons in all other age groups. These patterns were generally similar to those for nonfatal firearm violence by victim characteristics.

FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM

Firearm homicide data in this section are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). The NVDRS is an active, state-based public health surveillance system that links data on homicides, suicides, legal intervention deaths, unintentional firearm deaths, and deaths of undetermined intent that may be due to violence. In contrast to the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), the NVDRS provides valuable details and context about homicides. For more details on the NVDRS, including definitions of all manners of death, see https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/ss/pdfs/ss7305a1-H.pdf.

Most firearm homicides from 2018 to 2022 involved handguns

During 2018–2022, approximately 90% of firearm homicides were committed with handguns when the firearm type used was known; this was consistent across years, ranging from 89.5% to 90.4% (table 13). The second most common firearm type used in homicides was a rifle (6%).

TABLE 12
Firearm homicides against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2018–2022

Victim characteristic	Average annual number of firearm homicides	Rate per 100,000 in each category
Total	17,467	6.2
Sex		
Male	14,723	10.6
Female	2,745	1.9
Race/ethnicity		
White*	3,600	2.1
Black*	10,400	29.7
Hispanic	2,847	5.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander*	211	1.2
American Indian/Alaska Native*	179	8.8
Age		
12–17	1,076	4.2
18–24	4,375	14.2
25–34	5,504	12.1
35–49	4,299	6.9
50 or older	2,213	1.9

Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted on persons age 12 or older by another person with intent to injure or kill. Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and some categories not being shown. See appendix table 14 for population estimates.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 2018–2022.

TABLE 13
Firearm types that inflicted fatal injuries in firearm homicide deaths, 2018–2022

Type of firearm	Total, all years		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	40,009	100%	6,202	100%	6,539	100%	8,568	100%	9,785	100%	8,915	100%
Handgun	35,959	90.0	5,565	89.7	5,889	90.1	7,747	90.4	8,783	89.7	7,975	89.5
Rifle	2,654	6.5	357	5.8	413	6.3	553	6.5	686	7.0	645	7.2
Shotgun	1,312	3.3	271	4.4	224	3.4	255	3.0	291	3.0	271	3.0
Other	84	0.2	9	0.1	13	0.2	13	0.2	25	0.3	24	0.3

Note: Data from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that reported information to the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) during 2003–2022 were included in this analysis. These jurisdictions included Alaska, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, and Virginia (2003–2022); Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin (2004–2022); Kentucky, New Mexico, and Utah (2005–2022); Ohio (2011–2022); Michigan (2014–2022); New York (2015–2018 and 2020–2022); Hawaii (2015, 2016, 2019, and 2022); Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont (2015–2022); Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Washington (2016–2022); California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Nevada, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia (2017–2022); Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and Nebraska (2018–2022); Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming (2019–2022); Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas (2021–2022); and Florida (2022).

*Total includes only firearm homicide deaths with a known firearm type in the NVDRS. Across all years (2018–2022), 55% of firearm homicides in the NVDRS had a known firearm type.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, National Violent Death Reporting System, 2018–2022.

Fatal firearm injury incidents were mostly single victim incidents

During 2018–2022, 91% of homicide incidents had one victim (table 14). Approximately 5% of homicides had more than 1 victim (ranging from 2 to 12 victims). Four percent of homicide incidents were homicides followed by suicide of the perpetrator (3% single homicide followed by suicide; 1% multiple homicides followed by suicide). Using the FBI definition of mass homicide as four or more victims other than the perpetrator, the NVDRS captured 109 incidents of mass firearm homicide during this time (less than 1% of incidents).[5]

[5]Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Investigators.* https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/serial-murder.

TABLE 14
Firearm homicide incident types, 2018–2022

Firearm homicide incident type[a]	Number of incidents	Percent of incidents
Total	68,901	100%
Single homicide	62,968	91.4
Single homicide followed by suicide	2,209	3.2
Multiple homicide	3,098	4.5
Multiple deaths—homicide followed by legal intervention	149	0.2
Mutual homicide/shootout	75	0.1
Multiple deaths—other	27	<0.1
Multiple deaths—homicide followed by suicide	375	0.5
Firearm mass homicide[b]	109	0.2

Note: Data from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico that reported information to the National Violent Death Reporting System during 2003–2022 were included in this analysis. These jurisdictions included Alaska, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, and Virginia (2003–2022); Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin (2004–2022); Kentucky, New Mexico, and Utah (2005–2022); Ohio (2011–2022); Michigan (2014–2022); New York (2015–2018 and 2020–2022); Hawaii (2015, 2016, 2019, and 2022); Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont (2015–2022); Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Washington (2016–2022); California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Nevada, Puerto Rico, and West Virginia (2017–2022); Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and Nebraska (2018–2022); Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming (2019–2022); Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas (2021–2022); and Florida (2022).

[a]Incident type is categorized by number of deaths, manner of death, and whether the decedent was a victim or victim/suspect (suspected perpetrator of other violent deaths in the incident).

[b]Firearm mass homicides were defined as those having four or more victims other than the perpetrator, in keeping with FBI definitions: https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/serial-murder.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, National Violent Death Reporting System, 2018–2022.

FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) data are the source for nonfatal firearm injury-related emergency department (ED) visits. The NSSP is a collaboration between CDC; state and local health departments; and federal, academic, and private sector partners. The NSSP collects electronic patient data from EDs, urgent and ambulatory care centers, inpatient health care settings, and laboratories. However, data included in this report are derived only from EDs. Although the NSSP is not nationally representative and coverage varies by state, at the time of this report, the NSSP covered approximately 80% of EDs in the United States. To reduce the impact of NSSP reporting pattern changes, which can vary across jurisdictions, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation of less than 40% for total visit volume and with more than 75% complete information on discharge diagnoses during 2018–2023, with the final sample representing 1,794 facilities (approximately 43% of total facilities that contribute data to the NSSP).

Firearm injury-related emergency department visits increased from 2018 to 2020, then decreased from 2020 to 2023

The NSSP captured over 425 million ED visits from January 2018 to December 2023 (not shown). During this period, 338,390 ED visits involved a firearm injury resulting in an average annual rate of 81.2 per 100,000 ED visits (appendix table 15). The average monthly counts of firearm injury ED visits ranged from 3,754 in 2018 to 5,559 in 2020 (table 15). Firearm injury visit rates increased from 2018 to 2019 (Visit Ratio (VR)=1.04) and again from 2019 to 2020 (VR=1.75).[6] Since their peak in 2020, firearm injury-related ED visit rates have decreased year over year (VR$_{2020-2021}$=0.82; VR$_{2021-2022}$=0.87; VR$_{2022-2023}$=0.92) but have not yet returned to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

[6]Visit Ratios (VR) were calculated as [ED visits for firearm injury during the surveillance period / all ED visits during the surveillance period] / [ED visits for firearm injury during the comparison period / all ED visits during the comparison period.] Ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher proportion of ED visits for firearm injury during the surveillance period than the comparison period.

TABLE 15

Average monthly number of emergency department (ED) visits, percent change in ED visits, and visit ratios of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and by sex and age group, January 2018–December 2023

	2018	2019				2020			
Characteristic	Average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits	Average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits	Percent change in average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits[a,b]	VR[b,c]	(95% CI)	Average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits	Percent change in average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits[a,d]	VR[c,d]	(95% CI)
All	3,754.4	4,050.2	7.9%	1.04	(1.03–1.05)	5,559.0	37.3%	1.75	(1.73–1.77)
Males overall	3,201.1	3,436.1	7.3%	1.04	(1.02–1.05)	4,701.5	36.8%	1.70	(1.67–1.72)
0–14	73.7	87.3	18.5	1.13	(1.03–1.23)	116.3	33.2	2.60	(2.40–2.82)
15–24	1,094.2	1,170.8	7.0	1.04	(1.02–1.07)	1,601.8	36.8	1.73	(1.70–1.77)
25–34	928.6	996.5	7.3	1.05	(1.02–1.07)	1,398.7	40.4	1.61	(1.57–1.64)
35–64	814.7	884.8	8.6	1.06	(1.03–1.09)	1,190.2	34.5	1.52	(1.48–1.56)
65 or older	192.2	207.8	8.1	1.02	(0.96–1.08)	272.3	31.0	1.47	(1.40–1.55)
Females overall	498.2	566.1	13.6%	1.11	(1.07–1.15)	784.7	38.6%	1.81	(1.76–1.87)
0–14	26.4	26.9	1.9	0.97	(0.83–1.13)	45.0	67.2	3.21	(2.80–3.69)
15–24	151.2	183.4	21.3	1.20	(1.13–1.27)	258.1	40.7	1.86	(1.76–1.96)
25–34	132.1	147.8	11.9	1.10	(1.03–1.18)	219.4	48.4	1.87	(1.76–1.99)
35–64	142.7	164.0	14.9	1.13	(1.06–1.20)	201.2	22.7	1.51	(1.42–1.60)
65 or older	30.8	29.8	-3.2	0.92	(0.79–1.06)	39.4	32.5	1.62	(1.41–1.86)

