

Gun Violence

OHIO DATA

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FEDERAL PROHIBITORS

Federal law prohibits any person from possessing or receiving a firearm who:¹

- Has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year
- Is a fugitive from justice
- Is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance
- Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution
- Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States
- Has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions
- Having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced U.S. citizenship
- Is subject to a court order that restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner
- Has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence
- Is under indictment/information for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year

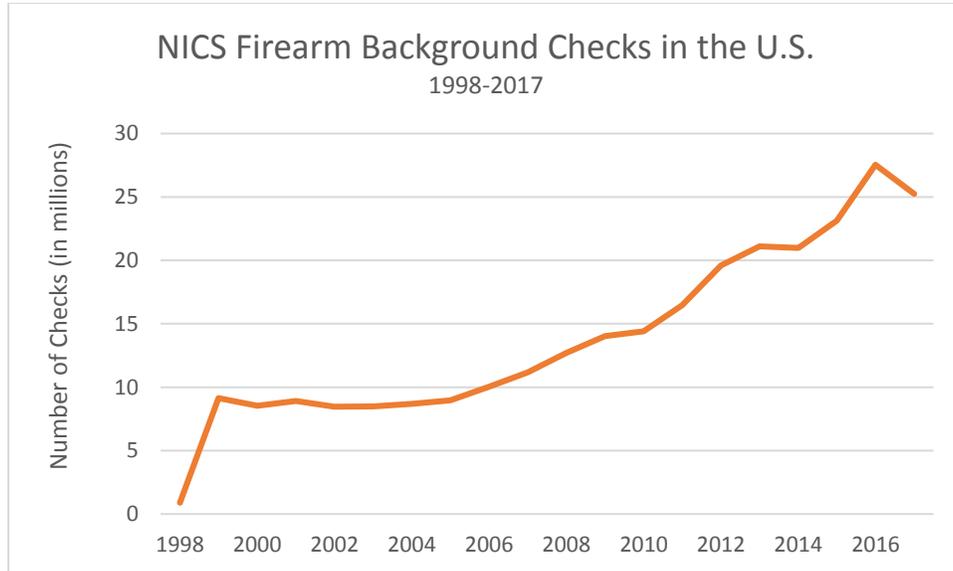
The following states have extended the background check requirement beyond federal law to at least some private sales.²

- Twelve states require a background check at the point of transfer.
 - California
 - Colorado
 - Connecticut
 - Delaware
 - District of Columbia
 - Maryland (handguns and assault weapons only)
 - Nevada
 - New York
 - Oregon
 - Pennsylvania (handguns only)
 - Rhode Island
 - Washington
- Eight states require permits for private purchasers. A background check is required before issuing the license or permit. While this ensures a background check has been conducted before receiving the permit, a person may fall within a prohibited category after the permit is issued.
 - Hawaii
 - Illinois
 - Iowa (handguns only)
 - Massachusetts
 - Michigan (handguns only)
 - Nebraska (handguns only)
 - New Jersey
 - North Carolina (handguns only)
- The remaining states do not extend the background check requirement beyond federal law.

¹ FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)

² Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence

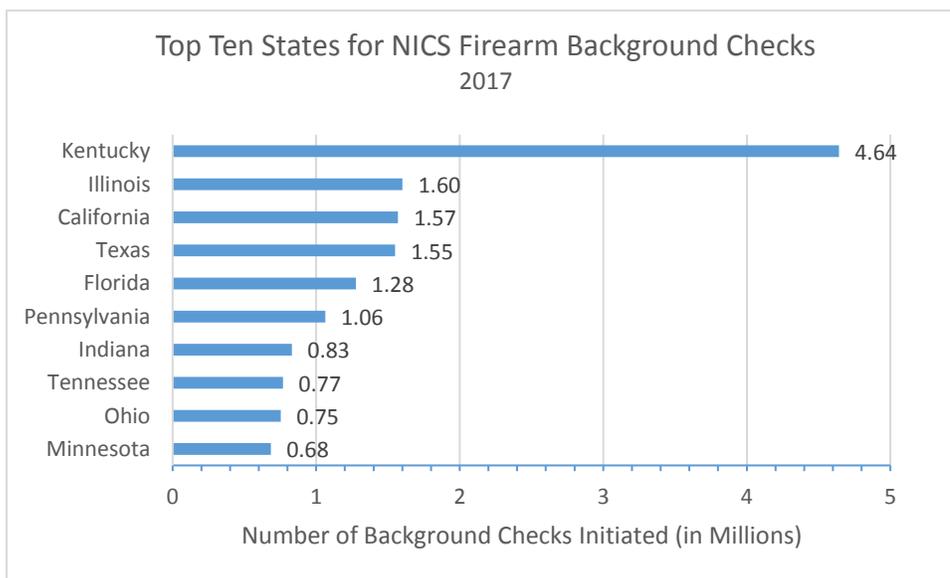
There have been over 278 million NICS firearm background checks conducted since the program was launched on November 30, 1998. A steady increase in background checks is shown in the following graph. 2017 saw a decrease in the total number of background checks, the first such decrease since 2003.



