

**PROFILE OF GUN VIOLENCE IN COLORADO**

**Colorado Faith Communities United to End Gun Violence**

**November 2024**



CFCU is a Project of the Colorado Nonprofit Development Center

## **SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS**

### **Trends in Colorado's Firearm Deaths and Nonfatal Injuries**

- A total of 1,030 firearm deaths occurred in Colorado in 2023, an average of nearly three deaths a day. That number decreased from the peak year of 2021 (1,076 firearm deaths) but remained higher than numbers before 2020, prior to the COVID pandemic.
- In 2023, 1,461 nonfatal firearm injuries in Colorado were treated in a hospital setting, 940 emergency department (ED) visits and 521 hospital admissions. Combined with 1,030 firearm deaths, there were a total of 2,491 deaths and nonfatal injuries from firearms in Colorado, an average of nearly seven people a day.
- Colorado's firearm death rates remained higher than the U.S. rates every year between 2014 and 2023. Although both the state and U.S. rates declined since the 2021 peak, neither returned to pre-pandemic levels.
- After more than doubling between 2016 and 2022, both the number and rate of nonfatal firearm injuries decreased between 2022 and 2023, the first decrease in the 2016-2023 period. However, the 2023 number and rate remained well above pre-pandemic levels.

### **Firearm Deaths in Colorado by Intent**

- By far the largest number of firearm deaths in Colorado were suicides, 725 in 2023, accounting for 70% of all firearm deaths. Firearms were used in 56% of all completed suicides in the state.
- Colorado, like all Rocky Mountain states, had among the highest suicide rates in the U.S., 8th highest overall and 13<sup>th</sup> highest for firearm suicides in 2023.
- 2023 saw 268 homicides by firearms in Colorado, accounting for 26% of all firearm deaths. Colorado's firearm homicide rate decreased between 2022 and 2023, the first year-over-year decrease since 2019, although it remained well above pre-pandemic rates. The use of firearms in homicides increased dramatically, from 59% of all homicides in 2014 to 71% in 2023.

### **The Demographics of Colorado's Firearm Deaths and Nonfatal Injuries**

- In both 2022 and 2023, firearms were the most common cause of death among Colorado's children aged 5-14 and older teens/young adults aged 15-24.
- Firearm homicide deaths were dramatically overrepresented among Black and Hispanic males aged 15-24. The firearm homicide rate among Black non-Hispanic males in that age group was 22 times that of White non-Hispanic males in the same age group. Among Hispanic males aged 15-24, the firearm homicide rate was more than eight times that of White non-Hispanic males.
- Males aged 15-24 had nearly five times the rate of nonfatal firearm injuries as the total population. (Breakouts for race and Hispanic ethnicity were not available.)
- Firearm suicide was overrepresented among White non-Hispanic males aged 75 and over and was almost four times higher than the firearm suicide rate in the total population.
- In 2023, firearms were used in more than three-quarters of suicide deaths among Colorado's veterans, compared to just over half among Colorado's non-veterans.

### **Firearms and Domestic Violence in Colorado**

- After increasing between 2018 and 2022, the number of domestic violence (DV) incidents resulting in death decreased from 62 to 47 between 2022 and 2023, and the number of deaths occurring in DV incidents decreased from 94 to 58.
- Firearms were by far the most common cause of DV deaths between 2018 and 2023, accounting for 76% of those deaths in 2023.

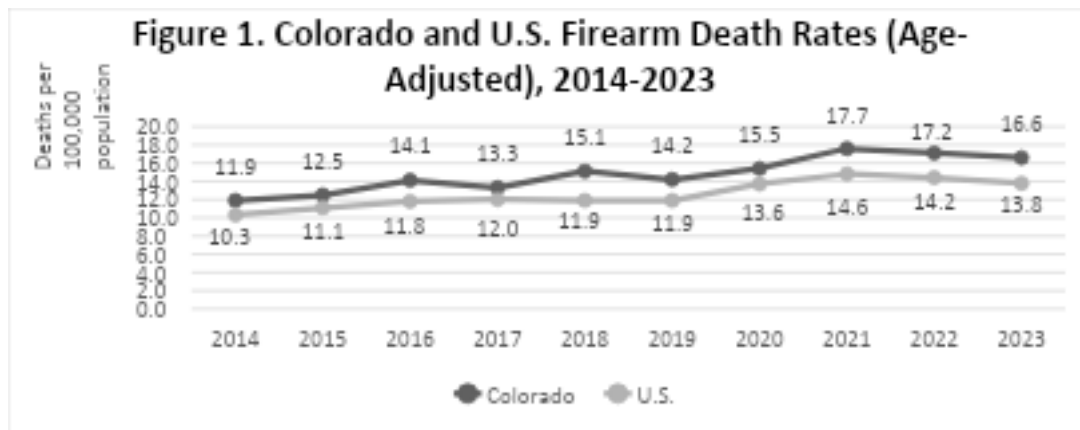
### **Mass Shootings in Colorado**

- Between 2018 and 2023, there were 66 mass shootings, defined as four or more deaths or injuries excluding the shooter, 257 injuries (3.4% of all nonfatal firearm injuries), and 89 deaths (1.5% of all firearm deaths).
- Mass shooting incidents, injuries, and deaths all increased between 2019 and 2023.

# 2024 PROFILE OF GUN VIOLENCE IN COLORADO

In June 2024, the Surgeon General of the United States published an advisory that declared gun violence a public health crisis. As with any public health crisis, developing effective prevention and intervention strategies for gun violence starts with valid and reliable data on prevalence, trends, and population characteristics. The Profile of Gun Violence in Colorado report series was initiated and continues with that purpose at the forefront.

## Trends in Firearm Deaths: Colorado and U.S.



Sources:

Colorado: Colorado Health Information Dataset (COHID) from the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Based on death certificates alone. Deaths were among Colorado residents whether the event occurred inside or outside Colorado.

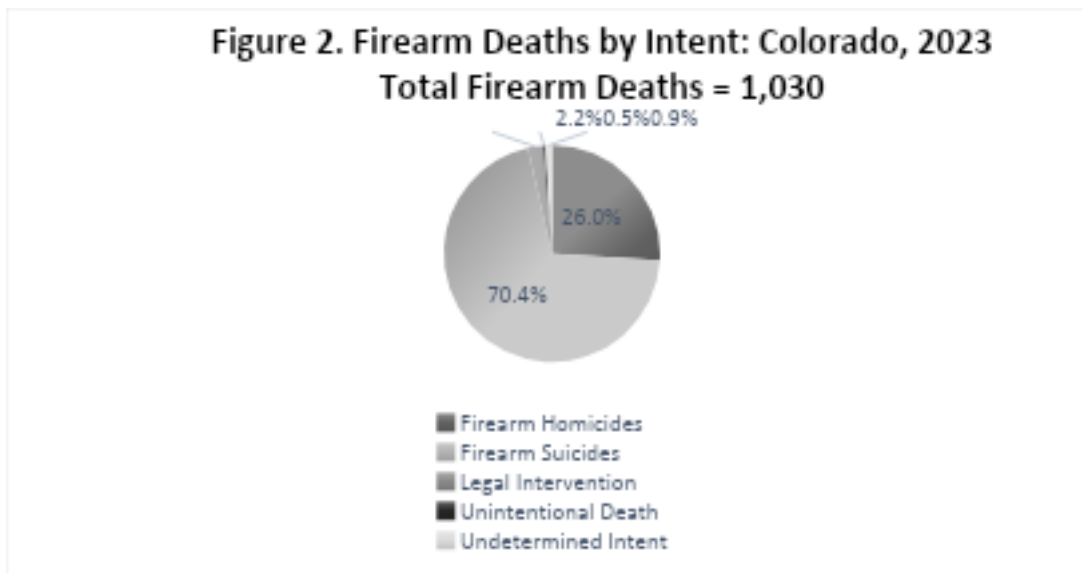
<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/colorado-death-statistics>

U.S.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Provisional Mortality on CDC WONDER Online Database. Accessed in August-September 2024 at: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html>

A total of 1,030 firearm deaths occurred in Colorado in 2023 (989 Colorado residents and 41 non-residents), an average of nearly three deaths a day.<sup>1</sup> That number has decreased since the peak year of 2021 but remains higher than numbers before 2020, prior to the COVID pandemic (Table A-1, p. 22).

Colorado's firearm death rates have been consistently higher than U.S. rates. The 2023 firearm death rate was 16.6 per 100,000 Colorado residents, 20% higher than the U.S. rate of 13.8 per 100,000 in 2023 (Figure 1). As in the U.S., Colorado's firearm death rates have not returned to those seen in the pre-pandemic period.