TABLE 15 (continued)
Average monthly number of emergency department (ED) visits, percent change in ED visits, and visit ratios of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and by sex and age group, January 2018–December 2023

Characteristic	2021				2022			
	Average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits	Percent change in average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits[a,e]	VR[c,e]	(95% CI)	Average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits	Percent change in average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits[a,f]	VR[c,f]	(95% CI)
All	5,357.7	-3.6%	0.82	(0.81–0.83)	4,881.4	-8.9%	0.87	(0.86–0.88)
Males overall	4,493.2	-4.4%	0.82	(0.81–0.83)	4,065.8	-9.5%	0.86	(0.85–0.87)
0–14	120.2	3.4	0.68	(0.63–0.73)	118.5	-1.4	0.79	(0.73–0.85)
15–24	1,469.8	-8.2	0.79	(0.77–0.81)	1,330.8	-9.5	0.88	(0.86–0.90)
25–34	1,303.5	-6.8	0.85	(0.83–0.87)	1,112.6	-14.6	0.88	(0.86–0.90)
35–64	1,209.2	1.6	0.92	(0.90–0.94)	1,122.5	-7.2	0.93	(0.91–0.95)
65 or older	251.5	-7.6	0.82	(0.78–0.86)	165.3	-34.3	0.60	(0.57–0.64)
Females overall	787.2	0.3%	0.85	(0.82–0.87)	725.4	-7.9%	0.87	(0.84–0.89)
0–14	42.7	-5.1	0.64	(0.56–0.72)	36.7	-14.1	0.70	(0.61–0.79)
15–24	254.3	-1.5	0.84	(0.79–0.88)	236.1	-7.2	0.91	(0.87–0.96)
25–34	211.5	-3.6	0.85	(0.80–0.89)	193.6	-8.5	0.91	(0.86–0.96)
35–64	215.1	6.9	0.94	(0.89–0.99)	194.1	-9.8	0.88	(0.83–0.93)
65 or older	40.4	2.5	0.88	(0.77–1.00)	30.7	-24.0	0.69	(0.60–0.78)

TABLE 15 (continued)

Average monthly number of emergency department (ED) visits, percent change in ED visits, and visit ratios of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and by sex and age group, January 2018–December 2023

Characteristic	Average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits	Percent change in average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits[a,g]	VR[c,g]	(95% CI)	Percent change in average monthly no. of firearm injury ED visits[a,d]	VR[c,d]	(95% CI)
All	4,596.4	-5.8%	0.92	(0.90–0.93)	13.49%	1.14	(1.13-1.15)
Males overall	3,827.2	-5.9%	0.92	(0.90–0.93)	11.38%	1.09	(1.08-1.11)
0–14	119.3	0.7	1.03	(0.96–1.11)	36.66	1.45	(1.34-1.57)
15–24	1,256.4	-5.6	0.94	(0.91–0.96)	7.31	1.13	(1.10-1.16)
25–34	1,007.9	-9.4	0.89	(0.87–0.91)	1.14	1.07	(1.04-1.10)
35–64	1,077.8	-4.0	0.93	(0.91–0.95)	21.81	1.2	(1.17-1.24)
65 or older	169.8	2.7	0.96	(0.90–1.02)	-18.29	0.7	(0.66-0.74)
Females overall	685.1	-5.6%	0.91	(0.88–0.94)	21.02%	1.21	(1.18-1.25)
0–14	36.3	-1.1	1.02	(0.89–1.16)	34.94	1.45	(1.25-1.67)
15–24	211.8	-10.3	0.89	(0.85–0.94)	15.49	1.26	(1.19-1.34)
25–34	177.0	-8.6	0.89	(0.84–0.94)	19.76	1.28	(1.20-1.36)
35–64	198.9	2.5	0.98	(0.92–1.04)	21.28	1.22	(1.15-1.29)
65 or older	26.8	-12.7	0.82	(0.70–0.95)	-10.07	0.8	(0.68-0.92)

Note: Emergency department (ED) visits for an initial firearm injury encounter were identified by querying a categorization developed and validated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in partnership with state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments. The following intent types were included in the definition: unintentional, intentional self-harm, assault, undetermined intent, legal intervention, and terrorism. The National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) is a collaboration among CDC; local and state health departments; and federal, academic, and private sector partners. The NSSP receives medical record data from approximately 80% of EDs nationwide, although fewer than 50% of facilities from California, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Oklahoma currently participate in the NSSP. See https://www.cdc.gov/nssp/index.html. To reduce the impact of reporting pattern changes, which can vary across jurisdictions, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation of less than 40% for total visit volume and with more than 75% complete information on discharge diagnoses during 2018–2023, with the final sample representing 1,794 facilities (approximately 43% of total facilities that contribute data to the NSSP).

[a]Percent change in visits per month during each surveillance period was calculated as (average monthly ED visits for firearm injury during surveillance period − average monthly ED visits for firearm injury during comparison period / average monthly ED visits for firearm injury during comparison period) × 100.

[b]Comparison period is calendar year 2018.

[c]VR denotes visit ratio. VR = (ED visits for firearm injury [surveillance period] / all ED visits [surveillance period]) / (ED visits for firearm injury [comparison period] / all ED visits [comparison period]). Ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher proportion of ED visits for firearm injury during the surveillance period than the comparison period; ratios less than 1 indicate a lower proportion during the comparison period than during the surveillance period; 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) that do not include 1 were considered statistically significant.

[d]Comparison period is calendar year 2019.

[e]Comparison period is calendar year 2020.
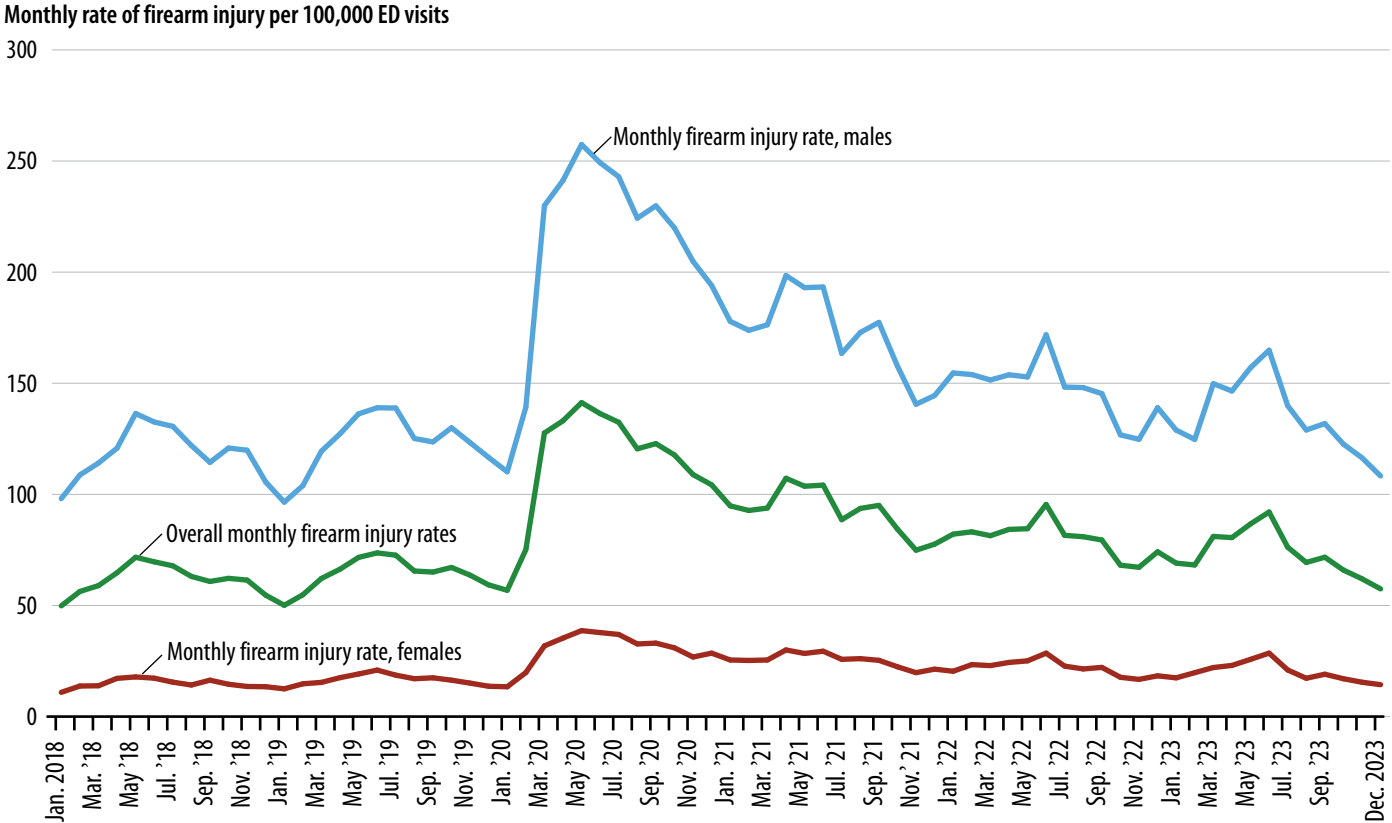
[f]Comparison period is calendar year 2021.

