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Violence Policy Center

Lethal Hispanic/Latino Firearm Victimization in California

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ABOUT THE TITLE

The definitions used in this study are dictated by the terms utilized by government agencies in the collection of information. The Violence Policy Center recognizes the role played by language and the importance of identity language. We understand that the population included within the term Hispanic may not identify with this label. While this term is used throughout this study to remain consistent with the data as reported, our intent is not to reiterate or endorse any implications that may accompany it. Hopefully, in the near future data collection will become more sensitive and responsive to relevant terminology and identity language, such as Latino/a or Latinx.

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The Violence Policy Center (VPC) is a national nonprofit educational organization that conducts research and public education on violence in America and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, advocates, and the general public.

This study was funded by the Hope and Heal Fund, the only collaborative-based fund in California committed to preventing gun violence in California. The Hope and Heal Fund invests in innovative, strategic and evidence-based solutions to prevent gun violence. The Hope and Heal Fund harnesses the collective power of individuals, communities, government and philanthropy to ensure homes and communities in California are safe and free from gun death, injury and trauma. For more information about the Hope and Heal Fund, please visit hopeandhealfund.org.

This study was authored by VPC Senior Policy Analyst Marty Langley and VPC Executive Director Josh Sugarmann. Additional research and editorial assistance was provided by Jennifer Lynn-Whaley, PhD.

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"In addition to better understanding gun violence in the California Latino community, we also find out through this important report where the research gaps are and where further actionable data is needed to prevent gun violence."

Rev. Ben McBride, Co-Director PICO

"This report is long overdue. Nearly 17,000 Latinos have died from guns since 1999 — like 2.5 Latino gun deaths every single day for the past 18 years running — far too many lives lost and dreams shattered. That's too much trauma. It's time for solutions."

Dr. Randal Henry, Founder/Chief Intelligence Officer, Community Intelligence

"For far too long, we have not had actionable data on Latino gun violence in California. This report provides us with critical information to understand the impacts and make change."

Fernando Rejón, Executive Director, Urban Peace Institute

"This report is vital and timely for our state. At a national level, we know gun violence is the second-leading cause of death for young Latino men. California has the largest population of Latinos in the country. It is critical we understand the depth of this public health epidemic and begin to put forward solutions that will protect the life and future of our communities, families, and youth."

Jacqueline Martinez Garcel, CEO, Latino Community Foundation

"Latinos are one of the largest and fastest growing populations in California – and any strategy aiming to foster healthy and safe communities must prioritize them. This report shines an important spotlight on Latino gun violence in California. We now know more about which communities are most impacted by gun violence that can help guide resources and funding for solutions to those impacted areas. "

Marc Philpart, Managing Director, PolicyLink

"The time is now to act! As this report clearly demonstrates, we are losing too many Latino community members to the barrel of a gun. Losing nearly 17,000 California Latinos in the last 18 years due to gunfire should be a wake up call to all of us."

Samuel Nuñez,

Executive Director, Fathers and Families of San Joaquin

"I live and work in the Inland Empire, where Latinos account for one out of every two residents. This report is incredibly important, shedding light on the significant need for continued community intervention and violence interruption in order to save lives within the San Bernardino community."

Sergio Tonatiuh Luna, Director of Organizing, Inland Congregations United for Change, An affiliate of PICO California and Faith In Action

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This study is also available in Spanish at http://www.vpc.org/studies/CAlatinoESP.pdf. For English and Spanish language versions of the study's key findings and recommendations, as well as related materials, see http://www.vpc.org/CALatino.

DEFINITIONS

The terms and definitions for race and ethnicity in this report are derived from U.S. Census Bureau definitions. Race and ethnicity are two separate designations. Federal data commonly uses the term "black" rather than African-American and "Hispanic" instead of Latino or Latinx. For the purposes of this report the definitions below will be used.

Race

American Indian or Alaska Native
A non-Hispanic person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian
A non-Hispanic person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East (e.g., China, Japan), Southeast Asia (e.g., Vietnam, Thailand) or the India subcontinent (e.g., India, Pakistan).

Black
A non-Hispanic person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
A non-Hispanic person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

White
A non-Hispanic person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Ethnicity

Hispanic
A person of *any race* having origins in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central or South America, or other Spanish cultures.

As noted, the definitions used in this study are dictated by the terms utilized by government agencies in the collection of information. The Violence Policy Center recognizes the role played by language and the importance of identity language. We understand that the population included within the term Hispanic may not identify with this label. While this term is used throughout this study to remain consistent with the data as reported, our intent is not to reiterate or endorse any implications that may accompany it. Hopefully, in the near future data collection will become more sensitive and responsive to relevant terminology and identity language, such as Latino/a or Latinx.

INTRODUCTION

Hispanics in California are disproportionately impacted by firearms violence.[1]

From 1999 to 2016, more than 16,600 Hispanics died from guns in the state of California: 12,912 in firearm homicides, 3,402 in firearm suicides, and 319 in unintentional firearm deaths. During this period, nearly three quarters (74 percent) of all Hispanic homicide victims were killed with a firearm.

In 2016, homicide ranked as the second leading cause of death for Hispanics ages 10 to 24 in California: second for Hispanic males in this age group and fourth for Hispanic females in this age group.

Funded by a grant from the Hope and Heal Fund,[2] this study offers the most recent data available at the time of writing on Hispanic homicide and suicide victimization in California, and the role played by firearms. The importance of this information is underscored by the fact that California has the largest Latino population among U.S. states: in 2017, 15.5 million Hispanics lived in California, a 42 percent increase from 10.9 million in 2000.[3]

In addition, in 2014, Hispanics surpassed whites as the largest segment of the population in California. Census figures released for that year estimated the number of Hispanics in the state at 14.99 million while the number of whites was 14.92 million.[4] However, it is generally acknowledged that the total of number of Hispanics in California is higher than that recorded by census data due to issues related to identifying ethnicity, as opposed to race.

The two major sources of national lethal victimization information — public health and criminal justice records — include Hispanic ethnicity as well as race, but unfortunately in a manner that is neither comprehensive nor consistent.

- The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services maintains national public health data as recorded by death certificates and compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).[5]

  The CDC collects mortality data that includes homicides, suicides, and unintentional deaths. While the CDC data is the most comprehensive available to measure total fatal victimization in each category as well as age and race/ethnicity, it lacks the additional information categories contained in the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report for homicides.

1 As noted on the previous page, federal data commonly uses the term Hispanic to describe individuals having origins in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central or South America, or other Spanish cultures. While the terms Latino or Latinx may be a preferred ethnic designation, to maintain consistency with the federal data the term Hispanic is used throughout this study.

2 The Hope and Heal Fund is the only collaborative-based fund in California committed to preventing gun violence in California. The Hope and Heal Fund invests in innovative, strategic and evidence-based solutions to prevent gun violence. The Hope and Heal Fund harnesses the collective power of individuals, communities, government and philanthropy to ensure homes and communities in California are safe and free from gun death, injury and trauma. By collaborating with community advocates, experts, researches and policymakers to exchange information, generate new ideas, share best practices and amplify key research, the Hope and Heal Fund is able to effectively focus on efforts to reduce gun violence across California. For more information about the Hope and Heal Fund, please visit hopeandhealfund.org

3 Sources: United States Census Bureau (https://census.gov/en.html) and "How the U.S. Hispanic population is changing," Pew Research Center, September 18, 2017 (http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/18/how-the-u-s-hispanic-population-is-changing/).

4 "It's official: Latinos now outnumber whites in California," *Los Angeles Times*, July 8, 2015 (http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-census-latinos-20150708-story.html).

5 California is also part of the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), a public health surveillance and reporting system that records more detailed data on violent deaths through the review of additional resources, such as death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports, law enforcement reports, and toxicology reports (https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nvdrs/index.html). From 2005 through 2008, California participated in NVDRS, but then lost its funding until recently. Because up-to-date California data is not currently available, it is not included in this study. For more information, please see *Section Four: Information Gathering in California*.

- The U.S. Department of Justice is the repository of national criminal justice records. The Federal Bureau of Investigation compiles data on reported crime, including homicide, through its Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and its Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR). Homicide-related information that is unique to the SHR and not available from the CDC data described above includes: the age of both the victim and offender; the circumstances surrounding the homicide; the relationship of the victim to the offender; and, more detailed information on the type of weapon used, including whether a gun used was a handgun, rifle, or shotgun. The FBI does not collect data on suicides or unintentional deaths.

Recognizing the strengths and limitations of each of these two separate data sets, this study will utilize 2016 CDC data (the most recent available at time of writing) for information on Hispanic homicide, suicide, and overall gun death; leading causes of death; and, the use of firearms in Hispanic homicide and suicide. It will utilize 2016 Supplementary Homicide Report data (the most recent available at time of writing) collected by the state of California for submission to the FBI for information on homicide not contained in the CDC data.

In addition, recognizing the limitations of current data collection on Hispanic ethnicity, for this study the VPC conducted a series of interviews with California experts regarding the benefits and limitations of currently available data sources and ways in which data collection for Hispanic ethnicity in the state could be improved. The sections are detailed below.

Section One: Public Health Data - All Ages. Using this data for Hispanics of all ages we will: detail the number of homicides and suicides by sex, and the victimization rates; present historical data on Hispanic homicide and suicide; compare Hispanic homicide and suicide rates to other races (white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native); and, detail the role played by firearms in lethal victimization.

Section Two: Public Health Data - Ages 10 to 24. Using this data for Hispanics ages 10 to 24, we will: detail the number of homicides and suicides by sex, and the victimization rates; present historical data on Hispanic homicide and suicide; compare Hispanic homicide and suicide rates to other races (black, white, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native); and, detail the role played by firearms in lethal victimization.

Section Three: Criminal Justice Homicide Data. Using this information, we will detail for Hispanics: age and sex information, the types of firearms used in homicide; the relationship of homicide victims to their offenders; the circumstances of the homicides; and, location information. Data is presented for all ages as well as the age group 10 to 24. This section also compares Hispanic homicide data to other races (black, white, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native).

Section Four: Information Gathering in California. This section offers a brief overview of commonly utilized data collection systems in California and includes interviews with California experts in the field. Among the questions framing these discussions were: what are the benefits of the data sources utilized; what, if any changes could be made to improve the gathering and synthesis of information contained in them, including accounting for Hispanic ethnicity; and, what would an ideal surveillance system look like in terms of the public health, law enforcement, and other data sources available that could be linked.

Section Five: Recommendations offers policy recommendations based on the study's findings.

The study also contains three appendices.

Appendix One: California County Level Hispanic Homicide Data contains available county level Hispanic homicide and firearm homicide information for 2016 as well as multi-year cumulative county level Hispanic homicide and firearm homicide data for California obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's CDC WONDER database.

Appendix Two: California County Level Hispanic Suicide Data contains available county level Hispanic suicide and firearm suicide information for 2016 as well as multi-year cumulative county level Hispanic suicide data and firearm suicide data for California obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's CDC WONDER database.

Appendix Three: California Fatal Firearm Unintentional Injury Data contains unintentional firearm fatality data for Hispanics obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's WISQARS database.

SECTION ONE: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA—ALL AGES

From 1999 to 2016, more than 16,600 Hispanics died from guns in the state of California: 12,912 in firearm homicides, 3,402 in firearm suicides, and 319 in unintentional firearm deaths. During this period, guns also claimed the lives of 25,405 white victims, 10,394 black victims, 2,675 Asian/Pacific Islander victims, and 312 American Indian/Alaska Native victims in homicides, suicides, and unintentional deaths.[6]

Broken out by sex during this period, guns killed 15,222 Hispanic males and 1,411 Hispanic females, 21,725 white males and 3,680 white females, 9,482 black males and 912 black females, 2,249 Asian/Pacific Islander males and 420 Asian/Pacific Islander females, and 254 American Indian/Alaska Native males and 47 American Indian/Alaska Native females.

FIGURE 1-1: HISPANIC FIREARM DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Firearm Homicide	Firearm Suicide	Firearm Unintentional	Total
1999	642	201	23	866
2000	657	184	23	864
2001	708	190	28	926
2002	797	166	19	982
2003	815	196	26	1,037
2004	839	184	19	1,042
2005	911	172	47	1,130
2006	899	168	26	1,093
2007	837	179	16	1,032
2008	784	169	13	966
2009	723	192	12	927
2010	650	190	*	840
2011	610	196	*	806
2012	619	180	*	799
2013	591	204	10	805
2014	519	185	*	704
2015	639	215	*	854
2016	672	231	18	921
Total	**12,912**	**3,402**	**319**	**16,633**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available. For more information, see footnote 8.

In 2016, 921 Hispanics were killed by firearms in California in homicides, suicides, and unintentional deaths. That same year in the state, guns claimed the lives of 1,422 white victims, 551 black victims, 152 Asian/Pacific Islander victims, and 31 American Indian/Alaska Native victims in these categories.

6 Information presented in this section is taken from the 2016 federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's WISQARS database.

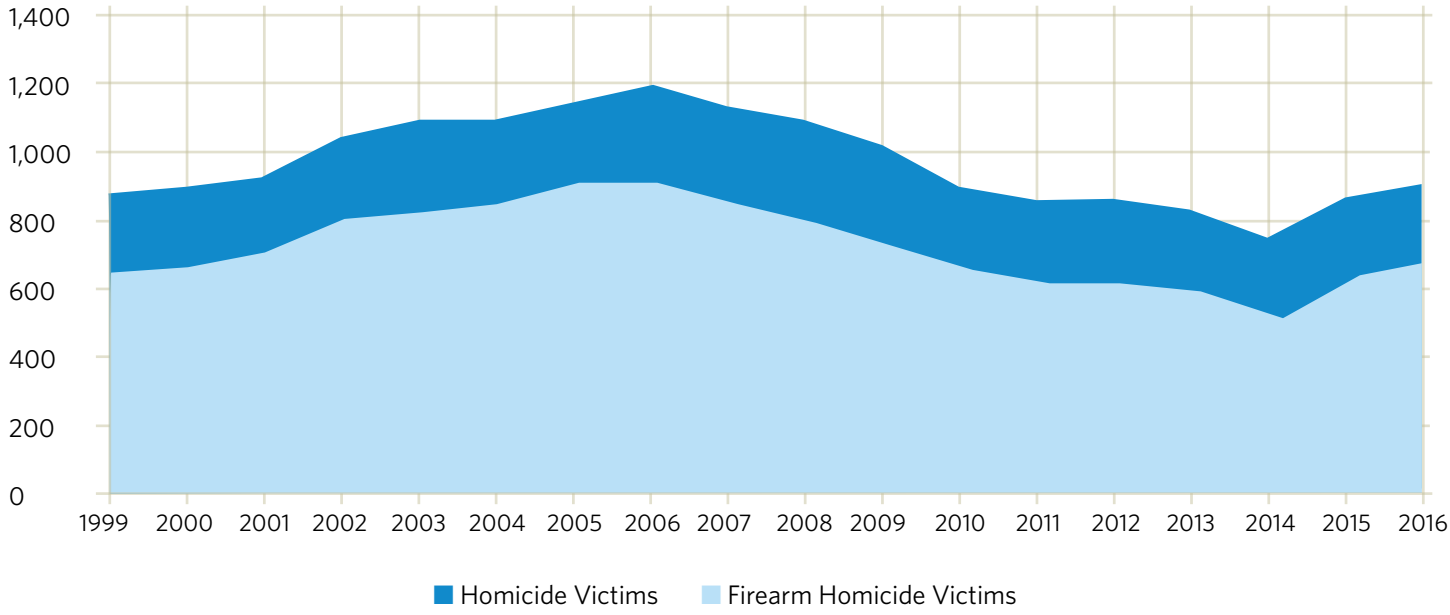
A: HOMICIDE—ALL AGES

During the period 1999 to 2016, nearly three quarters of all Hispanic homicide victims were killed with a firearm (74 percent).

FIGURE 1-2 NUMBER OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS, HOMICIDE RATE, AND PERCENTAGE KILLED WITH A FIREARM, HISPANIC VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Hispanic Homicide Victims	Hispanic Homicide Rate per 100,000	Percentage Killed With a Firearm	Hispanic Firearm Homicide Victims	Hispanic Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000
1999	875	8.19	73%	642	6.01
2000	894	8.09	73%	657	5.94
2001	930	8.17	76%	708	6.22
2002	1,045	8.93	76%	797	6.81
2003	1,088	9.04	75%	815	6.77
2004	1,088	8.82	77%	839	6.80
2005	1,145	9.07	80%	911	7.22
2006	1,183	9.19	76%	899	6.98
2007	1,121	8.53	75%	837	6.37
2008	1,082	8.05	72%	784	5.83
2009	1,007	7.32	72%	723	5.25
2010	883	6.30	74%	650	4.64
2011	851	5.95	72%	610	4.26
2012	854	5.88	72%	619	4.27
2013	822	5.59	72%	591	4.02
2014	746	5.00	70%	519	3.48
2015	870	5.76	73%	639	4.23
2016	909	5.95	74%	672	4.40
Total	**17,393**	**7.31**	**74%**	**12,912**	**5.43**

FIGURE 1-3: HISPANIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND HISPANIC FIREARM HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 - 2016



In 2016, there were 909 Hispanic victims of homicide by any means in California. The Hispanic homicide victimization rate for that year was 5.95 per 100,000. That same year there were: 419 white homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 2.73 per 100,000); 601 black homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 24.69 per 100,000); 120 Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 2.00 per 100,000); and, 22 American Indian/Alaska Native homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 10.55 per 100,000). The state's overall homicide victimization rate for that year was 5.28 per 100,000. [See Table 1A-1]

In 2016, there were 672 Hispanic victims murdered with guns in California. For all victims of homicide in California, guns were the most common weapon used.[7] The Hispanic firearm homicide victimization rate for that year was 4.40 per 100,000. That same year: 222 white homicide victims were killed with guns (firearm homicide victimization rate of 1.45 per 100,000); 485 black homicide victims were killed with guns (firearm homicide victimization rate of 19.92 per 100,000); 72 Asian/Pacific Islander victims were killed with guns (firearm homicide victimization rate of 1.20 per 100,000); and, 15 American Indian/Alaska Native homicide victims were killed with guns (firearm homicide victimization rate of 7.19 per 100,000). The state's overall firearm homicide victimization rate for that year was 3.74 per 100,000. [See Table 1A-2]

7 Because the CDC data does not report what *type* of firearm — handgun, rifle, or shotgun — was used in the homicide, this question is addressed in *Section Three* of this report using 2016 California data collected by the state for the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report.