FBI: NICS Firearm Background Checks

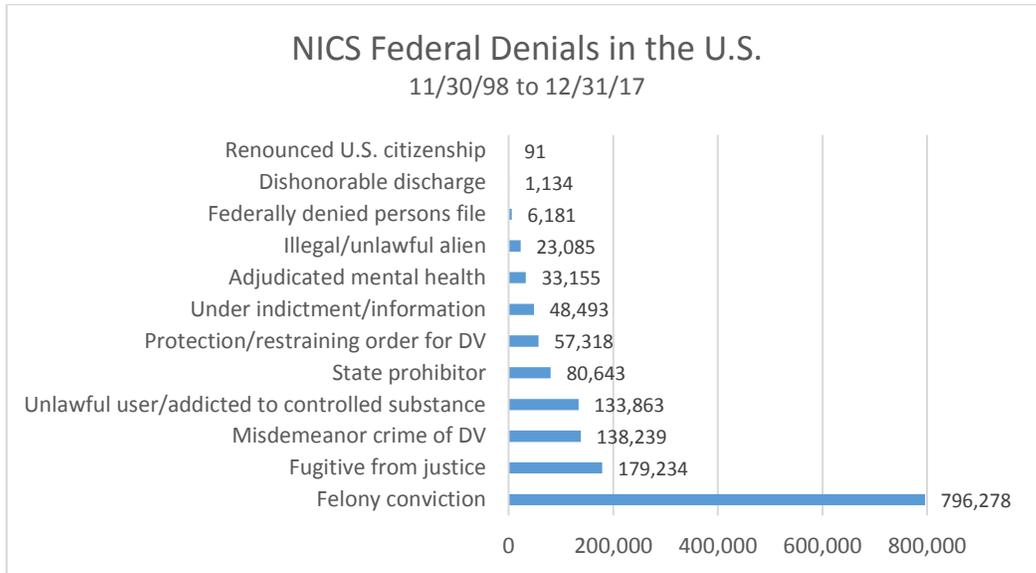
*Note that these statistics represent the number of firearm background checks initiated through the NICS. There is not a 1-1 correspondence between background checks and gun sales.

In 2017, Ohio ranked 9th in total number of background checks initiated through the NICS, with 753,072 checks initiated.



FBI: NICS Firearm Background Checks

The following chart shows the total number of denials in the U.S. by federal prohibitor, from the program’s inception through December 31, 2017. Felony conviction is by far the most frequent reason for individuals to be denied, accounting for over 53% of all denials.



FBI: NICS Federal Denials, 1998-2017

In 2017, there were 4,336 denials in Ohio. Felony convictions made up the bulk of denials. This is followed by ‘state prohibitor’ (ORC 2923.13 Having Weapons Under Disability), and misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence.

2017 NICS Denials in Ohio and the U.S.				
	Ohio	Percent	U.S.	Percent
Adjudicated mental health	249	6%	6,157	6%
Felony conviction	1,657	38%	47,179	45%
Dishonorable discharge	2	<1%	71	<1%
Federally denied persons file	9	<1%	116	<1%
Fugitive from justice	269	6%	6,819	7%
Illegal/unlawful alien	62	1%	3,337	3%
Misdemeanor crime of DV	563	13%	8,656	8%
Protection/restraining order for DV	242	6%	3,142	3%
Renounced U.S. citizenship	0	0%	9	<1%
State prohibitor	717	17%	8,468	8%
Under indictment/information	163	4%	7,321	7%
Unlawful user/addicted to drugs	403	9%	12,710	12%
Total	4,336	100%	103,985	100%

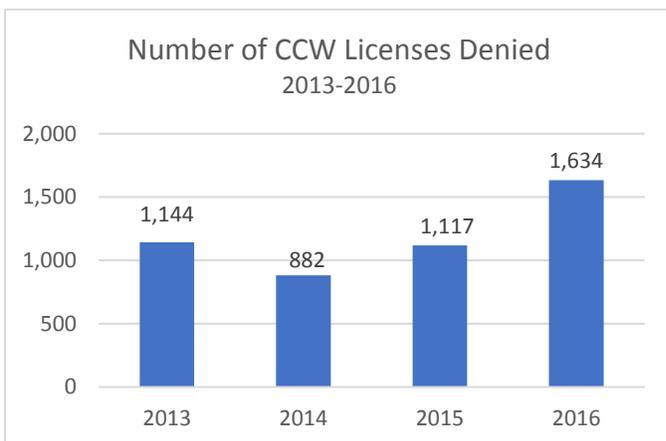
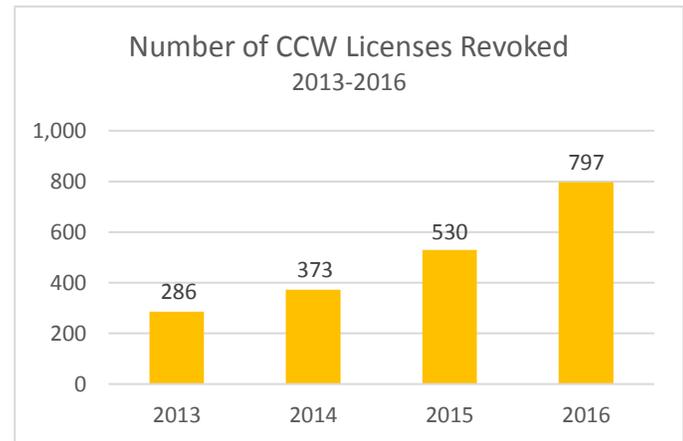
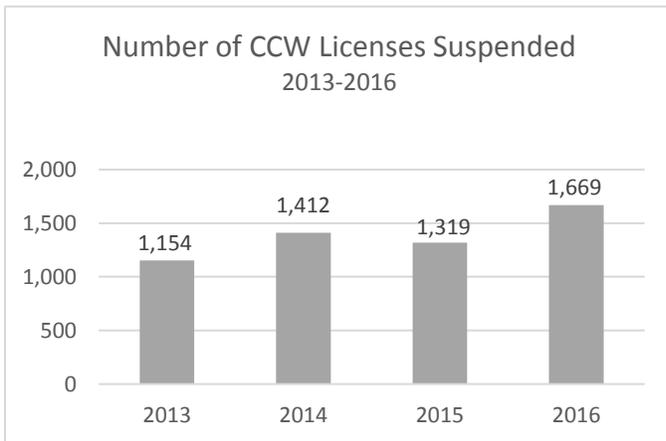
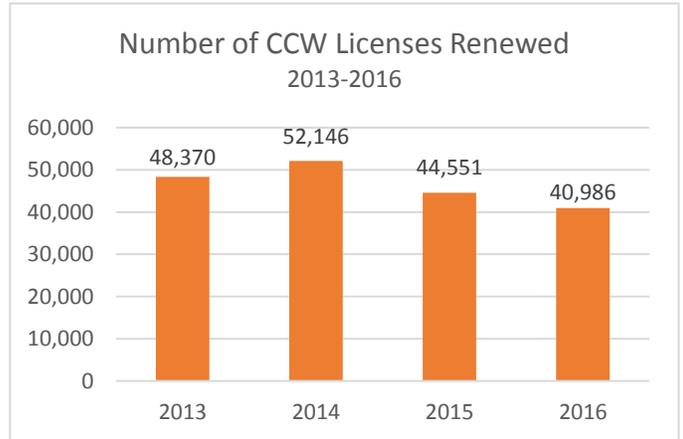
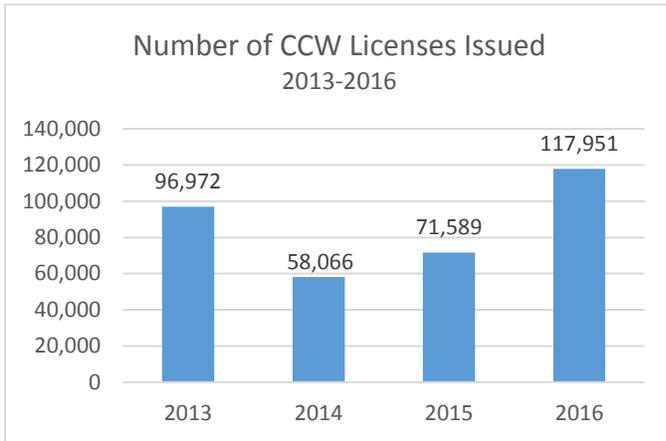
FBI: NICS Federal Denials, Ohio