[g]Comparison period is calendar year 2022.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Syndromic Surveillance Program, January 2018–December 2023.

Patterns of firearm injury-related ED visits by sex mirrored those for firearm injury visits overall **(figure 4)**. The majority of firearm injury-related ED visits occurred among males. Rates among males increased from 2018 to 2019 among all age groups, except those age 65 years or older (VR range: 1.04 to 1.13), and among all age groups from 2019 to 2020 (VR range: 1.47 to 2.60). Visit ratios from 2019 to 2020 were highest, with males ages 0 to 14 (2.60) and 15 to 24 (1.73) experiencing the highest visit ratios. Beginning in 2021, decreases in monthly counts of firearm-injury related ED visits among males were observed, with an overall decrease of 4.4% from 2020 to 2021, a 9.5% decrease from 2021 to 2022, and a 5.9% decrease from 2022 to 2023. The greatest decreases observed occurred between 2021 to 2022, with males age 65 or older (down 34.3%) and ages 25 to 34 (down 14.6%).

Among females, firearm injury-related ED visit rates increased from 2018 to 2019 (VR=1.11) and from 2019 to 2020 (VR=1.81) and then decreased year over year thereafter (VR$_{2020-2021}$=0.85; VR$_{2021-2022}$=0.87; VR$_{2022-2023}$=0.91). The largest increases in monthly counts of ED visits for firearm injury between 2019 to 2020 were observed among females ages 0 to 14 (up 67%), but this group also experienced some of the largest decreases from 2020 to 2021 (down 5.1%) and 2021 to 2022 (down 14.1%). From 2021 to 2022, every female age group experienced decreases (ranging from a 7.2% decrease among 15- to 24-year-old females to a 24% decrease among females age 65 or older). Decreases in monthly counts of firearm injury-related ED visits continued from 2022 to 2023 for females ages 15 to 24, 25 to 34, and 65 or older (down 10.3%, 8.6%, and 12.7%, respectively).

FIGURE 4
Monthly rate of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and among males and females, January 2018–December 2023

Monthly rate of firearm injury per 100,000 ED visits

Note: Emergency department (ED) visits for an initial firearm injury encounter were identified by querying a categorization developed and validated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in partnership with state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments. The following intent types were included in the definition: unintentional, intentional self-harm, assault, undetermined intent, legal intervention, and terrorism. The monthly rate is calculated as ED visits involving a firearm injury divided by total ED visits, multiplied by 100,000. The National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) is a collaboration among CDC; local and state health departments; and federal, academic, and private sector partners. The NSSP receives medical record data from approximately 80% of EDs nationwide, although fewer than 50% of facilities from California, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Oklahoma currently participate in the program. To reduce the impact of reporting pattern changes, which can vary across jurisdictions, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation of less than 40% for total visit volume and with more than 75% complete information on discharge diagnoses during 2018–2023, with the final sample representing 1,794 facilities (approximately 43% of total facilities that contribute data to the NSSP). See https://www.cdc.gov/nssp/index.html. See appendix table 15 for rates.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Control and Prevention, National Syndromic Surveillance Program, January 2018–December 2023.

FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is conducted biennially and designed to provide a nationally representative sample of high school students in grades 9–12 who attend public or private schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The YRBS provides a measure of gun carrying for a reason other than hunting or sport. The measure reflects overall gun carrying and is not specific to a particular context such as a school or neighborhood.

Data from the 2023 YRBS showed that 1 in 20 male and nearly 1 in 50 female high school students carried a firearm at least once in the past 12 months for a reason other than hunting or sport (e.g., target shooting) **(table 16)**. The prevalence of gun carrying ranged from 1.9% to 8.7% across race and Hispanic origin and from 3.3% to 3.5% across school grades. Previous research with the YRBS data has shown that gun carrying was more likely among students who had experienced violence, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, or substance use than among students who had not.[7]

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[7]Simon T.R., Clayton, H.B., Dahlberg, L.L., David-Ferdon, C., Kilmer, G., Barbero, C. *Gun Carrying Among Youths, by Demographic Characteristics, Associated Violence Experiences, and Risk Behaviors — United States, 2017–2019.* MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2022;71: 953–957. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7130a1.

TABLE 16
Prevalence of gun carrying in past 12 months among U.S. high school students, 2023

Demographic characteristic	Percent	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound
Total	3.5%	2.8%	4.4%
Sex			
Male	4.9%	3.8%	6.2%
Female	1.8	1.3	2.7
Race/Ethnicity			
White*	3.3%	2.5%	4.3%
Black*	3.2	2.3	4.6
Hispanic	4.1	2.8	6.0
Asian*	1.9	0.7	5.0
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	8.7	2.8	23.9
American Indian/ Alaska Native*	2.1	1.0	4.5
Grade			
9th	3.4%	2.4%	4.9%
10th	3.5	2.5	4.9
11th	3.5	2.3	5.2
12th	3.3	2.5	4.4

Note: Youth were asked to not count days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2023.

METHODOLOGY

Estimates in this report are primarily based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) death certificate data queried through the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Additional estimates come from CDC's National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP), and Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). All comparisons in this report are based either on statistical significance testing of estimates derived from a sample or on an analysis of either a census or all records from the contributing source(s). In particular, comparisons based on figures 3 and 4 and tables 11 through 15 derive from an analysis of either a census or all records.

National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey coverage

The NCVS is an annual data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-report survey administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2023 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, with March 15, 2023, as the middle of the reference period. The survey classifies crimes by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. It collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking)) and household property crimes (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of theft).

The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. It collects data on both crimes reported and crimes not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (including age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (including victim-offender relationship and perceived age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

The survey typically collects household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or trespassing), from the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult (age 18 or older) member of the household who is unlikely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. The survey considers persons as household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no primary place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3.5 years, and all eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months, either in person or over the phone, for a total of seven interviews.

First interviews are typically conducted in person, with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the full 3.5-year period.

The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living on military bases or in institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities.

Measurement of crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey

NCVS data can be used to produce several types of estimates, including victimization, incident, and prevalence rates.[8] Victimization rates measure the extent to which violent and property victimizations occur in a specified population during a specified time. Victimization numbers show the total number of times persons or households are victimized by crime. For crimes affecting persons, NCVS victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time (T) by the population at risk for those victimizations and then multiplying the rate by 1,000.

$$\text{Victimization rate}_{T} = \frac{\text{Number of victimizations experienced by a specified population}_{T}}{\text{Number of unique persons (or households) in the specified population}_{T}} \times 1{,}000$$

For victimization rates, each victimization represents either one person (for personal crimes) or one household (for property crimes) affected by a crime.[9] The survey counts every victimization experienced by a person or household during the year. For example, if one person experiences two violent crimes during the year, both are counted in the victimization rate. If one household experiences two property crimes, both are counted in the victimization rate. Victimization estimates are presented in figures 1 and 2 and tables 1 through 9 in this report.

Incident rates are another measure of crime. The number of incidents is the number of specific criminal acts involving one or more victims. If every victimization had one victim, the number of incidents would be the same as the number of victimizations. If there was more than one victim, the incident estimate is adjusted to compensate for the possibility that the incident could be reported several times by multiple victims and thus be overcounted. For example, if two people were robbed during the same incident, this crime would be counted as one incident and two victimizations. Incident estimates are presented in table 10 of this report.