MALE AND FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS, ALL AGES

In 2016, there were 783 Hispanic male victims murdered in California. The Hispanic male homicide victimization rate for that year was 10.19 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 311 white male homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 4.06 per 100,000); 537 black male homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 44.49 per 100,000); 90 Asian/Pacific Islander male homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 3.16 per 100,000); and, 17 American Indian/Alaska Native male homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 16.65 per 100,000). The state's overall male homicide victimization rate for that year was 8.93 per 100,000. [See Table 1A-3]

In 2016, there were 605 Hispanic male victims murdered by guns in California. For all male victims of homicide in California, guns were the most common weapon used. The Hispanic male firearm homicide victimization rate for that year was 7.88 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 174 white male firearm homicide victims (firearm homicide victimization rate of 2.27 per 100,000); 443 black male firearm homicide victims (firearm homicide victimization rate of 36.70 per 100,000); 59 Asian/Pacific Islander male firearm homicide victims (firearm homicide victimization rate of 2.07 per 100,000); and, 12 American Indian/Alaska Native male firearm homicide victims (firearm homicide victimization rate of 11.75 per 100,000). The state's overall male firearm homicide victimization rate for that year was 6.64 per 100,000. [See Table 1A-4]

In 2016, there were 126 Hispanic female victims murdered in California. The Hispanic female homicide victimization rate for that year was 1.66 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 108 white female homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 1.41 per 100,000); 64 black female homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 5.21 per 100,000); and, 30 female Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 0.95 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 homicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Native females and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.[8]) The state's overall female homicide victimization rate for that year was 1.69 per 100,000. [See Table 1A-5]

In 2016, there were 67 Hispanic female victims murdered by guns in California. The Hispanic female firearm homicide victimization rate for that year was 0.88 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 48 white female firearm homicide victims (victimization rate of 0.63 per 100,000); 42 black female firearm homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 3.42 per 100,000); and, 13 Asian/Pacific Islander female firearm homicide victims (homicide victimization rate of 0.41 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 firearm homicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Native females and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall female firearm homicide victimization rate for that year was 0.88 per 100,000. [See Table 1A-6]

8 According to the WISQARS database, "The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in an agreement with the National Association of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) has implemented a new, more restrictive rule for reporting state- and county-level death data for years 2008 and later from NVSS in order to avoid inadvertent disclosure of a decedent's identity. Therefore, the Statistics, Programming and Economics Branch, Division of Analysis, Research, and Practice Integration, NCIPC has modified WISQARS to accommodate the new data suppression rule; i.e., no figure, including totals, should be less than 10 in tabulations for sub-national geographic areas, regardless of the number of years combined with the 2008 and later data," (https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/dataRestriction_inj.html).

FIGURE 1-4: HISPANIC MALE AND FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS, OVERALL HOMICIDE, FIREARM HOMICIDE, RATE PER 100,000, AND PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING GUNS, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Hispanic Male Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Male Firearm Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Homicides Involving Guns	Hispanic Female Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Female Firearm Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Homicides Involving Guns
1999	759	13.85	582	10.62	77%	116	2.23	60	1.15	52%
2000	773	13.65	591	10.44	76%	121	2.24	66	1.22	55%
2001	803	13.79	641	11.01	80%	127	2.28	67	1.20	53%
2002	916	15.33	734	12.28	80%	129	2.25	63	1.10	49%
2003	950	15.49	750	12.23	79%	138	2.34	65	1.10	47%
2004	967	15.40	777	12.37	80%	121	2.00	62	1.02	51%
2005	1,030	16.05	846	13.18	82%	115	1.85	65	1.05	57%
2006	1,052	16.09	829	12.68	79%	131	2.07	70	1.10	53%
2007	976	14.65	755	11.33	77%	145	2.24	82	1.27	57%
2008	948	13.92	721	10.58	76%	134	2.02	63	0.95	47%
2009	879	12.63	669	9.61	76%	128	1.88	54	0.79	42%
2010	762	10.76	588	8.30	77%	121	1.75	62	0.89	51%
2011	728	10.09	547	7.58	75%	123	1.74	63	0.89	51%
2012	767	10.49	578	7.90	75%	87	1.21	41	0.57	47%
2013	702	9.48	533	7.20	76%	120	1.64	58	0.79	48%
2014	651	8.67	474	6.32	73%	95	1.28	45	0.61	47%
2015	764	10.06	580	7.63	76%	106	1.41	59	0.79	56%
2016	783	10.19	605	7.88	77%	126	1.66	67	0.88	53%
Total	**15,210**	**12.62**	**11,800**	**9.79**	**78%**	**2,183**	**1.86**	**1,112**	**0.95**	**51%**

HOMICIDE AS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR MALES AND FEMALES, ALL AGES

In 2016, homicide ranked as the 12th leading cause of death for Hispanics in California (7th for Hispanic males and 16th for Hispanic females). That same year in the state, homicide ranked as the: 20th leading cause of death for whites (19th for white males, not among the top 20 leading causes of death for white females); 8th leading cause of death for blacks (4th for black males and 12th for black females); 19th leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islanders (15th for Asian/Pacific Islander males, not among the top 20 leading causes of death for Asian/Pacific Islander females); and, 13th for American Indian/Alaska Natives (10th for American Indian/Alaska Native males, 15th for American Indian/Alaska Native females). Statewide, homicide ranked 14th among all leading causes of death (14th for males, not among the top 20 leading causes of death for females).

FIGURE 1-5: RANKING OF HOMICIDE AMONG LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CALIFORNIA FOR 2016, ALL AGES

Race/Ethnicity	Homicide, All Means		
	Male	Female	Overall
Hispanic	7th	16th	12th
White	19th	*	20th
Black	4th	12th	8th
Asian/Pacific Islander	15th	*	19th
American Indian/Alaska Native	10th	15th	13th
Overall	14th	*	14th

*Not among the top 20 leading causes of death

HOMICIDE, ALL AGES — RELATED TABLES

TABLE 1A-1: HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	875	8.19	508	3.10	513	22.19	134	3.44	16	7.21	**2,066**	**6.17**
2000	894	8.09	436	2.66	602	25.84	120	2.99	*	*	**2,064**	**6.07**
2001	930	8.17	526	3.21	625	26.71	121	2.90	*	*	**2,223**	**6.45**
2002	1,045	8.93	528	3.24	753	32.10	132	3.07	22	9.90	**2,485**	**7.13**
2003	1,088	9.04	493	3.04	735	31.28	156	3.53	11	4.99	**2,487**	**7.05**
2004	1,088	8.82	464	2.88	770	32.72	140	3.09	21	9.60	**2,490**	**7.00**
2005	1,145	9.07	464	2.90	769	32.71	145	3.12	13	5.99	**2,540**	**7.09**
2006	1,183	9.19	486	3.07	767	32.67	152	3.19	17	7.93	**2,616**	**7.26**
2007	1,121	8.53	424	2.70	687	29.31	124	2.54	12	5.66	**2,376**	**6.55**
2008	1,082	8.05	420	2.69	623	26.53	134	2.68	20	9.50	**2,280**	**6.23**
2009	1,007	7.32	421	2.71	564	23.94	114	2.24	16	7.65	**2,124**	**5.75**
2010	883	6.30	382	2.47	560	23.69	119	2.30	10	4.80	**1,954**	**5.25**
2011	851	5.95	401	2.59	531	22.33	121	2.27	12	5.76	**1,916**	**5.09**
2012	854	5.88	428	2.77	581	24.32	124	2.28	20	9.56	**2,010**	**5.29**
2013	822	5.59	416	2.69	544	22.69	92	1.65	11	5.26	**1,890**	**4.93**
2014	746	5.00	418	2.71	531	22.02	90	1.58	26	12.41	**1,813**	**4.69**
2015	870	5.76	440	2.86	555	22.90	95	1.62	22	10.52	**1,987**	**5.10**
2016	909	5.95	419	2.73	601	24.69	120	2.00	22	10.55	**2,074**	**5.28**
Total	**17,393**	**7.31**	**8,074**	**2.84**	**11,311**	**26.57**	**2,233**	**2.51**	**284**	**7.36**	**39,395**	**5.99**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1A-2: FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	642	6.01	248	1.51	393	17.00	88	2.26	*	*	**1,380**	**4.12**
2000	657	5.94	247	1.51	503	21.59	72	1.79	*	*	**1,483**	**4.36**
2001	708	6.22	273	1.67	524	22.39	77	1.85	*	*	**1,589**	**4.61**
2002	797	6.81	282	1.73	632	26.94	84	1.95	14	6.30	**1,810**	**5.19**
2003	815	6.77	249	1.53	607	25.83	105	2.37	*	*	**1,782**	**5.05**
2004	839	6.80	242	1.50	629	26.73	87	1.92	10	4.57	**1,808**	**5.08**
2005	911	7.22	230	1.44	641	27.26	88	1.89	*	*	**1,878**	**5.24**
2006	899	6.98	221	1.40	635	27.05	112	2.35	12	5.60	**1,883**	**5.23**
2007	837	6.37	231	1.47	548	23.38	74	1.52	*	*	**1,701**	**4.69**
2008	784	5.83	203	1.30	482	20.53	91	1.82	*	*	**1,569**	**4.29**
2009	723	5.25	196	1.26	457	19.40	75	1.47	*	*	**1,460**	**3.95**
2010	650	4.64	183	1.18	448	18.95	57	1.10	*	*	**1,342**	**3.60**
2011	610	4.26	212	1.37	411	17.29	75	1.41	*	*	**1,314**	**3.49**
2012	619	4.27	198	1.28	457	19.13	74	1.36	14	6.69	**1,362**	**3.58**
2013	591	4.02	218	1.41	435	18.14	60	1.08	*	*	**1,312**	**3.42**
2014	519	3.48	212	1.37	436	18.08	48	0.84	16	7.64	**1,233**	**3.19**
2015	639	4.23	225	1.46	453	18.69	66	1.13	12	5.74	**1,396**	**3.58**
2016	672	4.40	222	1.45	485	19.92	72	1.20	15	7.19	**1,467**	**3.74**
Total	**12,912**	**5.43**	**4,092**	**1.44**	**9,176**	**21.55**	**1,405**	**1.58**	**155**	**4.02**	**27,769**	**4.22**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1A-3: MALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	759	13.85	341	4.21	435	38.34	84	4.48	12	11.04	**1,645**	**9.85**
2000	773	13.65	300	3.71	527	46.10	86	4.44	*	*	**1,693**	**9.99**
2001	803	13.79	358	4.42	545	47.42	95	4.73	*	*	**1,813**	**10.55**
2002	916	15.33	370	4.59	663	57.55	92	4.45	15	13.76	**2,061**	**11.86**
2003	950	15.49	356	4.43	644	55.83	114	5.37	10	9.26	**2,077**	**11.84**
2004	967	15.40	326	4.08	688	59.51	105	4.83	16	14.94	**2,106**	**11.90**
2005	1,030	16.05	322	4.06	681	58.87	109	4.90	11	10.35	**2,155**	**12.09**
2006	1,052	16.09	337	4.29	660	57.09	127	5.58	17	16.20	**2,201**	**12.28**
2007	976	14.65	320	4.11	597	51.64	92	3.96	*	*	**2,000**	**11.09**
2008	948	13.92	298	3.84	536	46.23	86	3.62	16	15.52	**1,885**	**10.35**
2009	879	12.63	299	3.87	497	42.72	85	3.51	10	9.76	**1,771**	**9.64**
2010	762	10.76	260	3.37	479	41.01	83	3.37	*	*	**1,590**	**8.59**
2011	728	10.09	290	3.77	465	39.60	82	3.24	*	*	**1,574**	**8.41**
2012	767	10.49	299	3.88	507	42.92	74	2.86	18	17.57	**1,667**	**8.83**
2013	702	9.48	304	3.95	491	41.43	64	2.42	*	*	**1,575**	**8.27**
2014	651	8.67	302	3.92	474	39.69	64	2.36	21	20.49	**1,514**	**7.88**
2015	764	10.06	316	4.11	504	41.96	65	2.34	22	21.48	**1,675**	**8.65**
2016	783	10.19	311	4.06	537	44.49	90	3.16	17	16.65	**1,741**	**8.93**
Total	**15,210**	**12.62**	**5,709**	**4.04**	**9,930**	**47.31**	**1,597**	**3.77**	**228**	**12.06**	**32,743**	**10.01**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1A-4: MALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	582	10.62	183	2.26	357	31.46	60	3.20	*	*	**1,191**	**7.13**
2000	591	10.44	181	2.24	461	40.33	56	2.89	*	*	**1,292**	**7.62**
2001	641	11.01	207	2.56	471	40.98	64	3.19	*	*	**1,390**	**8.09**
2002	734	12.28	205	2.54	573	49.74	66	3.19	10	9.17	**1,589**	**9.15**
2003	750	12.23	190	2.37	558	48.38	85	4.01	*	*	**1,589**	**9.06**
2004	777	12.37	184	2.30	590	51.04	75	3.45	*	*	**1,634**	**9.23**
2005	846	13.18	174	2.19	597	51.61	77	3.46	*	*	**1,700**	**9.53**
2006	829	12.68	161	2.05	570	49.30	97	4.26	12	11.44	**1,672**	**9.33**
2007	755	11.33	171	2.20	497	42.99	62	2.67	*	*	**1,494**	**8.28**
2008	721	10.58	146	1.88	438	37.78	68	2.86	*	*	**1,381**	**7.58**
2009	669	9.61	148	1.91	418	35.93	60	2.48	*	*	**1,301**	**7.08**
2010	588	8.30	131	1.70	403	34.51	46	1.87	*	*	**1,171**	**6.32**
2011	547	7.58	155	2.01	378	32.19	58	2.30	*	*	**1,142**	**6.10**
2012	578	7.90	150	1.95	409	34.63	50	1.94	12	11.72	**1,199**	**6.35**
2013	533	7.20	167	2.17	404	34.09	43	1.62	*	*	**1,154**	**6.06**
2014	474	6.32	158	2.05	402	33.66	41	1.51	13	12.68	**1,090**	**5.67**
2015	580	7.63	170	2.21	417	34.72	53	1.91	12	11.72	**1,233**	**6.37**
2016	605	7.88	174	2.27	443	36.70	59	2.07	12	11.75	**1,294**	**6.64**
Total	**11,800**	**9.79**	**3,055**	**2.16**	**8,386**	**39.95**	**1,120**	**2.64**	**132**	**6.98**	**24,516**	**7.50**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1A-5: FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	116	2.23	167	2.01	78	6.62	50	2.48	*	*	**421**	**2.51**
2000	121	2.24	136	1.64	75	6.32	34	1.64	*	*	**371**	**2.18**
2001	127	2.28	168	2.03	80	6.72	26	1.20	*	*	**410**	**2.37**
2002	129	2.25	158	1.92	90	7.54	40	1.79	*	*	**424**	**2.42**
2003	138	2.34	137	1.67	91	7.60	42	1.83	*	*	**410**	**2.32**
2004	121	2.00	138	1.69	82	6.85	35	1.48	*	*	**384**	**2.15**
2005	115	1.85	142	1.76	88	7.37	36	1.48	*	*	**385**	**2.14**
2006	131	2.07	149	1.87	107	8.98	25	1.00	*	*	**415**	**2.29**
2007	145	2.24	104	1.32	90	7.58	32	1.25	*	*	**376**	**2.06**
2008	134	2.02	122	1.55	87	7.32	48	1.84	*	*	**395**	**2.15**
2009	128	1.88	122	1.56	67	5.62	29	1.08	*	*	**353**	**1.90**
2010	121	1.75	122	1.57	81	6.77	36	1.32	*	*	**364**	**1.94**
2011	123	1.74	111	1.43	66	5.48	39	1.40	*	*	**342**	**1.80**
2012	87	1.21	129	1.66	74	6.13	50	1.75	*	*	**343**	**1.79**
2013	120	1.64	112	1.45	53	4.37	28	0.96	*	*	**315**	**1.63**
2014	95	1.28	116	1.50	57	4.68	26	0.87	*	*	**299**	**1.54**
2015	106	1.41	124	1.61	51	4.17	30	0.98	*	*	**312**	**1.59**
2016	126	1.66	108	1.41	64	5.21	30	0.95	*	*	**333**	**1.69**
Total	**2,183**	**1.86**	**2,365**	**1.65**	**1,381**	**6.40**	**636**	**1.37**	**56**	**2.84**	**6,652**	**2.01**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1A-6: FEMALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	60	1.15	65	0.78	36	3.06	28	1.39	*	*	**189**	**1.12**
2000	66	1.22	66	0.80	42	3.54	16	0.77	*	*	**191**	**1.12**
2001	67	1.20	66	0.80	53	4.45	13	0.60	*	*	**199**	**1.15**
2002	63	1.10	77	0.94	59	4.94	18	0.81	*	*	**221**	**1.26**
2003	65	1.10	59	0.72	49	4.09	20	0.87	*	*	**193**	**1.09**
2004	62	1.02	58	0.71	39	3.26	12	0.51	*	*	**174**	**0.97**
2005	65	1.05	56	0.69	44	3.68	11	0.45	*	*	**178**	**0.99**
2006	70	1.10	60	0.75	65	5.46	15	0.60	*	*	**211**	**1.17**
2007	82	1.27	60	0.76	51	4.29	12	0.47	*	*	**207**	**1.14**
2008	63	0.95	57	0.73	44	3.70	23	0.88	*	*	**188**	**1.02**
2009	54	0.79	48	0.61	39	3.27	15	0.56	*	*	**159**	**0.86**
2010	62	0.89	52	0.67	45	3.76	11	0.40	*	*	**171**	**0.91**
2011	63	0.89	57	0.73	33	2.74	17	0.61	*	*	**172**	**0.91**
2012	41	0.57	48	0.62	48	3.97	24	0.84	*	*	**163**	**0.85**
2013	58	0.79	51	0.66	31	2.56	17	0.58	*	*	**158**	**0.82**
2014	45	0.61	54	0.70	34	2.79	*	*	*	*	**143**	**0.73**
2015	59	0.79	55	0.71	36	2.95	13	0.42	*	*	**163**	**0.83**
2016	67	0.88	48	0.63	42	3.42	13	0.41	*	*	**173**	**0.88**
Total	**1,112**	**0.95**	**1,037**	**0.72**	**790**	**3.66**	**285**	**0.61**	**23**	**1.17**	**3,253**	**0.98**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

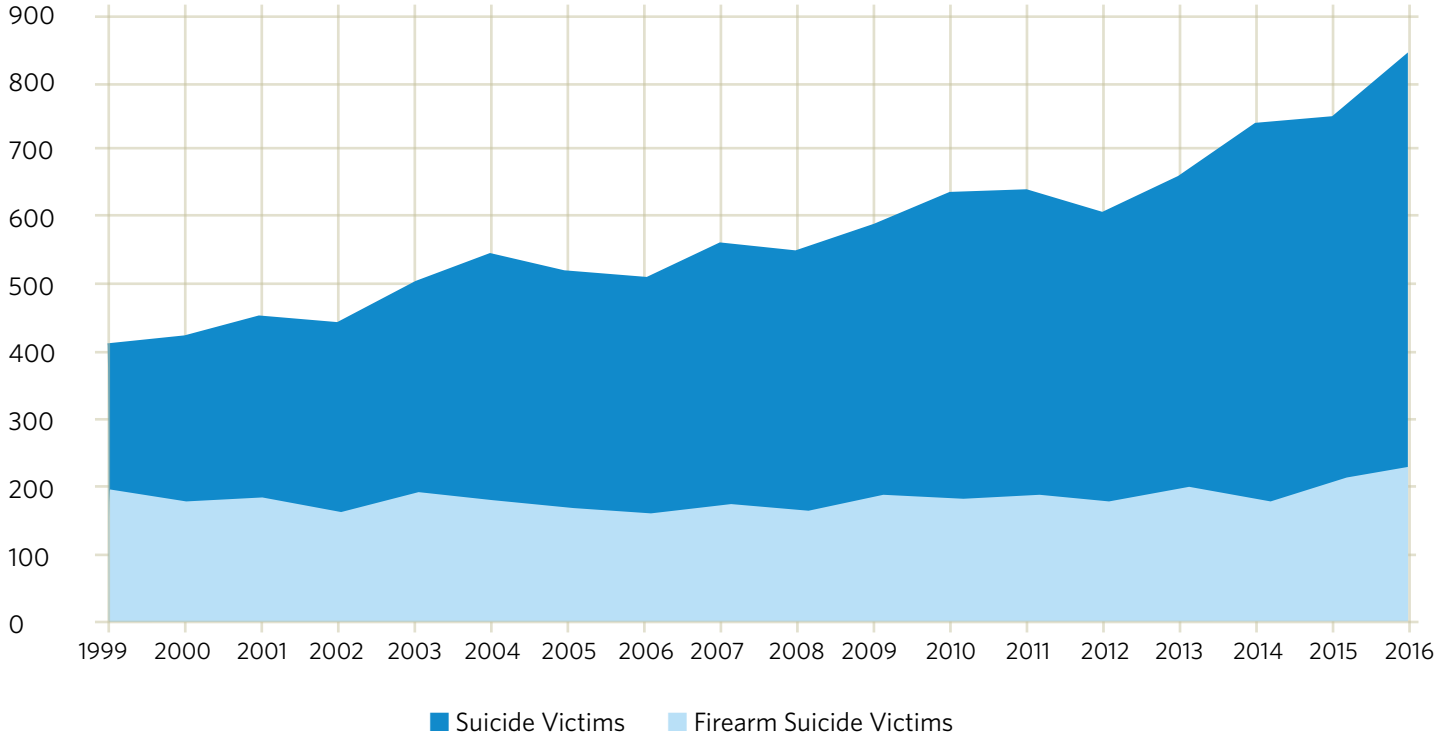
B: SUICIDE, ALL AGES

During the period 1999 to 2016, a third of all Hispanic suicide victims used a firearm (33 percent).

