

PREVENTING FIREARM INJURY:

the Role of Evidenced-Based Research

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OBJECTIVES

- Firearm Injury: Magnitude of the Problem in the United States
- Framework for Developing Solutions & Reducing Injury
- What Do We Know about What Works to Prevent Firearm Injury
- Institute for Firearm Injury Prevention: Mission, Vision, & Structure
- Questions / Comments



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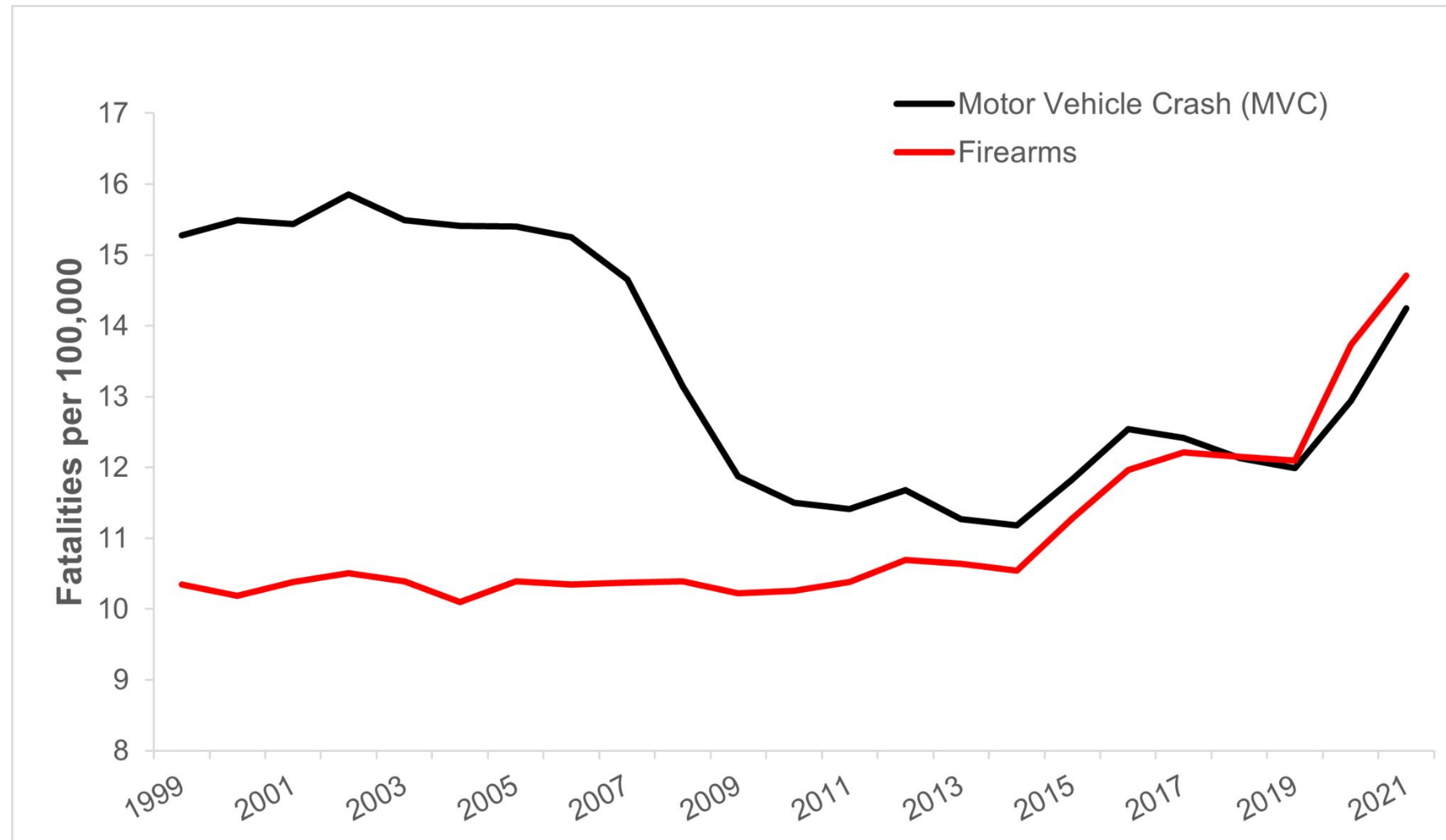
WHAT IS FIREARM INJURY?



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Firearm Injury: Magnitude of the Problem in the US & MI

A NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM



CDC WONDER DATABASE (1999-2021)

45k U.S. fatalities annually

54% Suicide / 43% Homicide

↑ 30% since 2014

2017: Firearms > MVC

Leading cause of death for Children/Teens

70% of Older Adult (65+) Suicides

65-70% of suicides among active-duty military / veterans (50% higher overall suicide rate)

Active Shooter Incidents (e.g., mass shootings)

2000 – 2009: 8.6 incidents/year (mean)

2010 – 2019: 21.9 incidents/year (mean)

Increasing fatalities per incident

\$229 Billion Societal Cost/Annually

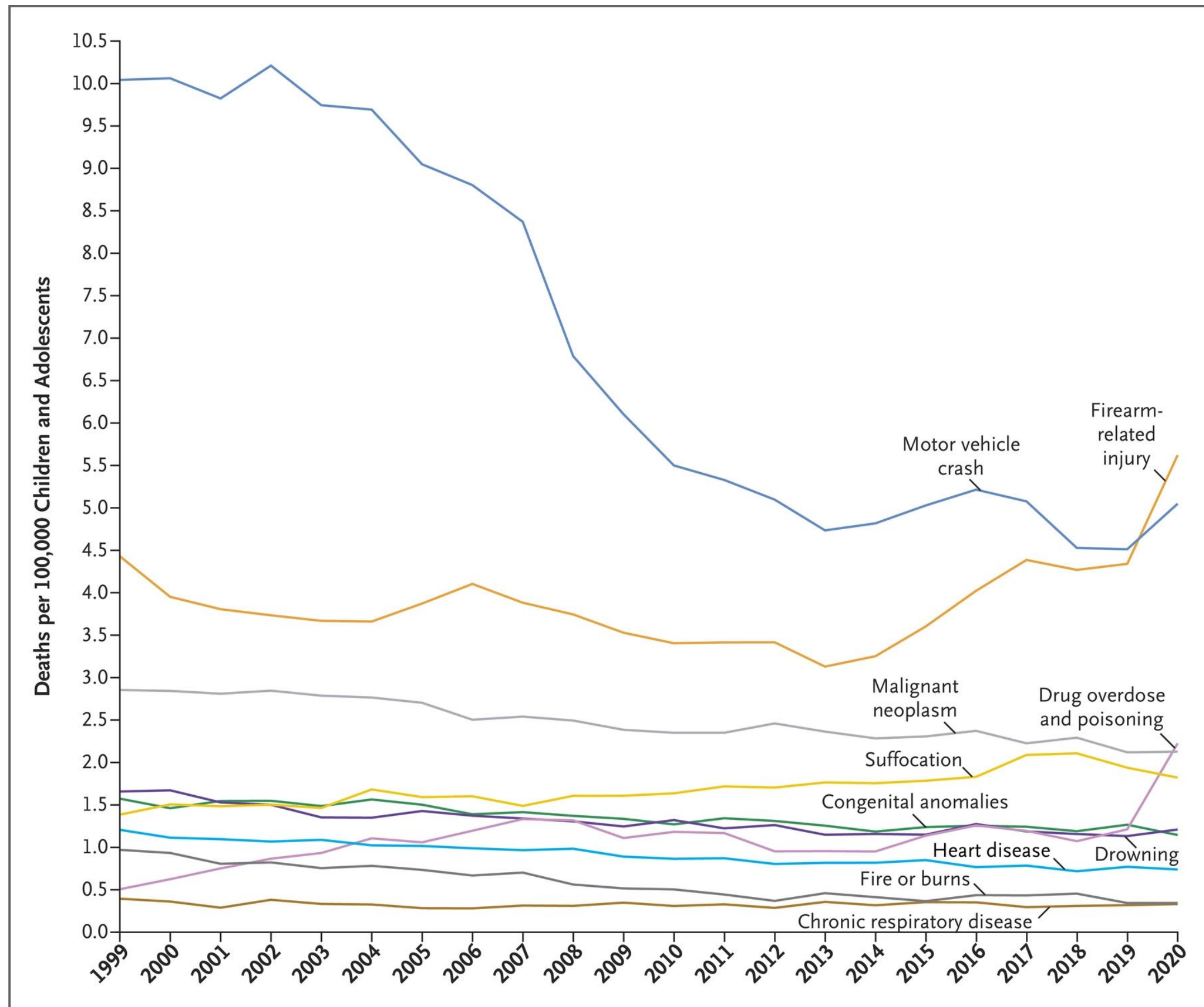
\$8.6 Billion/annually direct medical costs



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Leading Causes of Death among Children and Adolescents in the United States, 1999 through 2020.

CDC Wonder, Goldstick, Cunningham, Carter, 2022



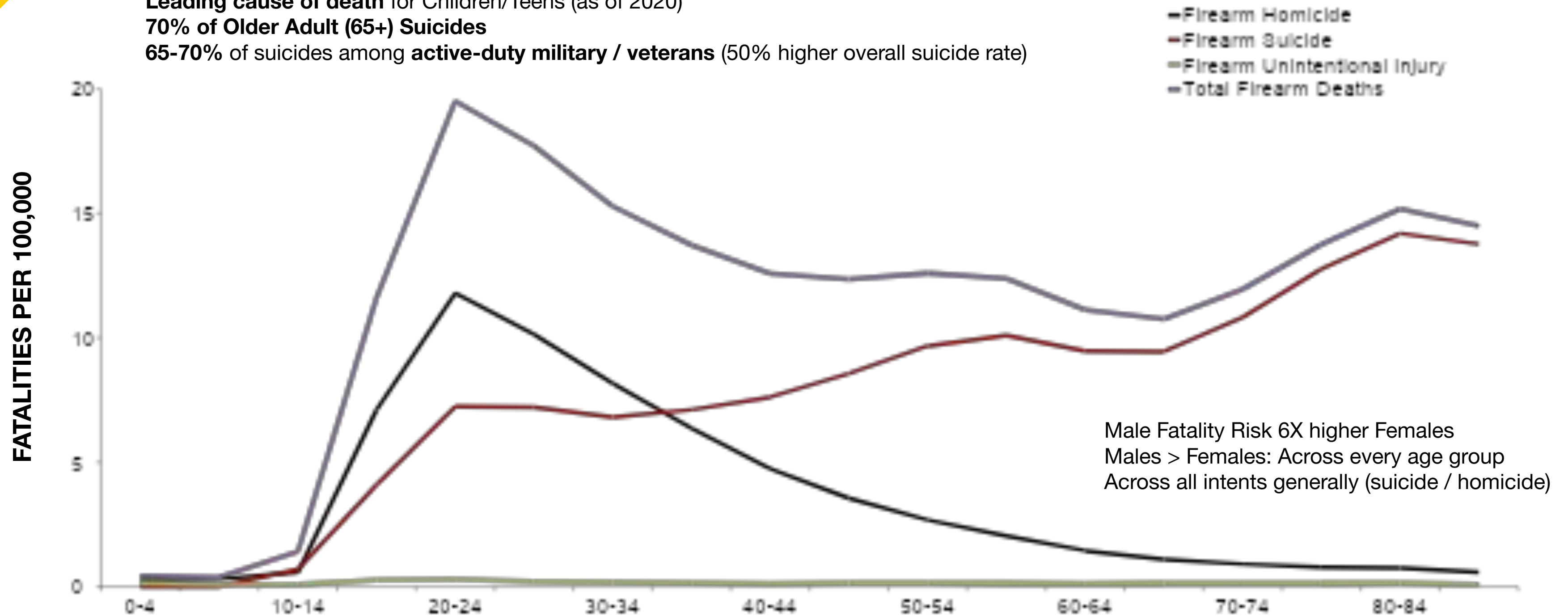
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OVERALL FATALITY RISK & INTENT VARIES BY AGE

Leading cause of death for Children/Teens (as of 2020)

70% of Older Adult (65+) Suicides

65-70% of suicides among **active-duty military / veterans** (50% higher overall suicide rate)



CDC WONDER DATABASE (2010-2019)



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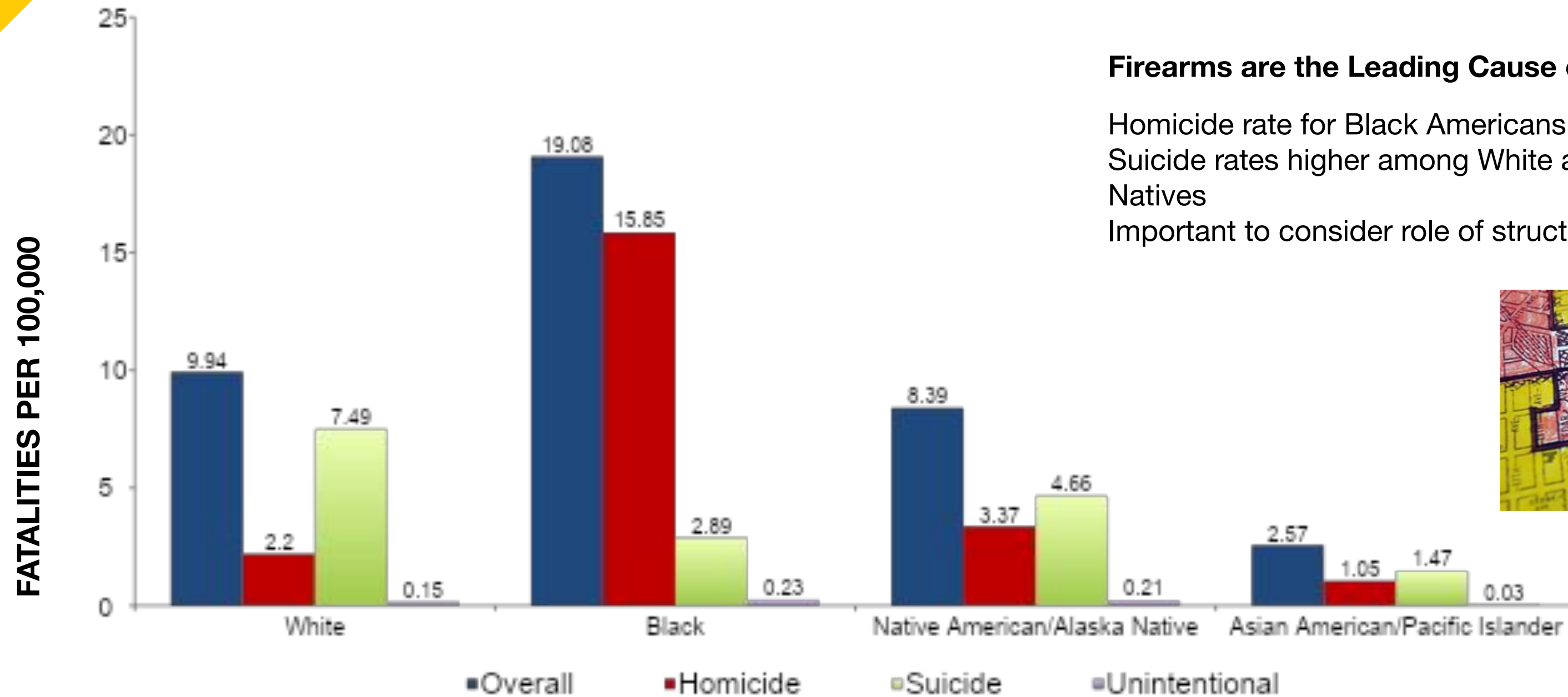
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE / HOMICIDE

- 23.2% of women and 13.9% of men in the U.S. experience severe physical intimate partner violence during their lifetime
- 1 in 27 U.S. women have been threatened with a firearm by a partner
- 55.3% of all female homicides in the U.S. result from IPV, and **more than half (53.9%) of intimate partner homicides are firearm related.**
- 30% of female homicides occur during early adult years (age 18-29)
- 56% of mass shooting incidents, perpetrator killed partner or other family member as part of the incident
- Increased Risk = Women; Pregnant Women; Underrepresented Minority Populations; People with Disabilities, LGBTQ populations



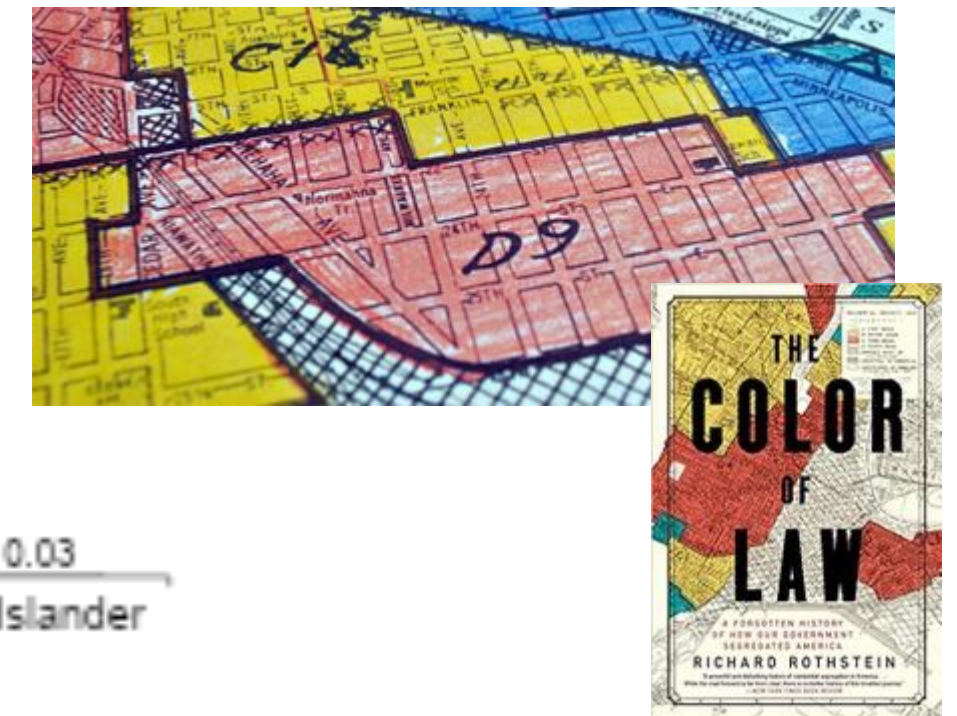
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RACIAL / ETHNIC DISPARITIES