[8]Prevalence rates were not calculated for NCVS data used in this report, but information on how prevalence rates are calculated with NCVS data is available in *Criminal Victimization, 2023* (NCJ 309335, BJS, September 2023).

[9]In the NCVS, personal crimes are personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking) and violent victimizations (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). The NCVS does not include homicide because it is based on interviews with victims. Property crimes are burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other theft.

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

The 2023 NCVS data file includes 142,028 household interviews. Overall, 63% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 226,480 persons were completed in 2023, representing an 82% unweighted response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

This report excludes victimizations that occurred outside of the United States. In 2023, about 0.6% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

NCVS data are weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to adjust to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the complex sample design.

NCVS data files include person, household, victimization, and incident weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both person and household weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

For personal crimes, the incident weight is derived by dividing the person weight of a victim by the total number of persons victimized during an incident, as reported by the respondent. For property crimes measured at the household level, the incident weight and the household weight are the same because the victim of a property crime is considered to be the household as a whole. The incident weight is most frequently used to calculate estimates of offenders' and victims' demographics.

Victimization weights used in this report account for the number of persons victimized during an incident and for high-frequency repeat victimizations (i.e., series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.[10]

[10]The report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012) includes more information on series victimizations in the NCVS.

The weighting counts series victimizations as the actual number of victimizations reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10. Doing so produces more reliable estimates of crime levels than counting such victimizations only once, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on rates.

According to the 2023 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.5% of all victimizations and 3.8% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration and survey procedures of series victimizations is detailed in *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

Revised 2016 data file

For 2016, BJS increased the NCVS sample size to facilitate the ability to produce state-level victimization estimates for the 22 most populous states. At the same time, the sample was adjusted to reflect the U.S. population counts in the 2010 decennial census. These changes resulted in a historically large number of new households and first-time interviews in the first half of 2016 and produced challenges in comparing 2016 results to prior data years.

Working with the U.S. Census Bureau, BJS subsequently devised the methodology that was used to create the revised 2016 NCVS data file. This resulted in revised criminal victimization estimates that were nationally representative for 2016 and could be compared with prior and future years. For more information, see the *National Crime Victimization Survey revised 2016 estimates text box* (pp. 3–4) and *Methodology* (pp. 15–18) in *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018).

Weighting adjustments in 2020

The 2020 NCVS weights include an additional adjustment to address the impact of modified field operations due to COVID-19. For more information on the weighting adjustments applied in 2020, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2020 National Crime Victimization Survey* in the NCVS 2020 Codebook (https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38090/datadocumentation) and *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017).

Beginning in 2020, BJS incorporated another factor to moderate the contribution of outlier weights on NCVS estimates. For more information on this methodology, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2020 National Crime Victimization Survey* in the NCVS 2020 Codebook (https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38090/datadocumentation) and *National Crime Victimization Survey: Assessment of Outlier Weights* (NCJ 302186, BJS, October 2021).

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically significant.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a smaller standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors have less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

For complex sample designs, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates). These include direct variance estimation and generalized variance function (GVF) parameters.

BJS uses a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) estimation using Fay's method to generate standard errors around the victimization estimates.[11] BRR estimation is a type of direct replication variance estimation. Under replicate variance estimation, a set of replicate weights (e.g., the NCVS typically has a set consisting of 160 replicate weights) is used to capture the sampling variance. Fay's method is used for surveys that have rare outcomes in which the entire sample is necessary to properly estimate the variance.

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[11]Wolter, K. M. (2007). *Introduction to Variance Estimation* (2nd ed.). Springer.

Another method used to produce standard errors for NCVS estimates is through GVF parameters. The U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS, which account for aspects of the NCVS's complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors using a specialized version of BRR based on Fay's method. The standard errors for figures 1 and 2 and tables 1 through 10 were estimated using GVFs.

GVFs express the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate.[12] The GVF parameters are generated by fitting estimates and their relative variance to a regression model, using an iterative weighted least squares procedure where the weight is the inverse of the square of the predicted relative variance. For more information on GVFs, see the most recent version of the *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). GVF parameters are available in the data documentation published with the NCVS public use files through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/95).

Direct variance estimation (e.g., BRR) is generally considered more accurate than GVFs in terms of how closely the variance estimate approximates the true variance. With direct variance estimation, each estimate is generated based on the outcome being estimated rather than being generated based on a generalized function.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once the sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text of this report were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates in this report may be used to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors may be used to generate confidence intervals:

> Based on the 2023 NCVS, the nonfatal firearm victimization rate among persons age 12 or older in 2023 was 2.0 victimizations per 1,000 persons. (See figure 1.) Using GVFs, BJS determined that the estimated victimization rate has a standard error of 0.29. (See appendix table 1.) A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 2.0 estimate from 2023 is 2.0 ± (0.29 × 1.96) or (1.5 to 2.6). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, the true population parameter (rate of nonfatal firearm victimization) would be expected to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

Confidence intervals for flagged estimates should be interpreted with caution, as large standard errors may result in a lower bound estimate of less than zero. For this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs (not shown in tables) provide another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

NCVS measurement of rape or sexual assault

The NCVS uses a two-stage measurement approach in the screening and classification of criminal victimization, including rape or sexual assault. In the first stage of screening, survey respondents are administered a series of short-cue screening questions designed to help respondents think about different experiences they may have had during the reference period. (See NCVS-1/basic screen questionnaire at https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#surveys-0.)

This design improves respondents' recall of events, particularly for incidents that may not immediately come to mind as crimes, such as those committed by family members and acquaintances. Respondents who answer affirmatively to any of the short-cue screening items are subsequently administered a crime incident report (CIR) designed to classify incidents into specific crime types. (See NCVS-2/CIR at https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs#surveys-0.)

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[12]Ibid.

First stage of measurement. Two short-cue screening questions are specifically designed to target sexual victimization:

1. Other than any incidents already mentioned, has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways—

   - with any weapon, such as a gun or knife

   - with anything like a baseball bat, frying pan, scissors, or stick

   - by something thrown, such as a rock or bottle

   - by grabbing, punching, or choking

   - any rape, attempted rape, or other types of sexual attack

   - any face-to-face threats

   - any attack or threat or use of force by anyone at all? Please mention it even if you are not certain it was a crime.

2. Incidents involving forced or unwanted sexual acts are often difficult to talk about. Other than any incidents already mentioned, have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by—

   - someone you did not know

   - a casual acquaintance

   - someone you know well?

With regard to sexual victimization, respondents may screen into a CIR if they respond affirmatively to other short-cue screening questions. For instance, a separate screening question cues respondents to think of attacks or threats that took place in specific locations, such as at home, work, or school. Respondents who recall a sexual victimization that occurred at home, work, or school and answer affirmatively would be administered a CIR even if they did not respond affirmatively to the screening question targeting sexual victimization.

Second stage of measurement. The CIR is used to collect information on the attributes of each incident. The key attributes of sexual violence that are used to classify a victimization as a rape or sexual assault are the type of attack and physical injury suffered. Victims are asked if "the offender hit you, knock[ed] you down, or actually attack[ed] you in any way"; if "the offender TR[IED] to attack you"; or if "the offender THREATEN[ED] you with harm in any way?" The survey participant is classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if they respond affirmatively to one of these three questions and then respond that the completed, attempted, or threatened attack was:

- rape

- attempted rape

- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape

- verbal threat of rape

- verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape

- unwanted sexual contact with force (grabbing, fondling, etc.)

- unwanted sexual contact without force (grabbing, fondling, etc.).

If the victim selects one of the following response options to describe the attack, they are also classified as a victim of rape or sexual assault if the injuries suffered as a result of the incident are described as:

- rape

- attempted rape

- sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape.

Coercion. The CIR does not ask respondents if psychological coercion was used, nor does it make any explicit reference to the victim being unable to provide consent (e.g., in incidents involving drug or alcohol use). One screening question targeted to rape and sexual assault asks respondents if force or coercion was used to initiate unwanted sexual activity.

The final classification of incidents by the CIR results in the following definitions of rape and sexual assault used in the NCVS:

Rape. Coerced or forced sexual intercourse. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category could include incidents where the penetration was from a foreign object such as a bottle. It includes attempted rape, threatened rape, male and female victims, and incidents involving victims and offenders who are the same sex or different sexes.

Sexual assault. A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape, attempted rape, or threatened rape. These crimes include attacks or threatened attacks involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling.