## Firearm Deaths in Colorado by Intent



Source: Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). From Colorado Violent Death Reporting System, which is based on death certificates, law-enforcement reports, and coroner/medical examiner reports. Deaths occurred in Colorado among both Colorado residents and non-residents.

### Firearm Suicides

By far the largest number of firearm deaths in Colorado were suicides, 725 in 2023, accounting for 70% of all firearm deaths (Figure 2 and Table A-1).

Firearms were used in more than half of all suicide deaths: 56% in Colorado and 55% in the nation.

Colorado, like all Rocky Mountain states, had among the highest suicide rates in the U.S., 8th highest overall and 13<sup>th</sup> highest for firearm suicides in 2023.

### Firearm Homicides

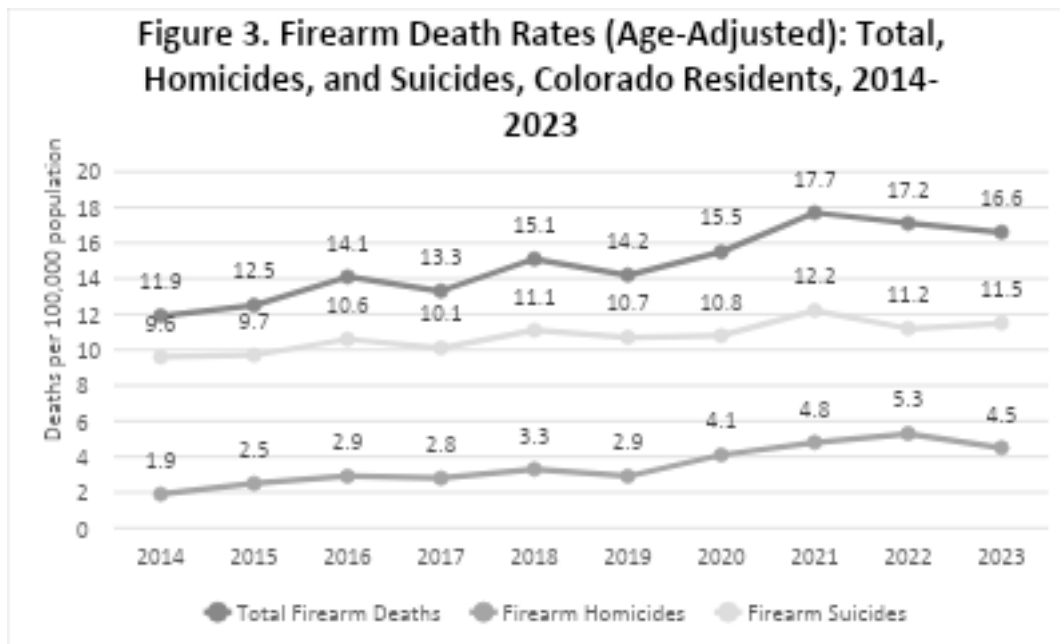
2023 also saw 268 homicides by firearms in Colorado, accounting for 26% of all firearm deaths (Figure 2 and Table A-1). This percentage has increased since 2014, when homicides comprised 16% of all firearm deaths.

Consistent with that trend, the use of firearms in homicides increased substantially between 2014 and 2023, from 59% of all homicides to 71%.

### Other Intentions with Firearms

A total of 3.6% of all firearm deaths were comprised of legal intervention (2.2%), undetermined intent (0.9%), and unintentional deaths (0.5%) (Figure 2 and Table A-1).

## Trends in Colorado's Firearm Death Rates, 2014-2023



Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

### Firearm Suicides

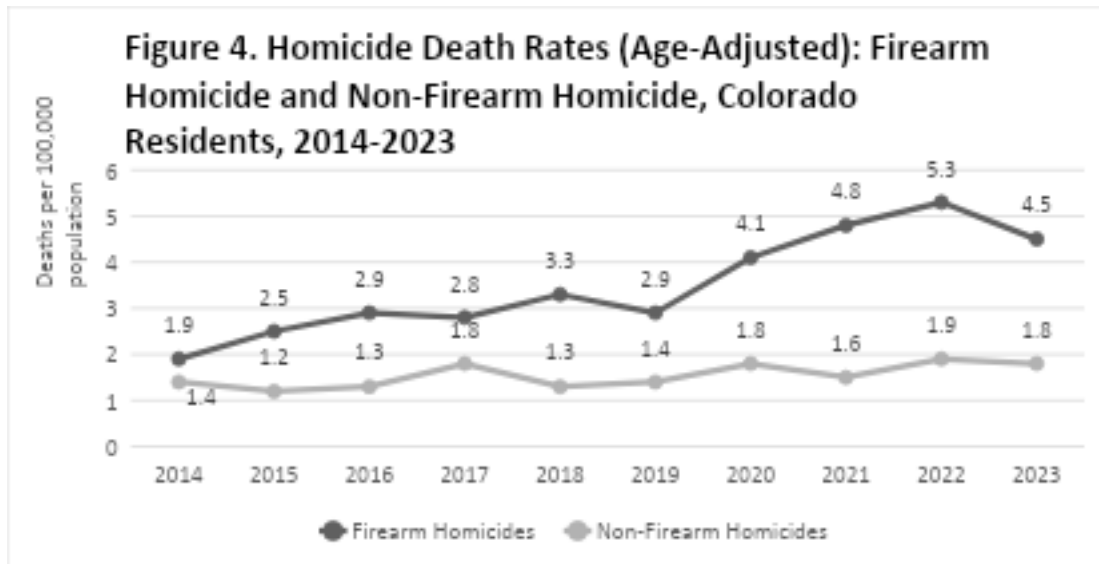
Colorado's firearm suicide rates increased more unevenly and more slowly than homicide rates, by 20% between 2014 and 2023 (Figure 3), about the same increase as in the U.S. in that period (6.4 firearm suicides per 100,000 in 2014 and 7.7 in 2023). The 2023 rate was the second highest since at least 2014, remained above pre-pandemic rates, and was 49% higher than the U.S. rate that year.

### Firearm Homicides

Colorado's firearm homicide rate decreased between 2022 and 2023, from 5.3 per 100,000 to 4.5, the first year-over-year decrease since 2019, although it remained well above pre-pandemic rates (Figure 4). It should be noted that a one-year decrease is not necessarily indicative of a longer-term trend.

Although Colorado's firearm homicide rate was 24% lower than the U.S. rate (5.6) in 2023, Colorado's increase in firearm homicide rates between 2014 and 2023 was far higher than in the U.S.-- 137% compared to 60%.

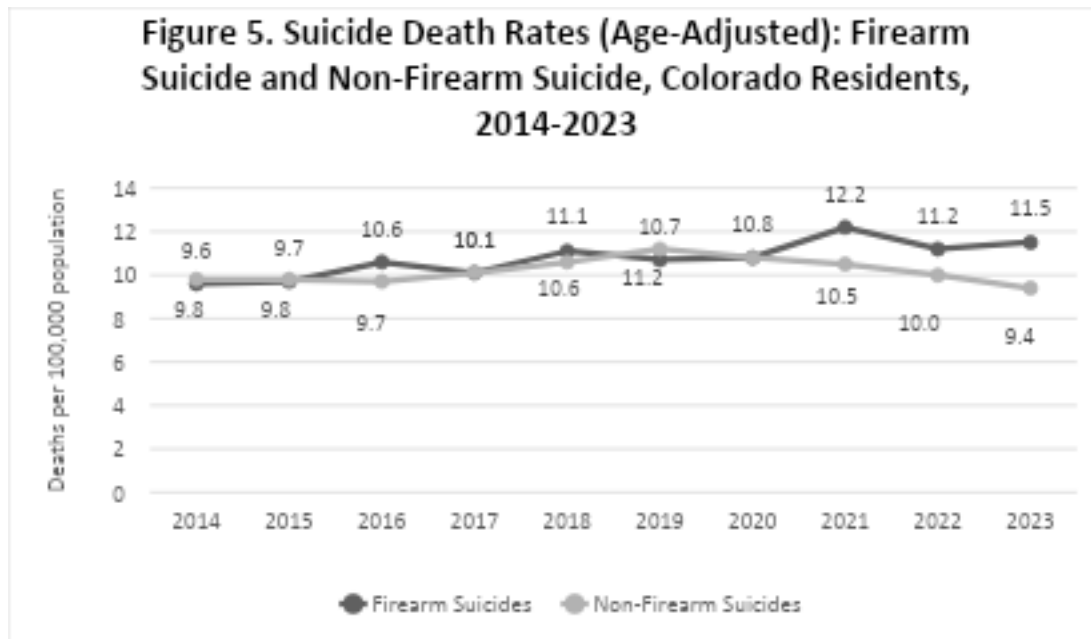
## Firearm and Non-Firearm Homicide Rates



Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

In 2023, the firearm homicide rate was more than twice as high as the non-firearm homicide rate (Figure 4). Moreover, the pattern of increase differed substantially between the two between 2014 and 2023. While the firearm homicide rate increased by 137%, the non-firearm homicide rate increased by 29% and did not show the dramatic increase between 2019 and 2022 seen in firearm homicide rates.