FIGURE 1-6: NUMBER OF SUICIDE AND FIREARM SUICIDE VICTIMS, SUICIDE AND FIREARMS SUICIDE RATE, PERCENTAGE KILLED WITH A FIREARM, HISPANIC VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Suicide Victims	Suicide Rate	Percentage Killed With a Firearm	Firearm Suicide Victims	Firearm Suicide Rate
1999	415	3.88	48%	201	1.88
2000	426	3.85	43%	184	1.66
2001	453	3.98	42%	190	1.67
2002	445	3.80	37%	166	1.42
2003	508	4.22	39%	196	1.63
2004	546	4.43	34%	184	1.49
2005	524	4.15	33%	172	1.36
2006	511	3.97	33%	168	1.30
2007	565	4.30	32%	179	1.36
2008	557	4.14	30%	169	1.26
2009	591	4.30	32%	192	1.40
2010	640	4.57	30%	190	1.36
2011	644	4.50	30%	196	1.37
2012	611	4.21	29%	180	1.24
2013	663	4.51	31%	204	1.39
2014	744	4.99	25%	185	1.24
2015	754	4.99	29%	215	1.42
2016	848	5.55	27%	231	1.51
Total	**10,445**	**4.39**	**33%**	**3,402**	**1.43**

FIGURE 1-7: HISPANIC SUICIDE VICTIMS AND HISPANIC FIREARM SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 - 2016



In 2016, there were 848 Hispanic suicide victims by all means in California. The Hispanic suicide rate for that year was 5.55 per 100,000. That same year there were: 2,818 white suicide victims (suicide rate of 18.38 per 100,000); 170 black suicide victims (suicide rate of 6.98 per 100,000); 401 Asian/Pacific Islander suicide victims (suicide rate of 6.69 per 100,000); and, 42 American Indian/Alaska Native suicide victims (suicide rate of 20.14 per 100,000). The state's overall suicide rate for that year was 10.94 per 100,000. [See Table 1B-1]

In 2016, there were 231 Hispanic firearm suicides in California. The Hispanic firearm suicide rate for that year was 1.51 per 100,000. That same year: 1,200 white suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 7.83 per 100,000); 66 black suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 2.71 per 100,000); 80 Asian/Pacific Islander suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 1.33 per 100,000); and, 16 American Indian/Alaska Native suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 7.67 per 100,000). The state's overall firearm suicide rate for that year was 4.06 per 100,000. [See Table 1B-2]

MALE AND FEMALE SUICIDE VICTIMS, ALL AGES

In 2016, there were 694 Hispanic male suicide victims in California. The Hispanic male suicide rate for that year was 9.03 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 2,133 white male suicide victims (suicide rate of 27.86 per 100,000); 138 black male suicide victims (suicide rate of 11.43 per 100,000); 292 Asian/Pacific Islander male suicide victims (suicide rate of 10.26 per 100,000); and, 32 American Indian/Alaska Native male suicide victims (suicide rate of 31.35 per 100,000). The state's overall male suicide rate for that year was 16.91 per 100,000. [See Table 1B-3]

In 2016, there were 216 Hispanic male firearm suicide victims in California. The Hispanic male firearm suicide rate for that year was 2.81 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 1,045 white male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide rate of 13.65 per 100,000); 59 black male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide rate of 4.89 per 100,000);77 Asian/Pacific Islander male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide victimization rate of 2.71 per 100,000); and, 14 American Indian/Alaska Native male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide victimization rate of 13.71 per 100,000). The state's overall male firearm suicide rate for that year was 7.25 per 100,000. [See Table 1B-4]

In 2016, there were 154 Hispanic female suicide victims in California. The Hispanic female suicide rate for that year was 2.03 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were: 685 white female suicide victims (suicide rate of 8.92 per 100,000); 32 black female suicide victims (suicide rate of 2.61 per 100,000); 109 Asian/Pacific Islander female suicide victims (suicide rate of 3.46 per 100,000); and, 10 American Indian/Alaska Native female suicide victims (suicide rate of 9.39 per 100,000). The state's overall female suicide rate for that year was 5.05 per 100,000. [See Table 1B-5]

In 2016, there were 15 Hispanic female firearm suicide victims in California. The Hispanic female firearm suicide rate for that year was 0.20 per 100,000. That same year in the state there were 155 white female firearm suicide victims (victimization rate of 2.02 per 100,000). Fewer than 10 firearm suicide deaths were reported for all other groups and as a result the number of deaths and rates were suppressed. The state's overall female firearm suicide rate for that year was 0.92 per 100,000. [See Table 1B-6]

FIGURE 1-8: HISPANIC MALE AND FEMALE SUICIDE VICTIMS, OVERALL SUICIDE, FIREARM SUICIDE, RATE PER 100,000, AND PERCENTAGE OF SUICIDES INVOLVING GUNS, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Hispanic Male Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Male Firearm Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Suicides Involving Guns	Hispanic Female Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Female Firearm Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Suicides Involving Guns
1999	363	6.63	180	3.29	50%	52	1.00	21	0.40	40%
2000	348	6.15	161	2.84	46%	78	1.45	23	0.43	29%
2001	393	6.75	170	2.92	43%	60	1.08	20	0.36	33%
2002	385	6.44	156	2.61	41%	60	1.05	10	0.17	17%
2003	436	7.11	186	3.03	43%	72	1.22	10	0.17	14%
2004	445	7.09	166	2.64	37%	101	1.67	18	0.30	18%
2005	442	6.89	157	2.45	36%	82	1.32	15	0.24	18%
2006	414	6.33	157	2.40	38%	97	1.53	11	0.17	11%
2007	466	6.99	166	2.49	36%	99	1.53	13	0.20	13%
2008	462	6.78	158	2.32	34%	95	1.43	11	0.17	12%
2009	484	6.95	173	2.49	36%	107	1.57	19	0.28	18%
2010	525	7.42	177	2.50	34%	115	1.66	13	0.19	11%
2011	524	7.26	184	2.55	35%	120	1.69	12	0.17	10%
2012	500	6.84	162	2.21	32%	111	1.54	18	0.25	16%
2013	553	7.47	187	2.52	34%	110	1.51	17	0.23	15%
2014	585	7.80	168	2.24	29%	159	2.15	17	0.23	11%
2015	605	7.96	200	2.63	33%	149	1.98	15	0.20	10%
2016	694	9.03	216	2.81	31%	154	2.03	15	0.20	10%
Total	**8,624**	**7.15**	**3,124**	**2.59**	**36%**	**1,821**	**1.55**	**278**	**0.24**	**15%**

SUICIDE AS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR MALES AND FEMALES, ALL AGES

In 2016, suicide ranked as the 13th leading cause of death for Hispanics in California (9th for Hispanic males and 15th for Hispanic females). That same year in the state, suicide ranked as the: 10th leading cause of death for whites (8th for white males and 13th for white females); 14th leading cause of death for blacks (14th for black males and 20th for black females); 11th leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islanders (9th for Asian/Pacific Islander males and 12th for Asian/Pacific Islander females); and, 9th for American Indian/Alaska Natives (7th for American Indian/Alaska Native males and 13th for American Indian/Alaska Native females). Statewide, suicide ranked 11th among all leading causes of death (9th for males and 13th for females).

FIGURE 1-9: RANKING OF SUICIDE AMONG LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CALIFORNIA FOR 2016, ALL AGES

Race/Ethnicity	Suicide, All Means		
	Male	Female	Overall
Hispanic	9th	15th	13th
White	8th	13th	10th
Black	14th	20th	14th
Asian/Pacific Islander	9th	12th	11th
American Indian/Alaska Native	7th	13th	9th
Overall	9th	13th	11th

SUICIDE, ALL AGES — RELATED TABLES

TABLE 1B-1: SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	415	3.88	2,270	13.85	140	6.06	231	5.93	12	5.41	**3,077**	**9.19**
2000	426	3.85	2,167	13.23	142	6.10	215	5.36	11	4.86	**2,969**	**8.73**
2001	453	3.98	2,036	12.44	121	5.17	202	4.85	12	5.36	**2,831**	**8.21**
2002	445	3.80	2,356	14.45	156	6.65	249	5.79	19	8.55	**3,228**	**9.26**
2003	508	4.22	2,485	15.31	137	5.83	242	5.47	23	10.43	**3,397**	**9.64**
2004	546	4.43	2,372	14.70	138	5.86	287	6.33	20	9.14	**3,368**	**9.47**
2005	524	4.15	2,284	14.29	134	5.70	244	5.24	15	6.91	**3,206**	**8.95**
2006	511	3.97	2,412	15.25	128	5.45	265	5.56	12	5.60	**3,334**	**9.26**
2007	565	4.30	2,526	16.10	163	6.95	323	6.63	22	10.38	**3,602**	**9.94**
2008	557	4.14	2,712	17.38	176	7.50	304	6.09	24	11.40	**3,775**	**10.31**
2009	591	4.30	2,722	17.52	142	6.03	340	6.67	26	12.43	**3,823**	**10.34**
2010	640	4.57	2,717	17.54	166	7.02	354	6.83	28	13.44	**3,913**	**10.50**
2011	644	4.50	2,802	18.12	160	6.73	356	6.69	29	13.91	**3,996**	**10.61**
2012	611	4.21	2,739	17.72	172	7.20	337	6.19	31	14.82	**3,893**	**10.24**
2013	663	4.51	2,817	18.24	168	7.01	336	6.03	32	15.30	**4,025**	**10.50**
2014	744	4.99	2,930	18.98	140	5.80	371	6.49	25	11.94	**4,214**	**10.89**
2015	754	4.99	2,837	18.42	156	6.44	385	6.57	26	12.43	**4,167**	**10.69**
2016	848	5.55	2,818	18.38	170	6.98	401	6.69	42	20.14	**4,294**	**10.94**
Total	**10,445**	**4.39**	**46,002**	**16.17**	**2,709**	**6.36**	**5,442**	**6.13**	**409**	**10.60**	**65,112**	**9.90**

TABLE 1B-2: FIREARM SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	201	1.88	1,165	7.11	70	3.03	85	2.18	*	*	**1,532**	**4.57**
2000	184	1.66	1,162	7.10	63	2.70	69	1.72	*	*	**1,487**	**4.37**
2001	190	1.67	1,122	6.86	67	2.86	59	1.42	*	*	**1,450**	**4.21**
2002	166	1.42	1,178	7.23	68	2.90	66	1.54	10	4.50	**1,490**	**4.27**
2003	196	1.63	1,188	7.32	53	2.26	61	1.38	*	*	**1,505**	**4.27**
2004	184	1.49	1,066	6.61	41	1.74	68	1.50	*	*	**1,366**	**3.84**
2005	172	1.36	1,051	6.57	54	2.30	45	0.97	*	*	**1,329**	**3.71**
2006	168	1.30	1,036	6.55	51	2.17	59	1.24	*	*	**1,319**	**3.66**
2007	179	1.36	1,099	7.01	62	2.65	74	1.52	*	*	**1,422**	**3.92**
2008	169	1.26	1,160	7.43	71	3.02	68	1.36	10	4.75	**1,478**	**4.04**
2009	192	1.40	1,189	7.65	61	2.59	69	1.35	*	*	**1,519**	**4.11**
2010	190	1.36	1,166	7.53	58	2.45	65	1.25	10	4.80	**1,492**	**4.00**
2011	196	1.37	1,232	7.97	61	2.57	64	1.20	11	5.28	**1,564**	**4.15**
2012	180	1.24	1,229	7.95	62	2.60	68	1.25	10	4.78	**1,549**	**4.08**
2013	204	1.39	1,229	7.96	64	2.67	61	1.09	11	5.26	**1,571**	**4.10**
2014	185	1.24	1,266	8.20	52	2.16	72	1.26	*	*	**1,582**	**4.09**
2015	215	1.42	1,200	7.79	50	2.06	86	1.47	*	*	**1,559**	**4.00**
2016	231	1.51	1,200	7.83	66	2.71	80	1.33	16	7.67	**1,595**	**4.06**
Total	**3,402**	**1.43**	**20,938**	**7.36**	**1,074**	**2.52**	**1,219**	**1.37**	**146**	**3.78**	**26,809**	**4.08**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1B-3: MALE SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	363	6.63	1,762	21.75	114	10.05	173	9.22	*	*	**2,425**	**14.52**
2000	348	6.15	1,718	21.23	114	9.97	155	8.01	*	*	**2,351**	**13.87**
2001	393	6.75	1,674	20.67	96	8.35	146	7.27	11	10.01	**2,327**	**13.54**
2002	385	6.44	1,823	22.59	119	10.33	171	8.27	16	14.68	**2,517**	**14.49**
2003	436	7.11	1,917	23.87	109	9.45	177	8.34	21	19.45	**2,662**	**15.17**
2004	445	7.09	1,786	22.36	103	8.91	196	9.02	11	10.27	**2,546**	**14.38**
2005	442	6.89	1,732	21.85	105	9.08	173	7.78	11	10.35	**2,468**	**13.84**
2006	414	6.33	1,856	23.64	103	8.91	191	8.40	*	*	**2,578**	**14.38**
2007	466	6.99	1,924	24.70	130	11.25	231	9.94	17	16.37	**2,770**	**15.36**
2008	462	6.78	2,068	26.66	140	12.08	209	8.80	15	14.55	**2,895**	**15.90**
2009	484	6.95	2,065	26.71	101	8.68	238	9.82	19	18.55	**2,909**	**15.83**
2010	525	7.42	2,083	27.03	133	11.39	262	10.65	18	17.64	**3,029**	**16.36**
2011	524	7.26	2,136	27.74	123	10.48	237	9.38	21	20.58	**3,045**	**16.27**
2012	500	6.84	2,144	27.84	134	11.34	242	9.37	25	24.41	**3,047**	**16.13**
2013	553	7.47	2,120	27.53	133	11.22	246	9.30	22	21.48	**3,082**	**16.19**
2014	585	7.80	2,259	29.35	113	9.46	257	9.47	17	16.59	**3,234**	**16.83**
2015	605	7.96	2,150	27.97	120	9.99	269	9.67	21	20.50	**3,174**	**16.39**
2016	694	9.03	2,133	27.86	138	11.43	292	10.26	32	31.35	**3,297**	**16.91**
Total	**8,624**	**7.15**	**35,350**	**25.02**	**2,128**	**10.14**	**3,865**	**9.12**	**300**	**15.87**	**50,356**	**15.40**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1B-4: MALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	180	3.29	1,000	12.34	63	5.55	77	4.11	*	*	**1,327**	**7.95**
2000	161	2.84	1,016	12.55	51	4.46	62	3.20	*	*	**1,297**	**7.65**
2001	170	2.92	990	12.23	58	5.05	51	2.54	*	*	**1,280**	**7.45**
2002	156	2.61	1,035	12.83	60	5.21	56	2.71	*	*	**1,317**	**7.58**
2003	186	3.03	1,039	12.94	50	4.33	52	2.45	*	*	**1,334**	**7.60**
2004	166	2.64	927	11.60	32	2.77	59	2.72	*	*	**1,188**	**6.71**
2005	157	2.45	916	11.55	50	4.32	42	1.89	*	*	**1,172**	**6.57**
2006	157	2.40	911	11.61	48	4.15	52	2.29	*	*	**1,172**	**6.54**
2007	166	2.49	956	12.27	60	5.19	67	2.88	*	*	**1,257**	**6.97**
2008	158	2.32	1,033	13.32	64	5.52	59	2.48	*	*	**1,322**	**7.26**
2009	173	2.49	1,055	13.65	54	4.64	64	2.64	*	*	**1,352**	**7.36**
2010	177	2.50	1,021	13.25	52	4.45	55	2.24	*	*	**1,315**	**7.10**
2011	184	2.55	1,082	14.05	55	4.68	53	2.10	10	9.80	**1,384**	**7.39**
2012	162	2.21	1,088	14.13	53	4.49	61	2.36	10	9.76	**1,374**	**7.28**
2013	187	2.52	1,068	13.87	59	4.98	56	2.12	10	9.76	**1,382**	**7.26**
2014	168	2.24	1,106	14.37	50	4.19	64	2.36	*	*	**1,394**	**7.26**
2015	200	2.63	1,065	13.86	46	3.83	77	2.77	*	*	**1,396**	**7.21**
2016	216	2.81	1,045	13.65	59	4.89	77	2.71	14	13.71	**1,413**	**7.25**
Total	**3,124**	**2.59**	**18,353**	**12.99**	**964**	**4.59**	**1,084**	**2.56**	**122**	**6.45**	**23,676**	**7.24**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1B-5: FEMALE SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	52	1.00	508	6.13	26	2.21	58	2.88	*	*	**652**	**3.88**
2000	78	1.45	449	5.42	28	2.36	60	2.89	*	*	**618**	**3.62**
2001	60	1.08	362	4.38	25	2.10	56	2.59	*	*	**504**	**2.91**
2002	60	1.05	533	6.48	37	3.10	78	3.50	*	*	**711**	**4.06**
2003	72	1.22	568	6.93	28	2.34	65	2.83	*	*	**735**	**4.15**
2004	101	1.67	586	7.20	35	2.92	91	3.85	*	*	**822**	**4.60**
2005	82	1.32	552	6.85	29	2.43	71	2.92	*	*	**738**	**4.10**
2006	97	1.53	556	6.98	25	2.10	74	2.97	*	*	**756**	**4.18**
2007	99	1.53	602	7.62	33	2.78	92	3.61	*	*	**832**	**4.57**
2008	95	1.43	644	8.20	36	3.03	95	3.63	*	*	**880**	**4.78**
2009	107	1.57	657	8.41	41	3.44	102	3.81	*	*	**914**	**4.92**
2010	115	1.66	634	8.15	33	2.76	92	3.38	10	9.41	**884**	**4.72**
2011	120	1.69	666	8.58	37	3.07	119	4.26	*	*	**951**	**5.02**
2012	111	1.54	595	7.67	38	3.15	95	3.32	*	*	**846**	**4.42**
2013	110	1.51	697	9.00	35	2.89	90	3.08	10	9.36	**943**	**4.89**
2014	159	2.15	671	8.67	27	2.22	114	3.80	*	*	**980**	**5.03**
2015	149	1.98	687	8.91	36	2.95	116	3.77	*	*	**993**	**5.06**
2016	154	2.03	685	8.92	32	2.61	109	3.46	10	9.39	**997**	**5.05**
Total	**1,821**	**1.55**	**10,652**	**7.44**	**581**	**2.69**	**1,577**	**3.40**	**109**	**5.54**	**14,756**	**4.47**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 1B-6: FEMALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	21	0.40	165	1.99	*	*	*	*	*	*	**205**	**1.22**
2000	23	0.43	146	1.76	12	1.01	*	*	*	*	**190**	**1.11**
2001	20	0.36	132	1.60	*	*	*	*	*	*	**170**	**0.98**
2002	10	0.17	143	1.74	*	*	10	0.45	*	*	**173**	**0.99**
2003	10	0.17	149	1.82	*	*	*	*	*	*	**171**	**0.97**
2004	18	0.30	139	1.71	*	*	*	*	*	*	**178**	**1.00**
2005	15	0.24	135	1.67	*	*	*	*	*	*	**157**	**0.87**
2006	11	0.17	125	1.57	*	*	*	*	*	*	**147**	**0.81**
2007	13	0.20	143	1.81	*	*	*	*	*	*	**165**	**0.91**
2008	11	0.17	127	1.62	*	*	*	*	*	*	**156**	**0.85**
2009	19	0.28	134	1.72	*	*	*	*	*	*	**167**	**0.90**
2010	13	0.19	145	1.86	*	*	10	0.37	*	*	**177**	**0.94**
2011	12	0.17	150	1.93	*	*	11	0.39	*	*	**180**	**0.95**
2012	18	0.25	141	1.82	*	*	*	*	*	*	**175**	**0.91**
2013	17	0.23	161	2.08	*	*	*	*	*	*	**189**	**0.98**
2014	17	0.23	160	2.07	*	*	*	*	*	*	**188**	**0.97**
2015	15	0.20	135	1.75	*	*	*	*	*	*	**163**	**0.83**
2016	15	0.20	155	2.02	*	*	*	*	*	*	**182**	**0.92**
Total	**278**	**0.24**	**2,585**	**1.81**	**110**	**0.51**	**135**	**0.29**	**24**	**1.22**	**3,133**	**0.95**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