The table *Classification of rape and sexual assault in the National Crime Victimization Survey* outlines how different types of sexual violence are categorized in the NCVS. For more information on how these crimes are classified, see the section *Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault* in the NCVS data documentation published with the NCVS public use files through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/series/95).

Classification of rape and sexual assault in the National Crime Victimization Survey

Measure	Element of sexual violence
Completed rape	Type of attack = rape
	Type of injury = rape
Attempted rape	Type of attack = attempted rape
	Type of injury = attempted rape
	Type of threat = verbal threat of rape with weapon
Threatened rape	Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of rape
Sexual assault	Type of attack = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
	Type of injury = sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape
	Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact with force
	Type of attempted attack/threat = unwanted sexual contact without force
	Type of attempted attack/threat = verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape

Note: Victim is determined to be present in all measures of rape and sexual assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

National Vital Statistics System

The NVSS provides mortality data related to injury. These data, queried through CDC's WISQARS portal, come from the death certificate data reported to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data include causes of death reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners. Data also include demographic information about decedents reported by funeral directors who obtain that information from family members and other informants. The NCHS collects, compiles, verifies, and prepares these data for release to the public. The information describes what types of injuries are leading causes of deaths, how common they are, and who they affect. These data are intended for a broad audience—the public; media; and public health practitioners, researchers, and officials—to increase their knowledge of injury.

WISQARS provides tables of total numbers of injury-related deaths and death rates per 100,000 persons. The reports list deaths according to cause (mechanism) and intent (manner) of injury by state, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age groupings. This report features data on homicides by firearm from 1993 to 2023. The injury mortality data were classified based on the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) for 1999 and later years and on the ICD-9 for 1998 and earlier years. A study showed that the comparability for homicide and firearm homicide between the two classification systems was high.[13] Therefore, data are shown from both periods.

National Violent Death Reporting System

CDC's NVDRS is an active, state-based public health surveillance system that links data on homicides, suicides, legal intervention deaths, unintentional firearm deaths, and deaths of undetermined intent that may be due to violence. Multiple data sources, including death certificates, coroner or medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports, are linked into a single incident record. Information is abstracted by state-level abstractors using standard coding guidance developed by CDC. The NVDRS defines homicide as a death resulting from the intentional use of force or power, threatened or actual, against another person, group, or community (these definitions come from the *International Classification of Diseases,* 10th Revision, cause-of-death codes X85-X99, Y00-Y09, Y87.1, U01, and U02).

The NVDRS includes data on the characteristics of victims and suspects, the weapon(s) or method used to inflict the fatal injury, toxicology test results of the victim(s), and circumstances identified as being related to the death. Circumstances related to a violent death are defined as the precipitating events (i.e., preceding or impending) in relation to the victim that contributed to the infliction of a fatal injury. These events can include factors such as mental health conditions, substance use problems, relationship and life stressors, and criminal activity. Data on precipitating circumstances often originate from investigators' interviews with informants who knew the decedent. In addition, NVDRS data abstractors write narrative descriptions about the incident based on reports from coroners/medical examiners and law enforcement officers. The narratives serve to summarize the events of the fatal incident and other pertinent information, including additional context around circumstances.

[13]Anderson, R. N., Miniño, A. M., Hoyert, D. L., & Rosenberg, H. M. (2001). *Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates* (*National Vital Statistics Reports,* Vol. 49, No. 2.) National Center for Health Statistics. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_02.pdf. For more information about the NVSS, see https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/index.htm.

Participation in the NVDRS has increased over time as more funding has become available. For data years 2018–2022, data from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were included in the NVDRS as follows:

2018–2022: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California,[14] Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

2019–2022: Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming.

2020–2022: Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas.[15]

Other: New York (2018, 2020–2022), Hawaii (2019, 2022), Florida (2022).[16] For more information about the NVDRS, see https://www.cdc.gov/nvdrs/about/index.html.

National Syndromic Surveillance Program

CDC's NSSP is the source for nonfatal firearm injury-related emergency department (ED) visits. The NSSP is a collaboration between CDC; state and local health departments; and federal, academic, and private sector partners. The NSSP collects electronic patient data from EDs, urgent and ambulatory care centers, inpatient health care settings, and laboratories. However, this report includes data derived only from EDs. Although the NSSP is not nationally representative and coverage varies by state, at the time of this report, the NSSP covered approximately 80% of ED visits in the United States.

For this report, NSSP ED visit data from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2023, were queried to identify all ED visits related to firearm injury, and trends were analyzed over time. To reduce artifactual impact from changes in reporting patterns, which can vary from one jurisdiction to another, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation less than or equal to 40% for total visit volume and greater than or equal to 75% complete information on discharge diagnoses throughout

2018–2023, with the final sample representing 1,794 facilities (approximately 43% of total facilities).

A syndrome definition query to identify initial firearm injury ED visits (including unintentional, intentional self-harm, assault, legal intervention, terrorism, and undetermined intent-related ED visits) was developed and validated by CDC in partnership with state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments. The syndrome definition incorporates administrative diagnosis codes and free-text reason-for-visit language.

Annual rates of firearm injury ED visits (calculated as the number of ED visits for firearm injuries per 100,000 ED visits) were assessed for calendar years 2018–2023, and year-over-year comparisons were analyzed. Mean monthly rates of firearm injury ED visits and visit ratios (calculated as [ED visits for firearm injury during the surveillance period / all ED visits during the surveillance period] / [ED visits for firearm injury during the comparison period / all ED visits during the comparison period]) with 95% confidence intervals were examined overall, and by sex and age group. For more information about the NSSP, see https://www.cdc.gov/nssp/index.html.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

CDC's YRBS is part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. The YRBS is conducted biennially and designed to provide a nationally representative sample of high school students in grades 9–12 who attend public or private schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The YRBS uses a three-stage cluster sample design. The first-stage sampling frame is at the county level, the second-stage sampling frame is at the school level, and the third-stage sampling frame is at the classroom level. All students in selected classrooms who were able to independently complete the survey were eligible. Student participation was voluntary and followed local parental permission protocols. A weight was applied to each record based on student sex, race and ethnicity, and grade to adjust for oversampling and nonresponse. The weighted estimates are designed to be nationally representative. Additional details on the sampling, data collection, and weighting methods are available. (See https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs/dstr/pdf/YRBS-2023-Data-Summary-Trend-Report.pdf.) For 2023, the school response rate was 49.8%, the student response rate was 71.0%, and the overall response rate (the product of the school and student response rates) was 35.4%. The YRBS was reviewed and approved by CDC and ICF institutional review boards. For more information about the YRBS, see https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs/index.html.

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[14]California county participation has increased over time, beginning with four counties in 2017. In 2022, 32 California counties provided data to the NVDRS.

[15]Texas county participation has increased over time, beginning with four counties in 2020. In 2022, 13 Texas counties provided data to the NVDRS.

[16]In 2022, 32 Florida counties provided data to the NVDRS.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Population estimates, numbers, rates, and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of nonfatal firearm victimization per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, 1993–2023

Year	Number of persons age 12 or older	Number of victimizations	Standard error	Rate per 1,000	Standard error
1993	210,906,900	1,529,700 †	151,899	7.3 †	0.72
1994	213,135,890	1,568,200 †	130,233	7.4 †	0.61
1995	215,080,690	1,193,200 †	109,866	5.5 †	0.51
1996	217,234,280	1,100,800 †	113,436	5.1 †	0.52
1997	219,839,110	1,024,100 †	119,587	4.7 †	0.54
1998	221,880,960	835,400 †	98,283	3.8 †	0.44
1999	224,568,370	640,900	87,003	2.9 ‡	0.39
2000	226,804,610	610,200	83,909	2.7	0.37
2001	229,215,290	563,100	73,576	2.5	0.32
2002	231,589,260	540,000	82,162	2.3	0.36
2003	239,305,990	467,300	70,340	2.0	0.29
2004	241,703,710	456,500	62,937	1.9	0.26
2005	244,505,300	503,500	74,811	2.1	0.31
2006	--	--	--	--	--
2007	250,344,870	554,800	80,010	2.2	0.32
2008	252,242,520	371,300 ‡	66,653	1.5	0.26
2009	254,105,610	410,100	75,355	1.6	0.30
2010	255,961,940	415,000	72,425	1.6	0.28
2011	257,542,240	467,900	70,968	1.8	0.28
2012	261,996,320	460,700	65,925	1.8	0.25
2013	264,411,700	333,000 †	63,225	1.3 †	0.24
2014	266,665,160	466,100	72,678	1.7	0.27
2015	269,526,470	284,900 †	54,750	1.1 †	0.20
2016	272,204,190	486,600	64,204	1.8	0.24
2017	272,468,480	456,300	61,479	1.7	0.23
2018	275,325,390	470,800	67,155	1.7	0.24
2019	276,872,470	481,900	67,676	1.7	0.24
2020	278,082,260	350,500 †	55,409	1.3 †	0.20
2021	279,188,570	326,900 †	45,935	1.2 †	0.16
2022	282,304,640	640,700	74,722	2.3	0.26
2023*	284,857,030	575,300	81,419	2.0	0.29