## Firearm and Non-Firearm Suicide Rates



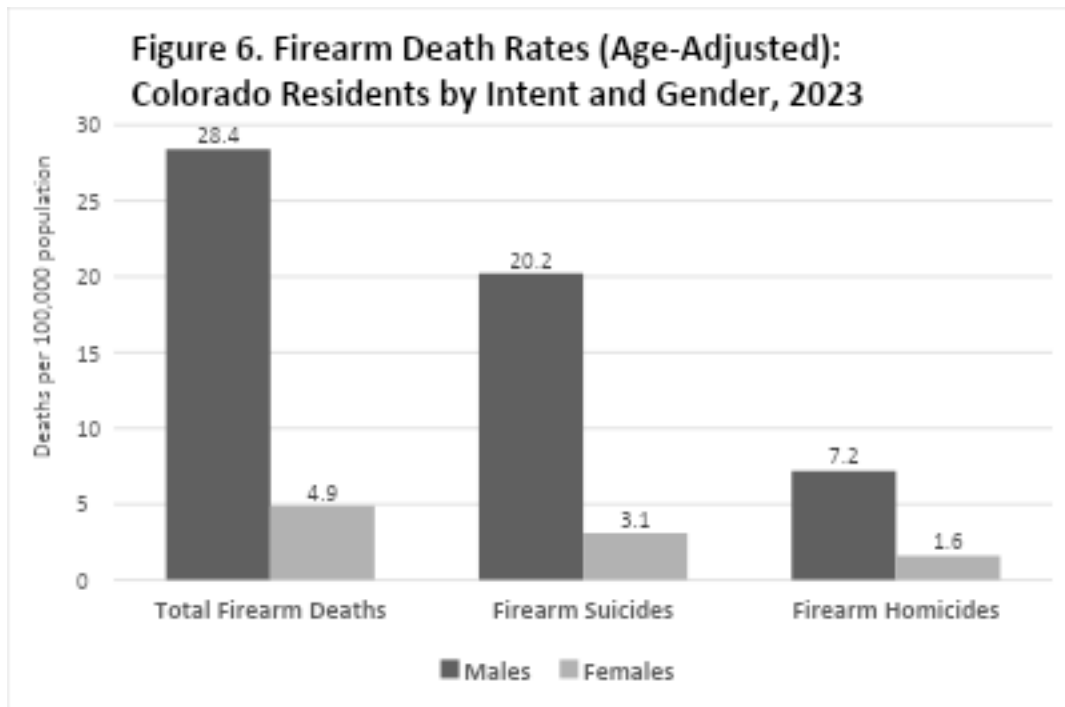
Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

Unlike homicide rates, Colorado firearm and non-firearm suicide rates were similar between 2014 and 2020 (Figure 5). Key trends between 2014 and 2023 include:

- Non-firearm suicide rates showed declines every year after 2019, from 11.2 per 100,000 in 2019 to 9.4 in 2023, a 19% decrease. The 2023 rate was the lowest since at least 2014.
- During the same period, firearm suicide rates increased, from 10.7 in 2019 to 11.5 in 2023, an increase of 7.5%.
- Between 2021 and 2023, firearm suicide rates were higher than non-firearm rates.

# The Demographics of Gun Deaths in Colorado

## Males and Females



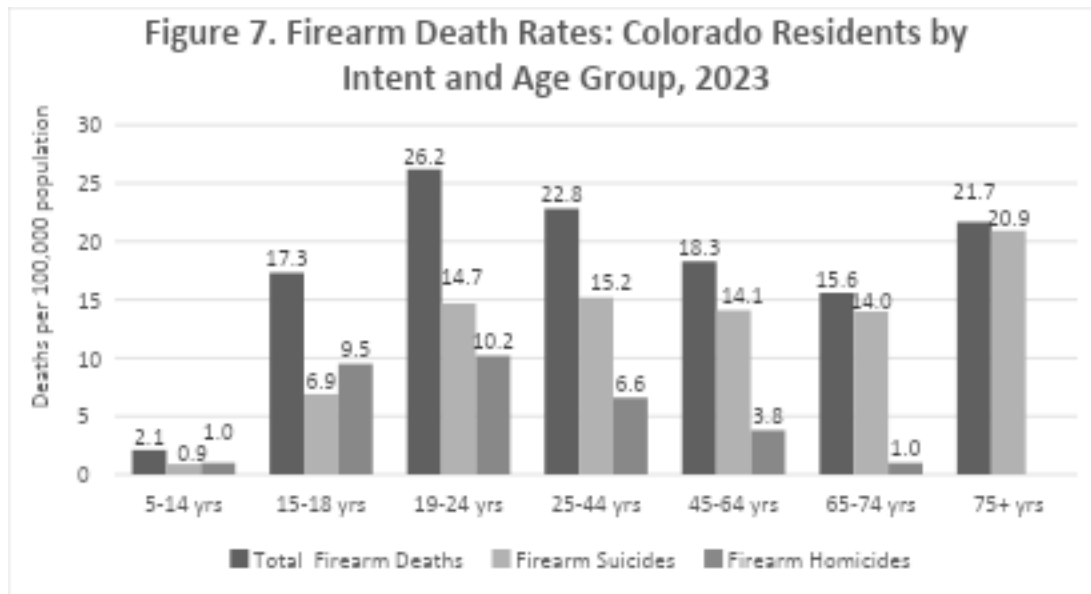
Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

Males were nearly six times more likely to die by firearms than were females, accounting for 86% of all firearm deaths (Figure 6).

- Males were six and a half times more likely to die from firearm suicides than were females.
- Males were four and a half times more likely to die from firearm homicides.



## Age Groups



0 = Fewer than 3 events in 75-84 and 85 and over age groups.

Sources: See Figure 1, Colorado data source and Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

The population aged 75 and over had by far the highest rate of firearm suicide, 20.9 per 100,000 (Figure 7). Firearm suicides accounted for nearly all firearm deaths in that age group.

The 19-24-year-old age group had the highest firearm homicide rate (10.2 per 100,000), followed closely by the 15-18 age group (9.5 per 100,000) (Figure 7). Every other age group had substantially lower rates.

**TABLE 1. COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH, AGES 5-14 AND 15-24 IN COLORADO, 2023**

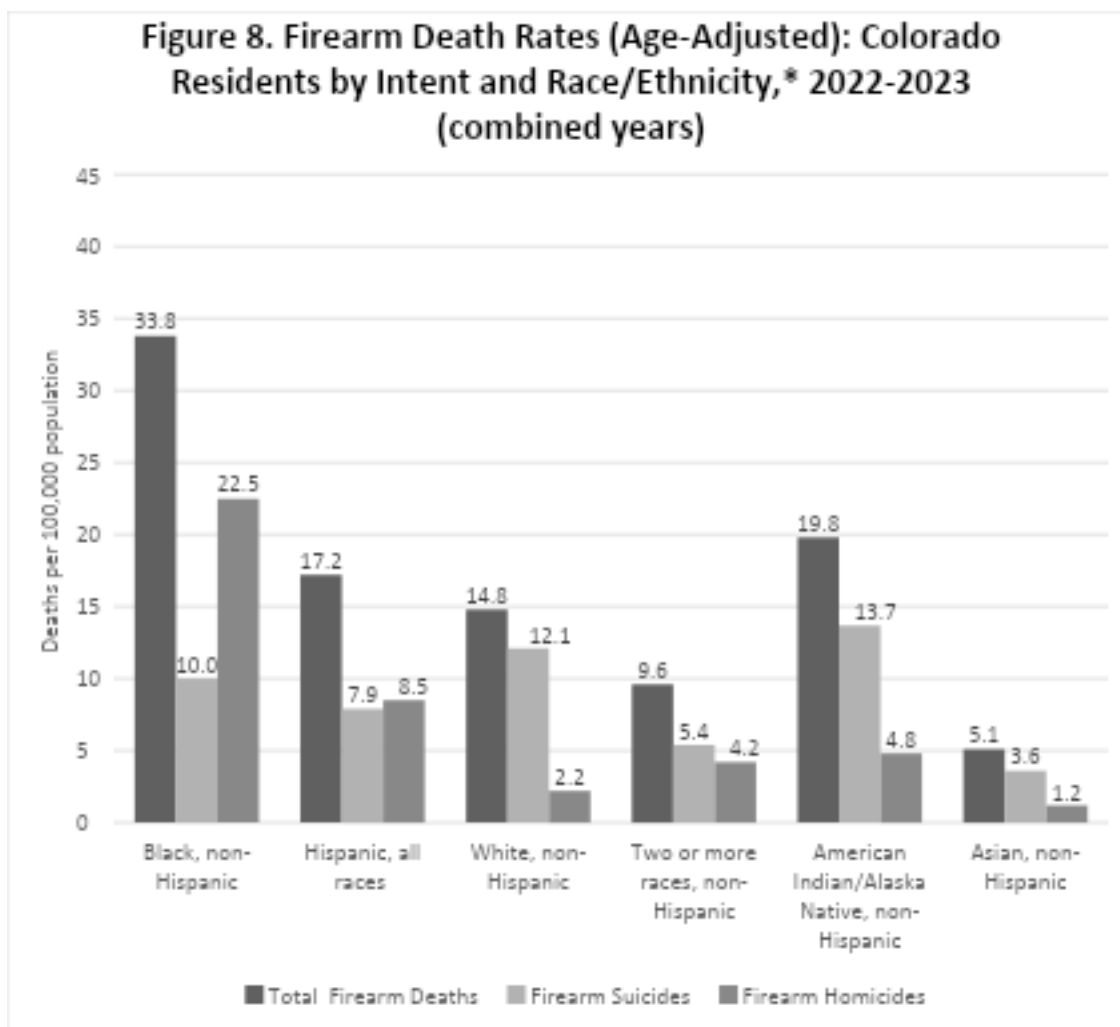
Cause of Death	5-14 years old	15-24 years old
Firearms	15 (6 suicides, 7 homicides, 2 other)	174 (89 suicides, 76 homicides, 9 other)
Drug overdose	*	134
Motor vehicle accidents	12	142
Accidental poisoning	*	116
Non-firearm suicide or homicide	12	70
All cancers	11	28