Firearms are the Leading Cause of Death for Black Youth

Homicide rate for Black Americans 6X higher than other racial groups
Suicide rates higher among White and Native American/Alaska Natives
Important to consider role of structural factors in firearm injury

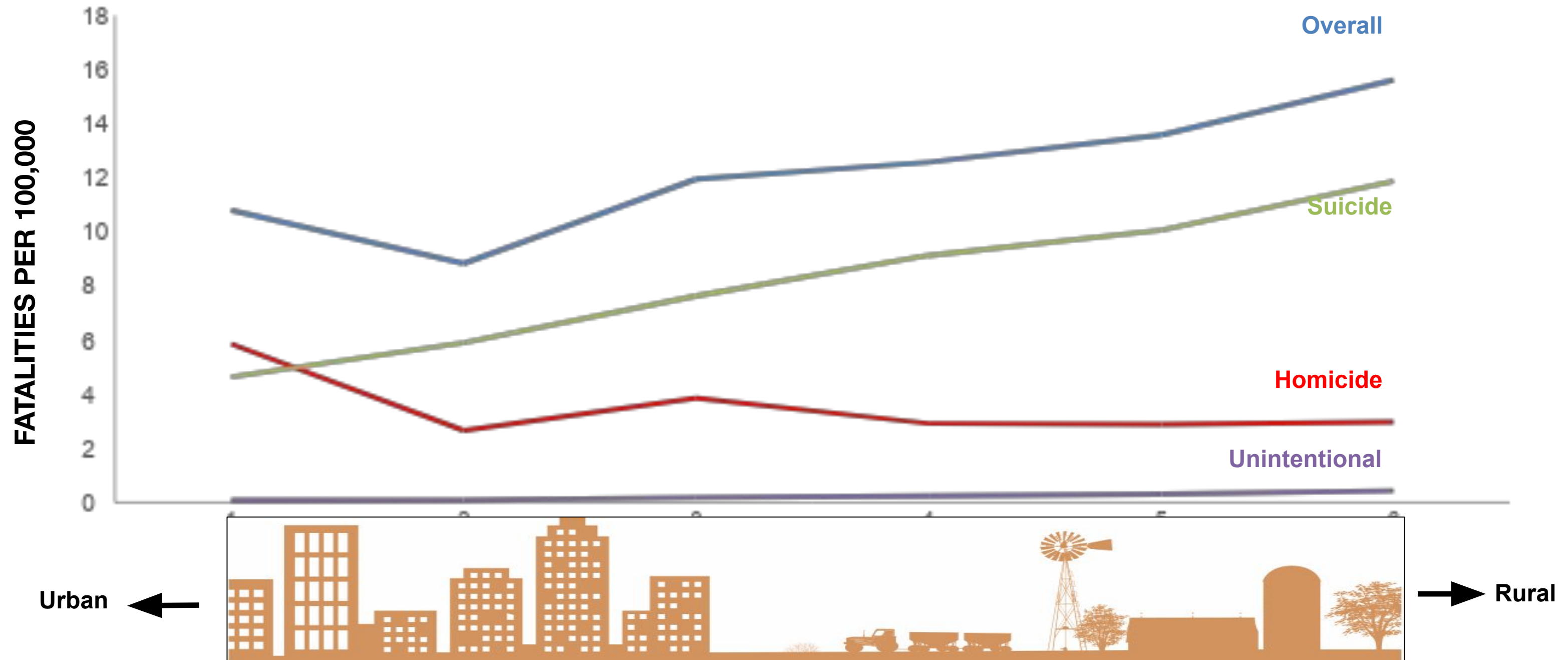


CDC WONDER DATABASE (1999-2019)



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RURAL / URBAN DIFFERENCES

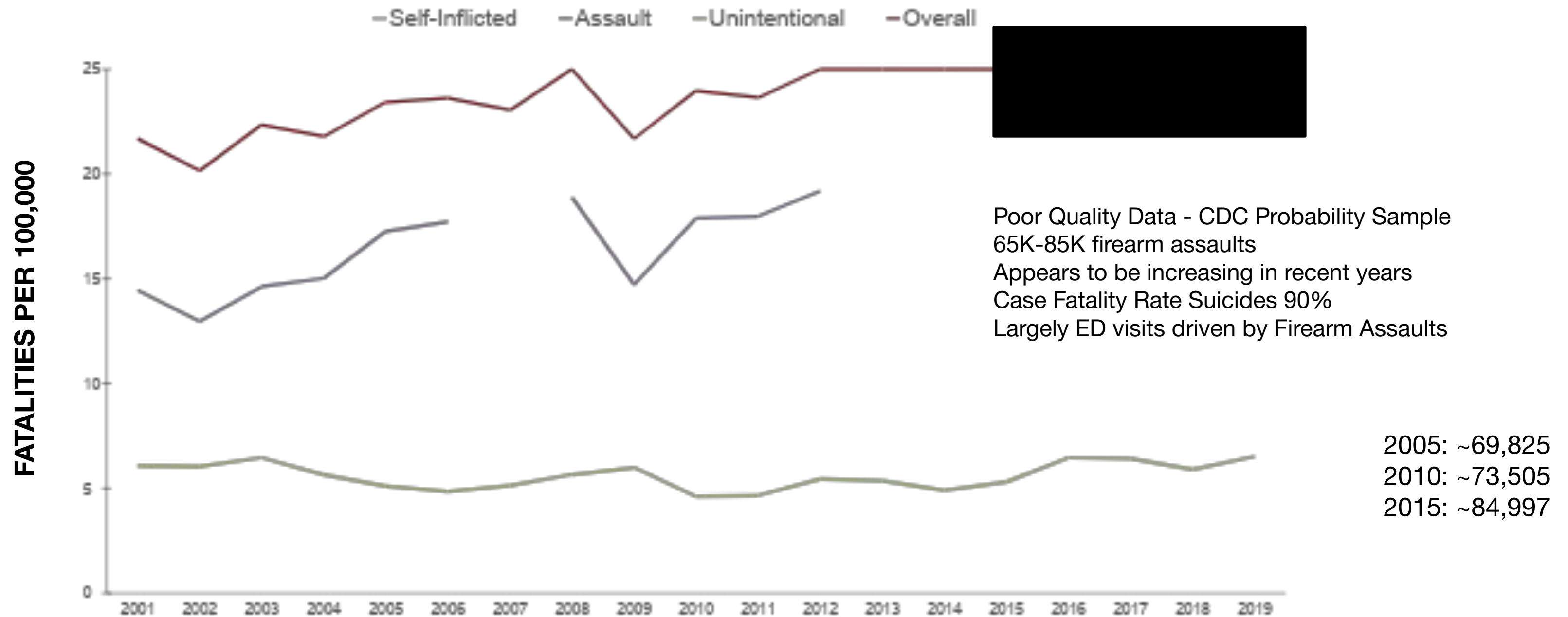


CDC WONDER DATABASE (1999-2019)



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NON-FATAL FIREARM INJURIES?

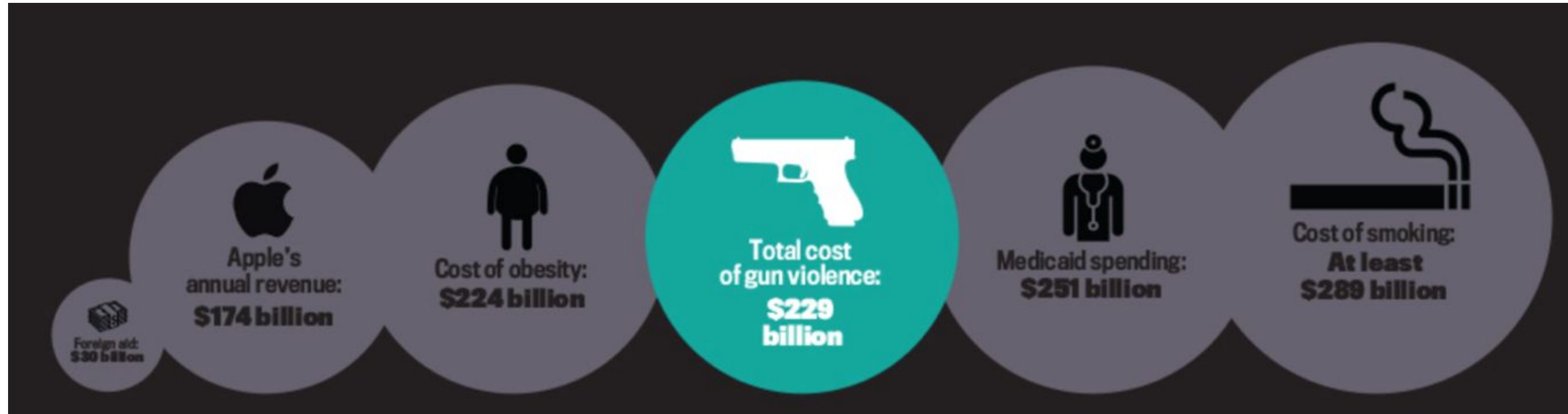


CDC WISQARS DATABASE (2001-2019)



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ECONOMIC COSTS



- \$229 Billion Annually
 - \$8.6 billion in direct costs (e.g., acute medical treatment)
 - Remainder = Indirect costs
- Majority of indirect costs are due to lost work/productivity, lost quality of life, and criminal justice/jail time



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ESTIMATES OF U.S. FIREARM OWNERSHIP

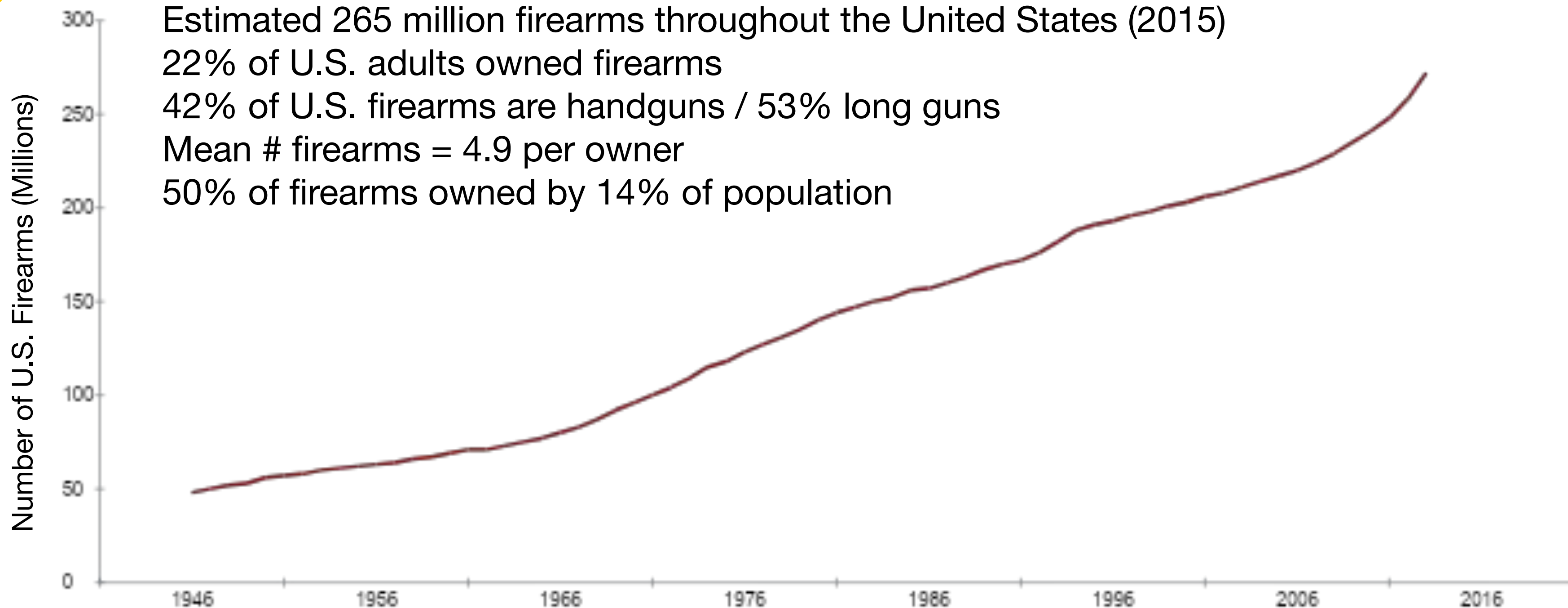
Estimated 265 million firearms throughout the United States (2015)

22% of U.S. adults owned firearms

42% of U.S. firearms are handguns / 53% long guns

Mean # firearms = 4.9 per owner

50% of firearms owned by 14% of population



Azrael, Hepburn, Hemenway, and Miller. Russel Sage Foundation Journal of Social Science. 2017



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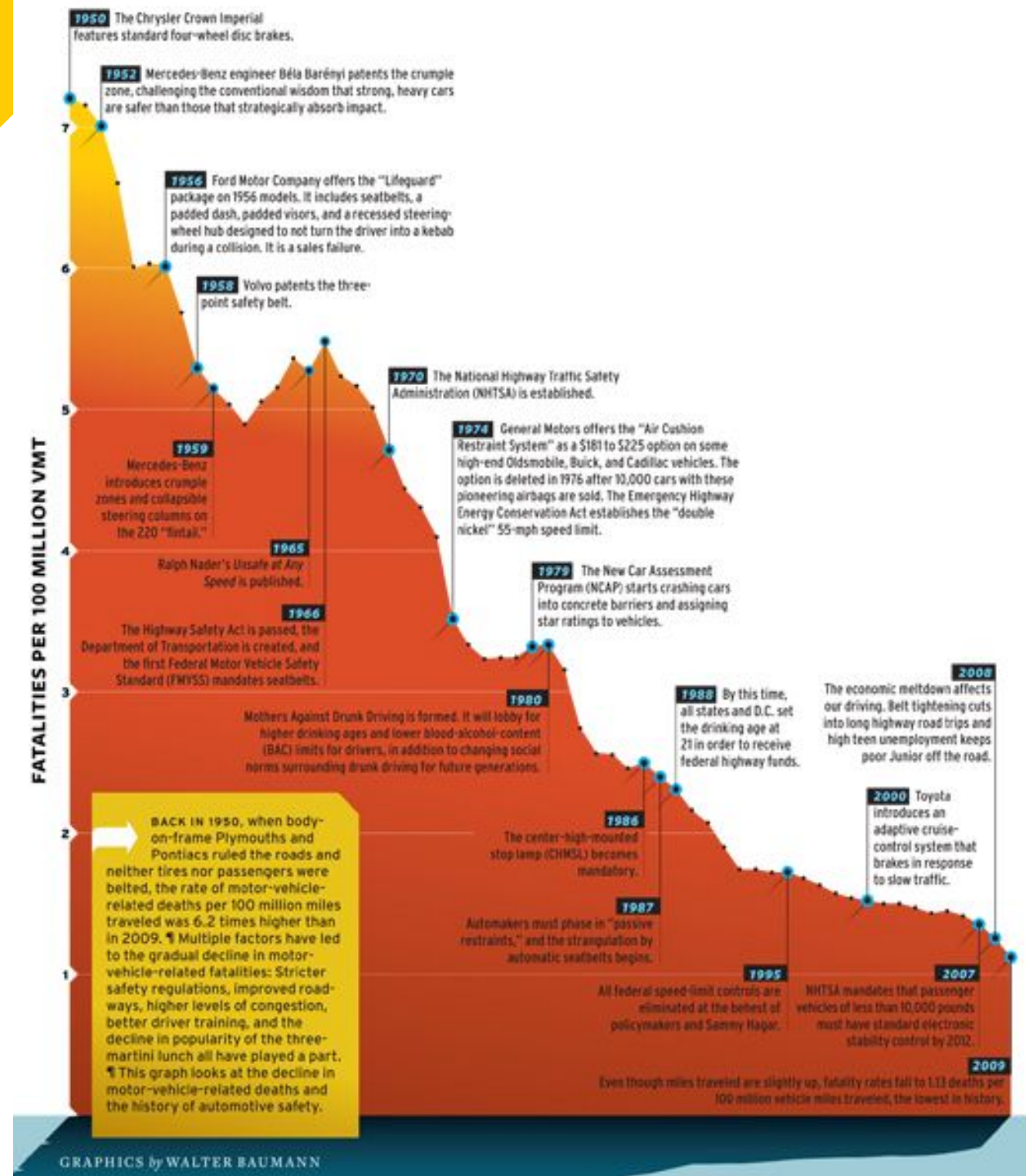
Framework for Developing Solutions & Reducing Injury

NOT AN “ACCIDENT”: MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES & INJURY PREVENTION



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MVC: INJURY PREVENTION SUCCESS STORY