Note: Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault victimizations of persons age 12 or older in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.
--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for table 1: Percent of nonfatal violence involving a firearm, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Year	Nonfatal violence	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Average annual percentage, 2018–2022	0.51%	1.15%	1.73%	1.38%
2018	0.94	2.26	3.41	3.63
2019	1.04	2.61	4.02	3.88
2020	1.08	2.75	4.00	4.05
2021	0.90	2.34	2.78	3.55
2022	1.01	2.17	4.08	2.97

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Standard errors for table 2: Nonfatal firearm victimization, by type of firearm, 2018–2022

Type of firearm	Average annual number	Percent
Total	52,799	~
Handgun	49,539	1.58%
Other gun	13,316	1.35

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Standard errors for table 3: Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2018–2022

Victim characteristic	Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Average annual number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000 in each category	Average annual number of victimizations	Rate per 1,000 in each category
Total	52,799	0.11	118,423	0.25
Sex				
Male	38,926	0.16	66,884	0.28
Female	29,708	0.11	83,680	0.34
Race/ethnicity				
White	36,142	0.12	84,705	0.29
Black	19,967	0.31	30,833	0.49
Hispanic	20,214	0.22	41,152	0.46
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6,609	0.17	15,017	0.41
Other	7,252	0.63	20,814	1.89
Age				
12–17	8,678	0.17	29,703	0.63
18–24	19,751	0.35	45,171	0.83
25–34	24,048	0.28	43,634	0.53
35–49	21,542	0.18	46,874	0.42
50 or older	23,486	0.11	45,761	0.22

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Standard errors for table 4: Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by location of crime, 2018–2022

Location	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	414,934	~	149,309	~	349,698	~
Victim's home or lodging	169,072	1.25%	53,587	1.94%	149,306	1.39%
Near victim's home	114,434	0.94	55,345	1.98	88,789	0.96
In/at/near friend's/neighbor's/relative's home	85,935	0.74	26,579	1.09	77,398	0.85
Commercial place	83,685	0.73	31,743	1.28	71,904	0.80
Parking lot/garage	73,221	0.65	33,216	1.33	59,460	0.68
School	59,026	0.53	5,002	0.22	58,526	0.67
Open area/on street/public transportation	138,914	1.09	64,174	2.18	109,390	1.13
Other	72,887	0.64	24,896	1.03	64,562	0.73

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Standard errors for table 5: Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by victim-offender relationship, 2018–2022

Victim-offender relationship	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	388,899	~	134,538	~	331,638	~
Known	256,455	1.56%	73,090	2.61%	229,743	1.68%
Intimate	119,147	1.05	35,501	1.62	107,306	1.19
Other relative	73,618	0.71	24,374	1.17	65,641	0.80
Friend/casual acquaintance	167,227	1.33	48,423	2.06	150,414	1.48
Stranger	228,059	1.53%	97,096	2.69%	183,328	1.63%

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Nonfatal victimizations involving the theft of a firearm, 1993–2022

Year	Estimate	Standard error
1993	277,700	49,859
1994	289,500	43,265
1995	300,200	43,446
1996	216,700	37,733
1997	256,700	47,389
1998	205,800	37,179
1999	198,600	39,822
2000	152,000	32,551
2001	177,400	34,503
2002	151,100	33,925
2003	143,700	32,001
2004	185,100	35,266
2005	127,500	30,497
2006	--	--
2007	158,800	31,998
2008	178,500	42,028
2009	196,100	45,921
2010	94,600	26,052
2011	155,700	33,661
2012	224,200	41,845
2013	135,800	33,896
2014	166,000	36,794
2015	193,900	42,595
2016	169,800	32,378
2017	121,900	26,512
2018	125,400	27,777
2019	166,600	33,783
2020	153,400	31,918
2021	117,400	23,431
2022	125,500	27,769

Note: Includes nonfatal victimizations for which theft or attempted theft is either a component of the victimization (i.e., robbery, personal larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other property theft) or could occur in connection with the victimization (i.e., rape or sexual assault). Firearm includes handgun, rifle, shotgun, and other types of firearms.

--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Standard errors for table 6: Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by injury and treatment received, 2018–2022

Injury and treatment	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any	414,934	~	149,309	~	349,698	~
Not injured	311,806	1.46%	130,214	2.07%	250,946	1.62%
Injured	199,756	1.37%	50,538	1.86%	183,204	1.55%
Serious injuries	138,694	1.09%	31,625	1.27%	129,662	1.27%
Gunshot	17,919	0.17%	17,919	0.76%	~	
Minor injuries	112,121	0.93	34,470	1.37	100,503	1.06
Treatment for injury	199,756	~	50,538	~	183,204	~
No treatment	129,410	2.19%	29,345	4.91%	121,184	2.29%
Any treatment	121,440	2.17	36,437	4.99	109,185	2.26
Treatment setting	121,440	~	36,437	~	109,185	~
Medical facility	87,199	2.86%	28,816	6.00%	77,455	3.06%
Non-medical location	66,913	2.78	18,700	5.84	61,648	2.99

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Standard errors for table 7: Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm violence, by reporting to police and most important reason for not reporting, 2018–2022

Reporting to police	Total		Firearm violence		Nonfirearm violence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	414,934	~	149,309	~	349,698	~
Reported	254,920	1.50%	110,576	2.51%	202,874	1.61%
Not reported	256,388	1.50%	76,166	2.40%	227,845	1.64%
Reason not reported	256,388	~	76,166	~	227,845	~
Dealt with it another way	106,360	1.60%	26,090	2.76%	98,951	1.75%
Not important enough to respondent	64,808	1.11	16,128	1.85	60,693	1.23
Police could/would not do anything to help	97,225	1.51	36,669	3.46	83,310	1.57
Fear of reprisal	55,220	0.97	24,481	2.63	45,725	0.97
Did not want to get offender in trouble with law/advised not to report	55,398	0.98	15,407	1.78	51,267	1.07
Other/unknown/no single most important reason	82,833	1.35	29,022	2.99	72,690	1.42

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Standard errors for table 8: Nonfatal firearm and nonfirearm victimization against persons age 12 or older reported to police, by victim characteristics, 2018–2022

Victim characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000 in each category	
	Firearm victimization reported to police	Nonfirearm victimization reported to police	Firearm victimization reported to police	Nonfirearm victimization reported to police
Total	2.51%	1.61%	0.08	0.15
Sex				
Male	3.03%	2.22%	0.12	0.17
Female	3.62	1.92	0.08	0.19
Race/ethnicity				
White	3.15%	1.92%	0.09	0.17
Black	4.84	3.61	0.23	0.34
Hispanic	4.71	2.96	0.17	0.28
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	11.93	6.04	0.12	0.25
Other	10.87	4.13	0.47	0.89
Age				
12–17	9.47%	3.59%	0.11	0.36
18–24	4.91	2.49	0.22	0.39
25–34	4.22	2.87	0.21	0.33
35–49	4.36	2.74	0.15	0.26
50 or older	3.81	2.80	0.09	0.15

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Standard errors for table 9: Self-protective behaviors of victims, by type of crime, 2018–2022

Self-protective behavior	Nonfatal violence excluding simple assault		Property victimization	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	414,947	~	652,454	~
Victim was present	414,947	~	225,502	0.32%
Took no action/kept still	208,159	1.40%	180,246	0.98%
Threatened/attacked with a firearm	30,426	0.29	18,578	0.19
Threatened/attacked with other weapon	31,352	0.30	16,191	0.16
Threatened/attacked without a weapon	155,151	1.18	40,152	0.40
Noncombative tactics	197,570	1.36	75,183	0.69
Other	40,398	0.38	25,345	0.25
Unknown	6,875	0.07	65,183	0.62
Victim was not present	~	~	594,357	0.35%

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

Standard errors for table 10: Incidents of nonfatal firearm violence, by characteristics of U.S. population, offender, and victim, 2018–2022