SECTION TWO: PUBLIC HEALTH DATA—AGES 10 TO 24

From 1999 to 2016, nearly 7,500 Hispanics ages 10 to 24 died from guns in the state of California: 6,505 in firearm homicides, 814 in firearm suicides, and 166 in unintentional firearm deaths. For the same categories in this age group, guns also claimed the lives of 2,277 white victims, 4,141 black victims, 776 Asian/Pacific Islander victims, and 79 American Indian/Alaska Native victims in homicides, suicides, and unintentional deaths.

Of these deaths in California, guns killed 7,012 Hispanic males and 466 Hispanic females, 1,959 white males and 314 white females, 3,833 black males and 305 black females, 695 Asian/Pacific Islander males and 79 Asian/Pacific Islander females, and 67 American Indian/Alaska Native males. (Fewer than 10 firearm deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Native females and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.)

FIGURE 2-1: HISPANIC FIREARM DEATHS, AGES 10 TO 24, IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Firearm Homicide	Firearm Suicide	Firearm Unintentional	Total
1999	365	56	13	**434**
2000	353	46	13	**412**
2001	384	41	14	**439**
2002	417	40	12	**469**
2003	426	52	18	**496**
2004	449	52	*	**501**
2005	448	38	20	**506**
2006	500	44	16	**560**
2007	447	37	*	**484**
2008	402	39	*	**441**
2009	378	50	*	**428**
2010	327	55	*	**382**
2011	288	36	*	**324**
2012	294	37	*	**331**
2013	259	43	*	**302**
2014	235	37	*	**272**
2015	272	50	*	**322**
2016	261	61	*	**322**
Total	**6,505**	**814**	**166**	**7,485**

* State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

In 2016, 322 Hispanics ages 10 to 24 were killed by firearms in California in homicides, suicides, and unintentional deaths. That same year in the state for this age group, guns claimed the lives of 110 white victims, 169 black victims, and 28 Asian/Pacific Islander victims. (Fewer than 10 firearm deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Native females and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.)

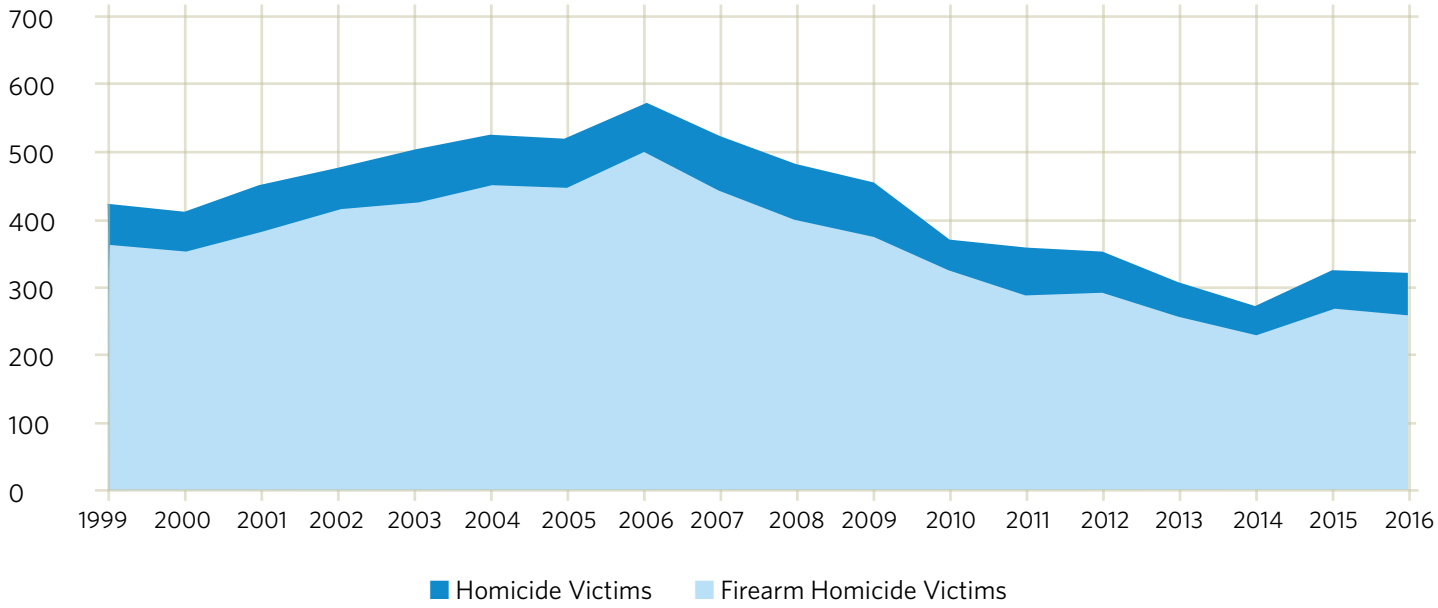
A: HOMICIDE VICTIMS, AGES 10 TO 24

During the period 1999 to 2016, more than eight out of 10 Hispanic homicide victims ages 10 to 24 were killed with firearms (85 percent).

FIGURE 2-2: NUMBER OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS, HOMICIDE RATE, AND PERCENTAGE KILLED WITH A FIREARM, HISPANIC VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, AGES 10 TO 24, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Hispanic Homicide Victims	Hispanic Homicide Rate per 100,000	Percentage Killed With a Firearm	Hispanic Firearm Homicide Victims	Hispanic Firearm Homicide Rate per 100,000
1999	424	14.42	86%	365	12.42
2000	414	13.47	85%	353	11.48
2001	452	14.16	85%	384	12.03
2002	478	14.47	87%	417	12.63
2003	504	14.80	85%	426	12.51
2004	525	14.99	86%	449	12.82
2005	520	14.53	86%	448	12.52
2006	574	15.76	87%	500	13.73
2007	527	14.27	85%	447	12.10
2008	485	12.92	83%	402	10.71
2009	458	12.00	83%	378	9.91
2010	373	9.64	88%	327	8.45
2011	359	9.19	80%	288	7.38
2012	354	9.03	83%	294	7.50
2013	310	7.88	84%	259	6.59
2014	273	6.92	86%	235	5.96
2015	325	8.24	84%	272	6.90
2016	316	8.03	83%	261	6.63
Total	**7,671**	**11.74**	**85%**	**6,505**	**9.95**

FIGURE 2-3: HISPANIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND HISPANIC FIREARM HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, AGES 10 TO 24, 1999 - 2016



In 2016, there were 316 Hispanic victims of homicide ages 10 to 24 by all means in California. The Hispanic homicide victimization rate for this age group that year was 8.03 per 100,000. That same year in this age group there were: 53 white homicide victims (victimization rate of 2.24 per 100,000); 167 black homicide victims (victimization rate of 31.94 per 100,000); and, 23 Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims (victimization rate of 2.20 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 homicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 7.11 per 100,000. [See Table 2A-1]

For all victims of homicide ages 10 to 24 in California, guns were the most common weapon used.[9] In 2016, there were 261 Hispanic victims ages 10 to 24 murdered with guns in California. The Hispanic firearm homicide victimization rate for this age group that year was 6.63 per 100,000. That same year for this age group: 37 white homicide victims were killed with guns (victimization rate of 1.56 per 100,000); 156 black homicide victims were killed with guns (victimization rate of 29.84 per 100,000); and, 16 Asian/Pacific Islander victims were killed with guns (victimization rate of 1.53 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 firearm homicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall firearm homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 5.99 per 100,000. [See Table 2A-2]

9 Because the CDC data does not report what *type* of firearm — handgun, rifle, or shotgun — was used in the homicide, this question is addressed in *Section Three* of this report using 2016 data from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report.

MALE AND FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS, AGES 10 TO 24

In 2016, there were 282 Hispanic male victims ages 10 to 24 murdered in California. The Hispanic male homicide victimization rate for this age group that year was 14.06 per 100,000. That same year in the state for this age group there were: 34 white male homicide victims (victimization rate of 2.77 per 100,000); 157 black male homicide victims (victimization rate of 57.86 per 100,000); and, 19 Asian/Pacific Islander male homicide victims (victimization rate of 3.56 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 homicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall male homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 12.19 per 100,000. [See Table 2A-3]

For all male victims of homicide ages 10 to 24 in California, guns were the most common weapon used. In 2016, there were 237 Hispanic male victims ages 10 to 24 murdered by guns in California. The Hispanic male firearm homicide victimization rate for this group for that year was 11.82 per 100,000. That same year in the state for this age group there were: 27 white male firearm homicide victims (victimization rate of 2.20 per 100,000); 146 black male firearm homicide victims (victimization rate of 53.80 per 100,000); and, 16 Asian/Pacific Islander male firearm homicide victims (victimization rate of 3.00 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 firearm homicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall male firearm homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 10.56 per 100,000. [See Table 2A-4]

In 2016, there were 34 Hispanic female victims ages 10 to 24 murdered in California. The Hispanic female homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 1.76 per 100,000. That same year in the state for this age group there were: 19 white female homicide victims (victimization rate of 1.67 per 100,000); and, 10 black female homicide victims (victimization rate of 3.98 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 homicide deaths were reported for female Asian/Pacific Islanders as well as female American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate for each were suppressed.) The state's overall female homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 1.76 per 100,000. [See Table 2A-5]

In 2016, there were 24 Hispanic female victims ages 10 to 24 murdered by guns in California. The Hispanic female firearm homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 1.24 per 100,000. That same year in the state for this age group there were: 10 white female firearm homicide victims (victimization rate of 0.88 per 100,000); and, 10 black female firearm homicide victims (victimization rate of 3.98 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 firearm homicide deaths were reported for female Asian/Pacific Islanders as well as female American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate for each were suppressed.) The state's overall female firearm homicide victimization rate for this age group for that year was 1.17 per 100,000. [See Table 2A-6]

FIGURE 2-4: HISPANIC MALE AND FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS AGES 10 TO 24, OVERALL HOMICIDE, FIREARM HOMICIDE, RATE PER 100,000, AND PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDES INVOLVING GUNS, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Hispanic Male Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Male Firearm Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Homicides Involving Guns	Hispanic Female Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Female Firearm Homicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Homicides Involving Guns
1999	387	25.05	338	21.88	87%	37	2.65	27	1.94	73%
2000	387	23.96	335	20.74	87%	27	1.85	18	1.23	67%
2001	410	24.46	356	21.24	87%	42	2.77	28	1.85	67%
2002	442	25.52	394	22.75	89%	36	2.29	23	1.46	64%
2003	460	25.81	400	22.45	87%	44	2.71	26	1.60	59%
2004	485	26.50	424	23.17	87%	40	2.39	25	1.50	63%
2005	493	26.40	432	23.14	88%	27	1.58	16	0.93	59%
2006	535	28.22	474	25.00	89%	39	2.23	26	1.49	67%
2007	490	25.52	420	21.88	86%	37	2.09	27	1.52	73%
2008	447	22.96	376	19.31	84%	38	2.10	26	1.44	68%
2009	423	21.41	358	18.12	85%	35	1.90	20	1.09	57%
2010	340	16.99	305	15.24	90%	33	1.76	22	1.18	67%
2011	332	16.51	269	13.38	81%	27	1.43	19	1.00	70%
2012	331	16.44	280	13.91	85%	23	1.20	14	0.73	61%
2013	278	13.81	238	11.82	86%	32	1.67	21	1.09	66%
2014	253	12.56	219	10.87	87%	20	1.04	16	0.83	80%
2015	293	14.57	251	12.48	86%	32	1.66	21	1.09	66%
2016	282	14.06	237	11.82	84%	34	1.76	24	1.24	71%
Total	**7,068**	**20.88**	**6,106**	**18.04**	**86%**	**603**	**1.91**	**399**	**1.27**	**66%**

HOMICIDE AS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR MALES AND FEMALES, AGES 10 TO 24

In 2016, homicide ranked as the 2nd leading cause of death for Hispanics ages 10 to 24 in California (2nd for Hispanic males in this age group and 4th for Hispanic females in this age group). That same year in the state for this age group, homicide ranked as the: 4th leading cause of death for whites (4th for white males, 4th for white females); 1st leading cause of death for blacks (1st for black males and 3rd for black females); 4th leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islanders (4th for Asian/Pacific Islander males, 5th for Asian/Pacific Islander females); and, 3rd for American Indian/Alaska Natives (3rd for American Indian/Alaska Native males, 3rd for American Indian/Alaska Native females). Statewide homicide ranked 2nd among all leading causes of death for victims ages 10 to 24 (2nd for males, 4th for females).

FIGURE 2-5: RANKING OF HOMICIDE AMONG LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CALIFORNIA FOR 2016, AGES 10 TO 24

Race/Ethnicity	Homicide, All Means		
	Male	Female	Overall
Hispanic	2nd	4th	2nd
White	4th	4th	4th
Black	1st	3rd	1st
Asian/Pacific Islander	4th	5th	4th
American Indian/Alaska Native	3rd	3rd	3rd
Overall	2nd	4th	2nd