OHIO'S CONCEALED HANDGUN LAW

Under Ohio law, county sheriffs are responsible for issuing, renewing, denying, suspending, or revoking concealed carry licenses. In 2016, 158,937 licenses were issued or renewed, 1,669 licenses were suspended, 797 licenses were revoked, and 1,634 licenses were denied.³

- License suspensions: Sheriffs must immediately suspend a concealed handgun license upon notification that the licensee has been arrested or charged with certain offenses, or if the licensee is the subject of a protection order issued by a court. The license may be returned to the holder if he is found not guilty or the charges are dismissed.
- License revocations: Sheriffs must permanently revoke the license of any person who no longer meets the eligibility requirements to carry a concealed handgun (e.g., moved out of state, died, was convicted of a disqualifying crime, became subject to the law's restrictions on people who are mentally ill or who are dependent on drugs/alcohol).
- License denials: Sheriffs must deny an application to any person who fails to meet the eligibility requirements for regular licenses or for temporary emergency licenses.

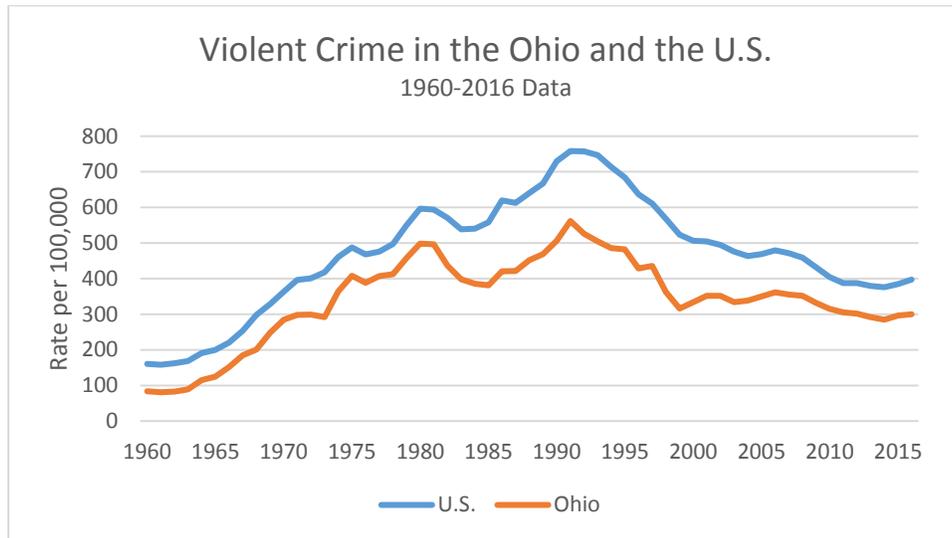
³ Ohio Attorney General's Office, 2016 Ohio's Concealed Handgun Law Annual Report



GUN-RELATED CRIME AND DELINQUENCY DATA

VIOLENT CRIME IN OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES⁴

U.S. and Ohio violent crime trends pattern similarly. Overall, violent crime has declined since its peak in the early 1990s. In both 2015 and 2016, violent crime rose slightly.



FBI: UCR data, as prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

CRIMES REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT⁵

Not all crimes are reported to law enforcement. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, in 2016, violent crime was reported to law enforcement on average 42% of the time. This percentage varies slightly depending on the type of crime committed, from 23% (rape or sexual assault) to 59% (aggravated assault).