			Percent of nonfatal firearm violence incidents					
			Offender			Victim		
	Number of incidents			95% confidence level			95% confidence level	
Characteristic	Offender	Victim	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound	Standard error	Lower bound	Upper bound
Total	142,290	142,290	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sex								
Male	120,950	103,150	2.24%	73.82%	82.61%	2.60%	56.25%	66.45%
Female	23,505	76,506	1.05	3.59	7.69	2.52	33.72	43.59
Both male and female offenders	27,547	~	1.21	5.02	9.75	~	~	~
Race/ethnicity								
White	69,865	95,252	2.42%	28.79%	38.26%	2.64%	49.11%	59.46%
Black	67,240	50,455	2.37	26.93	36.21	1.97	16.12	23.86
Hispanic	41,996	50,137	1.72	11.49	18.22	1.96	15.94	23.64
Asian	5,920	15,006	0.28	-0.07	1.02	0.69	1.24	3.94
Other	10,130	17,378	0.47	0.35	2.20	0.79	1.80	4.90
Multiple offenders of various races	9,641	~	0.45	0.29	2.05	~	~	~
Age								
11 or younger	2,654	~	0.13%	-0.14%	0.35%	~	~	~
12–17	15,547	20,831	0.71	1.36	4.15	0.94%	2.75%	6.42%
18–29	62,663	68,035	2.28	23.78	32.71	2.38	27.49	36.83
30 or older	79,363	105,232	2.55	35.92	45.93	2.58	58.20	68.32
Multiple offenders of various ages	31,817	~	1.37	6.72	12.08	~	~	~

~Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 13
Rates and numbers for figure 3: Rate of firearm homicide, 1993–2023

Year	Fatal firearm violence against persons age 12 or older[a]		Fatal firearm violence against all persons[b]	
	Rate per 100,000 persons age 12 or older	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number
1993	8.4	17,987	7.0	18,253
1994	8.0	17,329	6.7	17,527
1995	7.0	15,344	5.8	15,551
1996	6.2	13,843	5.2	14,037
1997	5.8	13,061	4.9	13,252
1998	5.1	11,623	4.3	11,798
1999	4.6	10,671	3.9	10,828
2000	4.6	10,679	3.8	10,801
2001	4.7	11,187	4.0	11,348
2002	4.9	11,665	4.1	11,829
2003	4.9	11,781	4.1	11,920
2004	4.7	11,498	4.0	11,624
2005	4.9	12,232	4.2	12,352
2006	5.0	12,641	4.3	12,791
2007	4.9	12,483	4.2	12,632
2008	4.7	12,037	4.0	12,179
2009	4.4	11,345	3.8	11,493
2010	4.2	10,946	3.6	11,078
2011	4.2	10,935	3.6	11,068
2012	4.3	11,480	3.7	11,622
2013	4.1	11,078	3.6	11,208
2014	4.0	10,869	3.5	11,008
2015	4.7	12,829	4.1	12,979
2016	5.2	14,251	4.5	14,415
2017	5.2	14,379	4.5	14,542
2018	5.0	13,808	4.3	13,958
2019	5.1	14,252	4.4	14,414
2020	6.7	19,152	5.9	19,384
2021	7.3	20,725	6.3	20,958
2022	6.8	19,400	5.9	19,651
2023	6.1	17,682	5.3	17,902

Note: Includes fatal injuries involving a firearm inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill. Excludes firearm homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. Data from 2023 are provisional estimates from data submitted by states and received by the National Vital Statistics System as of July 2024. Population denominator estimates used to calculate rates for 2023 are from U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2023 estimates.

[a]Includes firearm homicides of persons age 12 or older.

[b]Includes firearm homicides of all persons of known or unknown age.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System and the National Vital Statistics System, 1993–2023.

Population estimates for table 12: Firearm homicides against persons age 12 or older, by victim characteristics, 2018–2022

Victim characteristic	Average annual number of persons age 12 or older
Total	282,894,643
Sex	
Male	139,147,730
Female	143,746,913
Race/ethnicity	
White*	173,923,398
Black*	34,969,215
Hispanic	49,338,142
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander*	17,362,888
American Indian/Alaska Native*	2,039,158
Age	
12–17	25,525,535
18–24	30,865,288
25–34	45,633,184
35–49	62,667,869
50 or older	118,202,768

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System developed from the National Vital Statistics System, 2018–2022.

Rates for figure 4: Monthly rate of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and among males and females, January 2018–December 2023

Date	Overall monthly firearm injury ED visit rate	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 0–14 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 15–24 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 25–34 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 35–64 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males age 65+ years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 0–14 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 15–24 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 25–34 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 35–64 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females age 65+ years
Dec. 2023	57.5	108.3	21.9	355.3	230.1	86.4	21.8	14.4	3.9	30.8	25.5	13.0	3.1
Nov. 2023	62.0	116.5	20.0	401.9	260.1	93.4	24.8	15.5	5.4	40.5	23.6	14.3	2.8
Oct. 2023	65.9	122.6	19.8	414.8	254.9	102.5	25.6	17.0	8.3	34.7	28.4	16.4	3.7
Sep. 2023	71.7	131.8	22.6	428.2	269.4	107.6	25.5	19.1	7.1	48.4	33.1	15.8	2.9
Aug. 2023	69.4	129.0	18.7	377.2	286.5	105.7	22.9	17.2	7.1	42.0	29.3	13.8	2.3
Jul. 2023	76.2	139.9	30.9	451.7	284.9	99.7	28.7	21.0	12.7	50.8	38.0	16.0	2.4
Jun. 2023	92.1	164.9	42.8	570.0	321.1	114.6	26.4	28.6	16.6	78.0	45.9	21.8	3.1
May 2023	86.7	157.0	30.2	539.1	324.6	113.8	25.1	25.7	13.1	68.6	39.6	19.5	3.8
Apr. 2023	80.5	146.5	25.2	483.2	322.4	108.0	25.5	23.0	10.4	59.8	35.7	18.1	3.3
Mar. 2023	81.1	149.8	32.6	509.8	317.1	106.5	30.0	22.1	9.8	56.4	38.8	15.5	4.8
Feb. 2023	68.2	124.7	19.7	430.0	276.0	91.0	25.5	19.8	8.9	42.0	36.0	17.0	3.4
Jan. 2023	69.1	128.9	24.5	438.2	277.2	92.9	24.9	17.4	5.3	39.2	30.6	16.1	3.0
Dec. 2022	74.2	139.0	25.4	469.9	292.9	102.0	24.4	18.3	8.0	45.7	31.4	13.8	3.9
Nov. 2022	67.2	124.8	17.7	423.9	266.1	102.9	23.0	16.7	7.0	39.6	29.4	15.2	2.6
Oct. 2022	68.1	126.8	15.9	404.8	288.2	108.0	29.7	17.7	6.1	41.5	27.0	16.6	3.4
Sep. 2022	79.5	145.3	22.9	473.4	328.2	113.0	27.6	22.1	6.2	56.7	41.0	19.0	3.5
Aug. 2022	80.9	148.0	21.8	436.7	341.0	117.8	29.0	21.4	7.5	56.6	34.2	16.4	4.7
Jul. 2022	81.5	148.3	25.9	470.1	314.7	110.8	25.3	22.7	10.0	63.2	35.6	16.8	2.9
Jun. 2022	95.5	171.8	34.3	579.4	365.1	113.8	28.6	28.5	13.7	75.4	50.7	19.0	4.9
May 2022	84.5	152.8	25.5	500.3	316.0	113.4	24.3	25.1	10.6	69.6	43.6	16.8	4.3
Apr. 2022	84.2	153.8	22.8	506.8	342.6	110.1	27.4	24.4	10.9	56.3	45.0	17.9	5.1
Mar. 2022	81.4	151.5	23.4	491.7	332.1	109.1	26.7	22.9	7.8	60.0	39.7	15.7	3.4
Feb. 2022	83.1	153.9	30.7	508.0	325.5	109.7	25.6	23.4	12.7	53.7	41.8	16.2	4.9
Jan. 2022	82.1	154.6	37.3	518.4	325.3	107.3	28.5	20.4	5.2	41.8	36.4	18.4	3.5
Dec. 2021	77.6	144.5	26.8	467.2	296.2	100.5	25.0	21.3	11.2	52.3	30.9	17.0	3.0
Nov. 2021	74.9	140.6	19.7	455.0	281.2	104.0	27.4	19.8	8.2	41.4	32.9	17.1	3.3
Oct. 2021	84.4	157.7	22.8	488.2	367.1	114.7	46.4	22.4	5.6	52.7	38.8	17.9	6.2
Sep. 2021	95.0	177.4	22.0	587.1	381.5	127.3	45.4	25.3	9.7	60.9	43.9	18.7	7.4
Aug. 2021	93.7	172.8	29.6	497.7	382.8	126.6	52.8	26.1	8.7	59.2	42.5	22.0	6.7
Jul. 2021	88.6	163.4	28.4	492.4	341.8	116.1	45.0	25.8	13.2	62.2	38.7	19.0	7.3
Jun. 2021	104.2	193.3	35.1	617.0	407.9	130.8	50.2	29.4	22.8	73.5	45.3	20.1	7.1
May 2021	103.7	193.0	39.7	607.1	416.8	128.6	52.0	28.4	15.7	69.7	49.2	20.4	5.9
Apr. 2021	107.2	198.5	37.7	630.9	430.4	130.0	50.7	30.0	16.3	71.5	52.3	21.2	6.9