\* Fewer than 3 events.

Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

Firearms were the most common cause of death among Colorado's children, teens, and young adults in both 2022 and 2023, with 15 firearm deaths among 5–14-year-olds and 174 among 15–24-year-olds in 2023 (Table 1).

## Race/Ethnic Groups<sup>2</sup>



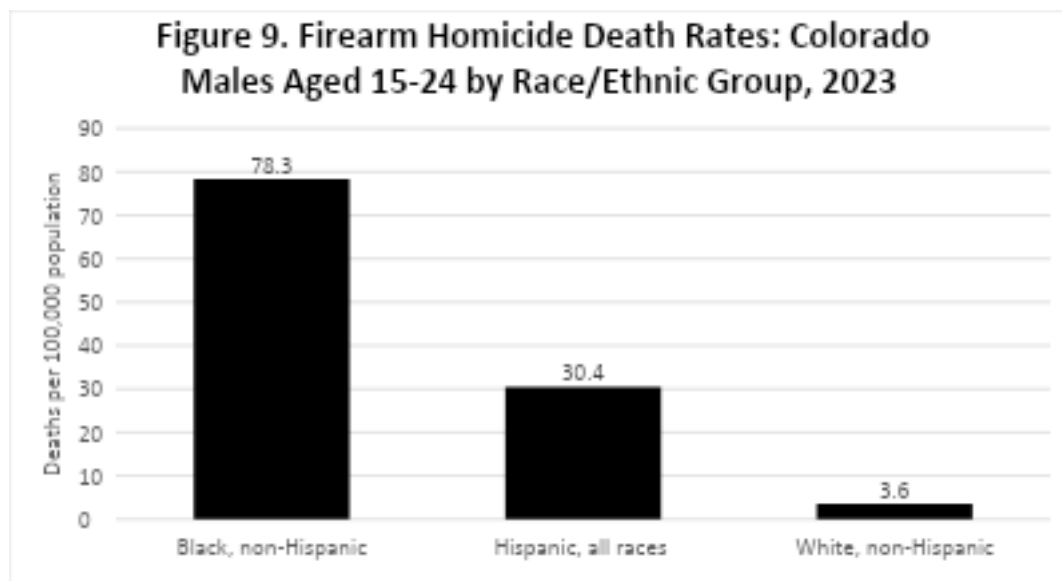
\* The years 2022 and 2023 were combined due to the small annual numbers for some races. The Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander non-Hispanic population was omitted because of the small number of firearm deaths (<3 firearm homicides, 4 firearm suicides) in 2022 and 2023 combined.

Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

The Black population had by far the highest firearm homicide rate in 2022-2023 (22.5 deaths per 100,000), accounting for two-thirds of all firearm deaths in that population (Figure 8). The Hispanic population had the second highest firearm homicide rate, 8.5 per 100,000, nearly one-half of all firearm deaths in that group.

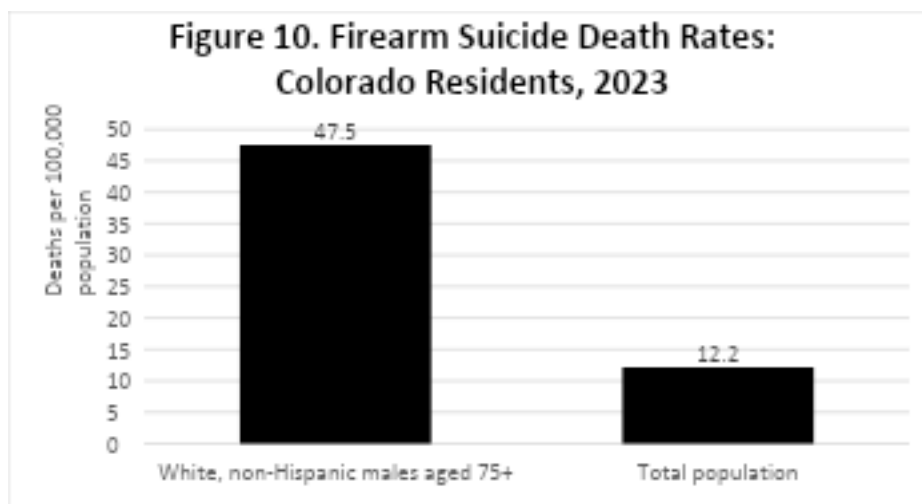
American Indian/Alaska Native non-Hispanics had the highest firearm suicide rate (13.7), although it was based on a small number (11) and therefore may be unstable. That rate was followed closely by White non-Hispanics (12.1), accounting for 82% of all firearm deaths in that group. The third highest rate was in the Black population (10.0), accounting for 30% of all firearm deaths in that group.

## Overrepresentation of Firearm Deaths in Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Groups



Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

Firearm homicide deaths were dramatically overrepresented among teen/young adult Black and Hispanic males (Figure 9). The firearm homicide rate among Black males aged 15-24 was 22 times that of White non-Hispanic males in the same age group. Among Hispanic males in that age group, the firearm homicide rate was over eight times that of White non-Hispanic males.



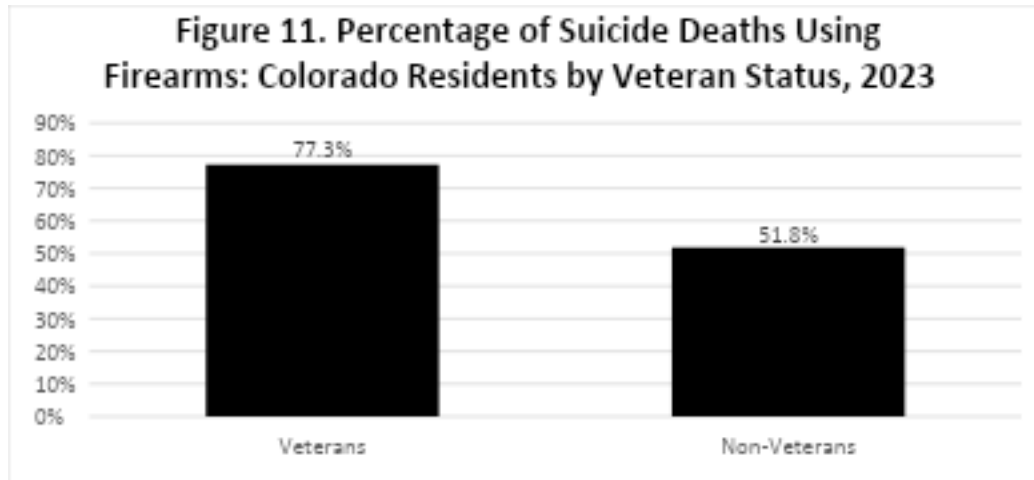
\*The firearm suicide death rate for the total population is the crude rate.  
Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

Firearm suicide was concentrated among White non-Hispanic males aged 75 and over and was almost four times higher than the firearm suicide rate in the total population (Figure 10).