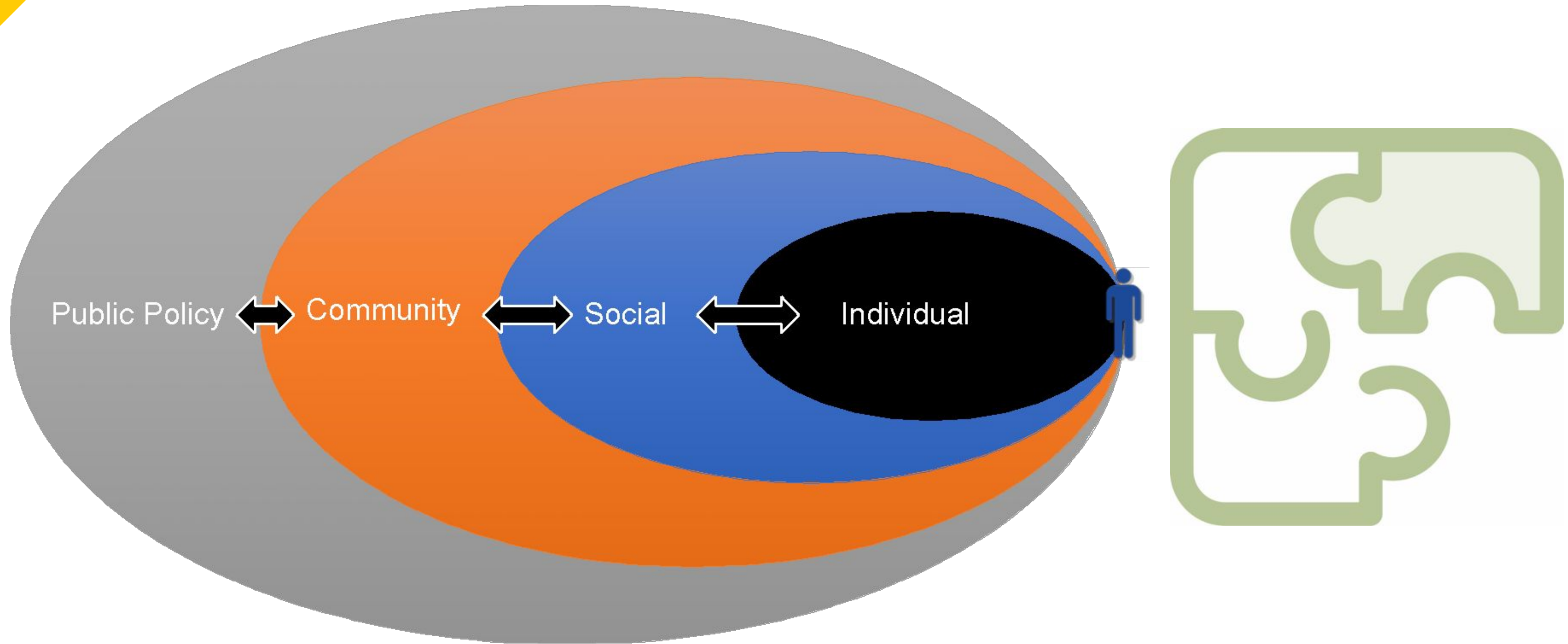


- **Crash Avoidance** = Adaptive Headlamps, Reflectors, Signals, Mirrors, Anti-lock brakes, Lane departure warning systems, Electronic Stability Control
- **Crashworthiness Improvements** = Seatbelts, Airbags, Tempered Glass, Crumple Zones, Collapsible Steering Columns, Instrument Panel padding
- **Behavioral Modifications** = Alcohol Impaired Driving
 - Per Se Laws (i.e. .08 BAC Limit) / Alcohol Interlocks
 - Min Drinking Age Laws (18 □ 21)
 - Zero Tolerance Laws
- **Road Safety Interventions**
 - Divided Roadways, Signs, Streetlights, Reflective barriers, Curved rails
- **Trauma System Development**
- **Increased Measures for High-risk Populations**
 - Children = Car Seats, Graduated Drivers Licensing Laws
 - Elderly = Physician Review/Intervention for Elderly Drivers



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SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SPECTRUM



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What Do We Know about What Works to Prevent Firearm Injury

FIREARM ACCESS AS A RISK FACTOR

- Homicide of a household member is 3 times more likely overall in homes with firearm access
 - Women are **five times more likely to be murdered** by an intimate partner when the partner has access to a firearm.
 - In nearly 75% of school shooting incidents, firearm was acquired from the student's home or the home of a relative/family member.
- Household firearm access increases suicide risk, even after adjusting for prior psychiatric diagnosis
 - Firearms increase suicide risk nearly 5 times
 - Homes where firearms are kept loaded were over 9 times as likely to be the site of a suicide
 - 75% of suicide completers obtained the firearm from their home or the home of a friend/acquaintance
 - In the first week after handgun purchase, the rate of suicide among purchasers was 57 times as high as the adjusted rate in the general population

Take Home Point: Firearm Access by high-risk individuals at high-risk time periods (e.g., moments of crisis) is the single biggest modifiable risk factor for firearm injury (regardless of intent and across multiple populations).



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LOCKED STORAGE / DECREASED ACCESS

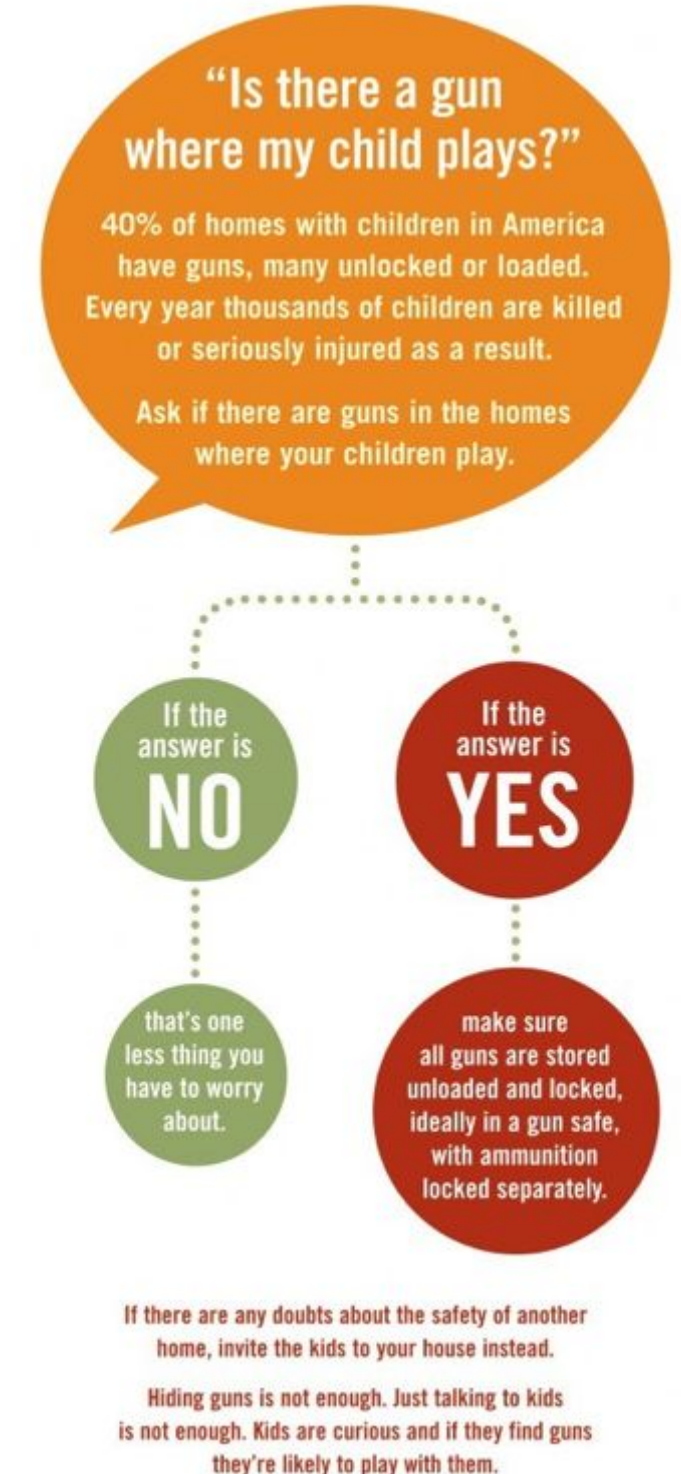
- Single greatest risk factor for (Pediatric) Firearm Injuries (regardless of intent) is firearm access (at home or in places children spend time)
 - Gun Safe or Locked Box
 - Firearms Stored Unloaded
 - Safety Switch Engaged
 - Ammunition Stored separately
- Trigger Lock / Firearm Cable Lock



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LOCKED FIREARM STORAGE

- Important to consider sources of off-property firearm access and storage patterns
- Homes where children play or spend time (e.g., friends, relative, grandparents)
- 75% of suicides and school shooting incidents, firearm source is the home of the adolescent or a close relative/family member
- 25% of high-school age teens report that they could identify an off-property source for firearm access
- ASK Campaign: Public Health Campaign - Tools



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LOCKED STORAGE COUNSELING

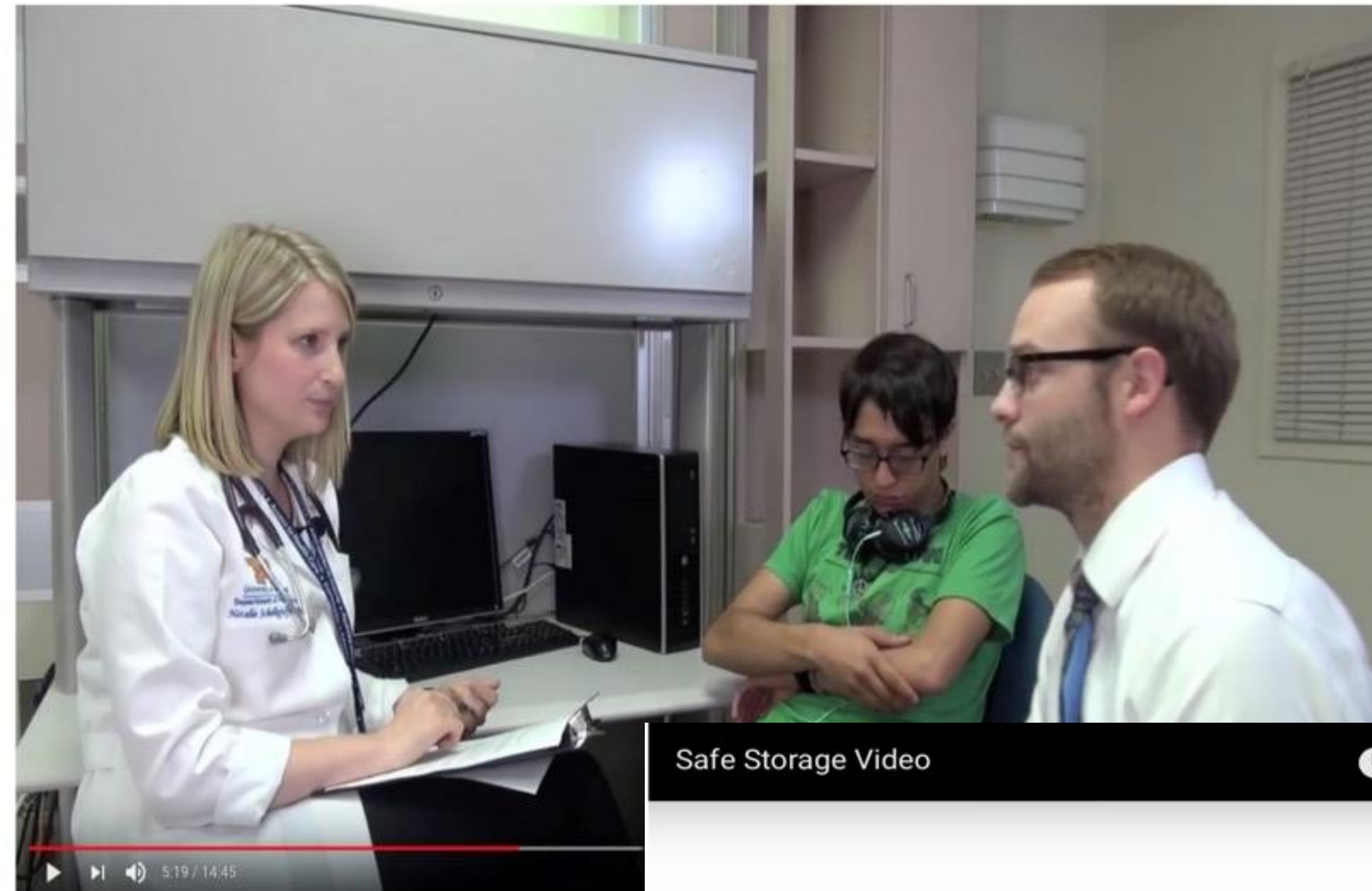
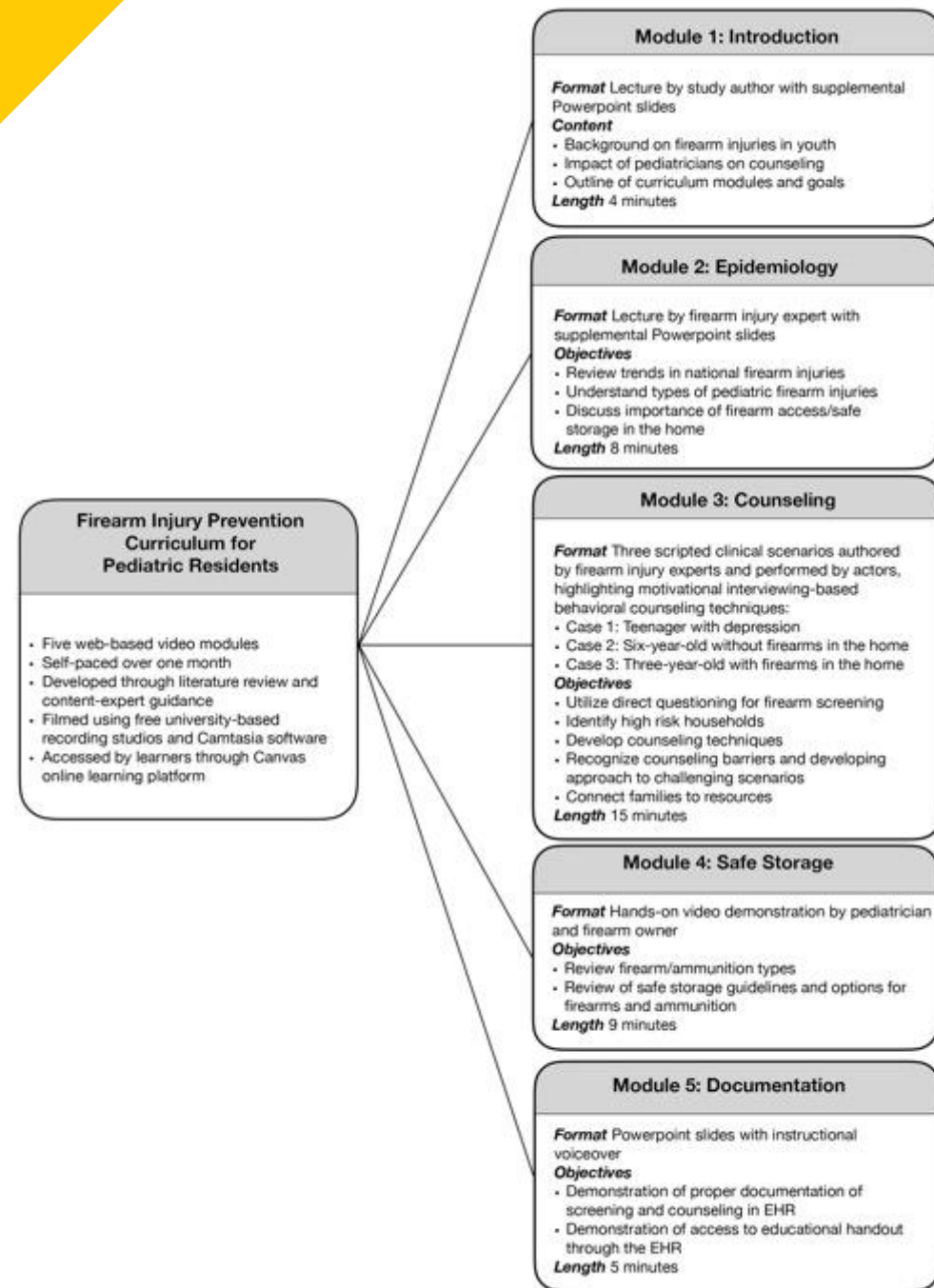
- 75-90% families report being receptive to discussing the risks of firearms during healthcare visits
- Anticipatory guidance / behavioral counseling on firearm safety can be effective in increasing locked storage practices
 - Motivational Interviewing framework (2X as likely to use firearm cable lock)
 - Simple public health messages/handouts either not effective or less effective
 - Stronger evidence for when paired with provision of locking device
- 64% of adults made safe firearm storage changes after counseling by their family physician
 - 12% removed firearm(s) from their home

Webster 1992; Barkin 2008; McGee 2003; Grossman 2005; Grossman 2012; Albright; McManus 1997; Yip 2012



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SKILLS TRAINING



Approach to Firearm Safety Counseling

- Types of firearms
- Basic ammunition
- Firearm actions
- Parts of a firearm
- Types of gun locks

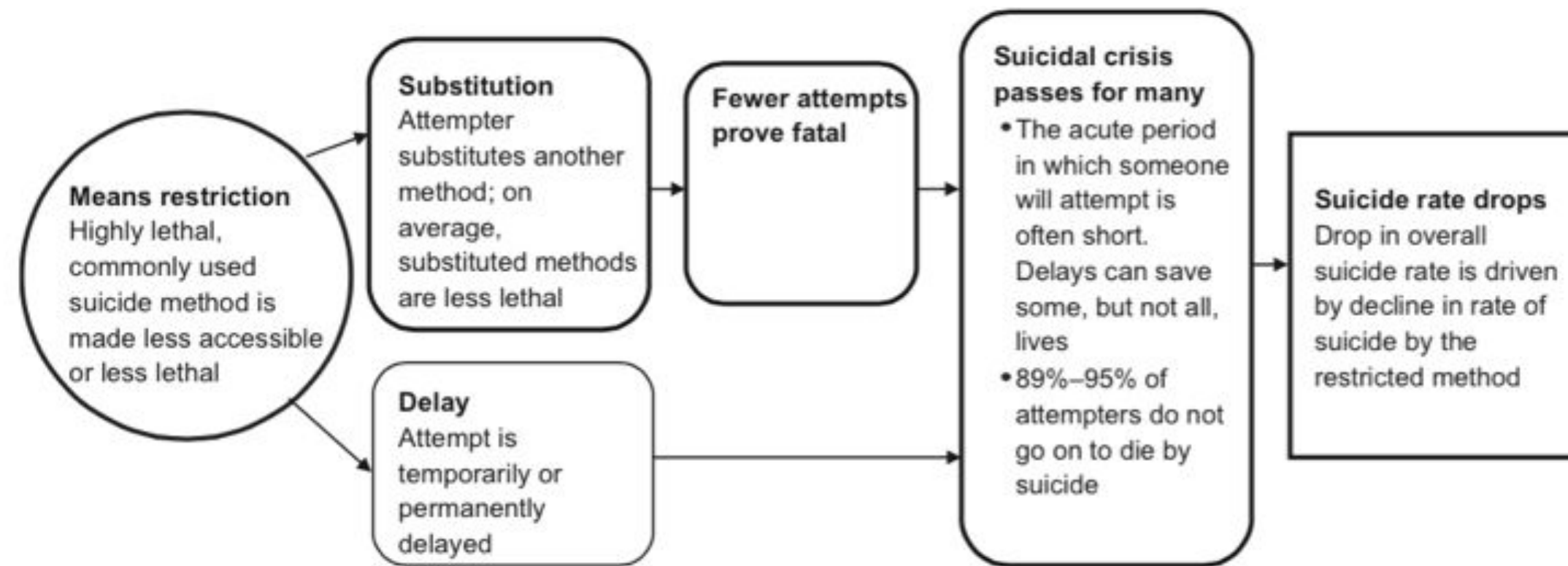


www.childfirearmsafety.org



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LETHAL MEANS ACCESS /COUNSELING