Rates for figure 4: Monthly rate of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and among males and females, January 2018–December 2023

Date	Overall monthly firearm injury ED visit rate	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 0–14 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 15–24 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 25–34 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 35–64 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males age 65+ years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 0–14 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 15–24 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 25–34 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 35–64 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females age 65+ years
Mar. 2021	93.8	176.3	39.3	567.6	365.6	112.2	48.5	25.5	16.5	67.9	40.0	16.6	5.4
Feb. 2021	92.8	173.8	40.2	559.4	368.7	110.1	46.2	25.3	12.3	58.0	46.7	19.0	3.9
Jan. 2021	94.8	177.9	45.5	588.7	348.5	118.9	42.4	25.5	11.7	55.8	41.9	20.8	5.7
Dec. 2020	104.3	194.0	51.1	644.4	402.2	122.8	43.9	28.5	20.1	68.9	44.5	20.6	5.2
Nov. 2020	108.9	204.8	51.5	707.8	411.3	131.9	50.4	26.8	23.5	67.8	44.0	17.9	4.3
Oct. 2020	117.7	219.9	55.2	746.5	458.5	128.5	56.9	30.9	23.2	75.0	50.5	20.3	6.5
Sep. 2020	122.8	229.8	47.4	734.1	478.3	142.1	60.1	33.1	19.8	73.1	57.2	23.7	7.7
Aug. 2020	120.5	224.3	48.8	704.6	464.1	142.6	56.4	32.7	16.2	74.5	55.8	22.6	8.9
Jul. 2020	132.4	242.9	54.4	736.5	509.1	146.4	66.5	37.0	32.9	81.2	63.3	23.4	10.3
Jun. 2020	136.3	249.2	63.9	812.2	491.9	144.5	57.5	37.8	29.4	88.4	63.5	24.1	7.0
May 2020	141.3	257.4	57.2	812.2	535.6	147.9	67.0	38.7	28.6	95.6	71.0	23.6	6.1
Apr. 2020	133.1	241.3	64.3	837.0	496.2	137.7	55.6	35.3	24.7	106.8	54.9	21.4	5.2
Mar. 2020	127.6	229.9	75.9	883.0	436.8	130.3	53.8	31.8	27.8	77.9	46.9	24.0	7.3
Feb. 2020	75.1	139.2	24.9	443.1	273.5	91.4	48.8	19.8	9.4	51.3	28.2	14.2	6.3
Jan. 2020	56.8	110.2	15.6	377.3	223.2	79.8	34.6	13.4	6.5	29.0	20.0	12.1	4.2
Dec. 2019	59.3	116.6	14.7	390.7	255.1	82.3	35.3	13.6	4.6	32.4	18.5	12.2	4.7
Nov. 2019	63.6	123.3	15.2	413.3	274.8	93.0	33.7	15.1	6.9	39.6	20.7	12.8	4.0
Oct. 2019	67.1	130.0	19.4	436.8	285.2	90.2	40.5	16.4	5.8	39.8	25.5	13.5	4.2
Sep. 2019	65.0	123.6	14.7	389.6	270.4	85.5	41.2	17.4	6.9	42.7	26.1	13.7	4.7
Aug. 2019	65.5	125.1	16.3	370.0	271.7	87.0	40.9	17.0	10.0	37.0	25.1	13.8	4.9
Jul. 2019	72.6	138.9	22.8	416.1	302.7	88.6	44.1	18.6	5.5	38.6	34.6	14.6	4.6
Jun. 2019	73.7	139.0	24.0	439.0	303.9	82.0	39.6	20.9	12.0	49.1	36.3	15.8	2.6
May 2019	71.6	136.2	22.1	454.4	285.1	87.0	36.1	19.2	6.3	48.9	31.2	14.4	4.2
Apr. 2019	66.3	127.2	19.3	421.1	275.4	87.7	31.6	17.5	3.4	50.0	27.5	13.2	3.0
Mar. 2019	62.2	119.4	15.7	400.8	241.9	86.7	33.0	15.4	5.3	30.4	25.0	14.0	4.5
Feb. 2019	54.8	103.9	16.9	334.7	220.9	75.6	32.7	14.7	5.7	30.5	26.4	12.2	4.3
Jan. 2019	50.1	96.5	11.5	309.6	215.9	69.8	31.9	12.5	2.3	29.5	20.0	11.8	2.7
Dec. 2018	54.6	105.6	11.9	333.0	226.5	79.6	33.5	13.4	4.8	27.5	21.8	12.5	3.4
Nov. 2018	61.4	119.9	14.9	410.2	282.0	78.9	36.2	13.5	4.3	28.1	24.0	12.5	3.4
Oct. 2018	62.2	120.8	12.6	390.0	270.4	84.3	34.4	14.5	5.4	33.5	23.0	11.3	4.5
Sep. 2018	60.8	114.4	11.1	364.8	231.0	80.1	40.1	16.4	6.8	31.0	25.3	13.6	7.5
Aug. 2018	63.1	122.0	14.3	366.7	273.1	80.2	35.9	14.2	6.2	32.2	25.0	9.6	3.8
Jul. 2018	67.8	130.6	22.9	404.8	268.8	81.5	41.7	15.5	6.8	36.1	23.9	10.8	5.3

Rates for figure 4: Monthly rate of ED visits for firearm injury, overall and among males and females, January 2018–December 2023

Date	Overall monthly firearm injury ED visit rate	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 0–14 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 15–24 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 25–34 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males ages 35–64 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, males age 65+ years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 0–14 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 15–24 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 25–34 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females ages 35–64 years	Monthly firearm injury ED visit rate, females age 65+ years
Jun. 2018	69.6	132.6	23.8	443.3	264.1	81.1	36.7	17.3	11.3	41.7	24.7	12.4	4.2
May 2018	71.7	136.4	19.0	437.1	294.2	85.7	38.7	17.8	8.7	41.8	31.2	12.3	5.6
Apr. 2018	64.7	120.8	14.6	367.9	260.2	86.6	32.5	17.2	8.2	37.0	27.7	14.4	5.1
Mar. 2018	58.9	114.1	18.4	370.8	233.7	78.1	35.9	13.9	6.4	27.7	21.3	12.7	3.0
Feb. 2018	56.3	108.7	15.9	363.4	237.3	70.0	34.6	13.7	5.1	32.2	22.1	10.6	3.5
Jan. 2018	49.8	98.1	9.9	319.7	216.6	73.8	32.4	10.9	3.6	21.8	17.2	10.7	3.4
Average rate of ED visits for firearm injury, 2018–2023	81.2	151.5	27.9	493.4	320.7	103.9	37.3	21.6	10.8	51.7	35.7	16.4	4.6

Note: Emergency department (ED) visits for an initial firearm injury encounter were identified by querying a categorization developed and validated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in partnership with state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments. The following intent types were included in the definition: unintentional, intentional self-harm, assault, undetermined intent, legal intervention, and terrorism. The monthly rate is calculated as ED visits involving a firearm injury divided by total ED visits, multiplied by 100,000. The National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) is a collaboration among CDC; local and state health departments; and federal, academic, and private sector partners. The NSSP receives medical record data from approximately 80% of EDs nationwide, although fewer than 50% of facilities from California, Hawaii, Minnesota, and Oklahoma currently participate in the program. To reduce the impact of reporting pattern changes, which can vary across jurisdictions, analyses were restricted to facilities with a coefficient of variation of less than 40% for total visit volume and with more than 75% complete information on discharge diagnoses during 2018–2023, with the final sample representing 1,794 facilities (approximately 43% of total facilities that contribute data to the NSSP). See https://www.cdc.gov/nssp/index.html.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Control and Prevention, National Syndromic Surveillance Program, January 2018–December 2023.

NCJ 309428

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