HOMICIDE, AGES 10 TO 24 — RELATED TABLES

TABLE 2A-1: HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, AGES 10 TO 24, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	424	14.42	94	3.34	195	35.84	39	4.55	*	*	**755**	**10.48**
2000	414	13.47	81	2.82	230	41.15	37	4.21	*	*	**765**	**10.28**
2001	452	14.16	98	3.35	241	42.05	51	5.59	*	*	**844**	**11.03**
2002	478	14.47	99	3.36	277	47.49	50	5.33	*	*	**911**	**11.65**
2003	504	14.80	95	3.23	278	47.17	53	5.54	*	*	**935**	**11.77**
2004	525	14.99	102	3.48	294	49.47	43	4.44	*	*	**968**	**12.02**
2005	520	14.53	85	2.93	294	49.42	59	6.03	*	*	**961**	**11.85**
2006	574	15.76	94	3.30	299	50.44	62	6.29	*	*	**1,036**	**12.75**
2007	527	14.27	63	2.25	265	45.02	44	4.42	*	*	**906**	**11.14**
2008	485	12.92	66	2.40	229	39.21	43	4.27	*	*	**828**	**10.16**
2009	458	12.00	62	2.29	229	39.54	34	3.34	*	*	**790**	**9.67**
2010	373	9.64	56	2.10	227	39.55	32	3.12	*	*	**690**	**8.43**
2011	359	9.19	42	1.61	199	34.84	32	3.09	*	*	**633**	**7.74**
2012	354	9.03	55	2.13	191	33.70	28	2.69	*	*	**633**	**7.76**
2013	310	7.88	65	2.56	213	38.16	24	2.30	*	*	**613**	**7.55**
2014	273	6.92	39	1.57	167	30.45	23	2.20	*	*	**510**	**6.32**
2015	325	8.24	63	2.60	165	30.81	13	1.24	*	*	**573**	**7.17**
2016	316	8.03	53	2.24	167	31.94	23	2.20	*	*	**563**	**7.11**
Total	**7,671**	**11.74**	**1,312**	**2.67**	**4,160**	**40.55**	**690**	**3.88**	**72**	**8.00**	**13,914**	**9.70**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2A-2: FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	365	12.42	60	2.13	174	31.98	30	3.50	*	*	**629**	**8.73**
2000	353	11.48	60	2.09	217	38.82	27	3.07	*	*	**659**	**8.86**
2001	384	12.03	67	2.29	229	39.96	33	3.62	*	*	**714**	**9.33**
2002	417	12.63	72	2.45	261	44.75	37	3.95	*	*	**792**	**10.12**
2003	426	12.51	65	2.21	263	44.62	43	4.50	*	*	**799**	**10.05**
2004	449	12.82	68	2.32	272	45.76	34	3.51	*	*	**826**	**10.26**
2005	448	12.52	54	1.86	275	46.22	48	4.91	*	*	**825**	**10.18**
2006	500	13.73	60	2.10	275	46.39	53	5.37	*	*	**895**	**11.02**
2007	447	12.10	39	1.39	253	42.98	31	3.11	*	*	**776**	**9.54**
2008	402	10.71	39	1.42	210	35.96	40	3.97	*	*	**693**	**8.50**
2009	378	9.91	38	1.40	208	35.91	27	2.65	*	*	**654**	**8.01**
2010	327	8.45	29	1.09	206	35.89	22	2.14	*	*	**585**	**7.15**
2011	288	7.38	29	1.11	181	31.69	24	2.31	*	*	**523**	**6.40**
2012	294	7.50	38	1.47	174	30.71	24	2.30	*	*	**534**	**6.54**
2013	259	6.59	47	1.85	197	35.29	21	2.01	*	*	**525**	**6.47**
2014	235	5.96	31	1.25	153	27.89	13	1.25	*	*	**439**	**5.44**
2015	272	6.90	46	1.90	149	27.82	11	1.05	*	*	**483**	**6.04**
2016	261	6.63	37	1.56	156	29.84	16	1.53	*	*	**474**	**5.99**
Total	**6,505**	**9.95**	**879**	**1.79**	**3,853**	**37.55**	**534**	**3.00**	**51**	**5.66**	**11,825**	**8.25**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2A-3: MALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	387	25.05	68	4.69	172	61.82	30	6.87	*	*	**659**	**17.64**
2000	387	23.96	62	4.19	210	73.53	31	6.93	*	*	**692**	**17.94**
2001	410	24.46	65	4.32	221	75.28	44	9.47	*	*	**741**	**18.68**
2002	442	25.52	73	4.82	253	84.68	41	8.59	*	*	**813**	**20.07**
2003	460	25.81	79	5.24	251	83.32	47	9.66	*	*	**841**	**20.49**
2004	485	26.50	81	5.38	274	89.98	38	7.69	*	*	**879**	**21.11**
2005	493	26.40	63	4.21	270	88.25	51	10.21	*	*	**879**	**20.95**
2006	535	28.22	64	4.35	271	88.91	58	11.50	*	*	**935**	**22.24**
2007	490	25.52	52	3.58	242	79.86	37	7.26	*	*	**827**	**19.65**
2008	447	22.96	54	3.79	198	65.96	37	7.17	*	*	**741**	**17.59**
2009	423	21.41	54	3.86	204	68.57	29	5.57	*	*	**714**	**16.93**
2010	340	16.99	38	2.76	206	69.96	27	5.14	*	*	**613**	**14.52**
2011	332	16.51	32	2.37	185	63.10	31	5.84	*	*	**581**	**13.80**
2012	331	16.44	40	2.99	169	57.99	19	3.57	*	*	**563**	**13.42**
2013	278	13.81	56	4.27	199	69.19	19	3.56	*	*	**553**	**13.27**
2014	253	12.56	32	2.48	153	53.95	19	3.56	*	*	**463**	**11.18**
2015	293	14.57	51	4.06	153	55.09	12	2.25	*	*	**516**	**12.58**
2016	282	14.06	34	2.77	157	57.86	19	3.56	*	*	**495**	**12.19**
Total	**7,068**	**20.88**	**998**	**3.94**	**3,788**	**71.84**	**589**	**6.49**	**56**	**12.23**	**12,505**	**16.89**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2A-4: MALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	338	21.88	47	3.24	163	58.59	26	5.95	*	*	**574**	**15.37**
2000	335	20.74	48	3.24	200	70.03	22	4.92	*	*	**607**	**15.74**
2001	356	21.24	51	3.39	211	71.87	29	6.24	*	*	**648**	**16.33**
2002	394	22.75	54	3.56	243	81.33	33	6.92	*	*	**726**	**17.92**
2003	400	22.45	57	3.78	241	80.00	40	8.22	*	*	**740**	**18.03**
2004	424	23.17	55	3.65	259	85.06	30	6.07	*	*	**769**	**18.47**
2005	432	23.14	44	2.94	258	84.33	43	8.61	*	*	**777**	**18.52**
2006	474	25.00	43	2.92	254	83.33	51	10.11	*	*	**829**	**19.72**
2007	420	21.88	32	2.21	233	76.89	27	5.30	*	*	**717**	**17.03**
2008	376	19.31	34	2.39	189	62.97	35	6.78	*	*	**636**	**15.10**
2009	358	18.12	33	2.36	191	64.20	23	4.42	*	*	**608**	**14.41**
2010	305	15.24	23	1.67	190	64.53	19	3.62	*	*	**538**	**12.74**
2011	269	13.38	23	1.70	172	58.67	23	4.34	*	*	**488**	**11.59**
2012	280	13.91	30	2.25	156	53.53	17	3.19	*	*	**486**	**11.58**
2013	238	11.82	41	3.13	185	64.32	17	3.19	*	*	**482**	**11.56**
2014	219	10.87	25	1.94	143	50.43	12	2.25	*	*	**404**	**9.75**
2015	251	12.48	38	3.02	138	49.69	11	2.06	*	*	**443**	**10.80**
2016	237	11.82	27	2.20	146	53.80	16	3.00	*	*	**429**	**10.56**
Total	**6,106**	**18.04**	**705**	**2.78**	**3,572**	**67.74**	**474**	**5.22**	**42**	**9.17**	**10,901**	**14.73**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2A-5: FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	37	2.65	26	1.91	23	8.65	*	*	*	*	**96**	**2.77**
2000	27	1.85	19	1.36	20	7.32	*	*	*	*	**73**	**2.04**
2001	42	2.77	33	2.33	20	7.16	*	*	*	*	**103**	**2.79**
2002	36	2.29	26	1.82	24	8.43	*	*	*	*	**98**	**2.60**
2003	44	2.71	16	1.12	27	9.37	*	*	*	*	**94**	**2.45**
2004	40	2.39	21	1.47	20	6.90	*	*	*	*	**89**	**2.29**
2005	27	1.58	22	1.57	24	8.31	*	*	*	*	**82**	**2.10**
2006	39	2.23	30	2.18	28	9.72	*	*	*	*	**101**	**2.58**
2007	37	2.09	11	0.81	23	8.05	*	*	*	*	**79**	**2.01**
2008	38	2.10	12	0.90	31	10.92	*	*	*	*	**87**	**2.21**
2009	35	1.90	*	*	25	8.87	*	*	*	*	**76**	**1.92**
2010	33	1.76	18	1.40	21	7.51	*	*	*	*	**77**	**1.94**
2011	27	1.43	10	0.79	14	5.04	*	*	*	*	**52**	**1.31**
2012	23	1.20	15	1.20	22	7.99	*	*	*	*	**70**	**1.77**
2013	32	1.67	*	*	14	5.17	*	*	*	*	**60**	**1.52**
2014	20	1.04	*	*	14	5.28	*	*	*	*	**47**	**1.20**
2015	32	1.66	12	1.03	12	4.65	*	*	*	*	**57**	**1.47**
2016	34	1.76	19	1.67	10	3.98	*	*	*	*	**68**	**1.76**
Total	**603**	**1.91**	**314**	**1.32**	**372**	**7.46**	**101**	**1.16**	**16**	**3.62**	**1,409**	**2.03**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2A-6: FEMALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	27	1.94	13	0.95	11	4.14	*	*	*	*	**55**	**1.59**
2000	18	1.23	12	0.86	17	6.22	*	*	*	*	**52**	**1.45**
2001	28	1.85	16	1.13	18	6.44	*	*	*	*	**66**	**1.79**
2002	23	1.46	18	1.26	18	6.33	*	*	*	*	**66**	**1.75**
2003	26	1.60	*	*	22	7.64	*	*	*	*	**59**	**1.54**
2004	25	1.50	13	0.91	13	4.48	*	*	*	*	**57**	**1.47**
2005	16	0.93	10	0.71	17	5.88	*	*	*	*	**48**	**1.23**
2006	26	1.49	17	1.23	21	7.29	*	*	*	*	**66**	**1.68**
2007	27	1.52	*	*	20	7.00	*	*	*	*	**59**	**1.50**
2008	26	1.44	*	*	21	7.40	*	*	*	*	**57**	**1.45**
2009	20	1.09	*	*	17	6.03	*	*	*	*	**46**	**1.17**
2010	22	1.18	*	*	16	5.72	*	*	*	*	**47**	**1.19**
2011	19	1.00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**35**	**0.88**
2012	14	0.73	*	*	18	6.54	*	*	*	*	**48**	**1.21**
2013	21	1.09	*	*	12	4.44	*	*	*	*	**43**	**1.09**
2014	16	0.83	*	*	10	3.77	*	*	*	*	**35**	**0.89**
2015	21	1.09	*	*	11	4.27	*	*	*	*	**40**	**1.03**
2016	24	1.24	10	0.88	10	3.98	*	*	*	*	**45**	**1.17**
Total	**399**	**1.27**	**174**	**0.73**	**281**	**5.63**	**60**	**0.69**	*	*	**924**	**1.33**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

B: SUICIDE VICTIMS, AGES 10 TO 24

During the period 1999 to 2016, 32 percent of all Hispanic suicide victims ages 10 to 24 used a firearm.

FIGURE 2-6: HISPANIC SUICIDE VICTIMS AND HISPANIC FIREARM SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, AGES 10 TO 24, 1999 - 2016

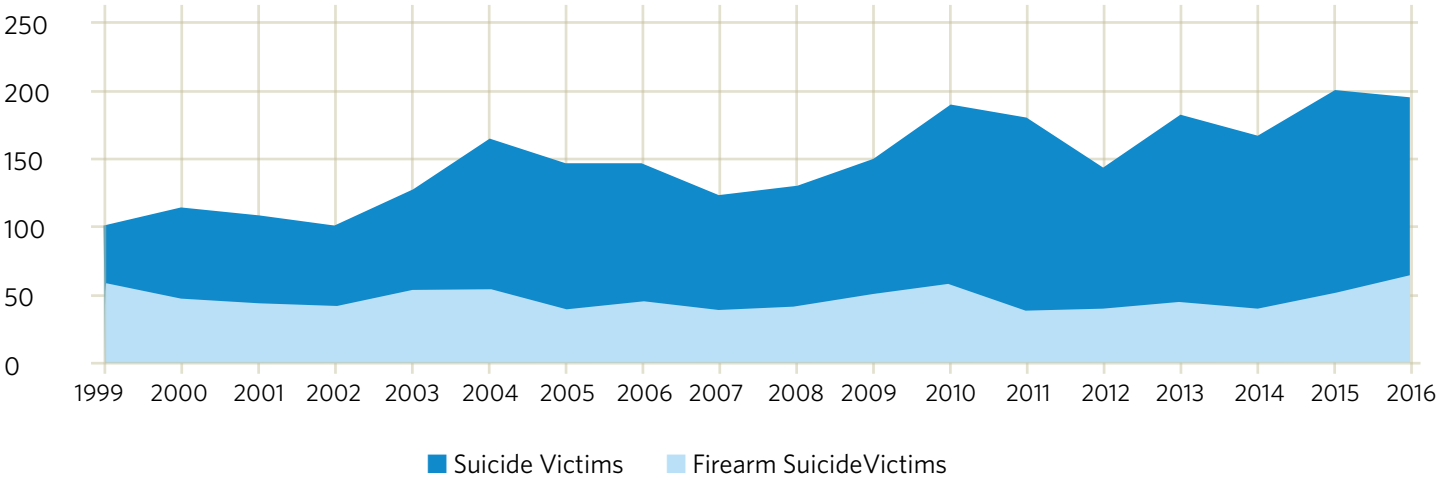


FIGURE 2-7: NUMBER OF SUICIDE VICTIMS, SUICIDE RATE, PERCENTAGE KILLED WITH A FIREARM, HISPANIC VICTIMS AGES 10 TO 24 IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Suicide Victims	Suicide Rate	Percentage Killed With a Firearm	Firearm Suicide Victims	Firearm Suicide Rate
1999	98	3.33	57%	56	1.90
2000	110	3.58	42%	46	1.50
2001	104	3.26	39%	41	1.28
2002	97	2.94	41%	40	1.21
2003	122	3.58	43%	52	1.53
2004	158	4.51	33%	52	1.48
2005	141	3.94	27%	38	1.06
2006	140	3.84	31%	44	1.21
2007	117	3.17	32%	37	1.00
2008	124	3.30	31%	39	1.04
2009	143	3.75	35%	50	1.31
2010	182	4.70	30%	55	1.42
2011	172	4.40	21%	36	0.92
2012	137	3.49	27%	37	0.94
2013	174	4.42	25%	43	1.09
2014	160	4.06	23%	37	0.94
2015	191	4.84	26%	50	1.27
2016	186	4.73	33%	61	1.55
Total	**2,556**	**3.91**	**32%**	**814**	**1.25**

In 2016, there were 186 Hispanic suicide victims ages 10 to 24 by all means in California. The Hispanic suicide rate for this age group for that year was 4.73 per 100,000. That same year in this age group there were: 212 white suicide victims (suicide rate of 8.96 per 100,000); 37 black suicide victims (suicide rate of 7.08 per 100,000); and, 74 Asian/Pacific Islander suicide victims (suicide rate of 7.08 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 suicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall suicide rate for this age group for that year was 6.53 per 100,000. [See Table 2B-1]

In 2016, there were 61 Hispanic firearm suicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California. The Hispanic firearm suicide rate for this age group for that year was 1.55 per 100,000. That same year for this age group: 73 white suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 3.08 per 100,000); 13 black suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 2.49 per 100,000); and, 12 Asian/Pacific Islander suicide victims used a gun (firearm suicide rate of 1.15 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 firearm suicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall firearm suicide rate for this age group for that year was 2.02 per 100,000. [See Table 2B-2]

MALE AND FEMALE SUICIDE VICTIMS, AGES 10 TO 24

In 2016, there were 150 Hispanic male suicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California. The Hispanic male suicide rate for this age group for that year was 7.48 per 100,000. That same year in the state for this age group there were: 165 white male suicide victims (suicide rate of 13.44 per 100,000); 28 black male suicide victims (suicide rate of 10.32 per 100,000); and, 56 Asian/Pacific Islander male suicide victims (suicide rate of 10.49 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 male suicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Natives and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall male suicide rate for this age group for that year was 9.97 per 100,000. [See Table 2B-3]

In 2016, there were 57 Hispanic male firearms suicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California. The Hispanic male firearm suicide rate for this age group for that year was 2.84 per 100,000. That same year for this age group there were: 60 white male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide rate of 4.89 per 100,000); 10 black male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide rate of 3.69 per 100,000); and, 12 Asian/Pacific Islander male firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide rate of 2.25 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 firearm suicide deaths were reported for American Indian/Alaska Native males and as a result the number of deaths and rate were suppressed.) The state's overall male firearm suicide rate for this age group for that year was 3.45 per 100,000. [See Table 2B-4]

In 2016, there were 36 Hispanic female suicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California. The Hispanic female suicide rate for this group for that year was 1.86 per 100,000. That same year for this age group there were: 47 white female suicide victims (suicide rate of 4.13 per 100,000); and, 18 Asian/Pacific Islander female suicide victims (suicide rate of 3.52 per 100,000). (Fewer than 10 suicide deaths were reported for black and American Indian/Alaska Native females and as a result the number of deaths and rate for each were suppressed.) The state's overall female suicide rate for this age group for that year was 2.91 per 100,000. [See Table 2B-5]

In 2016, there were a total of 20 female firearms suicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California. That same year for this age group there were 13 white female firearm suicide victims (firearm suicide rate of 1.14). (For each of the other racial and ethnic categories the number of suicide victims was fewer than 10. As a result, the number of deaths and rates for each were suppressed.) The state's overall female firearm suicide rate for this age group for that year was 0.52 per 100,000. [See Table 2B-6]

FIGURE 2-8: HISPANIC MALE AND FEMALE SUICIDE VICTIMS AGES 10 TO 24, OVERALL SUICIDE, FIREARM SUICIDE, RATE PER 100,000, AND PERCENTAGE OF SUICIDES INVOLVING GUNS, 1999 TO 2016

Year	Hispanic Male Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Male Firearm Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Suicides Involving Guns	Hispanic Female Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Hispanic Female Firearm Suicide Victims	Rate per 100,000	Percent of Suicides Involving Guns
1999	86	5.57	49	3.17	57%	12	0.86	*	*	*
2000	87	5.39	40	2.48	46%	23	1.58	*	*	*
2001	87	5.19	36	2.15	41%	17	1.12	*	*	*
2002	80	4.62	36	2.08	45%	17	1.08	*	*	*
2003	111	6.23	50	2.81	45%	11	0.68	*	*	*
2004	125	6.83	46	2.51	37%	33	1.97	*	*	*
2005	115	6.16	36	1.93	31%	26	1.52	*	*	*
2006	113	5.96	43	2.27	38%	27	1.55	*	*	*
2007	90	4.69	33	1.72	37%	27	1.52	*	*	*
2008	104	5.34	36	1.85	35%	20	1.11	*	*	*
2009	119	6.02	46	2.33	39%	24	1.30	*	*	*
2010	145	7.24	51	2.55	35%	37	1.98	*	*	*
2011	130	6.47	34	1.69	26%	42	2.22	*	*	*
2012	108	5.36	34	1.69	31%	29	1.52	*	*	*
2013	138	6.86	40	1.99	29%	36	1.88	*	*	*
2014	123	6.10	35	1.74	28%	37	1.92	*	*	*
2015	150	7.46	45	2.24	30%	41	2.12	*	*	*
2016	150	7.48	57	2.84	38%	36	1.86	*	*	*
Total	**2,061**	**6.09**	**747**	**2.21**	**36%**	**495**	**1.57**	**67**	**0.21**	**14%**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

SUICIDE AS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR MALES AND FEMALES, AGES 10 TO 24

In 2016, suicide ranked as the third leading cause of death for Hispanics ages 10 to 24 in California (3rd for both Hispanic males and Hispanic females). That same year for this age group, suicide ranked as the: 2nd leading cause of death for whites (2nd for both white males and white females); 3rd leading cause of death for blacks (3rd for black males and 4th for black females); 2nd leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islanders (2nd for both Asian/Pacific Islander males and Asian/Pacific Islander females); and, 2nd for American Indian/Alaska Natives (2nd for American Indian/Alaska Native males and 1st for American Indian/Alaska Native females). Statewide for this age group suicide ranked 3rd among all leading causes of death (3rd for males and 2nd for females).