- Most Suicidal Crises are short-lived / Methods depends on availability
- Case fatality rate varies across methods - Firearms (90%) vs. Medications (1%)
- 90% of survivors do not end up dying from suicide (i.e., limited number of repeat attempters)
- Lethal Means Counseling
 - Counseling for individuals / families to make household firearms inaccessible
 - ED youth receiving MH treatment where patient/family received lethal means counseling were 4X more likely to restrict access to firearms / meds
 - Estimated ~4,000 suicides prevented annually if counseling with modest impact (25%)
 - Challenges Remain – Best practice screening and counseling

Barber and Miller 2014; Barber and Miller 2014b; Kruesi et al 1999; Betz et al 2010

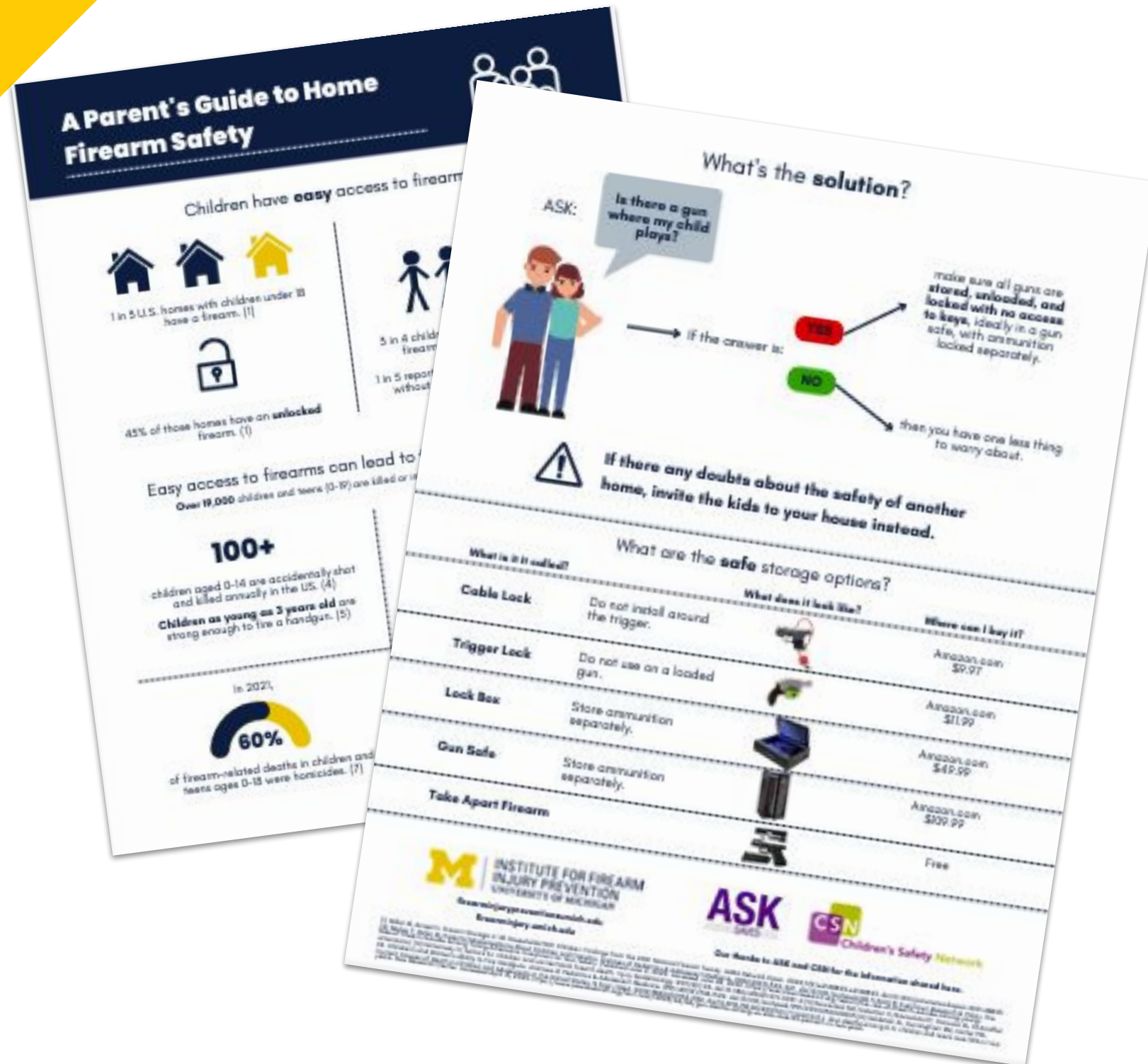


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RESOURCES

Not a Bipolar Choice / Range of Options

- Locked Storage Counseling
 - Range of Storage Options / Methods
- Reducing Access / Availability at High-risk Times
 - Supervised Access
 - Lethal Means Counseling
- Reducing Firearm Risk / Less Lethal Firearms
 - “Smart” Guns
 - Removal of Firing Pin
- Temporary Removal / Off Property Storage
 - Gun Range / Shops
 - Transfer of Ownership
- Permanent Removal



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ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS?

“Smart” Firearm Manufacturing Technology: Technology to Improve Firearm and Storage Design

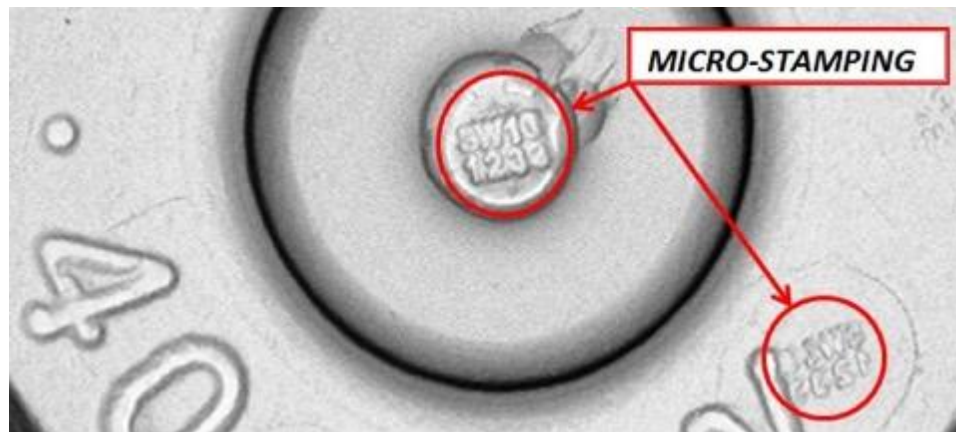
- Loaded Chamber Indicator
- Higher Pressure Triggers
- Biometric Fingerprint Signature Firearms
- RFID technology (watch, ring, bracelet)
- Smart Firearm Storage Devices (allowing immediate access)

Micro-stamping Tracers: Technology to Improve Tracing of Illegal Firearm Behaviors

- Unique marking on firing pin transmits to round as fired
- Improves forensic tracking of firearm and identification of criminal activity

Controversy

- Failure rate / Acceptability among Firearm Owners
- False sense of Safety Around Firearms
- Likely Negligible Effect on Firearm Injury Reduction (unless widely deployed)



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INTERPERSONAL FIREARM INJURY

- Firearms are the leading cause of death for teens / youth
 - 60% are due to firearm homicide / interpersonal violence
- Evidence-based Screening for Firearm Violence Risk & Violence Prevention Programs
 - NIH State of Science Conference on Youth Violence (2004)
- Hospital ED's and Primary Care are key settings for violence prevention
 - EDs are a teachable moment and provide access to at-risk population that may not be in school or connected to adult medical care system
- Hospital Programs have Common Elements
 - Built on a care management model linking youth to community services
 - Immediate post-injury period (3-6 months)
 - Examples: Youth Alive (Oakland, CA); Within Our Reach (Chicago, IL)



Barber and Miller 2014; Barber and Miller 2014b; Kruesi et al 1999; Betz et al 2010

SAFER TEENS

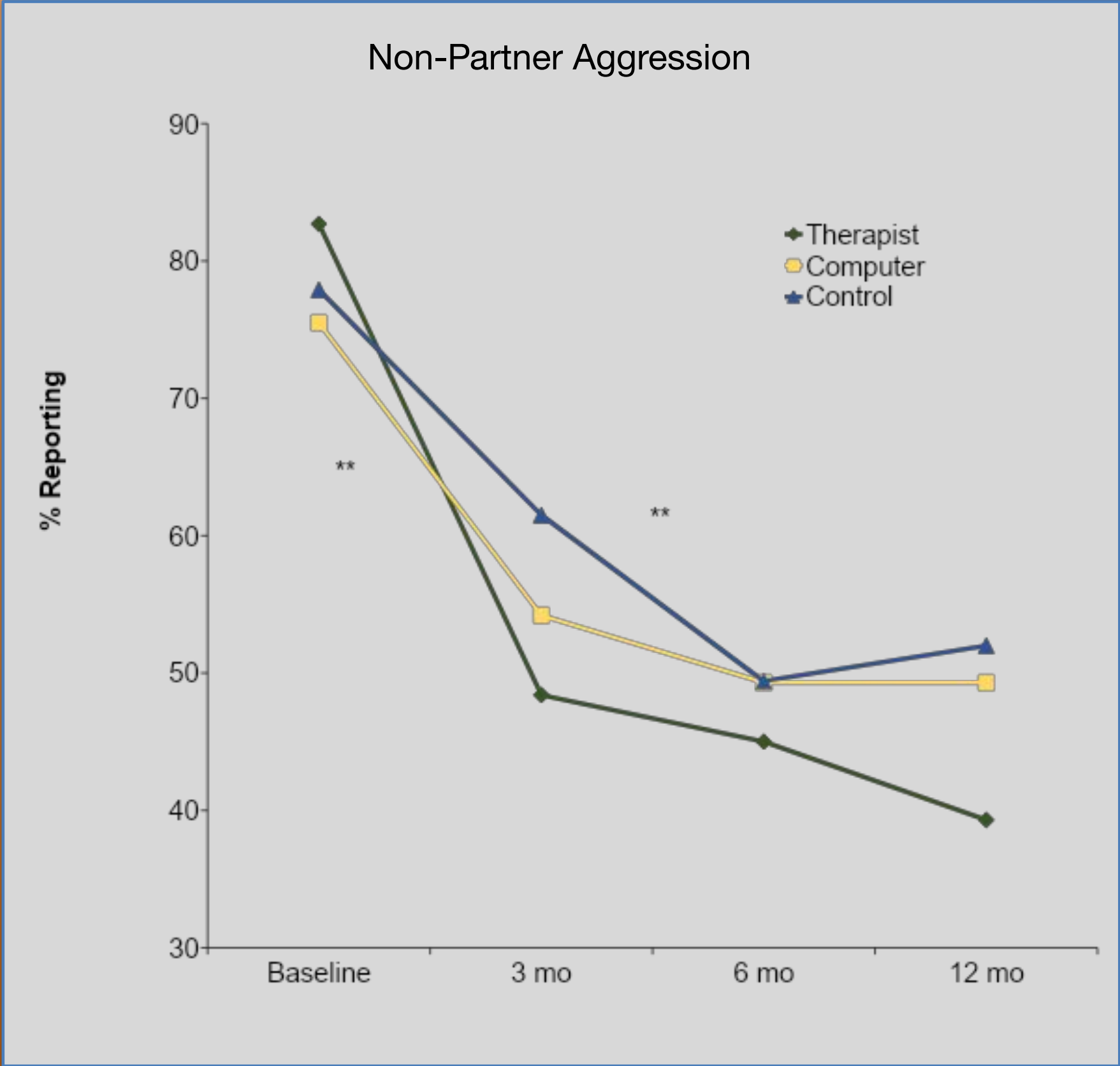


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SafERteens 2.0

SafERteens 2.0 is a translation of an evidence-based brief intervention to prevent youth violence into routine Emergency Department clinical practice. This 30 minute single therapy session also addresses alcohol and drug use in relation to violence and occurs one-on-one with the teen during the Emergency Department visit... [Read More >](#)

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www.saferteens.org

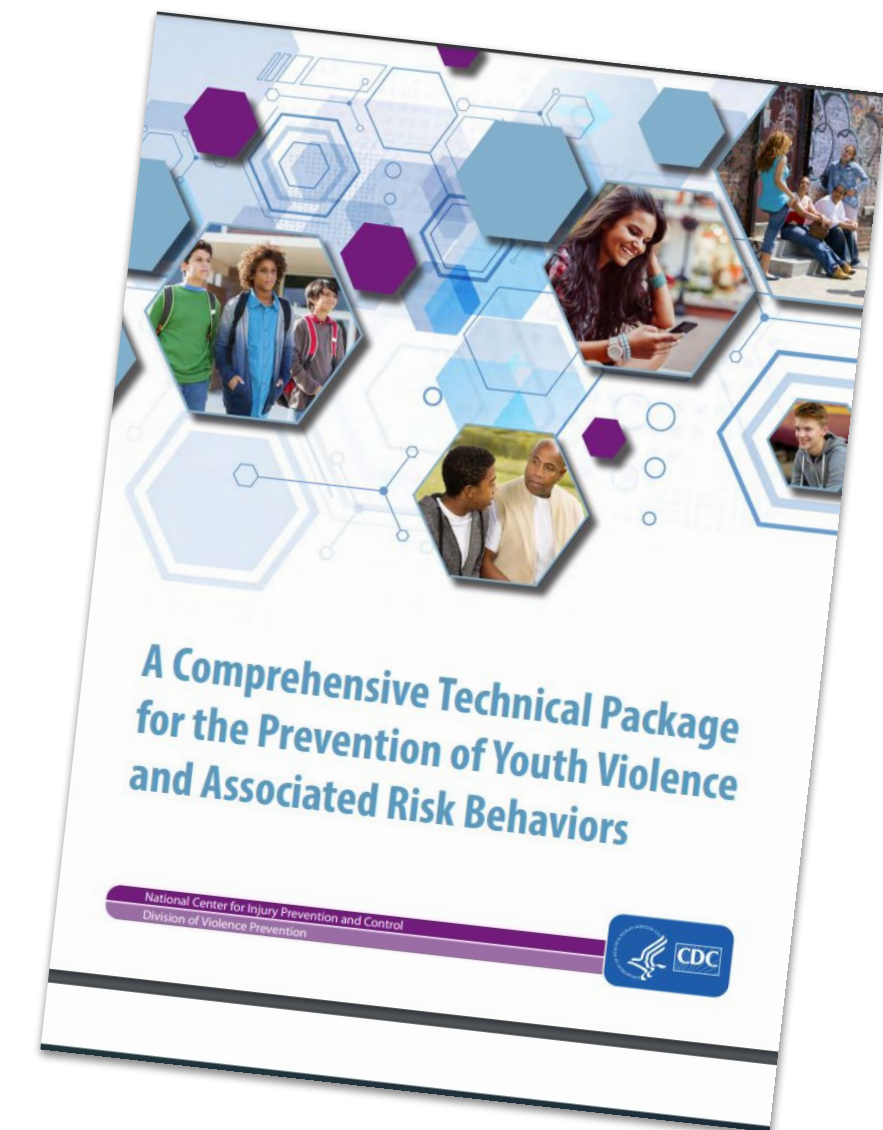
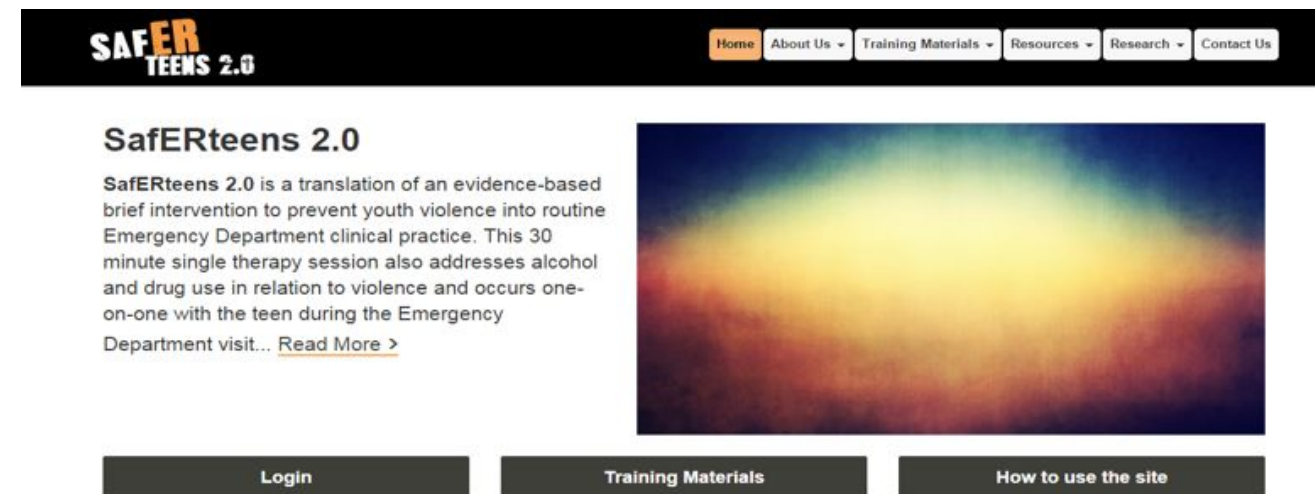
IMPLEMENTATION: SafERteens

Evidence-based youth violence prevention program

Only hospital youth violence program supported by the CDC

Being implemented in six clinical settings in Muskegon, MI as part of clinical care

Plans to add in Sparrow, New York & Arizona Health System



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BUILDING ON SAFERTEENS

Primary
Prevention

Secondary
Prevention

Tertiary
Prevention



EXPANDING BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL



Michigan Youth Violence Prevention Center

Multi-faceted youth violence prevention program testing six interventions focused at multiple ecological levels in an intervention neighborhood vs. a comparison neighborhood