Percent of Victimizations Reported to Law Enforcement, By Crime Type, 2016	
Type of Crime	Percent
Violent crime	42%
Rape or sexual assault	23%
Robbery	54%
Aggravated assault	59%
Simple assault	38%
Domestic violence	49%
Intimate partner violence	47%
Stranger violence	45%

BJS: *Criminal Victimization, 2016*

⁴ FBI: UCR data, as prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

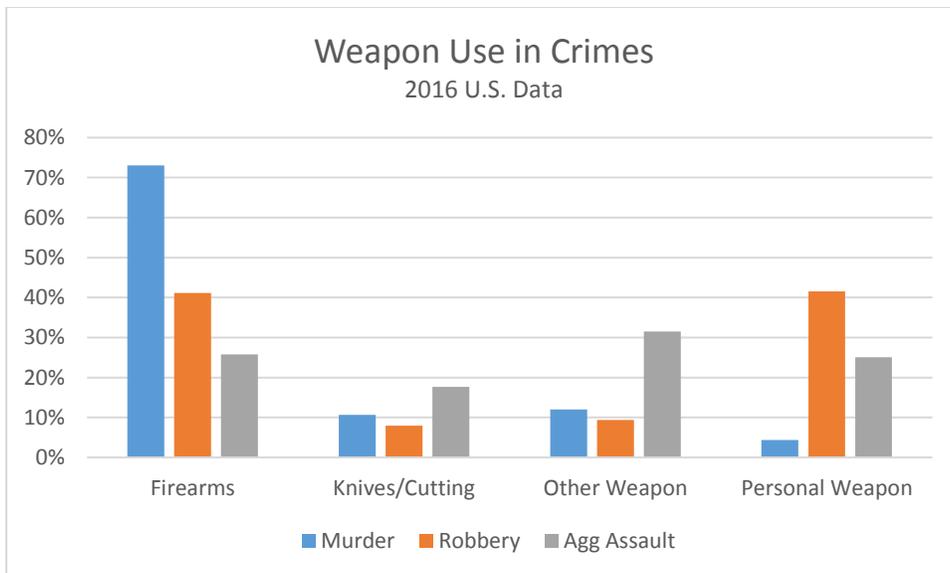
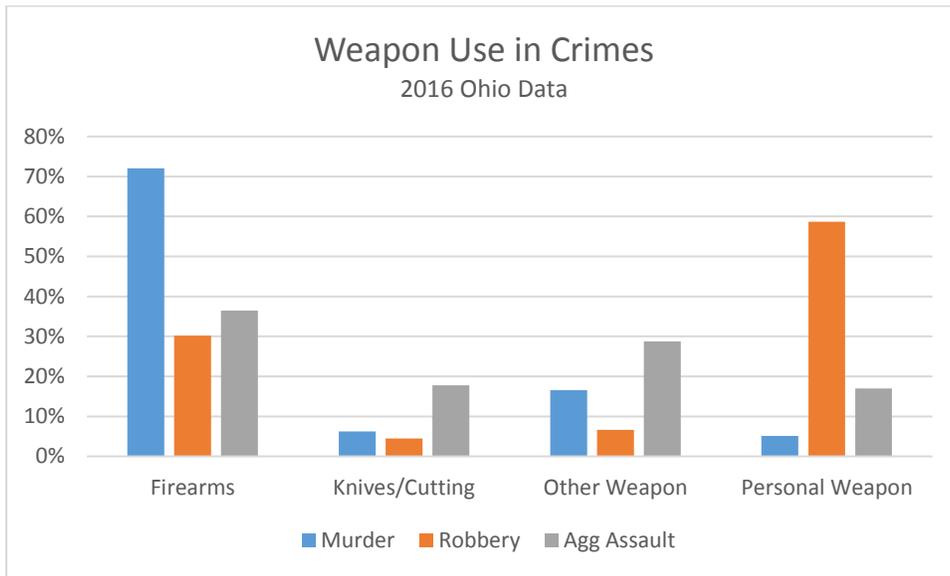
⁵ BJS: *Criminal Victimization, 2016*

Just over 60 percent of all serious violent crimes that involved a firearm were reported to police.

- NCVS estimates that, nationwide, 416,350 firearm incidents occurred, resulting in 480,940 victimizations. This includes violent incidents and victimizations in which the offender had, showed, or used a firearm.
- The rate of firearm violence was 1.8 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

WEAPON USE IN VIOLENT CRIME⁶

Weapon use for murder, robbery, and aggravated assault patterns similarly in Ohio and the U.S. as shown in the following two charts. In Ohio, 72 percent of murders, 30 percent of robberies, and 36 percent of aggravated assaults were committed with a firearm.



FBI: *Crime in the United States, 2016*

⁶ FBI: *Crime in the United States, 2016*

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES⁷

The FBI defines justifiable homicide as:

- The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, OR
- The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen

In the U.S., 99% of justifiable homicides by a law enforcement officer and 83 percent of justifiable homicides committed by a private citizen were committed with a firearm.