## Veterans

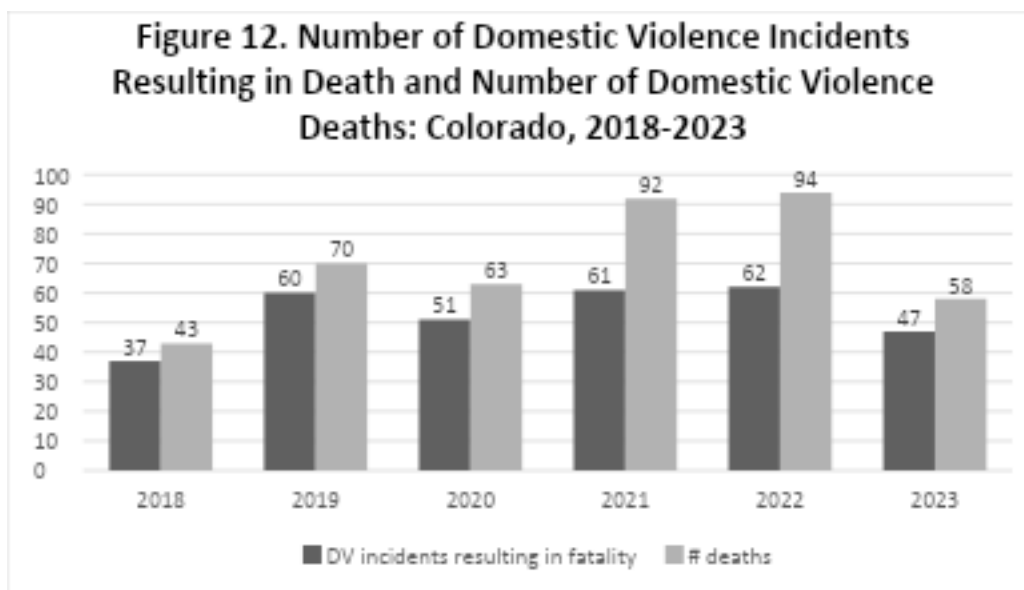
An analysis by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs found that the suicide rate for veterans in Colorado was higher than the veteran suicide rate nationwide in 2021 (56.1 per 100,000 compared to 33.9, unadjusted for age) and was higher than the suicide rate in Colorado's total population.<sup>3</sup>



Source: See Figure 1, Colorado data source.

In 2023, firearms were used in more than three-quarters of suicide deaths among Colorado's veterans (77.3%), compared to just over half among Colorado's non-veterans (51.8%) (Figure 11).

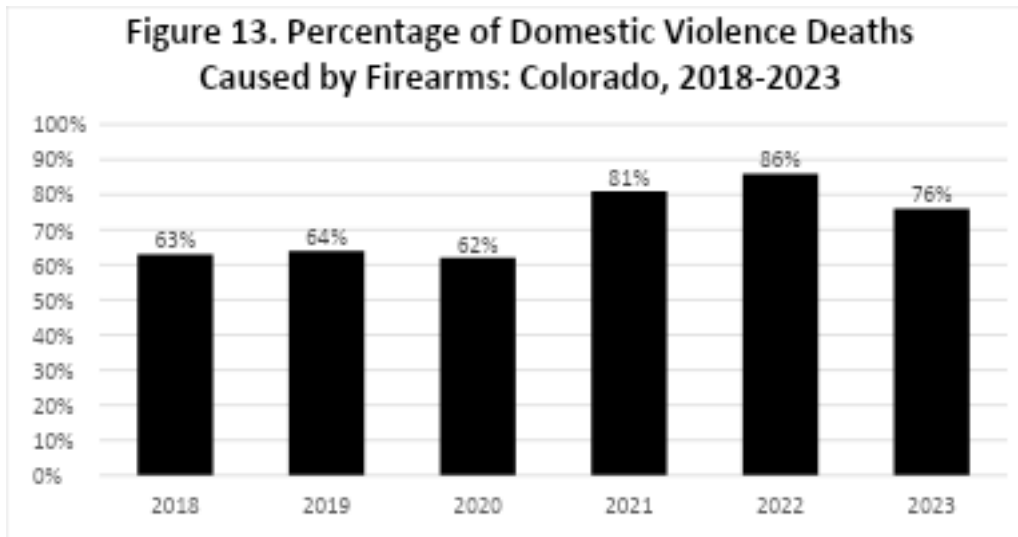
## Firearms and Domestic Violence Deaths in Colorado



Source: Colorado Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Annual Reports, 2019-2024.  
<https://spl.cde.state.co.us/artemis/lawserials/law1551internet/>

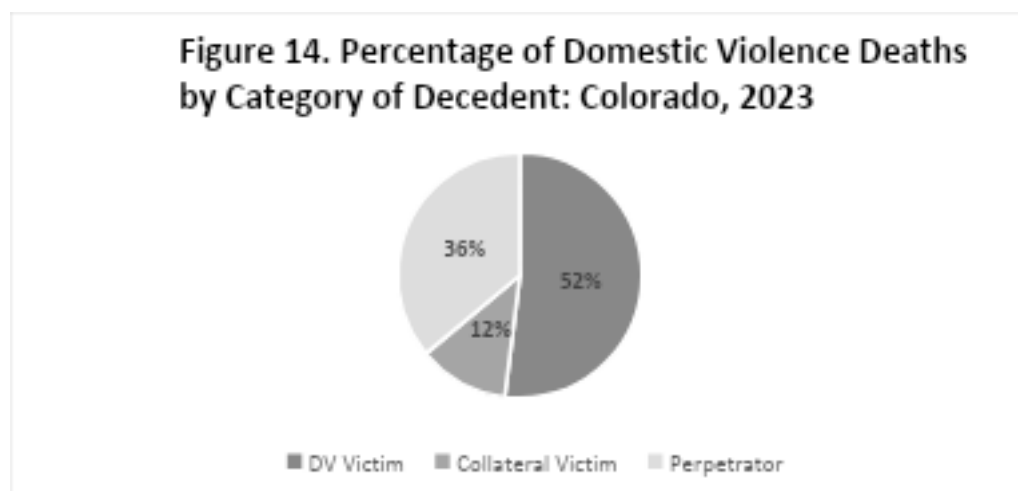
The number of domestic violence (DV) incidents resulting in death and the number of deaths occurring in DV incidents increased between 2018 and 2022 followed by a substantial decrease in incidents and deaths in 2023 (Figure 12).

The 2024 Colorado Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Annual Report suggested that a possible reason for the decline in DV deaths is that the factors during COVID that contributed to an increase in the number of DV incidents resulting in deaths and the number of deaths in those incidents may have diminished by 2023. However, a one-year decline isn't necessarily indicative of a trend.



Source: See Figure 12.

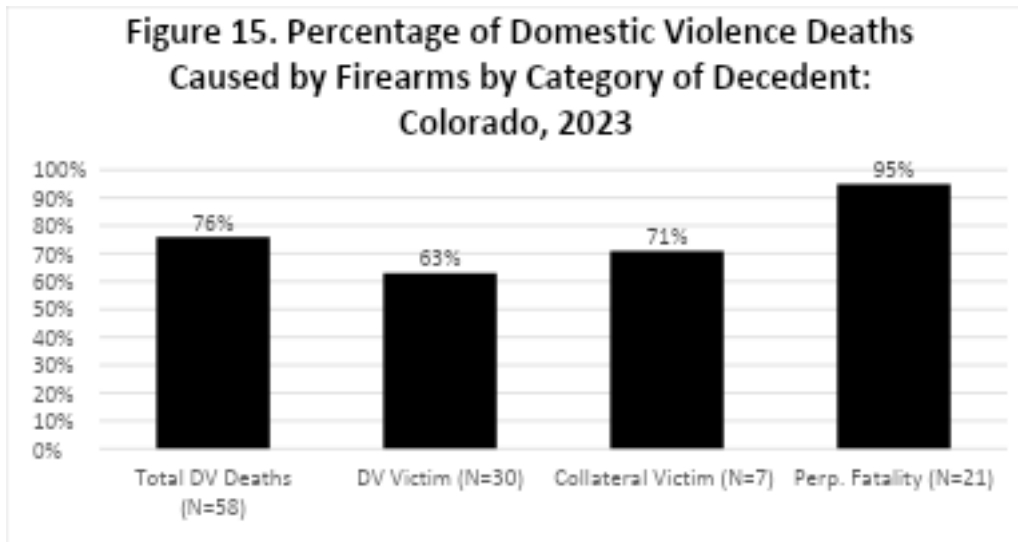
Firearms were by far the most common cause of DV deaths in Colorado between 2018 and 2023, accounting for 76% of those deaths in 2023 (Figure 13).