Community



Social



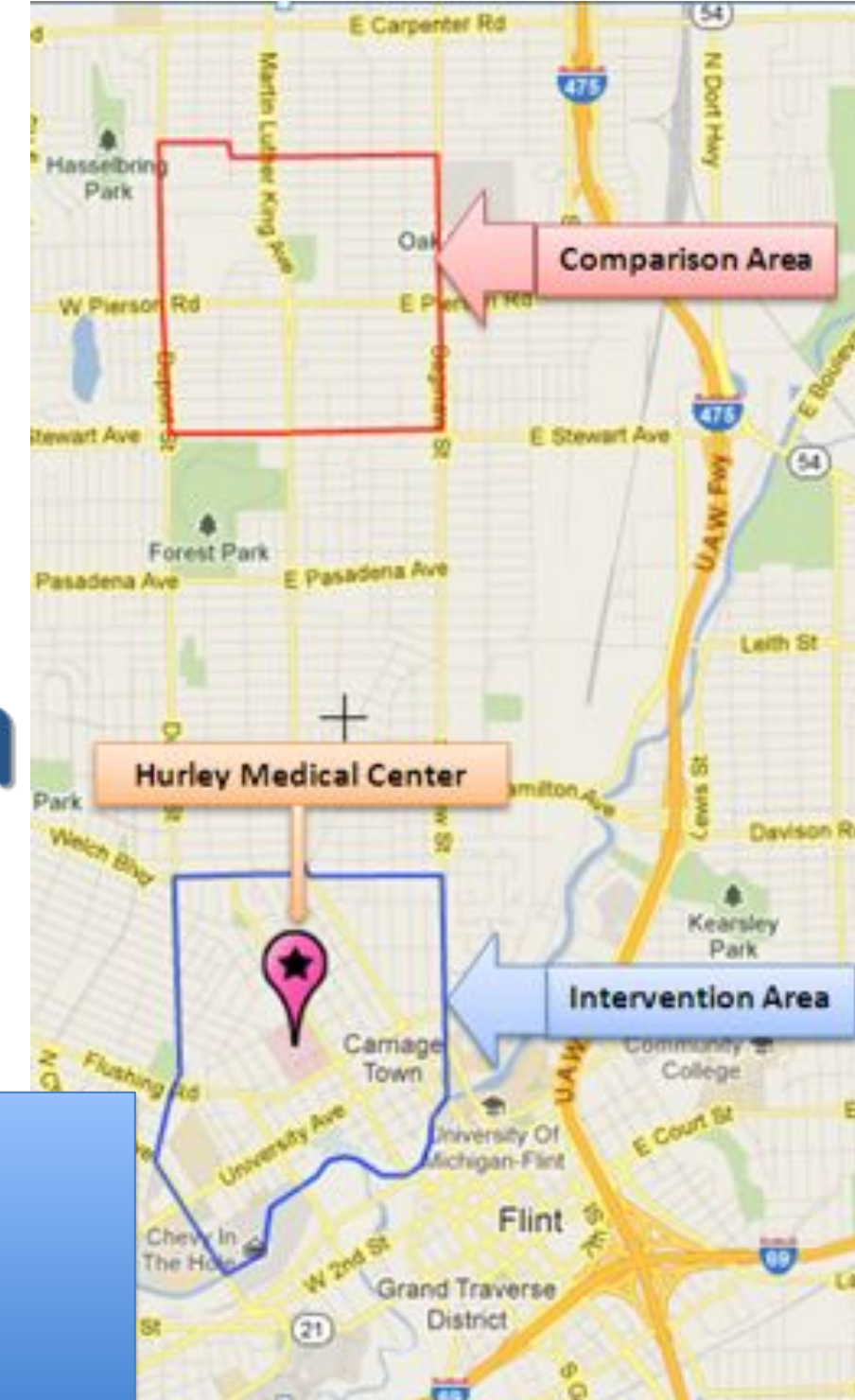
Individual



- Community Policing
- Clean & Green Initiatives

- Father & Sons
- Targeted Outreach Mentoring

- Sync (ED-based BI)
- Youth Empowerment Solutions (YES)

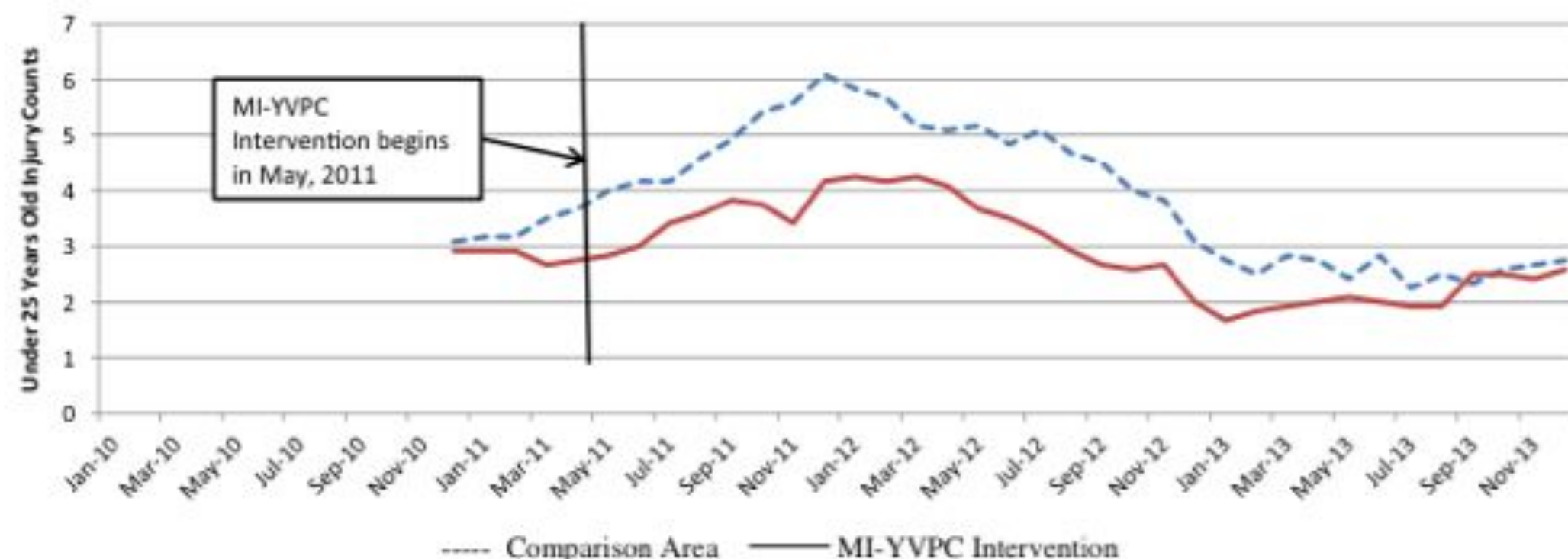
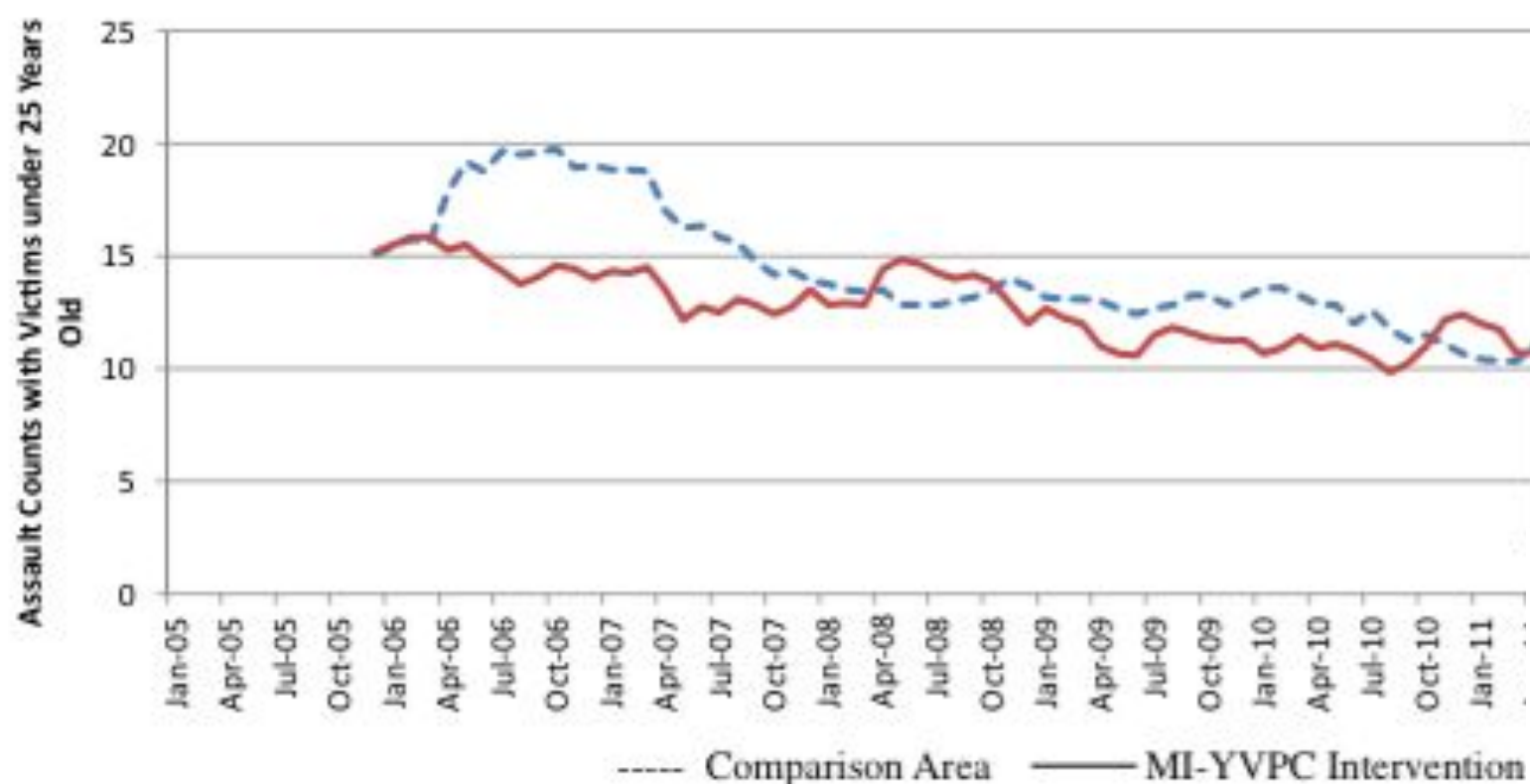


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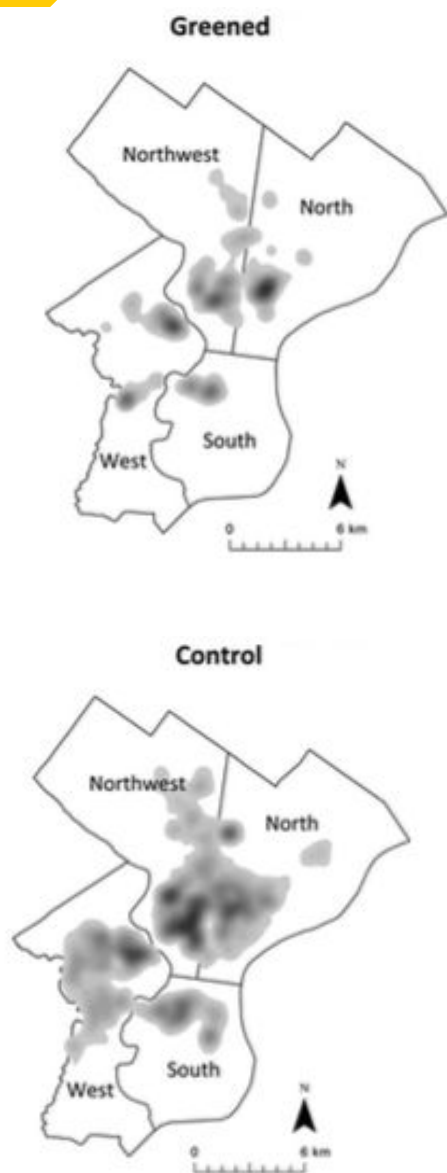
Michigan Youth Violence Prevention Center

Youth (10-24 y/o) assault offenses ($p < 0.05$) and injury presentations to the Level-1 ED ($p < 0.001$) were lower overall for the intervention neighborhood than the comparison neighborhood



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VACANT LOT AND COMMUNITY GREENING



- Improved green space enhance neighborhood safety and promotes positive, healthy social activity, improves economic opportunity, social connections, and social organization
- Impact of Green Space Modifications in Philadelphia
 - **Decreased firearm assaults and robberies ($p < 0.001$)**
 - Decreased Vandalism in one area of the city ($p < 0.001$)
 - Resident's report feeling safer, less stress and more exercise ($p < 0.01$)



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PUBLIC POLICY APPROACHES

- **Preventing high-risk people from obtaining firearms at high-risk times**
 - Expanding background checks
 - States stricter background check enforcement: 38% lower IPV risk / 39% less risk of law enforcement being killed
 - States weakening background checks have experienced increased risk of subsequent violent crime
 - DVROs and Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOs) / Red Flag Laws
 - DVROs and ERPO differ in potential petitioners (family/household; law enforcement) and protections (firearm access only vs. broader protections [e.g., no contact, counseling, firearm access])
 - DVROs: In states restricting firearm access as part of DVRO, 25% reduction in risk of IPV homicide
 - ERPOs: Evidence base is being developed / examined
 - Focused deterrence for illegal firearm carriage (Hot-spot Policing / Social Media Surveillance)
 - Studies demonstrate hot-spot policing can have an effect (29-71% decrease) in urban shootings
 - Implementation Issues (differentially implemented / enforced among certain populations affecting disparities)
 - Preventing illegal firearm diversion
 - ATF studies demonstrate unlicensed sellers, straw purchasers, and small portion of licensed dealers account for large portion of diversion (i.e., <5% of licensed dealers sell 60% of firearms used in violent crimes)
 - Gun Show Loophole – Unlicensed firearm dealers > 50% sales

Wintemute 2001; Rudolph et al 2015; Webster 2014; Vigdor & Mercy 2006; Zeoli & Webster 2010; Swanson 2013



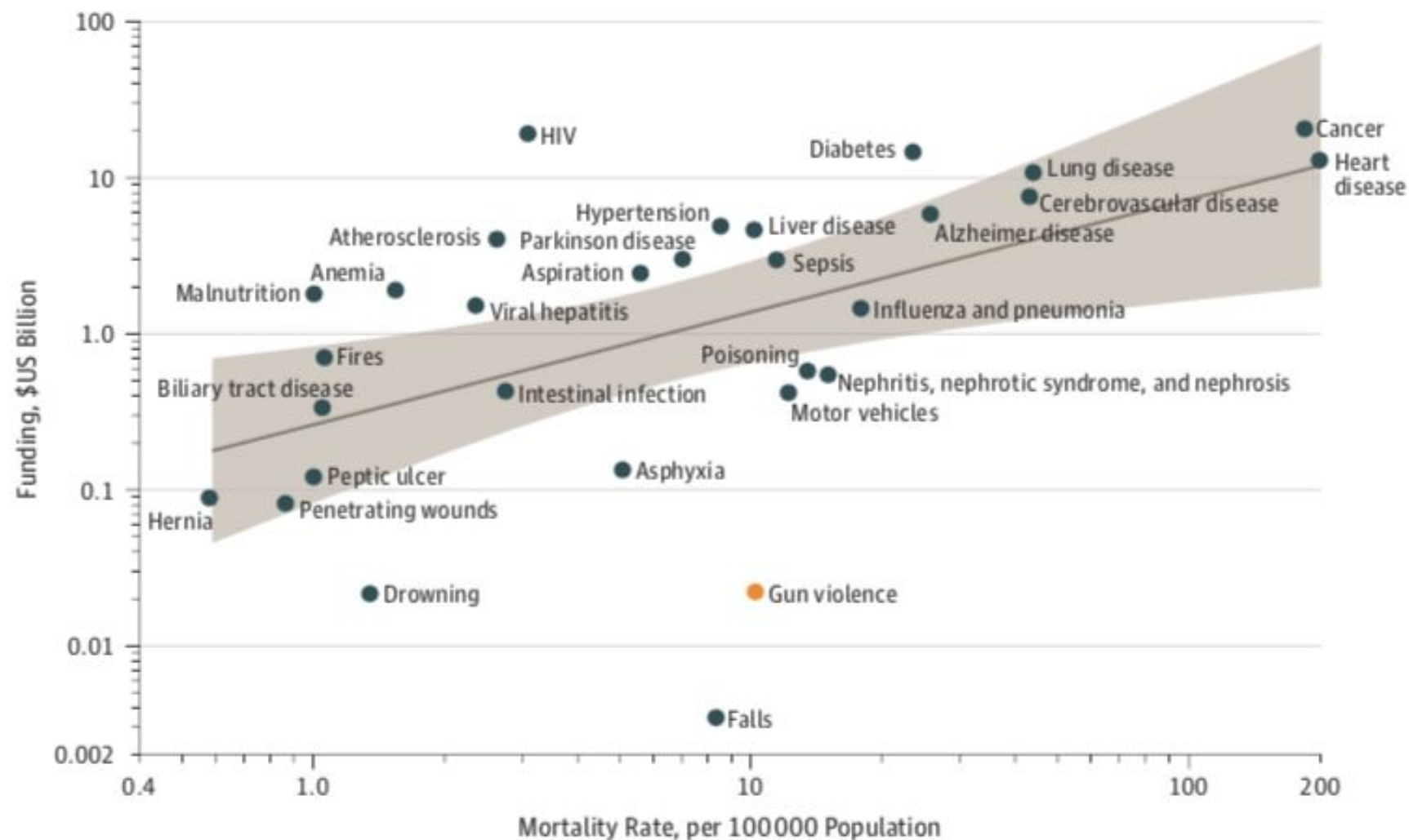
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GENERATING NEW KNOWLEDGE AND ADVANCING
INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE FIREARM DEATH AND
INJURY ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

WHY HAS FIREARM PREVENTION SCIENCE LAGGED BEHIND OTHER HEALTH ISSUES?