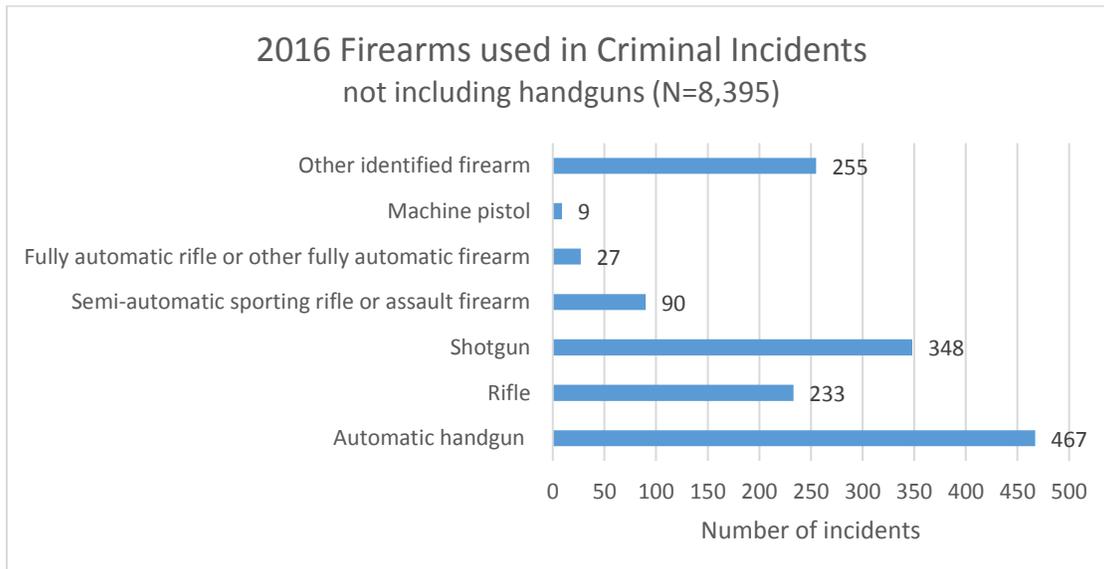
2016 Justifiable Homicides					
	Total	Firearm	Knives/Cutting	Other	Personal
U.S.					
By LE	435	429	0	5	1
By Citizen	331	276	34	7	14
Ohio					
By LE	18	18	0	0	0
By Citizen	0	0	0	0	0

FBI: *Crime in the United States, 2016 (U.S. data)*

OCJS: Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System database (Ohio data)

TYPES OF FIREARMS USED IN CRIMES⁸

For those incidents in which a firearm was identified in Ohio crimes, 85 percent (N=8,395) involved a handgun. The remaining 15 percent of firearms are identified in the following table.

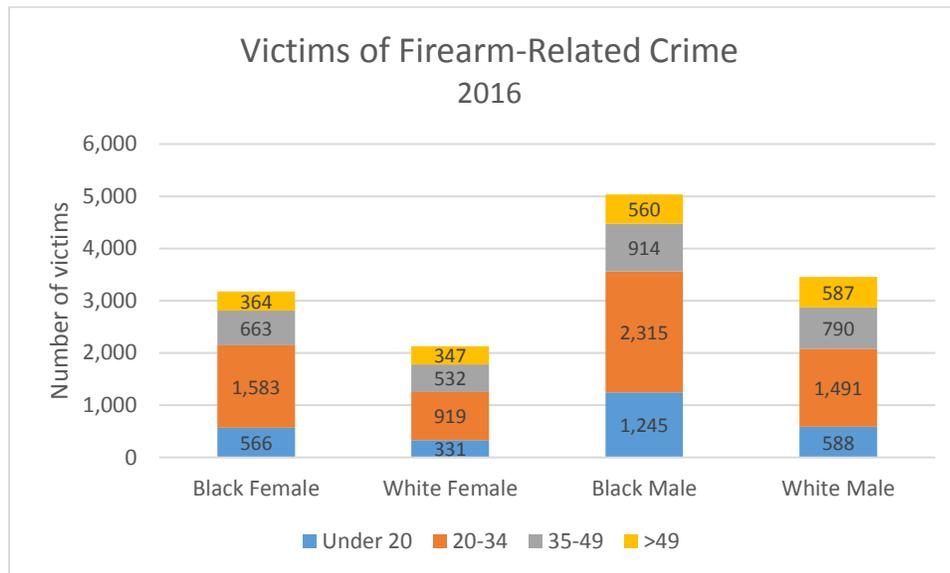


OCJS: Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System database

⁷ FBI: *Crime in the United States, 2016*

⁸ Office of Criminal Justice Services: Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) database

There were 14,452 victims of firearm-related crime in Ohio in 2016. The most vulnerable age group across both sex and race is ages 20-34.



OCS: Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System database

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE DATA⁹

The Ohio Department of Education collects data on discipline occurrences and reasons for the discipline. 'Use/possession of a gun' is one such reason for discipline, and the most frequently used discipline type for gun use/possession is out of school suspension.

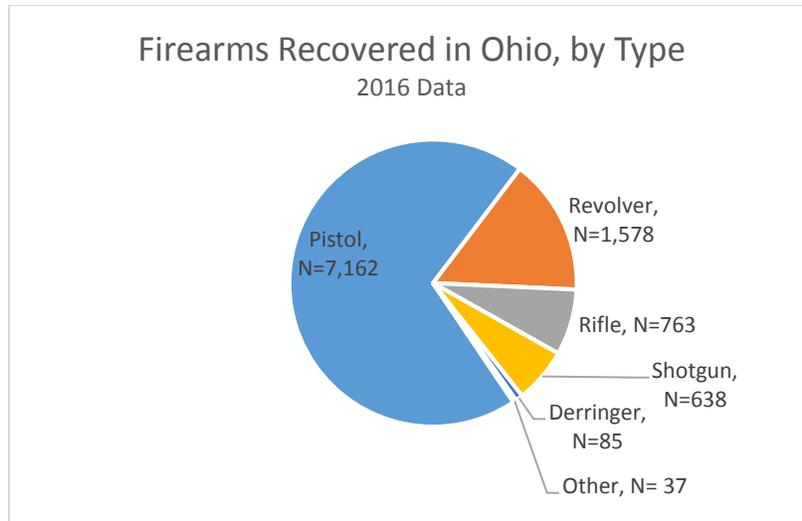
School Year	Discipline Occurrences				
	Expulsion	Out of School Suspension	In-School Suspension	In School Alternative Discipline	Emergency Removal by District Personnel
2016-2017	53	357	78	17	13
2015-2016	54	239		13	16
2014-2015	54	192	11	12	16
2013-2014	68	153		15	
2012-2013	58	191			
2011-2012	41	191			
2010-2011	34	153	12		
2009-2010	63	145			
2008-2009	63	149			
2007-2008	172	302	26	75	
2006-2007	132	264	17	38	
2005-2006	107	246	42	64	