FIGURE 2-9: RANKING OF SUICIDE AMONG LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CALIFORNIA FOR 2016, AGES 10 TO 24

Race/Ethnicity	Suicide, All Means		
	Male	Female	Overall
Hispanic	3rd	3rd	3rd
White	2nd	2nd	2nd
Black	3rd	4th	3rd
Asian/Pacific Islander	2nd	2nd	2nd
American Indian/Alaska Native	2nd	1st	2nd
Overall	3rd	2nd	3rd

SUICIDE, AGES 10 TO 24 — RELATED TABLES

TABLE 2B-1: SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, AGES 10 TO 24, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	98	3.33	181	6.44	30	5.51	42	4.90	*	*	**352**	**4.89**
2000	110	3.58	172	5.99	28	5.01	33	3.75	*	*	**344**	**4.62**
2001	104	3.26	181	6.20	21	3.66	30	3.29	*	*	**338**	**4.42**
2002	97	2.94	187	6.35	18	3.09	41	4.37	*	*	**346**	**4.42**
2003	122	3.58	197	6.70	24	4.07	47	4.92	*	*	**394**	**4.96**
2004	158	4.51	217	7.40	31	5.22	39	4.03	*	*	**449**	**5.58**
2005	141	3.94	187	6.45	26	4.37	29	2.96	*	*	**388**	**4.79**
2006	140	3.84	198	6.95	28	4.72	51	5.17	*	*	**424**	**5.22**
2007	117	3.17	176	6.27	31	5.27	61	6.13	*	*	**389**	**4.78**
2008	124	3.30	205	7.44	38	6.51	39	3.87	*	*	**409**	**5.02**
2009	143	3.75	197	7.28	30	5.18	40	3.93	*	*	**418**	**5.12**
2010	182	4.70	195	7.32	37	6.45	47	4.58	*	*	**468**	**5.72**
2011	172	4.40	208	7.95	36	6.30	40	3.86	10	21.53	**466**	**5.70**
2012	137	3.49	194	7.51	38	6.71	52	4.99	*	*	**432**	**5.29**
2013	174	4.42	214	8.44	38	6.81	53	5.08	*	*	**486**	**5.99**
2014	160	4.06	190	7.64	28	5.10	61	5.85	*	*	**444**	**5.50**
2015	191	4.84	211	8.70	32	5.98	65	6.22	*	*	**506**	**6.33**
2016	186	4.73	212	8.96	37	7.08	74	7.08	*	*	**517**	**6.53**
Total	**2,556**	**3.91**	**3,522**	**7.17**	**551**	**5.37**	**844**	**4.75**	**91**	**10.11**	**7,570**	**5.28**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2B-2: FIREARM SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	56	1.90	81	2.88	19	3.49	17	1.98	*	*	**174**	**2.42**
2000	46	1.50	82	2.85	13	2.33	13	1.48	*	*	**155**	**2.08**
2001	41	1.28	75	2.57	15	2.62	11	1.21	*	*	**143**	**1.87**
2002	40	1.21	72	2.45	*	*	15	1.60	*	*	**137**	**1.75**
2003	52	1.53	86	2.92	13	2.21	13	1.36	*	*	**166**	**2.09**
2004	52	1.48	71	2.42	*	*	*	*	*	*	**142**	**1.76**
2005	38	1.06	75	2.59	17	2.86	*	*	*	*	**136**	**1.68**
2006	44	1.21	74	2.60	*	*	19	1.93	*	*	**148**	**1.82**
2007	37	1.00	62	2.21	15	2.55	17	1.71	*	*	**132**	**1.62**
2008	39	1.04	78	2.83	11	1.88	*	*	*	*	**134**	**1.64**
2009	50	1.31	76	2.81	14	2.42	*	*	*	*	**151**	**1.85**
2010	55	1.42	68	2.55	10	1.74	13	1.27	*	*	**148**	**1.81**
2011	36	0.92	72	2.75	*	*	*	*	*	*	**126**	**1.54**
2012	37	0.94	70	2.71	*	*	11	1.06	*	*	**128**	**1.57**
2013	43	1.09	78	3.08	13	2.33	*	*	*	*	**142**	**1.75**
2014	37	0.94	51	2.05	*	*	13	1.25	*	*	**110**	**1.36**
2015	50	1.27	64	2.64	10	1.87	24	2.30	*	*	**149**	**1.86**
2016	61	1.55	73	3.08	13	2.49	12	1.15	*	*	**160**	**2.02**
Total	**814**	**1.25**	**1,308**	**2.66**	**212**	**2.07**	**218**	**1.23**	**28**	**3.11**	**2,581**	**1.80**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2B-3: MALE SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	86	5.57	151	10.42	25	8.99	33	7.56	*	*	**296**	**7.92**
2000	87	5.39	146	9.86	24	8.40	24	5.36	*	*	**282**	**7.31**
2001	87	5.19	156	10.37	19	6.47	24	5.17	*	*	**288**	**7.26**
2002	80	4.62	145	9.57	14	4.69	34	7.13	*	*	**276**	**6.81**
2003	111	6.23	154	10.22	21	6.97	35	7.19	*	*	**325**	**7.92**
2004	125	6.83	167	11.08	23	7.55	31	6.27	*	*	**349**	**8.38**
2005	115	6.16	152	10.16	25	8.17	21	4.20	*	*	**316**	**7.53**
2006	113	5.96	171	11.62	19	6.23	43	8.53	*	*	**350**	**8.33**
2007	90	4.69	154	10.61	26	8.58	45	8.83	*	*	**319**	**7.58**
2008	104	5.34	162	11.37	27	9.00	22	4.26	*	*	**317**	**7.52**
2009	119	6.02	156	11.14	19	6.39	27	5.19	*	*	**327**	**7.75**
2010	145	7.24	158	11.48	26	8.83	33	6.28	*	*	**366**	**8.67**
2011	130	6.47	166	12.27	28	9.55	29	5.47	*	*	**361**	**8.57**
2012	108	5.36	152	11.38	26	8.92	35	6.57	*	*	**329**	**7.84**
2013	138	6.86	160	12.20	33	11.47	41	7.68	*	*	**375**	**9.00**
2014	123	6.10	153	11.88	22	7.76	43	8.06	*	*	**346**	**8.35**
2015	150	7.46	166	13.20	21	7.56	53	9.93	*	*	**396**	**9.65**
2016	150	7.48	165	13.44	28	10.32	56	10.49	*	*	**405**	**9.97**
Total	**2,061**	**6.09**	**2,834**	**11.18**	**426**	**8.08**	**629**	**6.93**	**69**	**15.07**	**6,023**	**8.14**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2B-4: MALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	49	3.17	70	4.83	17	6.11	17	3.89	*	*	**154**	**4.12**
2000	40	2.48	76	5.13	12	4.20	10	2.23	*	*	**139**	**3.60**
2001	36	2.15	67	4.45	14	4.77	10	2.15	*	*	**128**	**3.23**
2002	36	2.08	58	3.83	*	*	13	2.73	*	*	**117**	**2.89**
2003	50	2.81	74	4.91	12	3.98	11	2.26	*	*	**149**	**3.63**
2004	46	2.51	62	4.12	*	*	*	*	*	*	**124**	**2.98**
2005	36	1.93	67	4.48	17	5.56	*	*	*	*	**126**	**3.00**
2006	43	2.27	69	4.69	*	*	17	3.37	*	*	**137**	**3.26**
2007	33	1.72	57	3.93	14	4.62	16	3.14	*	*	**121**	**2.87**
2008	36	1.85	72	5.05	*	*	*	*	*	*	**122**	**2.90**
2009	46	2.33	74	5.28	11	3.70	*	*	*	*	**140**	**3.32**
2010	51	2.55	67	4.87	*	*	11	2.09	*	*	**139**	**3.29**
2011	34	1.69	66	4.88	*	*	*	*	*	*	**116**	**2.75**
2012	34	1.69	63	4.72	*	*	10	1.88	*	*	**116**	**2.76**
2013	40	1.99	64	4.88	13	4.52	*	*	*	*	**123**	**2.95**
2014	35	1.74	48	3.73	*	*	13	2.44	*	*	**105**	**2.53**
2015	45	2.24	54	4.29	*	*	23	4.31	*	*	**132**	**3.22**
2016	57	2.84	60	4.89	10	3.69	12	2.25	*	*	**140**	**3.45**
Total	**747**	**2.21**	**1,168**	**4.61**	**188**	**3.57**	**199**	**2.19**	**25**	**5.46**	**2,328**	**3.14**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2B-5: FEMALE SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL WEAPONS, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	12	0.86	30	2.20	*	*	*	*	*	*	**56**	**1.61**
2000	23	1.58	26	1.87	*	*	*	*	*	*	**62**	**1.73**
2001	17	1.12	25	1.76	*	*	*	*	*	*	**50**	**1.36**
2002	17	1.08	42	2.94	*	*	*	*	*	*	**70**	**1.86**
2003	11	0.68	43	3.00	*	*	12	2.55	*	*	**69**	**1.80**
2004	33	1.97	50	3.51	*	*	*	*	*	*	**100**	**2.57**
2005	26	1.52	35	2.49	*	*	*	*	*	*	**72**	**1.84**
2006	27	1.55	27	1.96	*	*	*	*	*	*	**74**	**1.89**
2007	27	1.52	22	1.62	*	*	16	3.29	*	*	**70**	**1.78**
2008	20	1.11	43	3.23	11	3.88	17	3.46	*	*	**92**	**2.34**
2009	24	1.30	41	3.14	11	3.90	13	2.62	*	*	**91**	**2.30**
2010	37	1.98	37	2.88	11	3.93	14	2.79	*	*	**102**	**2.58**
2011	42	2.22	42	3.32	*	*	11	2.17	*	*	**105**	**2.65**
2012	29	1.52	42	3.37	12	4.36	17	3.34	*	*	**103**	**2.60**
2013	36	1.88	54	4.41	*	*	12	2.35	*	*	**111**	**2.81**
2014	37	1.92	37	3.09	*	*	18	3.53	*	*	**98**	**2.50**
2015	41	2.12	45	3.85	11	4.27	12	2.35	*	*	**110**	**2.83**
2016	36	1.86	47	4.13	*	*	18	3.52	*	*	**112**	**2.91**
Total	**495**	**1.57**	**688**	**2.90**	**125**	**2.51**	**215**	**2.47**	**22**	**4.97**	**1,547**	**2.23**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

TABLE 2B-6: FEMALE VICTIMS OF FIREARM SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 1999 – 2016 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	*	*	11	0.81	*	*	*	*	*	*	**20**	**0.58**
2000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**16**	**0.45**
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**15**	**0.41**
2002	*	*	14	0.98	*	*	*	*	*	*	**20**	**0.53**
2003	*	*	12	0.84	*	*	*	*	*	*	**17**	**0.44**
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**18**	**0.46**
2005	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**10**	**0.26**
2006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**11**	**0.28**
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**11**	**0.28**
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**12**	**0.30**
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**11**	**0.28**
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**10**	**0.25**
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**12**	**0.30**
2013	*	*	14	1.14	*	*	*	*	*	*	**19**	**0.48**
2014	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2015	*	*	10	0.86	*	*	*	*	*	*	**17**	**0.44**
2016	*	*	13	1.14	*	*	*	*	*	*	**20**	**0.52**
Total	**67**	**0.21**	**140**	**0.59**	**24**	**0.48**	**19**	**0.22**	*	*	**253**	**0.36**

*State-level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

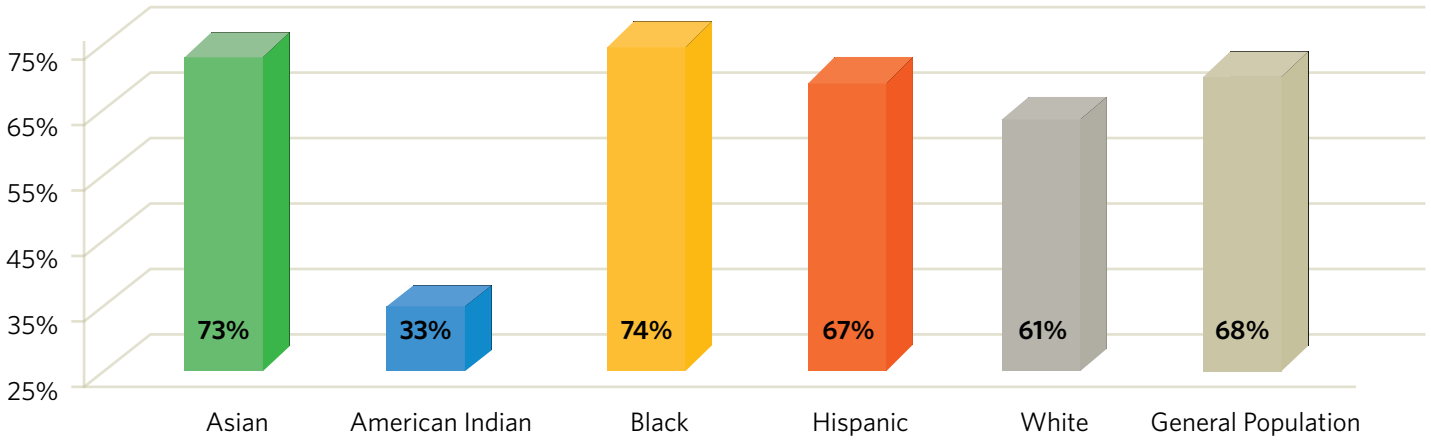
SECTION THREE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE HOMICIDE DATA

As noted in the prior section, while data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention offer the most comprehensive tally of Hispanic lethal victimization, it offers very limited information on the type of firearms used in homicides and no information on the factors surrounding the homicide (e.g., victim to offender relationship, circumstances, gang involvement). The FBI's annual Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) does report such information, albeit on a smaller number of incidents.[10] [11] This section presents information maintained by the California Department of Justice's Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) for submission to the FBI SHR. The CJSC Homicide File utilized for this section of the study contains additional information not available in the national SHR (e.g., location, whether the homicide was a drive-by shooting).

A: HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, ALL AGES

This section presents homicide information for all ages by race and ethnicity, age, sex, most common weapons, victim to offender relationship, circumstance, and location.

FIGURE 3-1: PERCENTAGE OF FIREARM HOMICIDES INVOLVING HANDGUNS, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2016[12]



10 The SHR provides incident-based information on criminal homicides. The data, provided monthly by reporting agencies, contain information describing the victim(s) of the homicide, the offender(s), the relationship between victim and offender, the weapon used, and the circumstance of the incident.

11 In 2016, the CDC reported 3,187 Hispanic homicide deaths, of which 2,287 involved a firearm. The FBI's SHR reported that in 2016 there were 2,069 Hispanic homicide victims of which 1,493 involved a firearm.

12 Abbreviated titles are used for two racial categories: American Indian also includes Alaska Natives and Asian also includes Pacific Islanders.

CALIFORNIA, HISPANIC VICTIMS, ALL AGES

There were 827 Hispanic homicide victims in California in 2016

AGE

Fifty-three victims (7 percent) were less than 18 years old, and 18 victims (2 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 31 years old.

SEX

Out of 827 Hispanic homicide victims, 723 were male (87 percent), and 104 were female (13 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 75 percent of Hispanic victims (612 out of 819) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 67 percent (411 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 124 victims (15 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 29 victims (4 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 27 victims (3 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 53 percent of Hispanic victims (200 out of 378) were murdered by someone they knew. One hundred twenty-seven victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 50 victims (25 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 13 percent (51 out of 378) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 91 percent of Hispanic female victims (70 out of 77) were murdered by someone they knew. Twenty-seven of these females (39 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 70 Hispanic female victims who knew their offenders, 44 victims (63 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the Hispanic female intimates murdered, 21 were killed with guns (48 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 86 percent (440 out of 512) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 50 percent (219 homicides) were gang-related. Twenty-eight percent (124 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Six percent (26 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 50 percent (405 out of 818) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Twenty-one percent (173 out of 818) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Seven percent (57 out of 818) occurred at another residence, and 7 percent (59 out of 818) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, WHITE VICTIMS, ALL AGES

There were 376 white homicide victims in California in 2016

AGE

Fourteen victims (4 percent) were less than 18 years old, and 47 victims (13 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 45 years old.

SEX

Out of 376 white homicide victims, 270 were male (72 percent), and 106 were female (28 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 55 percent of white victims (198 out of 363) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 61 percent (121 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 74 victims (20 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 34 victims (9 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 31 victims (9 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 74 percent of white victims (208 out of 281) were murdered by someone they knew. Sixty-eight victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 49 victims (24 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 2 percent (5 out of 281) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 89 percent of white female victims (77 out of 87) were murdered by someone they knew. Forty of these females (52 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 77 white female victims who knew their offenders, 43 victims (56 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the white female intimates murdered, 24 were killed with guns (56 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 63 percent (151 out of 238) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 6 percent (9 homicides) were gang-related. Sixty-four percent (96 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Three percent (4 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 24 percent (87 out of 370) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Forty-seven percent (175 out of 370) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Eleven percent (39 out of 370) occurred at another residence, and 3 percent (11 out of 370) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, BLACK VICTIMS, ALL AGES

There were 567 black homicide victims in California in 2016

AGE

Twenty-seven victims (5 percent) were less than 18 years old, and 19 victims (3 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 34 years old.

SEX

Out of 567 black homicide victims, 500 were male (88 percent), and 67 were female (12 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 82 percent of black victims (462 out of 563) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 74 percent (342 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 54 victims (10 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 17 victims (3 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 20 victims (4 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 50 percent of black victims (136 out of 272) were murdered by someone they knew. One hundred and five victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 17 victims (13 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 11 percent (31 out of 272) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 68 percent of black female victims (25 out of 37) were murdered by someone they knew. Fourteen of these females (56 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 25 black female victims who knew their offenders, 12 victims (48 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the black female intimates murdered, 7 were killed with guns (58 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 86 percent (292 out of 340) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 45 percent (130 homicides) were gang-related. Thirty-nine percent (115 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Seven percent (19 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 55 percent (312 out of 564) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Twenty percent (111 out of 564) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Eight percent (47 out of 564) occurred at another residence, and 5 percent (27 out of 564) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER VICTIMS, ALL AGES

There were 84 Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims in California in 2016

AGE

Eight victims (10 percent) were less than 18 years old, and 8 victims (10 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 41 years old.

SEX

Out of 84 Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims, 55 were male (65 percent), and 29 were female (35 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 54 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander victims (44 out of 81) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 73 percent (32 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 19 victims (23 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 9 victims (11 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 4 victims (5 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 60 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander victims (36 out of 60) were murdered by someone they knew. Twenty-one victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 8 victims (22 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 5 percent (3 out of 60) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 83 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander female victims (19 out of 23) were murdered by someone they knew. Nine of these females (47 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 19 Asian/Pacific Islander female victims who knew their offenders, 6 victims (32 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the Asian/Pacific Islander female intimates murdered, 2 were killed with guns (33 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 60 percent (31 out of 52) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 16 percent (5 homicides) were gang-related. Forty-two percent (13 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Ten percent (3 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 26 percent (22 out of 84) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Fifty-one percent (43 out of 84) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Six percent (5 out of 84) occurred at another residence, and 7 percent (6 out of 84) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE VICTIMS, ALL AGES

There were 16 American Indian/Alaska Native homicide victims in California in 2016

AGE

One victim (6 percent) was less than 18 years old, and 1 victim (6 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 39 years old.

SEX

Out of 16 American Indian/Alaska Native homicide victims, 9 were male (56 percent), and 7 were female (44 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 75 percent of American Indian or American Indian/Alaska Native victims (12 out of 16) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 33 percent (4 victims) were killed with handguns. There was 1 victim (6 percent) killed with a knife or other cutting instrument and 1 victim (6 percent) killed by a blunt object.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 88 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native victims (7 out of 8) were murdered by someone they knew. One victim was killed by a stranger.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 83 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native female victims (5 out of 6) were murdered by someone they knew. Three of these females (60 percent) were killed with guns. No American Indian/Alaska Native female victims were intimate acquaintances of the offender.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 40 percent (4 out of 10) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Seventy-five percent (3 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 31 percent (5 out of 16) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Forty-four percent (7 out of 16) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Thirteen percent (2 out of 16) occurred at another residence.

CALIFORNIA, ALL RACES, ALL AGES

There were 1,924 homicide victims in California in 2016

AGE

One hundred and six victims (6 percent) were less than 18 years old, and 98 victims (5 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 35 years old.

SEX

Out of 1,924 homicide victims, 1,598 were male (83 percent), and 326 were female (17 percent).