Source: Colorado Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Annual Report, 2024.

<https://spl.cde.state.co.us/artemis/lawseries/law1551internet/>

The intended victim was the most common decedent in DV incidents (52%), followed by the perpetrator (36%) (Figure 14). Twelve percent of deaths were collateral victims, those who were present during the incident but not the intended victim. Most often, they were members of the victim's family or the victim's and perpetrator's child(ren).

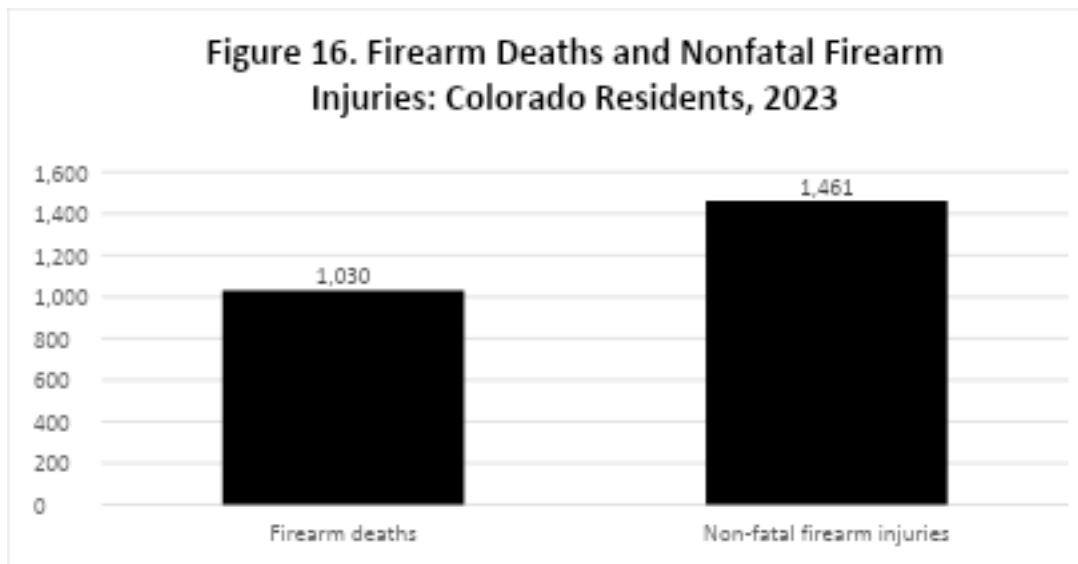


Source: Colorado Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Annual Report, 2024.  
<https://spl.cde.state.co.us/artemis/lawserials/law1551internet/>

Regardless of the decedent's category, the great majority of all deaths were caused by firearms (Figure 15).



## Nonfatal Firearm Injuries in Colorado

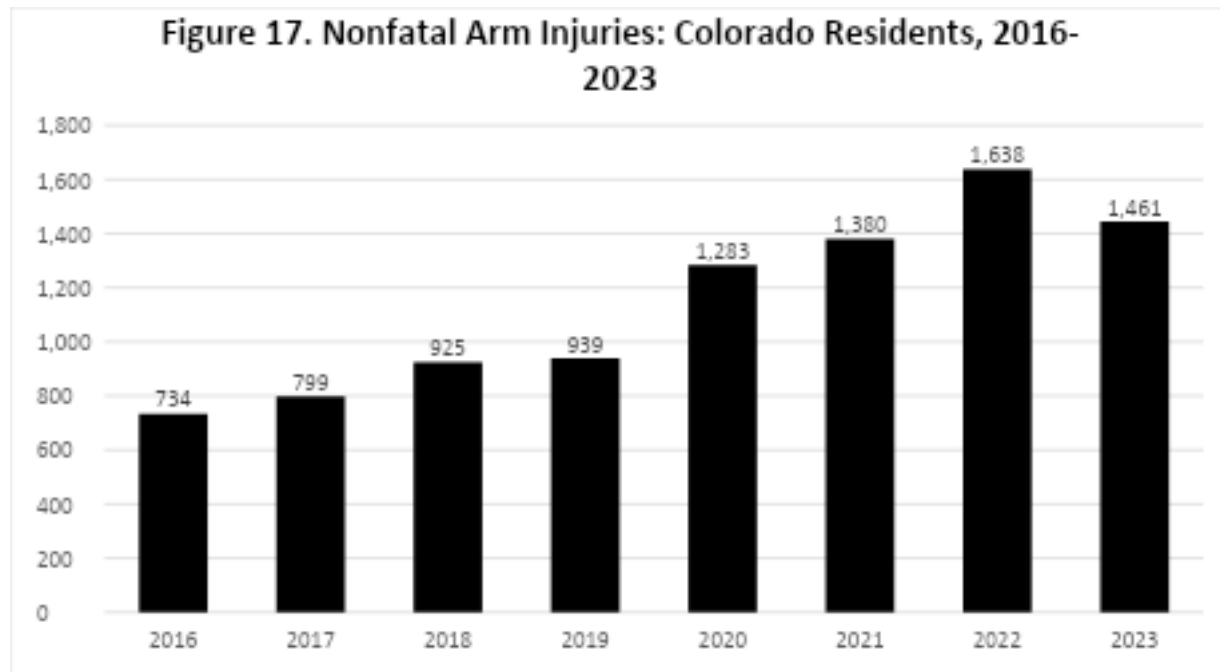


Sources: Firearm deaths – See Figure 1, Colorado data source. Nonfatal firearm injuries - Colorado Health Information Dataset (COHID) from the Injury Epidemiology Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). CDPHE analyzed billing data for emergency department (ED) visits and hospital admissions at Colorado acute care hospitals provided by the Colorado Hospital Association. The numbers represent ED visits in which the individuals were treated and released and hospital admissions. People initially seen in an ED and then admitted to the same hospital were counted only once, as hospitalizations. All data on nonfatal firearm injuries in this report can be found at:

[https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/PSDVIP-MHPPUBLIC/views/InjuryIndicatorsDashboard/LandingPage?%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay\\_count=n&%3AshowVizHome=n&%3Aorigin=viz\\_share\\_link&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aembed=y](https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/PSDVIP-MHPPUBLIC/views/InjuryIndicatorsDashboard/LandingPage?%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=n&%3AshowVizHome=n&%3Aorigin=viz_share_link&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aembed=y)

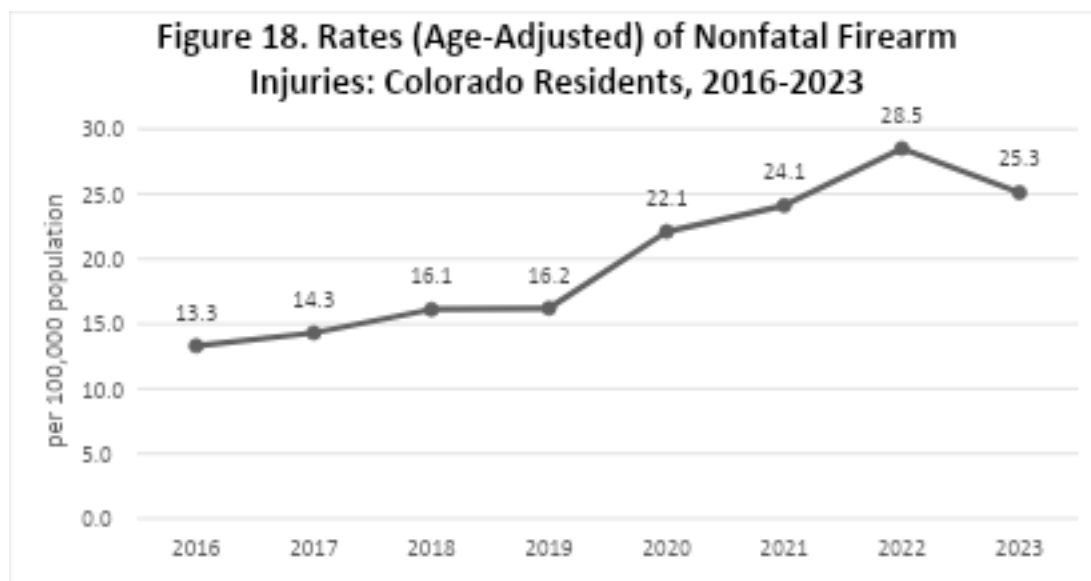
In 2023, there were a total of 1,461 nonfatal firearm injuries (Figure 16), 940 emergency department (ED) visits and 521 hospital admissions. Combined with 1,030 firearm deaths that year, there were 2,491 deaths and nonfatal injuries from firearms in Colorado, an average of nearly seven people a day.