ODE: Ohio School Report Cards, Discipline Occurrences (State)

⁹ Ohio Department of Education: Ohio School Report Cards

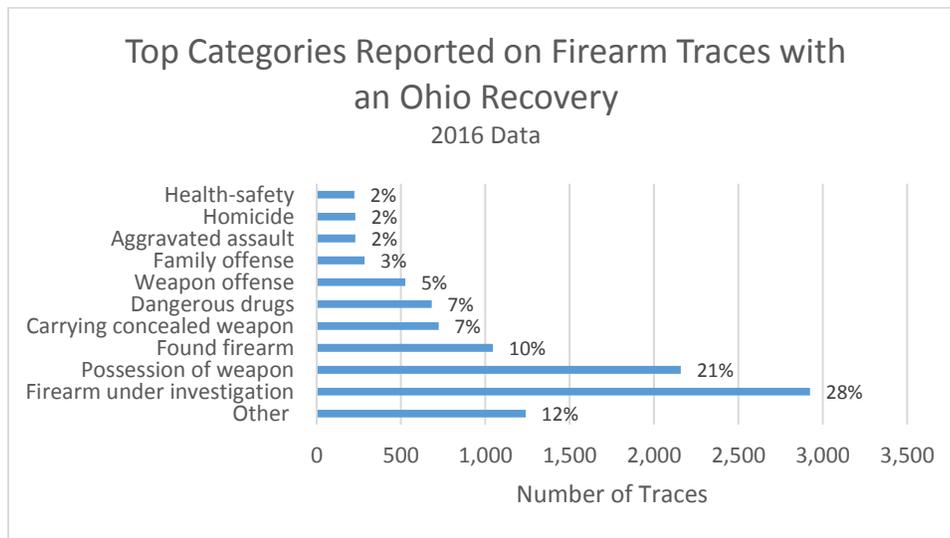
FIREARM RECOVERIES¹⁰

There were 10,263 firearms recovered and traced in Ohio. These are traces with a recovery state of Ohio. Duplicate traces, firearms not recovered, gun buyback and firearms turned in are not included.



ATF: Firearms Tracing System

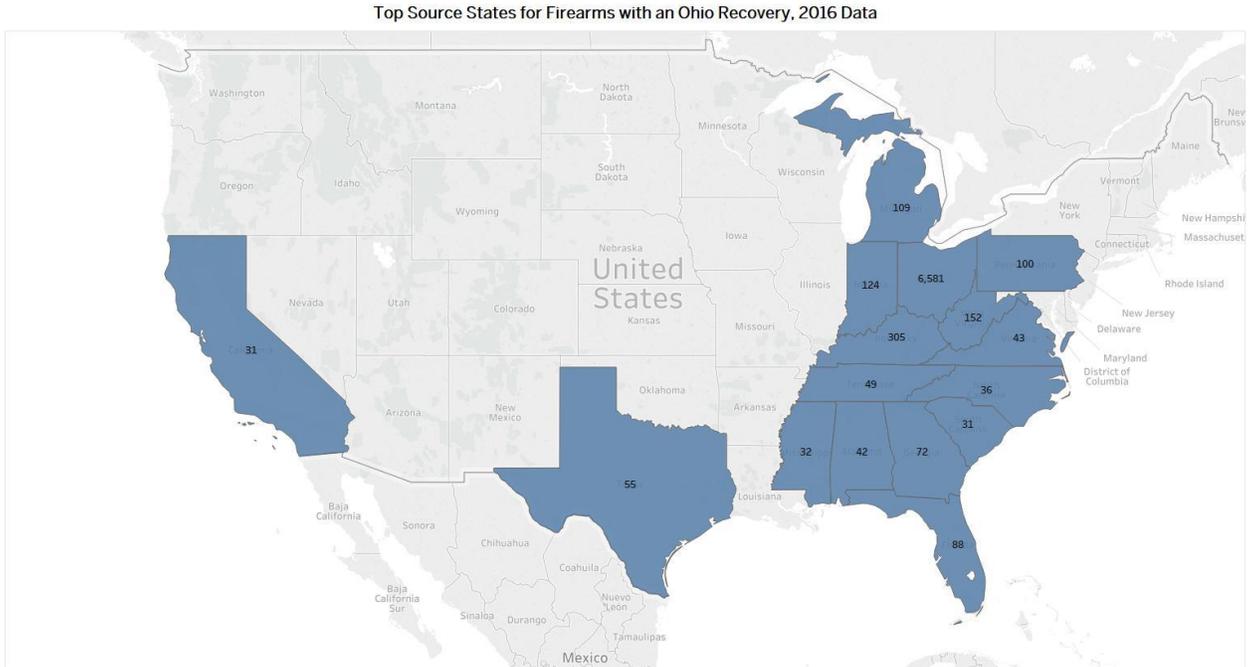
The following were the top categories reported on firearm traces with an Ohio recovery:



ATF: Firearms Tracing System

¹⁰ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information: Firearms Tracing System