RACE/ETHNICITY

Out of 1,924 homicide victims, 827 were Hispanic (43 percent), 376 were white (20 percent), 567 were black (29 percent), 84 were Asian/Pacific Islander (4 percent), 16 were American Indian/Alaska Native (1 percent), 49 were "other" (3 percent), and 5 were of unknown race (less than 1 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 72 percent of victims (1,361 out of 1,895) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 68 percent (927 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 281 victims (15 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 91 victims (5 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 86 victims (5 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 59 percent of victims (604 out of 1,028) were murdered by someone they knew. Three hundred thirty-two victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 131 victims (22 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For female victims, 55 percent (112 victims) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 9 percent (92 out of 1,028) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 85 percent of female victims (205 out of 240) were murdered by someone they knew. Ninety-seven of these females (47 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 205 female victims who knew their offenders, 112 victims (55 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the female intimates murdered, 58 were killed with guns (52 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 78 percent (930 out of 1,187) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 39 percent (366 homicides) were gang-related. Thirty-eight percent (353 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Six percent (54 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

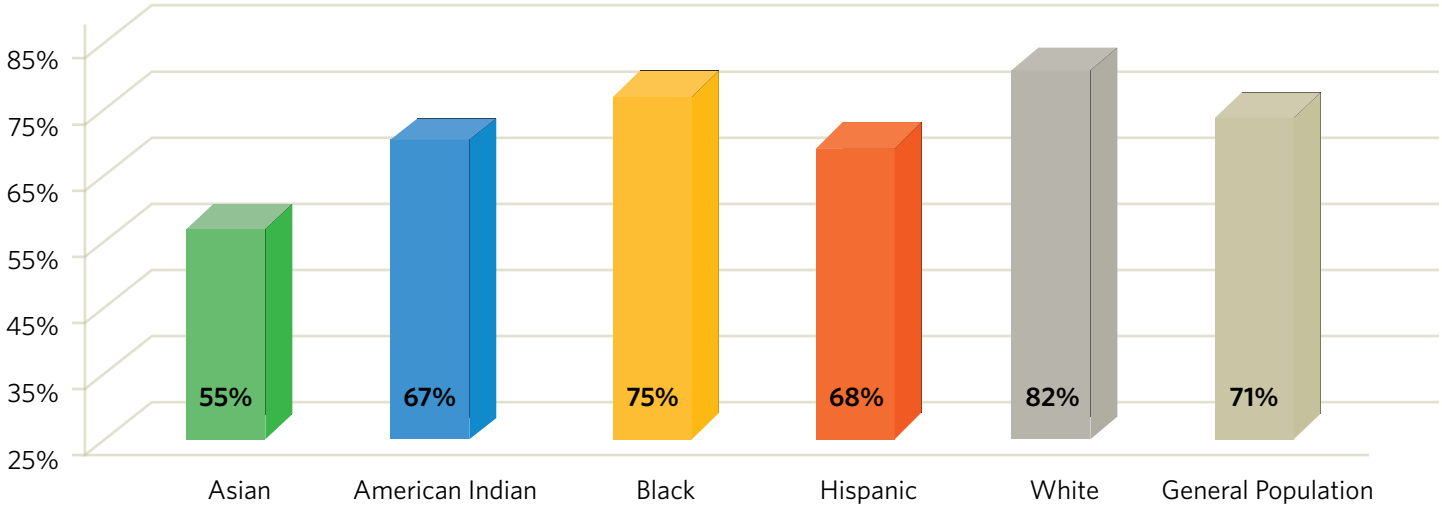
LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 45 percent (852 out of 1,905) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Twenty-seven percent (520 out of 1,905) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Eight percent (153 out of 1,905) occurred at another residence, and 6 percent (105 out of 1,905) occurred in a vehicle.

B: HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, AGES 10 TO 24

This section presents homicide information for victims ages 10 to 24 by race and ethnicity, sex, most common weapons, victim to offender relationship, circumstance, and location.

FIGURE 3-2: PERCENTAGE OF FIREARM HOMICIDES INVOLVING HANDGUNS, AGES 10 TO 24, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2016[13]



13 Abbreviated titles are used for two racial categories: American Indian also includes Alaska Natives and Asian also includes Pacific Islanders.

CALIFORNIA, HISPANIC VICTIMS, AGES 10-24

There were 285 Hispanic homicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California in 2016

SEX

Out of 285 Hispanic homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 259 were male (91 percent), and 26 were female (9 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 83 percent of Hispanic victims ages 10 to 24 (237 out of 284) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 68 percent (161 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 38 victims (13 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments and 1 victim (less than 1 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 41 percent of Hispanic victims ages 10 to 24 (52 out of 127) were murdered by someone they knew. Fifty-three victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 12 victims (23 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 17 percent (22 out of 127) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 83 percent of Hispanic female victims ages 10 to 24 (15 out of 18) were murdered by someone they knew. Nine of these females (60 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 15 Hispanic female victims ages 10 to 24 who knew their offenders, 10 victims (67 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the Hispanic female intimates ages 10 to 24 murdered, 5 were killed with guns (50 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 86 percent (163 out of 189) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 58 percent (94 homicides) were gang-related. Twenty-two percent (36 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Eight percent (13 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 54 percent (151 out of 280) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Eleven percent (32 out of 280) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Ten percent (28 out of 280) occurred at another residence, and 10 percent (28 out of 280) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, WHITE VICTIMS, AGES 10-24

There were 52 white homicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California in 2016

SEX

Out of 52 white homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 32 were male (62 percent), and 20 were female (38 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 65 percent of white victims ages 10 to 24 (34 out of 52) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 82 percent (28 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 8 victims (15 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 5 victims (10 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 1 victim (2 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 70 percent of white victims ages 10 to 24 (26 out of 37) were murdered by someone they knew. Nine victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 6 victims (23 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 5 percent (2 out of 37) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 89 percent of white female victims ages 10 to 24 (16 out of 18) were murdered by someone they knew. Nine of these females (56 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 16 white female victims ages 10 to 24 who knew their offenders, 6 victims (38 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the white female intimates ages 10 to 24 murdered, 3 were killed with guns (50 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 70 percent (23 out of 33) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 13 percent (3 homicides) were gang-related. Sixty-five percent (15 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Four percent (1 homicide) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 45 percent (23 out of 51) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Twenty-nine percent (15 out of 51) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Eight percent (4 out of 51) occurred at another residence, and 6 percent (3 out of 51) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, BLACK VICTIMS, AGES 10-24

There were 160 black homicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California in 2016

SEX

Out of 160 black homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 149 were male (93 percent), and 11 were female (7 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 93 percent of black victims ages 10 to 24 (149 out of 160) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 75 percent (112 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 9 victims (6 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments and 1 victim (1 percent) killed by a blunt object.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 32 percent of black victims ages 10 to 24 (21 out of 66) were murdered by someone they knew. Thirty-three victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 2 victims (10 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 18 percent (12 out of 66) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 20 percent of black female victims ages 10 to 24 (1 out of 5) were murdered by someone they knew. One of these females (100 percent) was killed with a gun. No black female victims ages 10 to 24 were intimate acquaintances of the offender.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 86 percent (78 out of 91) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 67 percent (52 homicides) were gang-related. Twenty-six percent (20 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Four percent (3 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 64 percent (101 out of 159) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Twelve percent (19 out of 159) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Eight percent (13 out of 159) occurred at another residence, and 6 percent (10 out of 159) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER VICTIMS, AGES 10-24

There were 16 Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California in 2016

SEX

Out of 16 Asian/Pacific Islander homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 12 were male (75 percent), and 4 were female (25 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 69 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander victims ages 10 to 24 (11 out of 16) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 55 percent (6 victims) were killed with handguns. There was 1 victim (6 percent) killed with a knife or other cutting instrument and 2 victims (13 percent) killed by a blunt object.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 50 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander victims ages 10 to 24 (6 out of 12) were murdered by someone they knew. Four victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 2 victims (33 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 17 percent (2 out of 12) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 75 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander female victims ages 10 to 24 (3 out of 4) were murdered by someone they knew. One of these females (33 percent) was killed with a gun. Of the 3 Asian/Pacific Islander female victims ages 10 to 24 who knew their offenders, 1 victim (33 percent) was an intimate acquaintance of the offender. No Asian/Pacific Islander female intimates ages 10 to 24 were killed with guns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 56 percent (5 out of 9) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 60 percent (3 homicides) were gang-related. Twenty percent (1 homicide) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 31 percent (5 out of 16) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Thirty-eight percent (6 out of 16) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Six percent (1 out of 16) occurred at another residence, and 19 percent (3 out of 16) occurred in a vehicle.

CALIFORNIA, AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE VICTIMS, AGES 10-24

There were 3 American Indian/Alaska Native homicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California in 2016

SEX

Out of 3 American Indian/Alaska Native homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 3 were male (100 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 100 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native victims ages 10 to 24 (3 out of 3) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 67 percent (2 victims) were killed with handguns.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 100 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native victims ages 10 to 24 (1 out of 1) were murdered by someone they knew.

No American Indian/Alaska Native victims ages 10 to 24 were female.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 100 percent (1 out of 1) were not related to the commission of any other felony. One hundred percent (1 homicide) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 33 percent (1 out of 3) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Thirty-three percent (1 out of 3) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Thirty-three percent (1 out of 3) occurred at another residence.

CALIFORNIA, ALL RACES, AGES 10-24

There were 526 homicide victims ages 10 to 24 in California in 2016

SEX

Out of 526 homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 462 were male (88 percent), and 64 were female (12 percent).

RACE/ETHNICITY

Out of 526 homicide victims ages 10 to 24, 285 were Hispanic (54 percent), 52 were white (10 percent), 160 were black (30 percent), 16 were Asian/Pacific Islander (3 percent), 3 were American Indian/Alaska Native (1 percent), and 10 were "other" (2 percent).

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 84 percent of victims ages 10 to 24 (440 out of 525) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 71 percent (313 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 57 victims (11 percent) killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 8 victims (2 percent) killed by a blunt object, and 2 victims (less than 1 percent) killed by bodily force.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 44 percent of victims ages 10 to 24 (110 out of 249) were murdered by someone they knew. One hundred and one victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 24 victims (22 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 15 percent (38 out of 249) were gang members.

Among female victims, for homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 77 percent of female victims ages 10 to 24 (37 out of 48) were murdered by someone they knew. Twenty of these females (54 percent) were killed with guns. Of the 37 female victims ages 10 to 24 who knew their offenders, 19 victims (51 percent) were intimate acquaintances of the offender. Of the female intimates ages 10 to 24 murdered, 8 were killed with guns (42 percent).

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 82 percent (273 out of 331) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 56 percent (152 homicides) were gang-related. Twenty-seven percent (73 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender. Seven percent (19 homicides) were drive-by shootings.

LOCATION

For homicides in which the location could be determined, 55 percent (286 out of 519) occurred on a street, sidewalk, or in a parking lot. Fifteen percent (76 out of 519) occurred in the home of the victim or offender. Nine percent (47 out of 519) occurred at another residence, and 9 percent (45 out of 519) occurred in a vehicle.

SECTION FOUR: INFORMATION GATHERING IN CALIFORNIA

Data are used increasingly across nearly all types of work as the concept of making "data-informed decisions" has been embraced from small nonprofit organizations to the largest for-profit companies. Robust data are necessary to identify areas of need or opportunity, demonstrate successful outcomes, as well as to create sound policies at all levels of government. Therefore, reflecting on the quality of data available, and the rigor with which it is collected, is essential.

As noted throughout, the data presented in the main body of this study is drawn from two data sources:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System) which includes national and state data on suicide, homicide, and fatal unintentional injury broken out by age, sex, race and ethnicity, and means employed on the national and state levels. WISQARS also contains data on non-lethal victimization. The fatality data in WISQARS is drawn from death certificates.
- The California Department of Justice Homicide data set, which includes data collected by law enforcement in the state that is then submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and included in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR). This data set includes only information on homicide, and includes age, sex, race, ethnicity, weapon type (including additional information on firearm type used, i.e., handgun, rifle, shotgun), relationship of victim to offender, circumstances, and location, as well as county-level information.

In addition, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's CDC WONDER (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research) system, which presents limited county level information, are also contained in Appendices One and Two.

This section is drawn from interviews with experts who utilize these and other data sources. Among the questions framing these discussions were: what are the benefits of the data sources utilized; what, if any, changes could be made to improve the gathering and synthesis of information contained in them, including accounting for Hispanic ethnicity; and, what would an ideal surveillance system look like in terms of the public health, law enforcement, and other data available that could be linked. In addition to selected quotes, the conversations with all of the experts cited below formed the basis of this section. Interviews were conducted between July and October 2018 with the following experts.

- Christian Arana, Policy Director, Latino Community Foundation.[14]
- Andrea Welsing, Director, and Isabelle Sternfeld, Epidemiologist, Injury & Violence Prevention Program, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.[15]

14 According to its website, the Latino Community Foundation (LCF) "was founded in 1989 as an affinity group of United Way of the Bay Area to increase workplace donations to Latino organizations...The Foundation led multiple initiatives to improve the health and wellbeing of thousands of Latino families in the Bay Area between 2006 and 2015. In 2016, LCF became an independent statewide foundation on a mission to unleash the power of Latinos in California. LCF is committed to fulfill this mission by building a movement of civically engaged philanthropic leaders, investing in Latino-led organizations, and increasing political participation of Latinos in California," (https://latinocf.org/).

15 According to its website, "The Injury & Violence Prevention Program (IVPP) of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health is a part of the Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention. IVPP monitors the occurrence of intentional and unintentional injuries among the residents of Los Angeles County and implements prevention programs to reduce morbidity and mortality due to injuries. The goal of the program is to reduce the leading causes of injury related death and disability for the Los Angeles County population," (http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ivpp/).

- Garen Wintemute, Director, and Veronica Pear, Data Analyst, Violence Prevention Research Program (VPRP) at the University of California, Davis.[16]
- Steve Wirtz, Chief, Injury Surveillance and Epidemiology Section, California Department of Public Health.[17]

Common themes and key points that emerged from these conversations include the following.

- The need to have the most accurate data available at the most localized level possible.
- Improving the ability to tie databases or data sets together to offer the most comprehensive picture of death and injury possible. Ideally, such an effort would include ensuring data systems work together to create unique identifiers for each case that could be utilized across linked databases.
- In addition to collecting and tabulating data on death and injury, looking beyond these proximal indicators to also documenting the community and societal contexts in which such events occur.
- Increasing the reliability of race and ethnicity documentation.
- For publicly available databases, making the information as accessible and understandable as possible to increase its utility to all users.

THE NEED TO HAVE THE MOST ACCURATE DATA AVAILABLE AT THE MOST LOCALIZED LEVEL POSSIBLE

National and statewide surveillance systems help document magnitude, examine trends over time, identify patterns and risk and protective factors, and draw comparisons.

While all those interviewed utilized both the CDC's WISQARS and CDC WONDER systems, most discussions focused on the newly implemented Cal-VDRS (California Violent Death Reporting System) maintained by the California Department of Public Health.[18] The system is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). While WISQARS and CDC WONDER draw their data from death certificates, and data for the Supplementary Homicide Report is obtained from reports from local law enforcement jurisdictions, states participating in NVDRS work to utilize a far wider range of data resources, such as coroner autopsy and investigative reports, law enforcement investigative reports, toxicology lab reports, and other data collection systems.[19] In addition to creating a larger and more diverse pool of information, NVDRS links previously discrete violent death events, such as murder-suicide incidents.

16 According to its website, the "UC Davis Violence Prevention Research Program (VPRP) is a multi-disciplinary program of research and policy development focused on the causes, consequences, and prevention of violence. We place a particular focus on firearm violence, and on the connections between violence, substance abuse, and mental illness," (https://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/vprp/).

17 The Injury Surveillance and Epidemiology Section of the California Department of Public Health is the department's primary focal point for conducting public health surveillance on injury and violence in California, including compiling data sources, conducting analyses on both intentional and unintentional injuries, and disseminating these data in multiple formats (e.g., reports, data query systems and dashboards, responding to injury data requests.)

18 NVDRS has just recently become a national surveillance system (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) as announced in a September 2018 press release from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Although California received CDC NVDRS funds from 2005 to 2009 and Los Angeles has continued to participate, funding for Cal-VDRS to re-start was received in late 2016. Implementation is still underway, and thus data are currently not available from Cal-VDRS and were not used for this study, (https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2018/p0905-national-violent-reporting-system.html).

19 While WISQARS was described by one interviewee as the current "gold standard" for its reporting on fatalities, it was also noted that its non-fatal injury data, which is drawn from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System – All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP) operated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, relies on too small a sample size to be truly representative.

From 2005 to 2009, Cal-VDRS was funded as part of NVDRS. Federal funding then ended as a result of the system's limited access to law enforcement and toxicological data in the state. In late 2016, Cal-VDRS applied for and was funded to rejoin NVDRS as a result of changes in the national system that better fit the challenges of larger states and a commitment from the state to continue to expand its coverage to move toward statewide data collection. At its peak, 14 counties covering more than half of the suicides and homicides in the state were included. However, as funds ended, the only fully functioning county was Los Angeles due to the commitment of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. Currently MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding), data sharing agreements, and contracts are being established by the California Department of Public Health with counties across the state. Implementation has begun, but useful data are still a year or so in the future.

The benefit of NVDRS is that it collects more detailed information, including additional data on the types of weapons used and the circumstances surrounding death and injury. In addition to medical examiner's reports and death certificates, information can be obtained from law enforcement and toxicology reports. Notes Wirtz of the California Department of Public Health, one "fundamental principle that I use is that no single data source is sufficient to give you a very good sense of the underlying reality. It's sort of a process of triangulation. I think that's really critical." This point is echoed by Sternfeld of the Injury & Violence Prevention Program of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, "It's one of the really great things about this system ...You get more of the complete picture of all these circumstances going on since each of these sources has a different focus... so combining them all together lets you look at all these things together." Adds the Violence Prevention Research Program's (VPRP) Wintemute, "...the benefit of having a fully implemented Cal-VDRS is that it would contain all of that health system data plus data from law enforcement, which is currently unavailable from those working in public health."

All interviewees noted the expense of such systems, especially in larger states like California, hence the need for increased federal support for ongoing implementation and expansion. States Wintemute, "The beauty ... of using NVDRS is, NVDRS performs that kind of synthesis. They get data from everywhere they can find and abstract all of that information and then combine all those separate abstracts into this big, humongous report, which is really valuable and really expensive, which is why big states haven't participated. They simply couldn't afford it...."

IMPROVING THE ABILITY TO TIE DATABASES OR DATA SETS TOGETHER TO OFFER THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF DEATH AND INJURY POSSIBLE

In addition to the oft-cited need to include as many sources of data as possible in order to gain a more complete and informative picture of death and injury in California, all of those interviewed agreed that an ideal surveillance system would have the ability to link data sets together, across many domains, through a common or unique identification marker for each case. While widely acknowledged by all respondents as challenging, they all pointed to the value of being able to link across multiple state and local data sets. Notes the VPRP's Wintemute, "Our work for decades has been based on the ability to link large data sets. The problem is coming up with that variable."

According to Welsing and Sternfeld of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, additional data from law enforcement, hospitals and emergency rooms, agencies dealing with domestic violence, child services, and other underutilized resources offer a more complete picture on a wide range of issues, including domestic violence and intimate partner violence. Welsing notes that "the coroner might not be as likely to make a notation around domestic

violence, those might come from the law enforcement reports" and as a result "you could have had an example of an incomplete picture without having access to a law enforcement report that maybe referenced domestic violence or somebody who might have thought to make some type of notation that this death was the result of an intimate partner."

In addition, utilizing these additional data sources is not limited to fatalities. As Sternfeld observes, "We use hospitalization and emergency department visit data, and we also get data from our local EMS agency trauma center visits....We look beyond just fatal crimes, and also look at assaults and all sorts of violent partner crimes, sometimes even more extensive crime data. We use those very widely, and they're really important."

The reporting of data from such resources in a relatively real-time basis on a statewide level would also increase the potential to identify "hot spots" for specific issues and increase the potential for timely interventions.