## Trends, 2016-2023



\* Starting in 2016, billing data were coded using the new U.S. ICD-10-CM coding structure. Therefore, counts and rates are not comparable to those in previous years.

Source: See Figure 16, Nonfatal firearm injuries.



Source: See Figure 16, Nonfatal firearm injuries.

Both the number and rate of nonfatal firearm injuries increased steadily between 2016 and the peak year of 2022, and both more than doubled during that period (Figures 17 and 18). The period between 2022 and 2023 showed a decrease, the first in the 2016-2023 period, although the number and rate in 2023 remained well above pre-pandemic levels.

## Hospitalizations for Firearm Injuries and All Injuries

**TABLE 2: RATIOS OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS TO HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR NONFATAL INJURIES: COLORADO RESIDENTS, 2023**

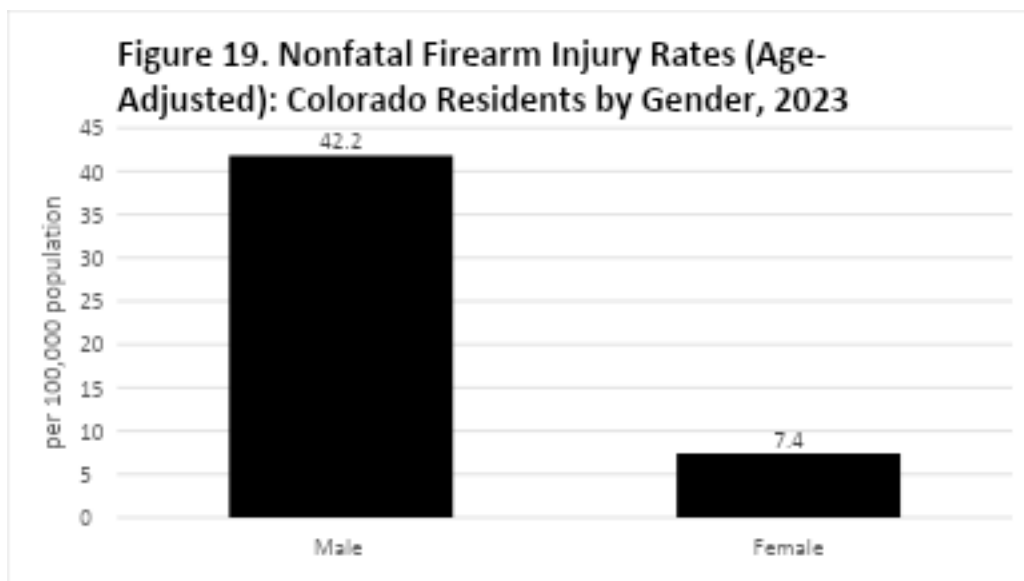
Hospital encounters	Firearm injuries	Total injuries, all causes
ED visits	940	476,319
Hospitalizations	521	28,161
Ratio of ED visits to Hospitalizations	1.8	16.9

Source: See Figure 16, Nonfatal firearm injuries.

Hospitalization for an injury generally indicates greater severity than an ED visit without hospitalization and results in far higher costs. The ratio between ED visits and hospitalizations for an injury category is one indicator of severity. The lower the ratio, the greater the number of hospitalizations relative to ED visits; the higher the ratio, the smaller the number of hospitalizations relative to ED visits. Table 2 shows that firearm injuries have a far lower ratio of hospitalizations for firearm injuries relative to ED visits for those injuries compared to total nonfatal injuries, indicating that the former is typically of greater severity.

## The Demographics of Nonfatal Firearm Injuries in Colorado<sup>4</sup>

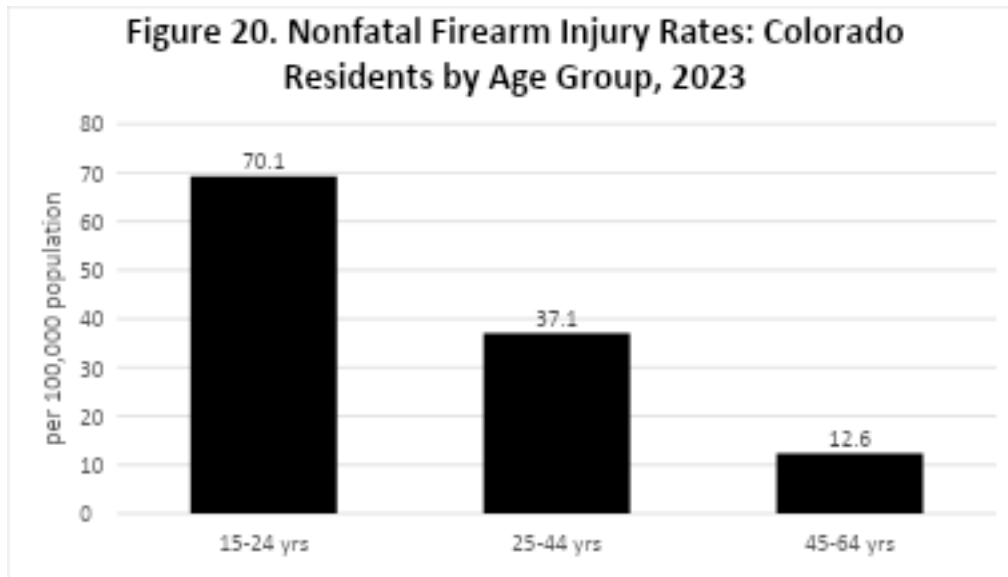
### Males and Females



Source: See Figure 16, Nonfatal firearm injuries.

Similar to firearm deaths, males were nearly six times more likely to have nonfatal firearm injuries than were females, accounting for 86% of all people treated for nonfatal firearm injuries in a hospital setting (Figure 19).

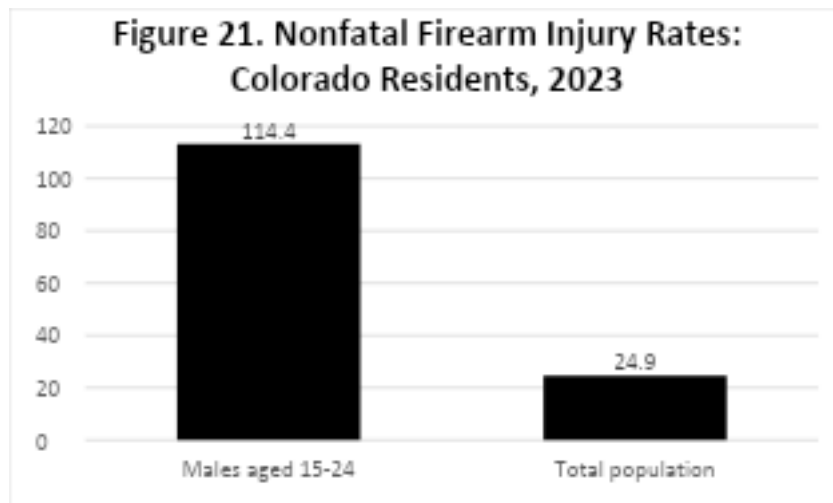
### Age Groups



\* Counts of less than 11 were suppressed per CDPHE's data use agreement with the Colorado Hospital Association. Some age groups do not appear in this figure, because counts for hospital admissions, ED visits, or both in those age groups had fewer than 11 events.  
Source: See Figure 16, Nonfatal firearm injuries.

As is the case nationwide, the 15-24 age group dominated nonfatal firearm injury rates in Colorado (Figure 20), accounting for 37% of all victims of nonfatal gunshot wounds treated in a hospital setting.<sup>5</sup>

Few intentionally self-inflicted firearm injuries are seen in hospital settings, because 85% to 90% of suicide attempts with a gun result in death.<sup>5,6</sup> Due to the higher risk of firearm suicide in the population aged 75 and over and the low survival rate among people who attempt suicide with a gun, that age group had lower rates of nonfatal firearm injuries and higher rates of firearm deaths.



\*The nonfatal firearm injury rate for the total population is the crude rate.  
Source: See Figure 16, Nonfatal firearm injuries.

Combining the two groups with the highest rates of nonfatal firearm injury, males and the 15-24 age group, shows the substantial overrepresentation of teen/young adult males, with nearly five times the rate of nonfatal firearm injuries as the total population (Figure 21).

### **Costs of Nonfatal Firearm Injuries**

A study conducted in Colorado by the Center for Improving Value in Health Care found that \$8.4 million in health insurance claims were paid for firearm injuries in 2022.<sup>7</sup> Adults, men, rural communities, and people covered by Medicaid had the highest rates of claims for firearm injuries. Between 2016 and 2022, the rate of firearm injury claims increased by 53%.