Outside of Ohio, Kentucky is the top source state for firearms with an Ohio recovery, followed by the remaining adjacent states of West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

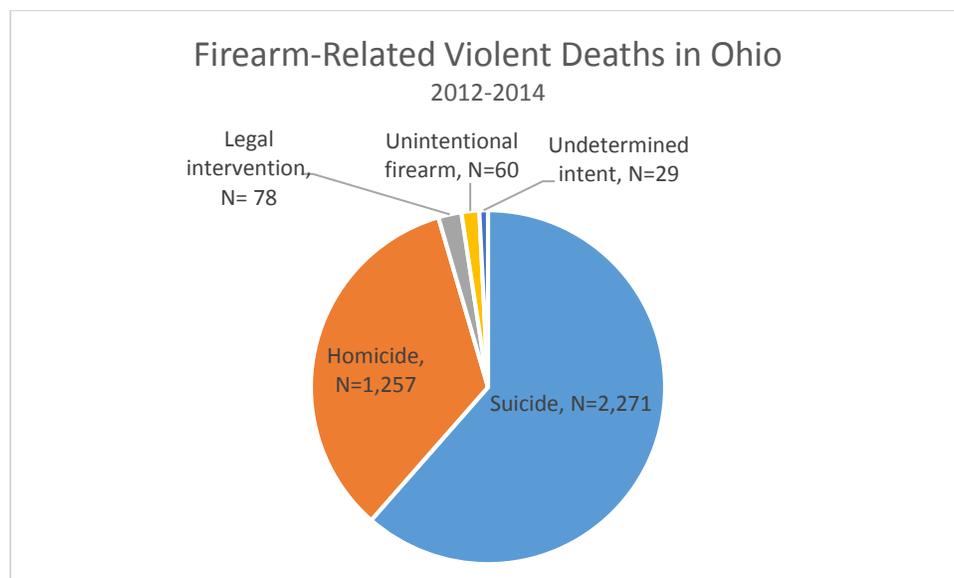


ATF: Firearms Tracing System

FIREARM INJURY DATA

Funded through a cooperative agreement between the Ohio Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OVDRS) collects data on all violent deaths, including homicides, suicides, and unintentional violent deaths. Data on firearm usage is included.¹¹

Firearms accounted for the majority of violent deaths in Ohio. Combining data from 2012, 2013, and 2014, there were a total of 6,901 violent deaths. Of these, 3,695 involved firearms. The following chart shows the breakdown of firearm-related violent deaths.



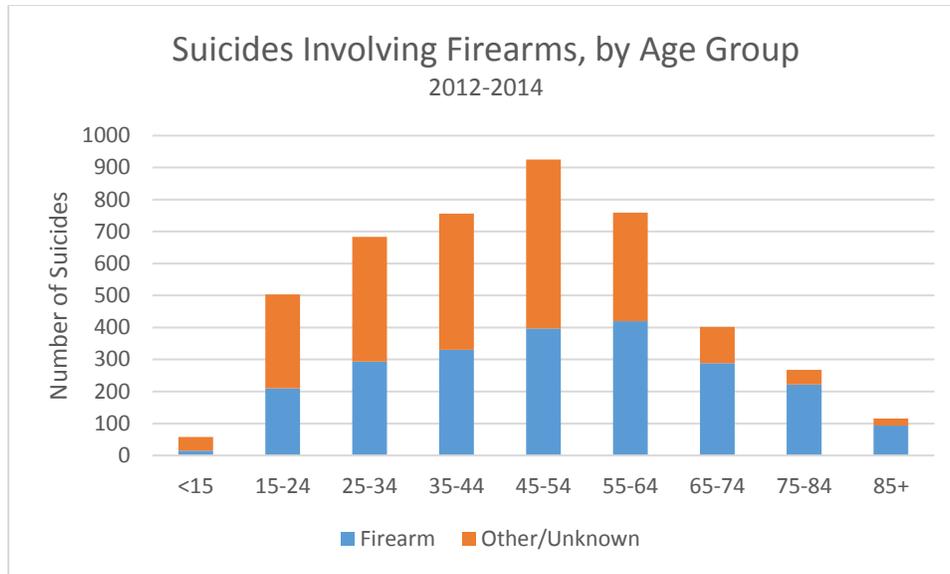
ODH: *Ohio Violent Death Reporting System: 2014 Annual Report*

SUICIDES

There were a total of 4,469 suicides in Ohio between 2012-2014. Of these, 51% were firearm-related.

- Males more often used firearms to commit suicide than females (56% vs 31%)
- White victims used firearms slightly more often than other means to commit suicide (52% vs 48%), whereas black victims used other means slightly more often to commit suicide (47% vs 53%). Hispanic victims more often used other means (66% vs 34%) to commit suicide.
- There was some variation across age groups regarding the suicide method used. For younger and middle-aged individuals, other methods were used more often than firearms. Starting with the age group 55-64, there were more suicides using firearms than other/unknown methods.

¹¹ Ohio Department of Health: *Ohio Violent Death Reporting System 2014 Annual Report*



ODH: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System: 2014 Annual Report

The rate per 100,000 of suicides using firearms was higher in rural Appalachian counties than in metropolitan, suburban, or rural non-Appalachian counties. The rate per 100,000 of suicides using other/unknown methods was similar across county types.