Disparity in NIH research awards

*Cholera, diphtheria,
polio and rabies*

2,068
total cases, 1973-2012

486
NIH research awards

*Injuries from
firearms*

Over 4 million
total cases, 1973-2012

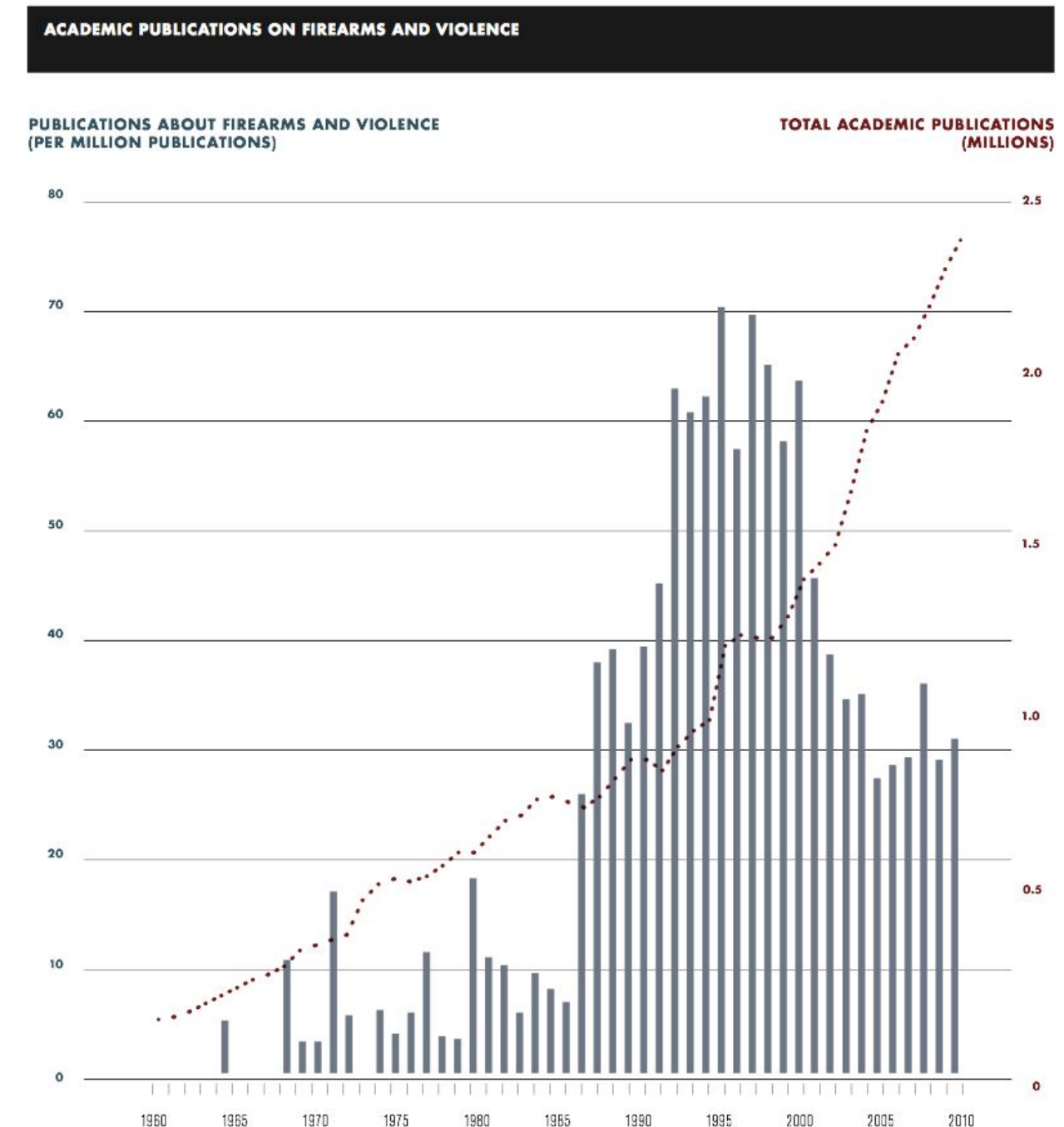
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NIH research awards



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EFFECT OF DECREASED RESEARCH FUNDING ON THE SCIENCE

- Peer-reviewed Publications
 - Firearm injuries accounted for 12.6% of all fatalities among U.S. youth; <0.3% of peer-reviewed publications (1991-2010)
 - 25% lower than it might have been when compared with publications in non-firearm related disciplines with similar public health impact
- Senior Research Mentorship
 - <12 active senior research investigators
 - 2 within medicine



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RENEWED RESEARCH FOCUS NATIONALLY

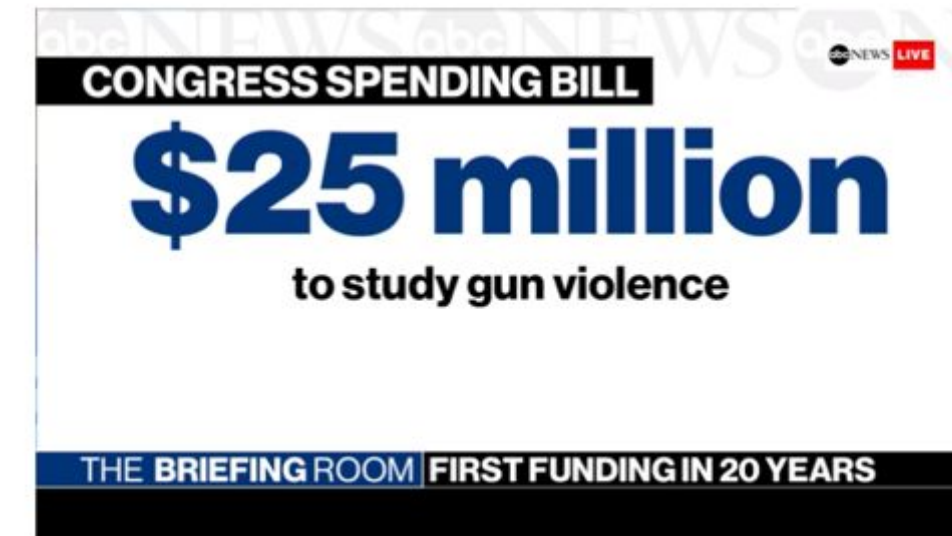
- Driven largely by Increased Need to Address the Growing Problem of Deaths / Injury
 - Turning point = 2012 / Newtown School Shooting
 - Increasing Rates of Firearm Homicides / Suicides
 - Increasing Rates of School / Mass Shootings (e.g., Las Vegas, Pulse Nightclub, etc.)
- Initial Federal Investment Small
 - Across Agencies: NIH; NIJ; CDC
- Increased Foundation Focus on Funding
- UM Leader in Federal Funding for Research
 - FACTS Consortium
 - 25% of all Federal Funding

Congress agrees on historic deal to fund \$25 million in gun violence research

"This funding hangs out a sign that says we're open for business."

By **Erin Schumaker**

December 16, 2019, 5:28 PM • 6 min read



Congress may fund gun violence research for first time in decades

Federal agencies will be allotted \$25M to study gun violence in a government spending deal reauthorized. [Read More](#)

Congress has reached a spending agreement that includes \$25 million for gun violence research, the first funding in more than 20 years to study a problem that kills 40,000 people annually.

The money will be split evenly between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health.

**NATIONAL
COLLABORATIVE ON
GUN VIOLENCE
RESEARCH**

BECOMING AN INSTITUTE

To engage the breadth of expertise across the University of Michigan, with input from nonacademic stakeholders, to generate knowledge and advance solutions that will decrease firearm injury in the United States



Presidential Initiative

Steering Committee Representing 12 Schools

2021

2019

Prior to 2019

U-M Faculty Have Decades of Research in the violence, suicide, and firearm space



Institute Launched

The only comprehensive university-wide firearm injury prevention institute that currently exist nationwide



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WHY BUILD A UM INSTITUTE FOCUSED ON FIREARM INJURY PREVENTION?

- Consolidate existing **multi-disciplinary faculty** expertise in firearm injury prevention to **develop synergy and build momentum** toward solutions
- **Engage new faculty** across campus, allowing for growth in previously understudied areas
- **Stimulate new research directions and collaborations** that aid future funding for developing / testing evidence-based research programs
- **Engage students and trainees** across Campus to develop and **expand the pipeline** of faculty and practitioners focused on this area
- Serve as a **resource and bridge** between academia and **communities, injury prevention practitioners, and policy-makers**



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Diverse Perspectives, Common Goals

Decrease injury and death by firearms



Grandparent



Hunter



High-school Student



Parent



Neighborhood Watch



Policymaker



Law Enforcement



Teacher



Elected Official



Business Owner



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Mission/Vision/Structure

To engage the breadth of expertise across the University of Michigan, with input from nonacademic stakeholders, to generate knowledge and advance solutions that will decrease firearm injury in the United States



Research and
Scholarship



Education and
Training



Community and
Engagement



Data and
Methods



Policy



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Areas of focus

The institute has six main domains of interest and focuses across the translational research spectrum (basic science to translation / implementation), as well as across socio-ecological levels (individual, family, community, or policy).



Suicide



Community
Violence



School and
Mass Shootings



Intimate Partner
Violence



Unintentional/
Accidental Injuries



Lethal Police
Force



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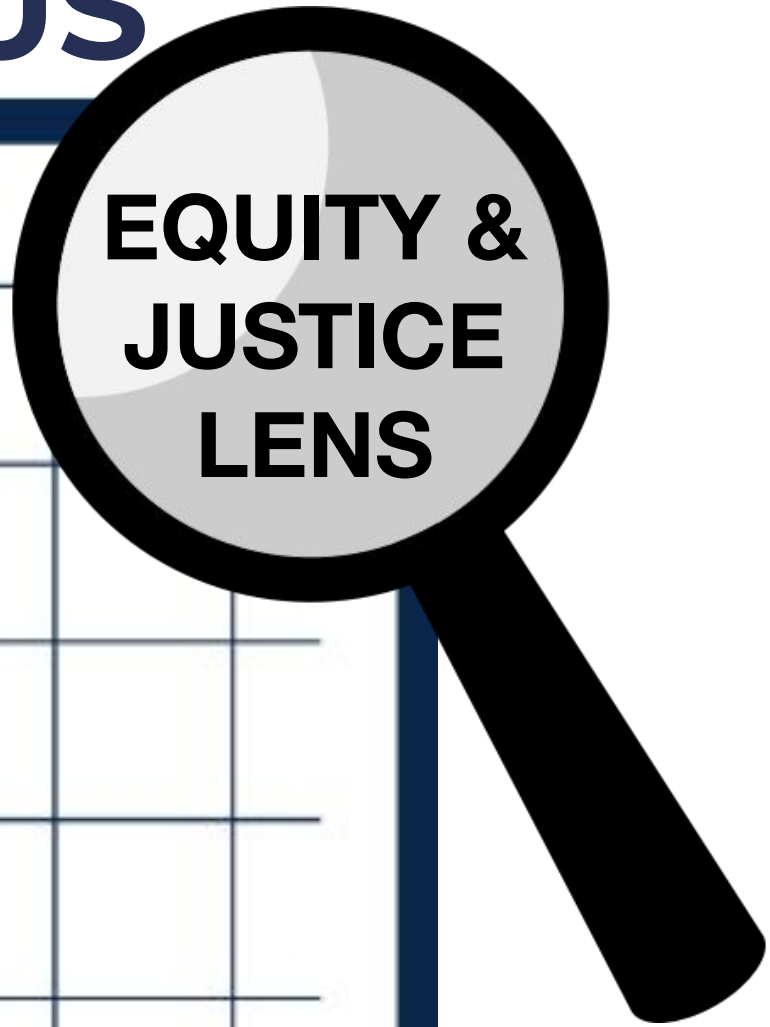
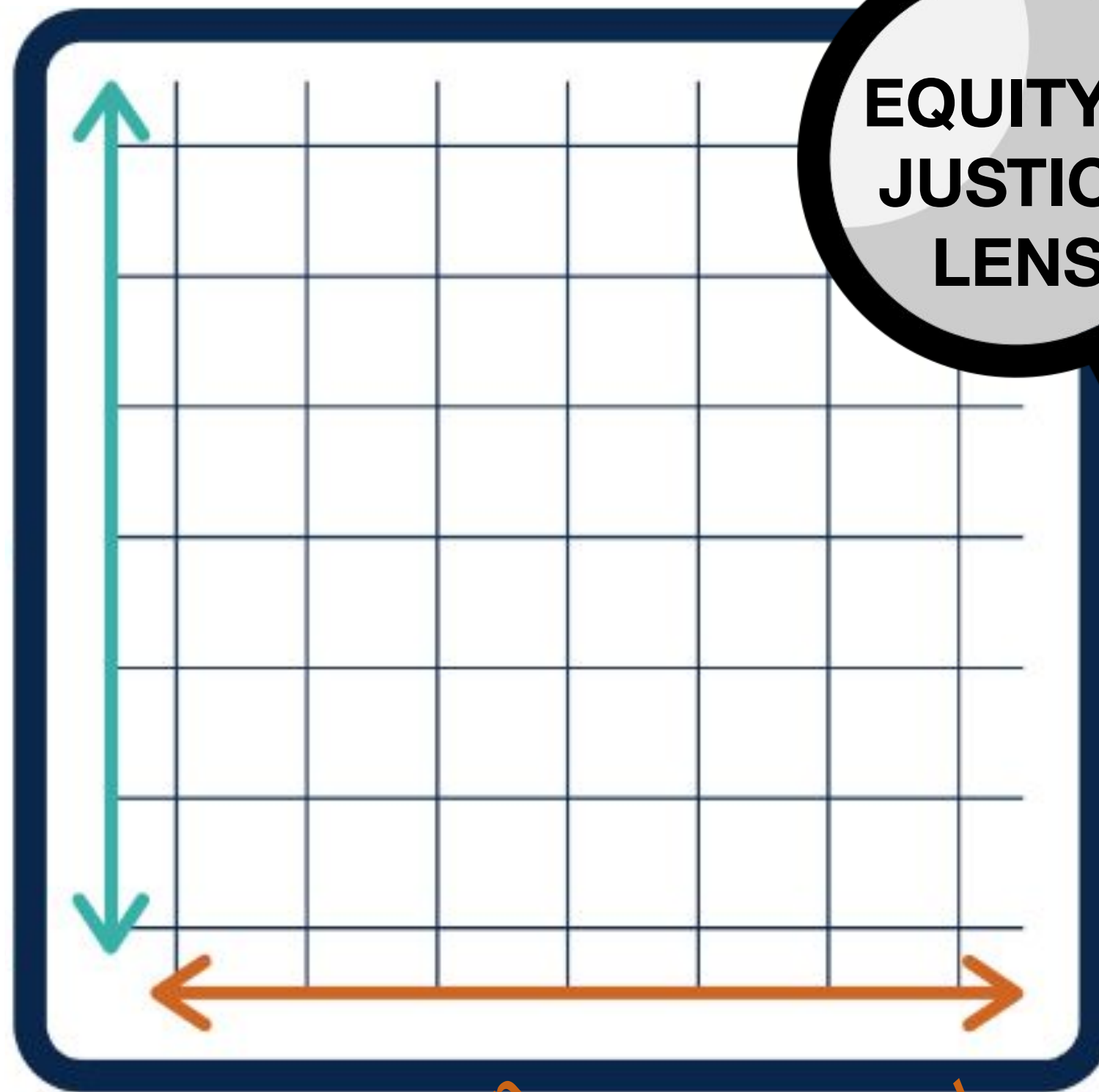
AREAS OF FOCUS

SECTIONS

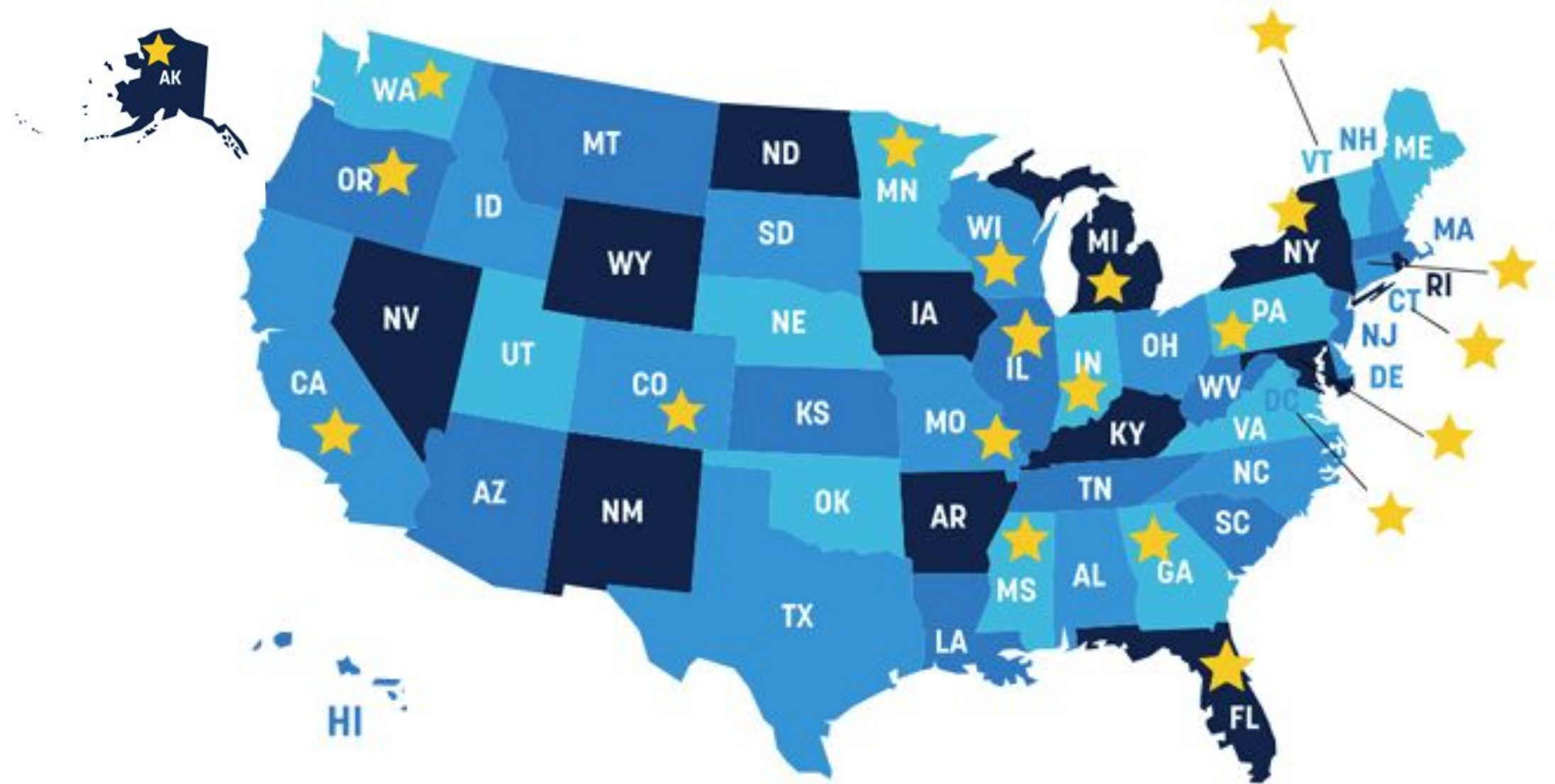
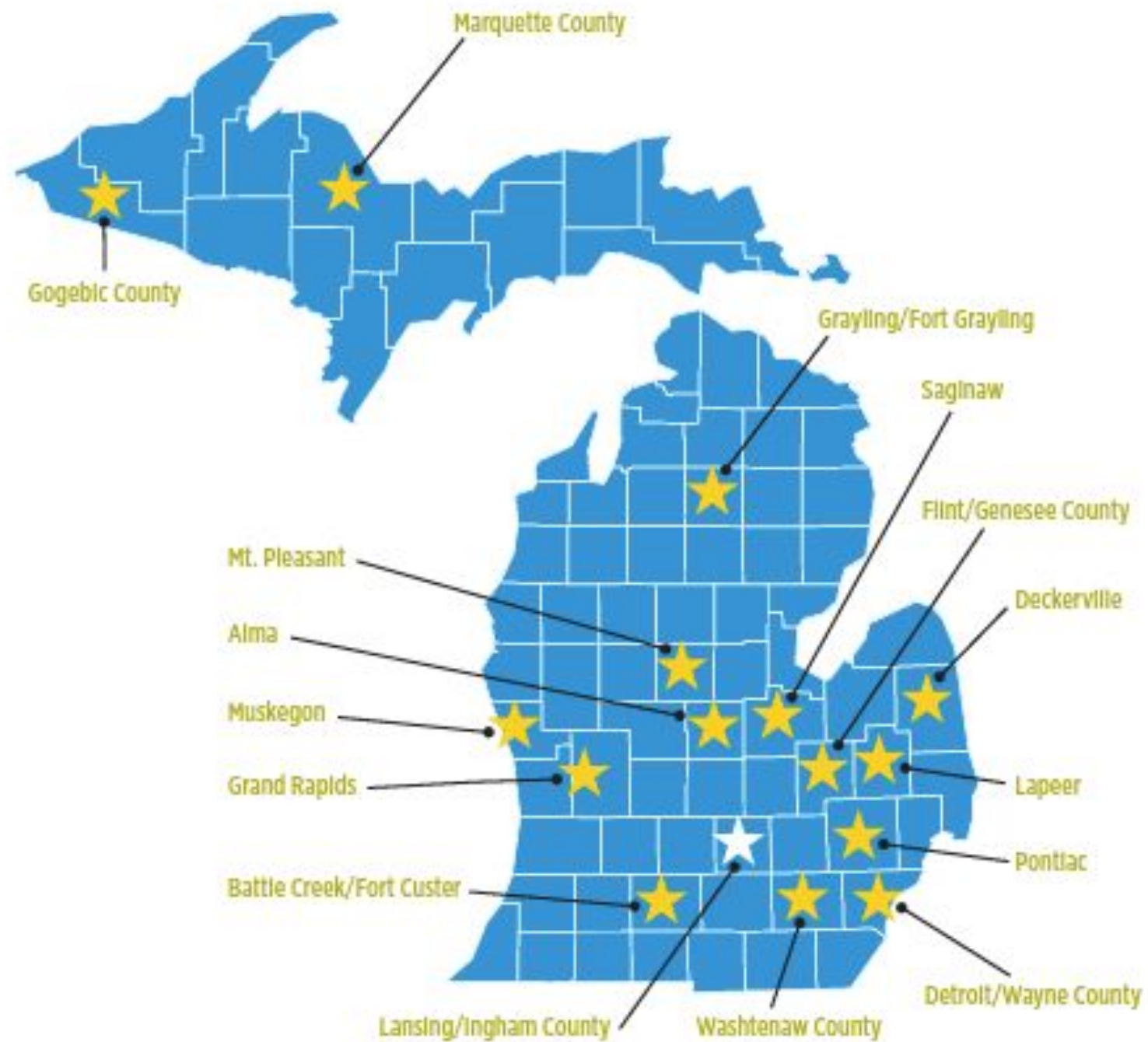
- Suicide
- School Safety
- Mass Shootings
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Community Violence
- Unintentional Injury
- Officer-Involved Shootings