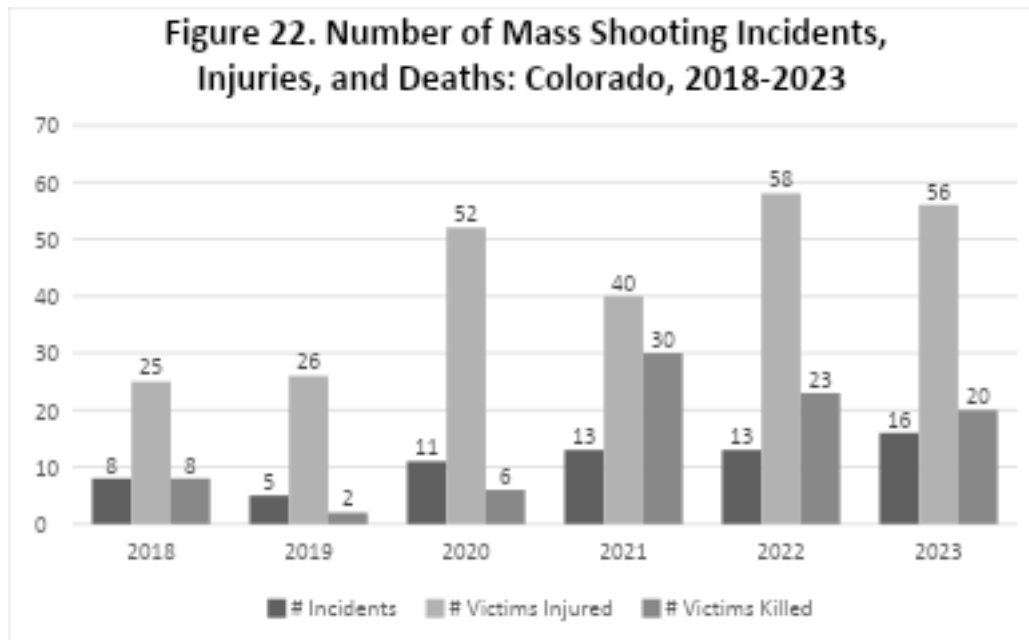
A national study of firearm injuries and deaths found that the total annual cost of nonfatal firearm injuries in 2020 was \$9.3 billion dollars, a 23% increase over 2019.<sup>8</sup> Eighty-three percent of those costs were associated with hospitalization.

The cost estimates cited in the above studies do not include ongoing medical expenses after the first year that can be incurred for many years following the injury. Nor do they include the costs of long-term emotional trauma, as well as the personal, family, and community impacts of lost wages, lower productivity, and poorer quality of life.<sup>9</sup>

## Mass Shootings in Colorado

The emotional impact of mass shootings reaches far beyond the victims and their families. A survey conducted in 2023 by the Firearm Injury Prevention Initiative at the University of Colorado School of Medicine found that 53% of respondents were concerned about mass shootings occurring in their local community, and 37% were concerned about mass shootings happening to themselves or their families.<sup>10</sup>

Definitions of and terms for mass shootings vary among organizations. The definition used in this report is the one used by the Gun Violence Archive (GVA): four or more deaths or injuries excluding the shooter.<sup>11</sup>



Source: Gun Violence Archive. <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org>

In Colorado between 2018 and 2023, there were (Figure 22):

- 66 mass shootings
- 257 injuries, comprising 3.4% of all firearm injuries (total firearm injuries were based on CDPHE injury data).
- 89 deaths, comprising 1.5% of all firearm deaths (total firearm deaths were based on CDPHE mortality data).

Mass shooting incidents, injuries, and deaths all increased after 2019 (Figure 22):

- incidents more than tripled from five in 2019 to 16 in 2023
- injuries more than doubled from 26 to 56
- deaths increased from two to 20, a 10-fold increase

**TABLE A-1: FIREARM DEATHS OCCURRING IN COLORADO BY INTENT, 2014-2023**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL FIREARM DEATHS</b>	<b>SUICIDES BY FIREARM</b>	<b>HOMICIDES BY FIREARM</b>	<b>LEGAL INTERVENTION</b>	<b>UNINTENTIONAL DEATHS BY FIREARM</b>	<b>FIREARM DEATHS, UNDETERMINED INTENT</b>
2014	663	535	107	9	*	10
2015	704	543	140	12	3	6
2016	793	598	159	18	11	7
2017	792	599	162	20	5	6
2018	891	661	190	26	7	7
2019	856	653	167	22	9	5
2020	925	651	240	24	6	4
2021	1,076	746	280	34	8	8
2022	1,047	695	312	24	10	6
2023	1,030	725	268	23	5	9

\* Indicates fewer than 3 deaths.

Source: Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. From Colorado Violent Death Reporting System, which is based on death certificates, law-enforcement reports, and coroner/medical examiner reports. Deaths occurred in Colorado and included both Colorado residents and non-residents.

**Special thanks to Colorado Ceasefire for its role in originating this research and to the staff of the Vital Statistics Program and the Injury Epidemiology Program at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for providing both data and their invaluable expertise for this report. Please contact Stephanie Greenberg with questions or comments: ([advocacy@cfcu-co.org](mailto:advocacy@cfcu-co.org)).**

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). From Colorado Violent Death Reporting System, which is based on death certificates, law-enforcement reports, and coroner/medical examiner reports. The 1,030 reported deaths occurred in Colorado among both Colorado residents (989) and non-residents (41). CDPHE's online mortality data dashboard shows that there were 1,012 firearm deaths in 2023 among Colorado residents. That number includes deaths of state residents that occurred in Colorado (989) and elsewhere (23) and is based on death certificates alone.

[https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/HealthInformaticsPublic/views/COHIDFullDeathQuery\\_StateDemographyPopEstimates/MortalityStatistics?%3Aembed=y&%3Aiid=1&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y](https://cohealthviz.dphe.state.co.us/t/HealthInformaticsPublic/views/COHIDFullDeathQuery_StateDemographyPopEstimates/MortalityStatistics?%3Aembed=y&%3Aiid=1&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y)

<sup>2</sup> Because of changes in the ways that the 2020 Census represented Race and Hispanic Origin, race/ethnic data in the current report should not be compared to race/ethnic data prior to 2020. Changes include the separation of the "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander" categories from the previous "Asian/Pacific Islander" category and the addition of a "Two or more races" category that did not appear in earlier data reports. For more information, see: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/colorado-death-statistics>

<sup>3</sup> Colorado: Veteran Suicide Data Sheet, 2021, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

<https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/data-sheets/2021/2021-State-Data-Sheet-Colorado-508.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/firearms/fastfact.html>. Profile of Gun Violence in Colorado does not include intent for nonfatal firearm injuries (e.g., assaults, suicide attempts, unintentional injuries) nor does it include breakouts by race and Hispanic ethnicity. The hospital billing systems from which CDPHE's Injury Epidemiology Program obtains its injury data are not set up to provide that information.

<sup>5</sup> Everytown for Gun Safety, "A More Complete Picture: The Contours of Gun Injury in the United States." Last updated 11.2.2021. <https://everytownresearch.org/report/nonfatal-in-the-us/>

<sup>6</sup> Brady United Against Gun Violence, "Gun Violence in the United States."

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/brady-static/5YearGunDeathsInjuriesStats-Jan-2021.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Center for Improving Value in Health Care, "Health Care Claims for Firearm Injuries in Colorado on the Rise," May 9th, 2024. <https://civhc.org/2024/05/08/health-care-claims-for-firearm-injuries-in-colorado-on-the-rise/>

<sup>8</sup> "Costs of Fatal and Nonfatal Firearm Injuries in the U.S., 2019 and 2020," American Journal of Preventive Medicine, Volume 66, Issue 2, pp.195-204, February 2024.

[https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(23\)00390-2/fulltext](https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(23)00390-2/fulltext)

<sup>9</sup> "The cost of surviving gun violence: Who pays?" Association of American Medical Colleges, AAMC News, October 18, 2022. <https://www.aamc.org/news/cost-surviving-gun-violence-who-pays>

<sup>10</sup> Erin Kelly, Using Data to Prevent Firearm Harms in Colorado: Findings from the Inaugural Colorado Firearm Injury Prevention Survey, Firearm Injury Prevention Initiative at the University of Colorado School of Medicine, January 16, 2024.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/655e69fbdadebb4032f535ed/t/66fb06b2392eab5a324e67ae/1727727285778/COFIPS+-+Webinar+2024-01.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Gun Violence Archive (GVA), <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org>

GVA is a nonprofit organization that tracks gun violence events nationwide through a wide range of data sources.