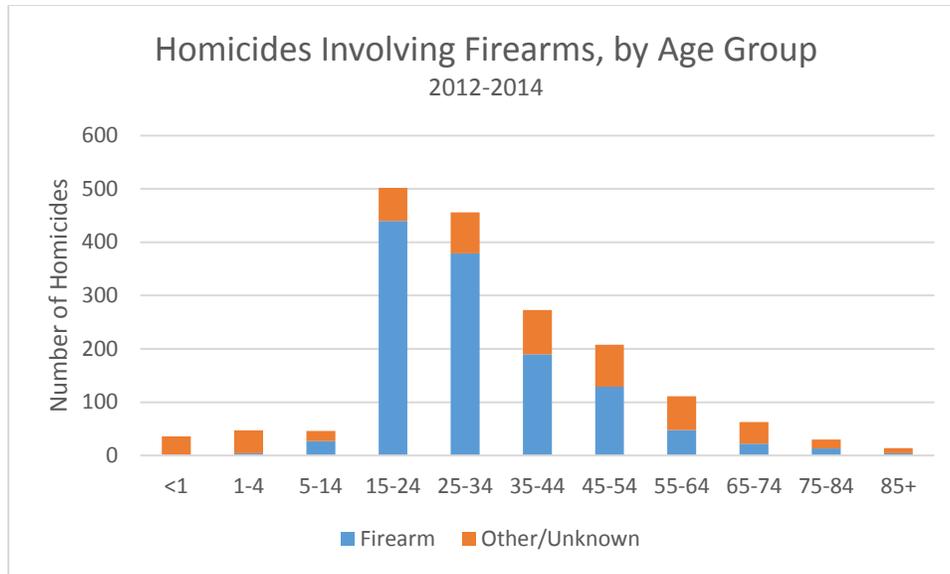
Firearm and Non-Firearm Suicides by County Type, 2012-2014						
County Type	Firearm			Other/Unknown Method		
	Count	Percent	Age-Adjusted Rate	Count	Percent	Age-Adjusted Rate
Metropolitan	1,101	48.5%	5.5	1,277	58.1%	6.7
Suburban	376	16.6%	6.2	341	15.5%	5.9
Rural Appalachian	514	22.6%	9.0	315	14.3%	6.0
Rural non-Appalachian	280	12.3%	5.6	265	12.1%	6.0
Total	2,271	100%	6.2	2,198	100%	6.4

Ohio Department of Health: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System: 2014 Annual Report

HOMICIDES

There were a total of 1,787 homicides in Ohio between 2012-2014. Of these, 70% were firearm-related.

- 76% of male homicides involved a firearm, compared to 51% of female homicides
- 83% of black homicides involved a firearm, compared to 49% of white homicides and 65% of Hispanic homicides
- Firearm-related homicides occurred more frequently than other/unknown homicides starting with the 5-14 age group. Older adult victims (55+) were more often killed by other/unknown means.



ODH: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System: 2014 Annual Report

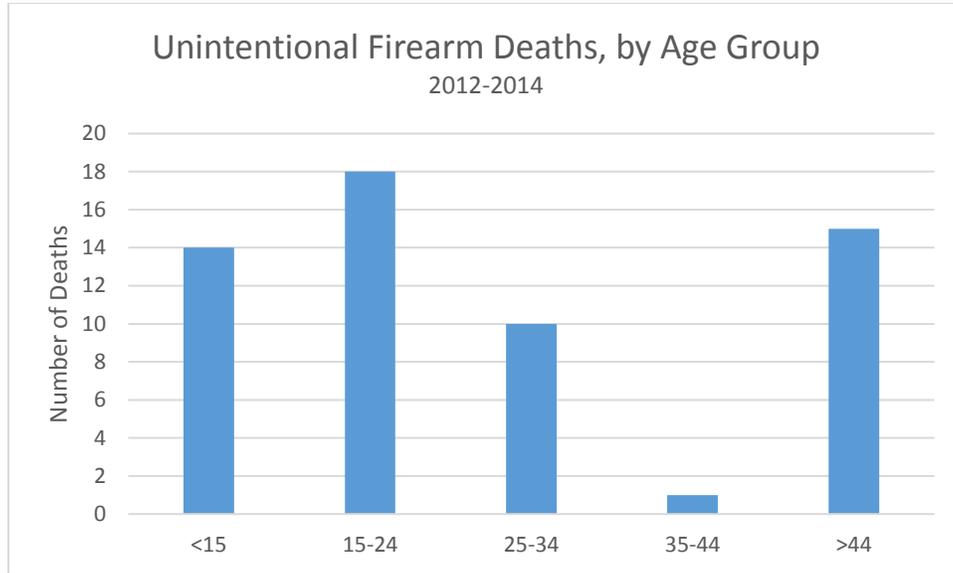
The rate per 100,000 of homicides involving firearms was higher in metropolitan counties than in suburban, rural Appalachian, and rural non-Appalachian counties. The rate per 100,000 of homicides using other/unknown means was similar across counties.

Firearm and Non-Firearm Homicides by County Type, 2012-2014						
County Type	Firearm			Other/Unknown Method		
	Count	Percent	Age-Adjusted Rate	Count	Percent	Age-Adjusted Rate
Metropolitan	1,052	83.7%	5.8	349	66.0%	1.9
Suburban	61	4.9%	1.1	52	9.8%	0.9
Rural Appalachian	116	9.2%	2.3	76	14.4%	1.5
Rural non Appalachian	28	2.2%	0.7	52	9.8%	1.2
Total	1,257	100%	3.8	529	100%	1.6

ODH: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System: 2014 Annual Report

UNINTENTIONAL FIREARM DEATHS

There were a total of 60 fatal unintentional firearm injuries—either self-inflicted or other-inflicted—between 2012-2014. 88% of these deaths were of males. Deaths due to unintentional firearm injury most often occurred among 15-24 year olds.



ODH: *Ohio Violent Death Reporting System: 2014 Annual Report*