CORES

- Research & Scholarship
- Training & Education
- Implementation
- Policy
- Data & Methods
- Community Engagement



Programs & Projects



INSTITUTE FOR FIREARM
INJURY PREVENTION
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

RESEARCH & SCHOLARSHIP

National Survey of Firearm Behaviors & Attitudes

GALLUP Panel™ ##ENTITY_ID##

SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS
Please carefully follow the steps below when completing this survey.

- Use only a blue or black ink pen that does not blot the paper
- Make solid marks inside the response boxes
- Do not make other marks on the survey

Thank you for participating in this survey. Remember, your responses are completely confidential. No one will be able to identify you, or how you personally respond to any items in this survey.

First, we have some questions about you and your beliefs on a few issues.

1 Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. People in my community help each other out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. In general, I feel that people have clear moral standards that they follow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. In general, people do not know who they can trust and rely on	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The police enforce the law consistently when dealing with people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The police make decisions on facts and law, not their personal opinions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The police explain their actions to people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Owning a gun decreases a person's chances of being a crime victim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. People are more likely to commit suicide when guns are readily available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Easy access to guns is likely to result in an increased crime rate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following questions are about activities that you may have engaged with in the past 12 months.

2 Over the past 12 months, about how often did you volunteer at a religious institution, hospital, senior center, or any other organization?

☐ Never
☐ A few times or once in the past 12 months
☐ Once or twice a month
☐ Once or twice a week
☐ Nearly every day
☐ At least once a day

3 Over the past 12 months, how often did you provide unpaid assistance or help to people who do not live with you and are not family, such as free babysitting or help with shopping?

☐ Never
☐ A few times or once in the past 12 months
☐ Once or twice a month
☐ Once or twice a week
☐ Nearly every day
☐ At least once a day

Next we have a few questions about your living situation.

4 What is your housing situation today?

☐ I do not have housing (for example: I am staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park)
☐ I have housing today, but I am worried about losing housing in the future
☐ I have housing

5 How often are the following situations true for you?

a. Within the past 12 months, the food you bought just didn't last and you didn't have money to get more. ☐ Often true ☐ Somewhat true ☐ Never true

b. Within the past 12 months, you worried that your food would run out before you got money to buy more. ☐ Often true ☐ Somewhat true ☐ Never true

6 How hard is it for your family to pay for the very basics like food, housing, medical care, and heating on a regular basis?

☐ Not hard at all
☐ Somewhat hard
☐ Very hard

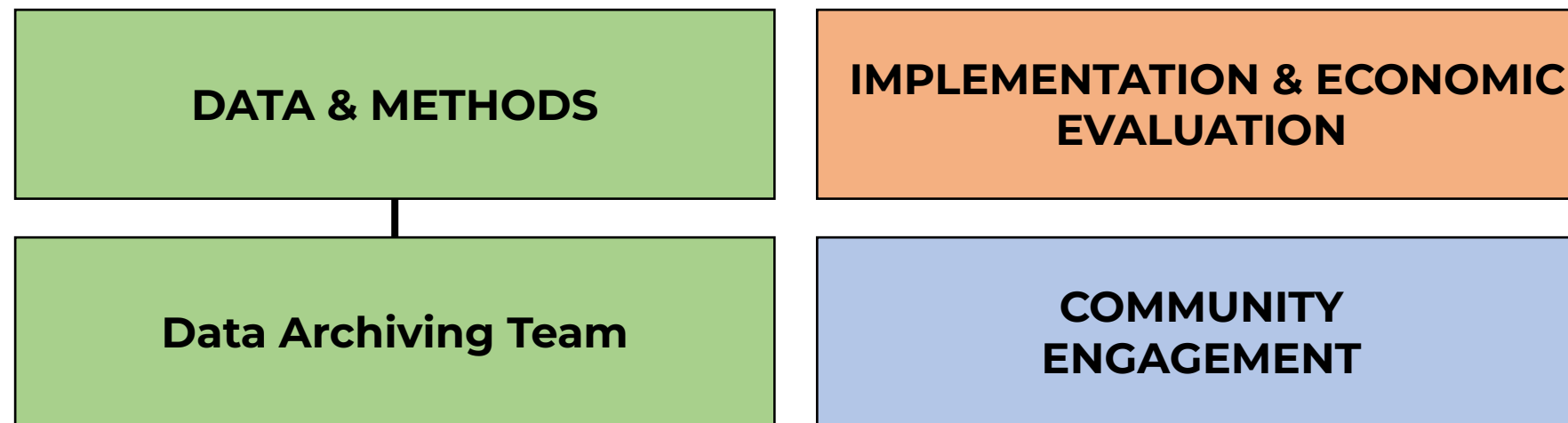
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RESEARCH & SCHOLARSHIP

\$10M National NIH Coordinating Center for Community-Level Firearm Violence Interventions



The coordinating center for the NIH's community-level firearm interventions

Providing training and technical assistance to NIH-funded firearm grants

Includes U-M faculty experts from SPH, Michigan Medicine, the School of Social Work & ISR

Currently working in Chicago, Mississippi, & D.C., Michigan, Texas, Arkansas



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TRAINING & EDUCATION

1st T32 Training Grant Solely Dedicated to Firearm Injury Prevention

27 Mentors Represent 15 U-M Departments / 7 Schools

Development &
Behavioral Pediatrics

Learning Health
Science

Health Behavior &
Health Education

Emergency Medicine

School of Nursing

Health Management &
Policy

Surgery

School of Social Work

Industrial & Operations
Engineering

Psychiatry

Psychology

Survey Research Center

Pediatrics

Institute for Firearm
Injury Prevention

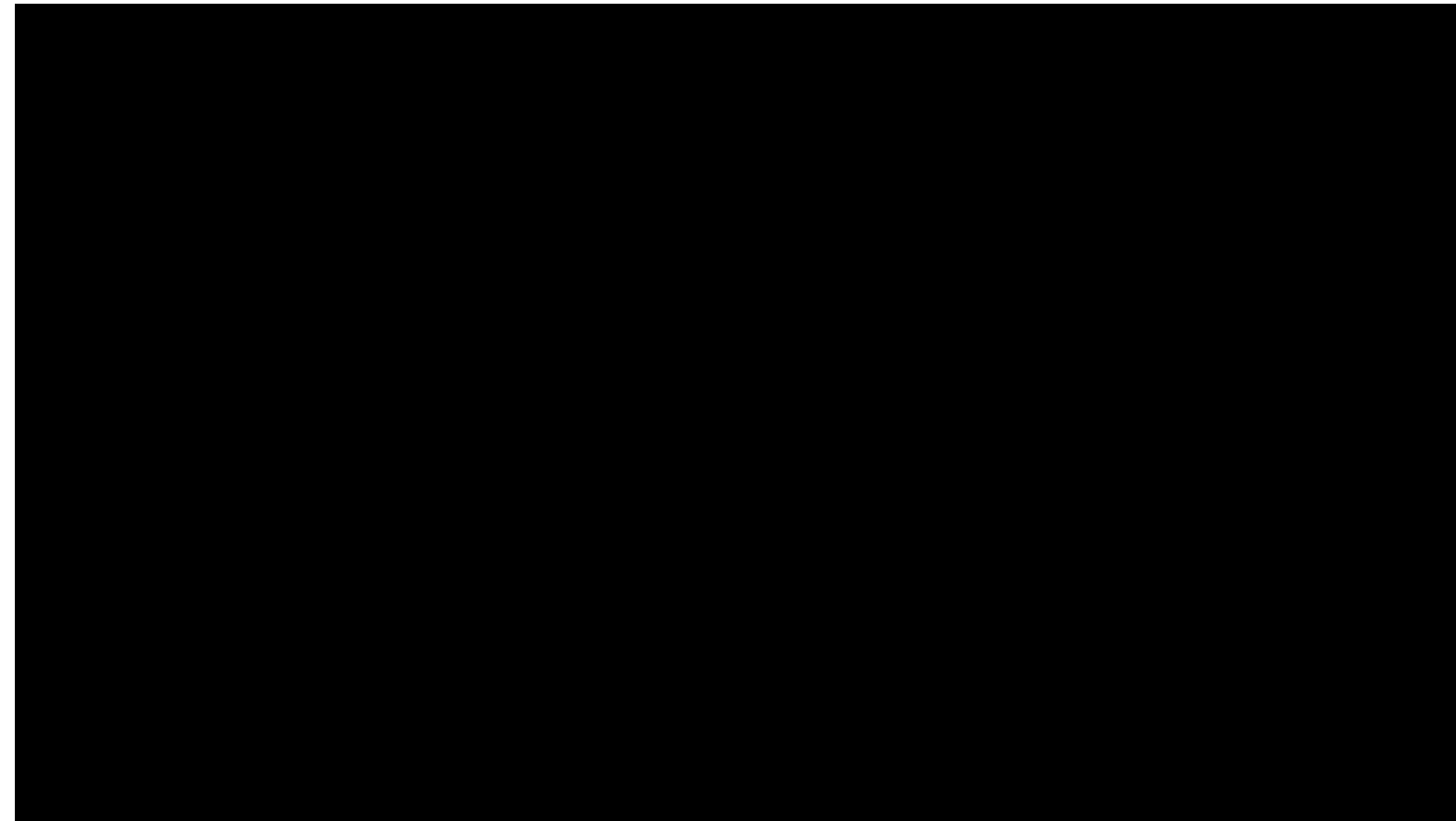
Research Center for
Group Dynamics

Trained/Training 9 Postdoctoral Fellows



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Free Massive Open Online Course



Six Topical Modules

<https://firearminjury.umich.edu/mooc>



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DATA & METHODS

Largest National Repository for Firearm Data

Over 100 data sets

Meets requirements for
NIH data archiving

In partnership & housed at
ISR

OPENICPSR Log In/Create Account

[Find Data](#) [Share Data](#) [Repositories](#)

M INSTITUTE FOR FIREARM INJURY PREVENTION
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IFIP Deposit Instructions [Browse IFIP Deposits](#) [Contact](#)

Filters

☒ Geography

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Philadelphia	9
Colorado	6
Michigan	6

☒ Hide [view all](#)

☒ Access Level

Public Use	77
Restricted Use	17

☒ Hide

☒ Recent Releases

New/updated this week	0
New/updated this month	0
New/updated this quarter	0
New/updated this year	4

Search Results

Showing 1 - 25 of 104 results. [Show all](#)
[View the results of this search](#) in the main ICPSR catalog.

[search tips](#)

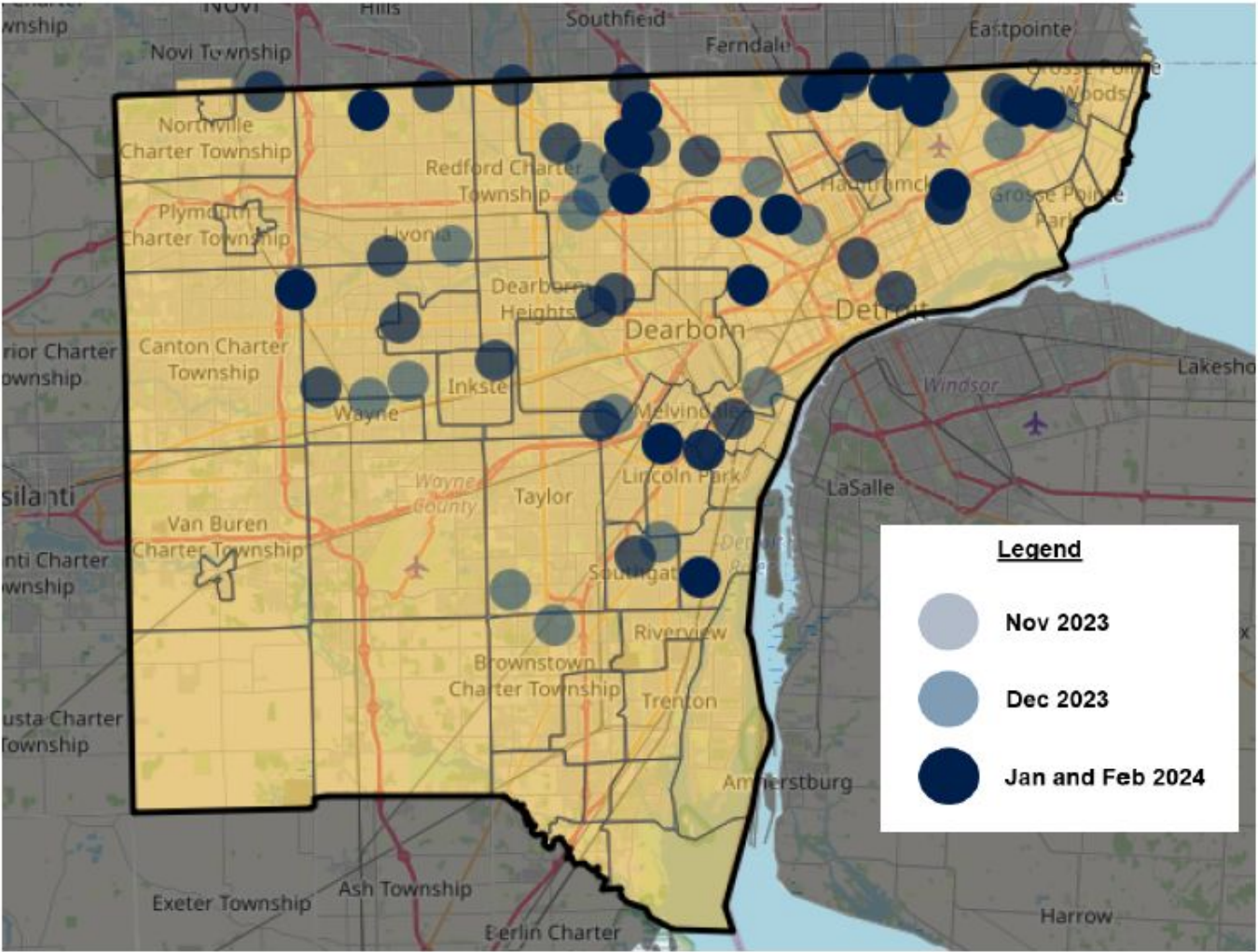
Summaries: ☐ Hidden Sort by: Released/Updated

Study Title/Investigator	Released/Updated
1. Firearm Injury Surveillance Study, 1993-2020 (ICPSR 38574) United States Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control	2022-11-29
2. Institutional Pathways: Dynamics and Characteristics of System Service Use by Serious Adolescent Offenders, Arizona and Pennsylvania, 2000-2010 (ICPSR 36860) Lee, JoAnn S.	2022-10-13
3. National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), 1994-2018 [Public Use] (ICPSR 21600) Harris, Kathleen Mullan; Udry, J. Richard	2022-08-09
4. Adapting the Safety Check Intervention for Wide-Scale Implementation in Health Systems as a universal suicide prevention strategy Beidas, Rinad S.	2022-06-07
5. Firearm Injury Surveillance Study, 1993-2019 (ICPSR 38298) United States Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control	2021-12-15
6. Firearm Injury Surveillance Study, 1993-2018 (ICPSR 38287) United States Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control	2021-11-29
7. Firearm Injury Surveillance Study, 1993-2017 (ICPSR 38089) United States Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control	2021-09-23
8. Reducing Youth Access to Firearms Through the Healthcare Setting, Denver, Colorado, 2018-2019 (ICPSR 37282)	2021-08-31

Real-Time Surveillance System of Firearm Incidents

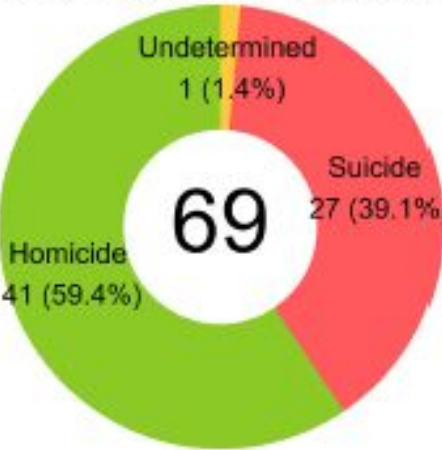
Wayne County

Firearm Mortality Incidents
November 2023 - February 2024

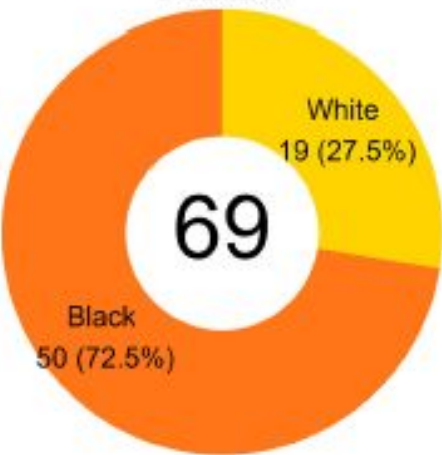


*Based on available data provided by Wayne County Medical Examiner office

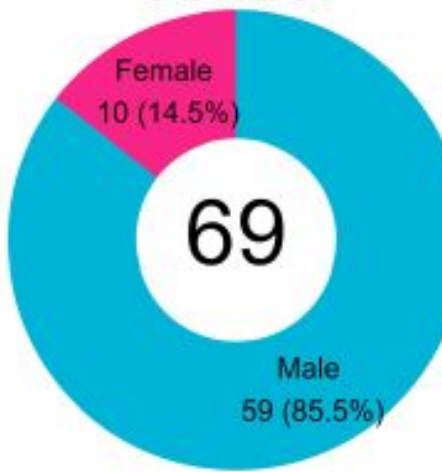
Manner of Death



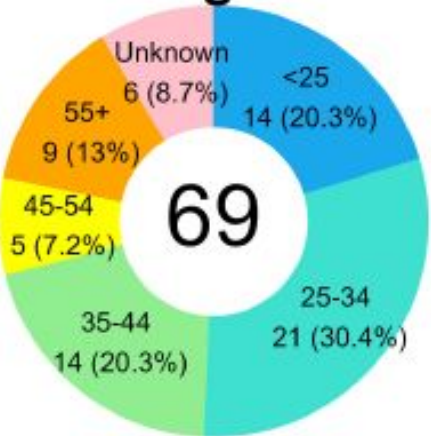
Race



Gender



Age



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DATA & METHODS

Evaluation

State Evaluator for
Community Violence
Intervention Programing

Evaluator for MDHHS
Suicide Programs

**Policy Evaluation for
Michigan's New Firearm
Bills**



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POLICY

Provided Education & Testimony for Three Firearm Safety Bills

HOUSE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 83

25

(j) To the extent ascertainable from available state court data, the number of individuals who were prosecuted for knowingly placing a firearm or ammunition in the possession of a restrained individual.

(k) Demographic data regarding the individuals who are petitioners and respondents in actions for extreme risk protection orders.

(3) The state court administrative office, acting under the direction of the supreme court, shall publish a report prepared under this section annually and provide the report to the legislature and the legislative committees with jurisdiction over judicial matters.

(4) The state court administrative office shall make the data used to prepare the report under this section available annually to individuals, including, but not limited to, the Institute for Firearm Injury and other researchers affiliated with institutions of higher education, who are conducting academic or policy research, including, but not limited to, any disproportionate or discriminatory impact of this act on members of protected classes.

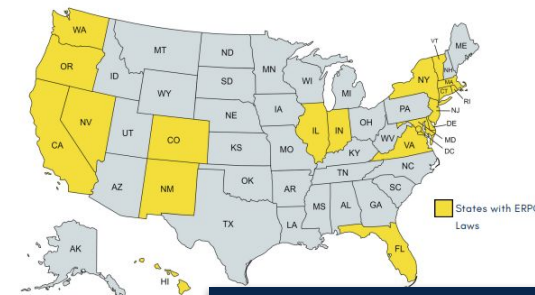
Enacting section 1. This act does not take effect unless all of the following bills of the 102nd Legislature are enacted into law:

(a) House Bill No. 4146.

(b) House Bill No. 4147.

Implementation of Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOs)

An **Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO)**, also known as a Red Flag order, is a civil court order that temporarily prohibits individuals who pose a danger to themselves or others from purchasing and possessing firearms. Implementation of ERPOs differs from state to state. Currently, 19 states and the District of Columbia have enacted ERPO laws.



All states that have ERPO laws include a process. Common due process provisions include a hearing of which the respondent has the opportunity to participate; and the imminent risk of harm to self or others.



Firearm Background Checks



WHAT ARE FIREARM BACKGROUND CHECKS?

Background checks are utilized to ensure that a prospective firearm purchaser is not legally prohibited from having a firearm.

- Since the federal background check requirement for purchases from federally licensed firearm dealers has been in place, over 4 million firearm sales to prohibited purchasers have been blocked. (1)
- Currently, Michigan's background check law can best be described as a permit-to-purchase (or licensing) law for private sales of pistols and a background check-only law for purchases from federally licensed firearms dealers. However, there are gaps that could allow those legally prohibited from having firearms to purchase a firearm.
- In Michigan, to purchase a handgun from private, unlicensed sellers (e.g., online or at a gun show), a purchaser is required to hold a current handgun purchase license (which is good for 30 days) or concealed pistol license (which is good for at least 4 years). (2) Private sellers cannot knowingly sell firearms or ammunition to a person under indictment for a felony or who are otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm, but enforcement of this expectation can be difficult. (2) That is because there is currently no background check or purchaser licensing requirement for purchase of a long gun from a private seller. Additionally, due to the 4 - 5 year period a concealed pistol license is good for, a seemingly valid concealed pistol license may have been invalidated by a prohibiting condition in the time since its issuance.
- Universal background checks with a licensing requirement for purchase of all firearms would require background checks both from licensed and unlicensed sellers and cover handgun and long gun sales.

WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS?

Expanding background checks from only licensed firearm dealers to all firearm sales could keep firearms out of the hands of those prohibited from having them, potentially reducing incidents of firearm-related intimate partner violence, community violence, and mass shootings.

- Universal background checks and licensing laws are also widely accepted by the public. (5)
- According to an investigation by Everytown for Gun Safety, 1 in 9 people arranging to buy a firearm on the nation's largest firearm marketplace, Ammolist.com, were people who could not legally obtain a firearm. (4) This same investigation found 1.2 million ads for online firearm sales; all of these sales could be completed without a background check. (4)
- Further, a 2015 study completed by Harvard Injury Prevention Center found that 22% of Americans who acquired their firearm in the prior two years did so without completing a background check. (5)
- 90% of background checks completed using the NICS database are completed immediately, with 99.3-99.8% accuracy. (6)
- States that go beyond the federal background check requirements have seen significant reductions in firearm homicides, suicides, and trafficking. (7, 8, 9)



MARCH 2023



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Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) Toolkit

Extreme Risk Protection Order Information and Implementation Toolkit

Extreme risk protection orders (ERPOs), also known as red flag orders, are a tool to prevent firearm violence, including mass shootings, suicides, and firearm assaults.

This toolkit is a collection of resources from various organizations covering general information on ERPOs as well as specific information on how and when to use ERPOs. This toolkit also provides guidance on how to implement ERPO policies and protocols in healthcare settings, schools, and beyond.

[What is an ERPO?](#)[When to File an ERPO](#)[Crisis Help Resources](#)[Served an ERPO?](#)[ERPO Laws By State](#)

Michigan ERPO Information and Resources

Community Information and Implementation Resources



Schools

Schools work hard to ensure that they are safe spaces for students to learn and grow. Teachers, administrators, school health professionals, and School Resource Officers (SROs) can see when students are in distress or even at-risk of harming themselves or others. Learn more about how Extreme Risk Protection Orders enables school workers to promote school safety and protect students.



Healthcare Workers and Networks

Healthcare providers are uniquely poised to offer someone at-risk of harming themselves or others an opportunity for harm reduction and prevention. Extreme Risk Protection Orders are a vital tool healthcare providers can use in responding to critical patient needs.



Families and Household Members

Family and household members are often the first to know if their loved one is in crisis and may be at risk of harming themselves or others. In many states with Extreme Risk Protection Orders, family and household members are able to petition for an ERPO themselves, and if not, can contact

ast an ERPO.

<https://firearminjury.umich.edu/erpo-toolkit>




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IMPLEMENTATION

National Center for School Safety



[About Us](#) ▾ [Trainings](#) ▾ [Resources](#) ▾ [Topics](#) [TA Services](#) ▾ [Upcoming](#) 

Safe Schools. Healthy Kids.

The National Center for School Safety (NCSS) is focused on improving school safety and preventing school violence. We are the BJA STOP Program Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) provider.

[Read More](#)



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IMPLEMENTATION

Michigan School Safety Initiative

A resource for all schools in the State of Michigan– Funded by State of Michigan

Comprehensive school
safety needs assessment

Training and technical
assistance to implement
evidence-based safety
initiatives

Evaluating school safety
initiatives

Michigan-specific school
safety advisory board

Statewide conference

Disseminating
evidence-based tools and
resources



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Resources



After a School Shooting

Resources highlighting key areas of support for communities after a school shooting event.



Programs

Access a range of evidence-based programming proven to reduce and prevent the cycle of violence that can lead to firearm injuries.



Online Learning

Access training videos and self-paced online courses.



Podcasts

Educational podcasts about firearm injury prevention.



Guides

Download educational resources and handouts.

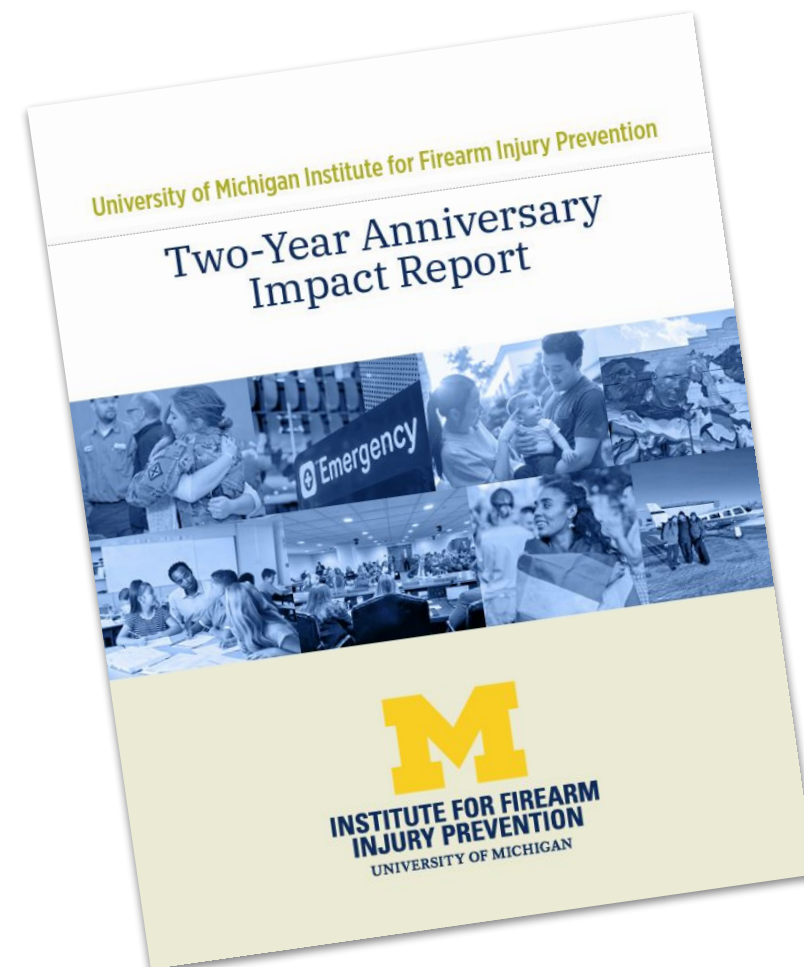
<https://firearminjury.umich.edu/resources-communities>



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ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

Released 2-Year Impact Report



Highlights of the First Two Years

- **6+** faculty members hired to join our team of 19 multidisciplinary scientists and scholars to expand the work of the Institute into new areas of research and scholarship
- Implementing programs in **16+** Michigan communities and across **20+** states to advance evidence-based solutions for reducing firearm injury/death
- Educated lawmakers on the evidence base behind **3+** firearm safety policies under consideration in Michigan
- **\$28 million+** in new firearm-related funding to expand programs of research across Michigan and the U.S.
- Providing Training and Technical Assistance to **20+** Schools across Michigan to enhance evidence-based school safety and reduce school shootings
- Partnering with the Michigan State Police to provide Community Violence Intervention (CVI) Program Evaluation, as part of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Infrastructure Act
- Institute faculty from the School of Public Health, Michigan Medicine, Social Work, and across campus have helped disseminate knowledge about this public health problem through more than **470+** media engagements
- Funded to lead the Community Firearm Violence Intervention Network, the NIH's largest investment to date to evaluate new programs being implemented to reduce firearm violence in communities across the U.S.
- Trained **9+** postdoctoral trainees, and **25+** student interns across campus, enhancing the next generation of scholars focused on developing solutions to this public health issue
- Created a real-time surveillance system of firearm incidents to help guide public health response in the state of Michigan
- Launched the most comprehensive online course to date for education of researchers, students, and the broader community
- Created the data repository to generate health research
- Published peer-reviewed research and outside the research community

A Resource for the State

U-M Firearm Injury Prevention Research Projects Across Michigan

The Institute is committed to addressing firearm injury broadly across Michigan. The map below highlights areas of Michigan where our projects are working to address firearm injury prevention.

- Understanding the Relationship between Public Act, Community Engagement, and Reducing Firearm Violence**
In partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, this project builds on the Institute's prior work in environmental and arts and humanities in improving health and well-being by promoting community factors that protect youth from firearm violence. Working with community partners and researchers, this project seeks to develop our understanding of relationships between public art and firearm and other interpersonal violence, and support community engagement via public art projects.
- Working with Rural Communities to Prevent Firearm Suicide and Unintentional Injury among Children & Teens**
Ensuring firearms are stored safely and used correctly is a critical piece of preventing firearm injury and death. The Institute has been working for rural, firearm-owning families in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. This project, Safe Safety, is a collaborative effort - bringing together local public health practitioners, local business owners, law enforcement officers, K-12 school personnel, suicide prevention specialists, and local living in rural communities and consists of a four-step online process that provides tools also resources to prevent firearm injuries and misuse among children and teens. A main focus of the project is to work closely with law-abiding firearm owners to ensure that reasons for owning a firearm are valued and honored while also providing evidence-based safety strategies.
- Reducing Youth Risky Firearm Behavior Through Hospital-Based Violence Intervention**
Emergency Department visits can serve as an opportunity to work with youth at risk for violence before they experience a violent injury. The Institute provides one-on-one counseling during and after their hospital visit. This counseling approach focuses on discussing firearm safety and how to reduce their involvement with risky firearm behavior. Counselors work collaboratively with patients to identify resources and services in the community that will help them meet their goals and safety needs, and assist in connecting them with those services. The research study, which is funded by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is also investigating ways that technology can support the counseling services and is evaluating ways that application to enhance the counseling delivered through the counseling sessions, as well as helping to link youth to services in their community.
- Examining Lessons on the Research and Evidence Behind State Firearm Policies**
In 2021, Institute leadership provided expert testimony and education to legislators in the Michigan House and Senate on what we know from the existing research literature about the effectiveness of three policies under consideration by the Michigan Legislature: Extreme Risk Protection Orders, permit-to-purchase checks, and secure storage. All three bills were signed into law by Governor Gretchen Whitmer, and are implemented in early 2023. The Institute is also providing support as the new policies begin to take effect, educating and supporting best practice implementation and eventually evaluation of their impact in reducing firearm injury outcomes.
- Understanding Firearm Violence and LGBTQ+ youth of color**
LGBTQ+ youth are disproportionately affected by both suicide and interpersonal violence. Currently, there is a lack of research on the extent of firearm violence and injury experienced by LGBTQ+ youth and young adults of color, and the specific supports and tailored programs that are necessary to prevent firearm injury outcomes. Our team is currently working in Detroit with LGBTQ+ youth-serving organizations to fit these gaps by identifying the specific structural, social, organizational, and psychological factors that may influence firearm violence and injury, and to inform tailored prevention efforts among LGBTQ+ youth of color to improve health outcomes.
- Preventing School Violence and Enhancing School Safety in Michigan**
In 2021, the Institute launched a statewide initiative to enhance school safety and prevent school violence, including school shootings. The Michigan School Safety Initiative, funded by the State of Michigan, is available to all K-12 schools in the state. Leadership training and assistance to district-level staff are provided to support evidence-based best practices to improve school safety such as social-emotional learning, threat assessments and mental health programs, and trauma-informed responses. State support will allow the Institute to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of Michigan schools, evaluate the effectiveness of existing school safety actions and convene a Michigan-specific school safety advisory board.
- Preventing Suicide in Michigan Men Through Training Agencies on Lethal Means Counseling**
Reducing access to lethal means, such as firearms, especially during moments of crisis, is an evidence-based suicide prevention strategy. In collaboration with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), our team provides training to Michigan agencies on how to identify violent men and patients that could benefit from lethal means counseling. In addition to this training, our team is also assessing the impact of this work is reaching the intended audience.



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THANK YOU / DISCUSSION

WEB

firearminjury.umich.edu

EMAIL

firearminjuryprevention@umich.edu



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