Other California data sources cited by the interviewees that could be linked, some of which are already being utilized by researchers and practitioners, include: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) hospital and emergency department data; DROS (Dealer's Record of Sale) forms to provide information about firearms involved; background check data contained in the Automated Criminal History System (ACHS); hate crime data; 911 call data; domestic violence and child welfare calls for service; multi-agency and multi-disciplinary child death review teams; Department of Motor Vehicle data; and, data obtained from local advocacy or community service organizations.

LOOKING BEYOND THE NUMBERS TO THE COMMUNITY AND SOCIETAL CONTEXTS IN WHICH SUCH EVENTS OCCUR

While larger data systems provide high-level counts and trends, and even some risk factors, their capacity to inform broad system and policy change at the local level is limited because they do not fully take into account the *context* in which these events take place. They can assist in identifying patterns and trends, but stop short of resolving the deeper questions raised by the data itself.

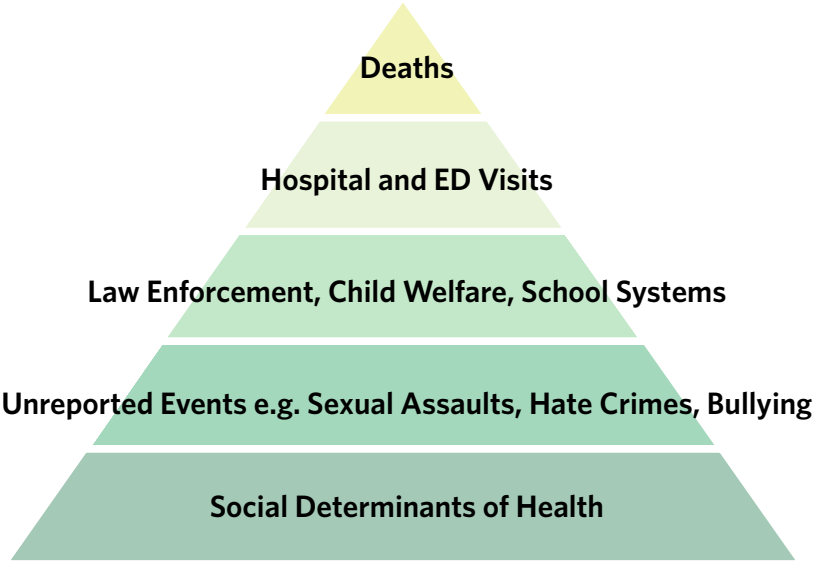
Wirtz of the California Department of Public Health uses an iceberg analogy (next page) to describe what he refers to as a "public health or injury prevention pyramid" for more comprehensive data collection — where the large administrative data systems occupy the iceberg 'tip' and capture the most severe consequences — with the next levels of the pyramid reflecting less severe physical outcomes (although not necessarily less important or impactful consequences). Finally, the base of the pyramid is comprised of broader data sources that capture the social determinants of health and provide information on the deeper context in which violence develops, namely the social, economic, and political root causes. Data for these types of indicators are available through additional state and federal administrative sources (e.g., labor, education, and housing data sources).

Understanding the context in which these larger, more easily identified trends occur can aid in developing a more accurate and effective public health response to prevent future events. This is particularly true with non-fatal incidents, where there is the opportunity for intervention before more severe consequences occur — employing a prevention model that offers the opportunity to target a specific group, or a specific health issue.

While poverty, lack of opportunities for education and employment, discrimination, housing, and other factors form the context in which the "top level" severe health consequences of violence are recorded through

Comprehensive Surveillance Framework

Injury Prevention Pyramid



surveillance, current data systems are not designed to take these issues into account. Observes Wirtz, "How do these deeper root causes play out in creating the conditions in which both weapons are readily available and violence becomes a maladaptive coping strategy to a bad environment for too many people. The data systems won't get you there and without that research going on, you're going to get distortions that simplify both the understanding and the solutions of the problem as just 'bad' people acting in 'bad' areas. For example, documenting adverse childhood experiences and community hardship can provide precursor indicators that may shed light on later violent behavior."

Notes the VPRP's Wintemute, "Standard surveillance is a bunch of bean counting. I mean nothing pejorative by that but it's hypothesis *raising*. 'Gee, here's an interesting pattern. Wonder why?' In order to figure out why, you have to talk to people. That's where the survey research comes in, particularly if it's sustained."

Among the surveys cited by the interviewees for this report were the statewide California Health Interview Survey.[20] Federal surveys cited included the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS),[21] the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS),[22] and the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the Bureau of

20 According to its website, "The California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) is the largest state health survey in the nation. It is a random-dial telephone survey that asks questions on a wide range of health topics. CHIS is conducted on a continuous basis allowing the survey to generate timely one-year estimates. CHIS provides representative data on all 58 counties in California and provides a detailed picture of the health and health care needs of California's large and diverse population. More than 20,000 Californians — including adults, teenagers and children — are interviewed each year, and several years of data can be combined to create an even larger sample. Participants in the CHIS survey are chosen at random and the sample is extensive enough to be statistically representative of California's diverse population. CHIS is especially known for its hard-to-find data on ethnic subgroups and sexual minorities," (http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/chis/about/Pages/about.aspx).

21 According to its website, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's "Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Established in 1984 with 15 states, BRFSS now collects data in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and three U.S. territories. BRFSS completes more than 400,000 adult interviews each year, making it the largest continuously conducted health survey system in the world. By collecting behavioral health risk data at the state and local level, BRFSS has become a powerful tool for targeting and building health promotion activities," (https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/index.htm).

22 According to its website, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Risk System (YRBSS) was "developed in 1990 to monitor health behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States." These include: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV infection; alcohol and other drug use; tobacco use; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and, inadequate physical activity. In addition, "the YRBSS monitors the prevalence of obesity and asthma and other health-related behaviors plus sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts," (https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/overview.htm).

Justice Statistics.[23] When asked whether a statewide survey modeled on the National Crime Victimization Survey would be of value to help address the issue of context, all interviewees agreed that it would, although the question was raised whether this would be the most effective use of the funding that would be necessary for such a broad and ongoing effort. However, less expensive options mentioned by Wirtz were to increase the sample sizes for California (i.e., oversample) in some of the federal data sources and/or use small area estimation techniques to produce more useful local data.

Potential data points cited throughout the interviews that could be further illuminated through statewide surveys included: the consequences of exposure to firearm violence in particular, and multiple early child adversities and trauma in general; the impacts of being the victim of a gun crime, both injury involved and non-injury involved; the prevalence of firearms ownership, and what types of firearms are owned; where, why, and how (including illegally) do people buy, purchase or otherwise obtain guns; the prevalence of ownership of large-capacity ammunition magazines; and, how often guns are carried, both legally and illegally.

INCREASING THE RELIABILITY OF RACE AND ETHNICITY DOCUMENTATION

All interviewees agreed that data collected on race and ethnicity are largely inaccurate due to reporter bias, lack of training on data collection, and confusion regarding Hispanic categorization, including self-identification. However, they also agreed that while data on race and ethnicity have limitations, on the whole they are used because they are often the only, or easiest, representation available of different populations living in the state.

Undercounting of Hispanics in California is not a new concern. During the last census, a national effort called the Local Updates of Census Addresses[24] was launched where counties partnered with local organizations to canvass neighborhoods in order to reach individuals whose residence may not be recognized by the government. Among other concerns, the likely undercounting of Hispanics makes clear that nearly all of the data contained in the surveillance systems needs to be used with caution. Further, depending on who is doing the data entry — a third party or self-report — the accuracy of the data collected can vary widely. Because there is no statewide, standardized methodology for data collection or data entry, those who *are* counted are at risk of having their race and ethnicity incorrectly recorded. For example, if a potential discrepancy is present in the racial ethnic data in an individual data source, there is no way to *systematically* capture these discrepancies. One of the potential values of linked data systems is that there is the possibility of cross checking these classifications across data systems. In regards to law enforcement reporting, a two-fold concern related to data collection was raised: recognizing that law enforcement data sets have report biases both from who is willing to report and who the reporter is.

23 According to its website, the "Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of about 135,000 households, composed of nearly 225,000 persons, on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (i.e., rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (i.e., burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. Survey respondents provide information about themselves (e.g., age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, the NCVS collects information about the offender (e.g., age, race and Hispanic origin, sex, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (e.g., time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and victim experiences with the criminal justice system." The NCVS does not collect data on homicide, (https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245).

24 The Local Updates of Census Addresses, or LUCA, offers tribal, state, and local governments the opportunity to review and comment on the U.S. Census Bureau's residential address list for their jurisdiction prior to the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau relies on a complete and accurate address list to reach every living quarters and associated population for inclusion in the census. LUCA is authorized by the Census Address List Improvement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-430). More information can be found at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/luca.html.

All interviewees expressed concern about the 2020 Census and the potential for greater than typical undercounting. The primary reasons cited were: increased federal law enforcement efforts targeting undocumented immigrants; and, for the first time since 1950, the planned addition of a question to the 2020 census asking whether the respondent is a citizen.

The inclusion of the citizenship question has been challenged in court on the grounds that it could cause many immigrants who live in communities where both legal and undocumented immigrants live to not participate in the census out of fear that their information could be used against them or others in their communities — even though it is illegal to share a person's census responses with law enforcement or immigration agencies.

A lawsuit has been filed by California Attorney General Xavier Becerra contending that an undercount of immigrants in the state would be an incomplete population count, violating the constitutional purpose of the Census, which is to divide up seats in the U.S. House of Representatives based on the total U.S. population. Just as important is that an undercount would not only diminish federal funds allocated to California, but also skew the Hispanic population totals that are the shared denominator for the data calculations discussed in this report.[25]

Arana of the Latino Community Foundation warns, "At the end of the day…the decennial Census is the foundation to everything else, whether it's gun violence, or poverty, or education rates, or whatever. At its baseline, there are x number of people that live in this community, and x percent are Latino, and this is what they're experiencing. If this next Census is completely flawed, a lot of the work… [focusing on the Latino community]… will be completely flawed as well. You can never really come up with an accurate number. [For example, the degree to which] Latinos experience a… [higher]…rate of gun violence…, because it's dependent on the number of people that live there."

Key points raised by interviewees included the following.

- Providing guidelines and training for people who are actually the first reporters of the data and having a clear protocol that can be followed. At the same time, it should be recognized that such data collection is not the first concern of those being asked to collect the information. In this context, where possible, in addition to ethnicity and race, efforts should be made to capture social economic status indicators like ZIP code and/or employment or level of income or educational attainment to offer a more complete picture.
- Identifying areas for research and potential legislative/policy options to improve data collection on Hispanic ethnicity in the state.
- Engaging Hispanic communities, including nonprofit community organizations, that work in relevant areas, in a discussion of how people respond to questions of race and ethnicity, including dealing with the fears stemming from immigration issues and law enforcement. Part of this would include demonstrating to impacted communities that it is of value to the community to disclose this information.

As Arana notes, "The more we can talk about how to improve our data collection, the better."

13 "What to know about the citizenship question the Census Bureau is planning to ask in 2020," Pew Research Center, March 30, 2018, (http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/03/30/what-to-know-about-the-citizenship-question-the-census-bureau-is-planning-to-ask-in-2020/).

MAKING SUCH INFORMATION AS ACCESSIBLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE AS POSSIBLE

Larger surveillance systems like those described above are easily utilized by those who have learned how to access them and/or use them on a regular basis. In addition, such users are far more likely to be aware of each database's limitations — which minimizes errors, incorrect interpretation, as well as wasted time. Yet for first-time, intermittent, or infrequent users (e.g., local advocates, policymakers, newly engaged institutions, and the general public), the sites can be viewed as not user-friendly and, to some, intimidating.

Community leaders recognize the value of data in their violence prevention work (as well as additional community based issues). While anecdotal information is readily available, the question that remains is how do they tell these personal stories in the context of the bigger picture? For the work around policy-making and philanthropic support, observations indicate that the large surveillance systems do not allow data to be extracted at the level needed to articulate need at the local level. For example, CDC's WISQARS does not offer data on the county or neighborhood level. CDC WONDER does offer such information, but if the total number of annual fatalities in a county is less than 10 in a given year, the number is suppressed for privacy issues. (*Appendix One* of this study offers *multi-year* county level information on Hispanic firearm homicide victimization from CDC WONDER). The California Supplementary Homicide Report data can be sorted by county, but the data are not easily accessed (the federal SHR is sorted by reporting jurisdiction, which does not necessarily mirror city or county borders).

As Christian Arana, policy director for the Latino Community Foundation, summarizes, "Any time data can be more user friendly and digestible, it's better. Our leaders on the ground, our grantees have told us, they want access to this data. They can go all day and all night and use anecdotal information, but how do they tell that personal story in the context of a larger story? Using data. For example, if we know that a bunch of black and brown men are being arrested in San Joaquin County, to have data to prove that would be extremely useful, so that they can go to elected officials, but also other foundations and other donors, to say that this is a problem in my community, and we need greater levels of investment. In the world that we live in today, it's hard to take people's word at face value. When you back it up with real research and numbers, it makes the case easier...The more granular the data, the better."

SECTION FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS

Effective violence prevention strategies must include measures that recognize the role played by firearms, especially handguns, in lethal Hispanic victimization. In addition, it is important to recognize that a significant percentage of the most impacted age group, victims ages 10 to 24, cannot legally purchase a handgun in California unless they are over the age of 21. It is also generally illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to possess a handgun.[26] While most youth and young adults can neither buy nor possess a handgun in California, this in no way protects them from the emotional and psychological effects of gun violence. Recognizing these facts, prevention strategies to limit exposure to firearms in this age range are of the utmost importance. Key components of such a strategy could include the identification of the make, model, and caliber of weapons most preferred by this age group as well as analyses identifying the sources of the weapons.[27]

In addition, resources should be devoted to the development, identification, implementation, and expansion of effective and comprehensive violence intervention and prevention strategies that include a focus on the psychological well-being of survivors of, and witnesses to, gun violence. Such efforts should be tailored to local circumstances and needs while engaging community leaders and stakeholders. At the same time, state and regional policies should incorporate elements necessary to help ensure effective community practices.

As disturbing as the statistics presented in this study are — and the lives, families, and communities they represent — the actual numbers are certainly higher, recognizing the limitations in data collection on Hispanic ethnicity. Experts interviewed for this study offered their views on data collection in California and discussed possible changes that could be made to improve the gathering and synthesis of information contained in databases, including accounting for Hispanic ethnicity.

Recommendations to improve data collection include the following.

- Ensure full funding of, and participation in, the California Violent Death Reporting System (Cal-VDRS), part of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS).
- Improve data quality and accuracy by linking data sets across sectors with a unique case identifier.
- Improve collection and access to county, city, and neighborhood level data.
- Identify and add useful modules and/or increased sample sizes to existing statewide surveys.
- Identify ways to make current public databases more easily accessed and understood to increase their utility. Provide user-friendly technical assistance to public data users.
- For those who administer or contribute to different data sets or collection systems, create and support opportunities to analyze and discuss potential ways to integrate and synthesize such information.
- Increase commitment to regularly administered, fully funded statewide survey data to complement mortality information for context in a manner similar to the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

26 Federal law prohibits Federal Firearms License (FFL) holders from selling handguns to anyone under the age of 21. California law prohibits the sale of handguns by any person or corporation to anyone under the age of 21. Federal and California law prohibit the possession of handguns by anyone under the age of 18 with exceptions including hunting and competitive shooting. For exceptions see Cal. Penal Code § 29615 Sections (a)(1), (a)(2).

27 Better information regarding the specific types of firearms possessed by youth can help inform strategies to interrupt the flow of illegal guns into communities. See, for example, *Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative*, Department of the Treasury (July 2002) (https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/losangelespdf/download).

Recommendations to improve race and ethnicity information include the following.

- Explore the potential of improving data collection through legislative mandates or modified policy guidelines.
- Improve and expand the understanding of the complex nature of data collection and interpretation surrounding race and ethnicity and its intertwined relationship with other social determinants of health (e.g., poverty, housing segregation, educational and employment opportunity). Promote the proper understanding, limitations, and interpretation of data analyses based on the existing race and ethnicity classifications.
- Identify best practices for guidelines and training on how to better identify and report ethnicity.
- Link and compare information within different database systems to ensure the integrity and accuracy of ethnic classification.
- Engage Hispanic and other communities of color (e.g., community organizations) in problem-solving around data collection and use.

Because of limitations in data collection, the true scale of gun violence's impact on Hispanic men, women, boys, and girls in California is not fully known. Comprehensive, consistent, and reliable information from a broad range of sources is necessary to ensure that violence prevention policies work to save lives, protect families, and ensure healthy communities. This is true not only for Hispanics in California, but for all residents of the state.

APPENDICES

Appendix One: California County Level Hispanic Homicide Data

Appendix Two: California County Level Hispanic Suicide Data

Appendix Three: California Fatal Firearm Unintentional Injury Data

APPENDIX ONE: CALIFORNIA COUNTY LEVEL HISPANIC HOMICIDE DATA

HISPANIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, ALL WEAPONS, 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	31	8.35
Contra Costa	17	5.89
Fresno	36	6.96
Kern	53	11.34
Kings	13	16.02
Los Angeles	314	6.38
Merced	12	7.59
Monterey	46	18.12
Orange	34	3.13
Riverside	50	4.32
Sacramento	18	5.18
San Bernardino	67	5.93
San Diego	37	3.33
San Francisco	12	9.05
San Joaquin	32	10.59
Santa Barbara	10	4.97
Santa Clara	26	5.23
Stanislaus	13	5.26
Tulare	20	6.78
Ventura	17	4.70
Total	**909**	**5.95**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC FIREARM HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	28	7.55
Contra Costa	17	5.89
Fresno	24	4.64
Kern	41	8.77
Los Angeles	241	4.90
Merced	10	6.32
Monterey	41	16.15
Orange	23	2.12
Riverside	30	2.59
Sacramento	14	4.03
San Bernardino	49	4.34
San Diego	17	1.53
San Joaquin	29	9.60
Santa Clara	15	3.02
Tulare	18	6.10
Ventura	11	3.04
Total	**672**	**4.40**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, ALL WEAPONS, 1999 – 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	447	7.73
Butte	20	3.86
Colusa	11	5.63
Contra Costa	313	7.50
El Dorado	10	2.82
Fresno	624	7.94
Humboldt	17	7.97
Imperial	57	2.47
Kern	585	8.84
Kings	68	5.30
Lake	12	6.67
Los Angeles	7,644	9.23
Madera	95	7.19
Marin	19	3.03
Mendocino	17	5.22
Merced	208	8.89
Monterey	531	13.45
Napa	21	2.93
Orange	742	4.21
Placer	11	1.56
Riverside	911	5.77
Sacramento	366	7.32
San Benito	28	5.19
San Bernardino	1,168	7.06
San Diego	691	4.13
San Francisco	199	9.38
San Joaquin	446	10.18
San Luis Obispo	31	3.33
San Mateo	153	4.95
Santa Barbara	106	3.50
Santa Clara	409	5.04
Santa Cruz	91	6.38
Solano	111	6.65
Sonoma	79	4.05
Stanislaus	245	6.86
Sutter	42	9.57
Tehama	18	8.02
Tulare	461	10.48
Ventura	319	5.72
Yolo	25	2.47
Yuba	12	4.15
Total	**17,393**	**7.31**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, ALL WEAPONS, 1999 – 2016, RANKED BY RATE

Rank	County	Deaths	Rate
1	Monterey	531	13.45
2	Tulare	461	10.48
3	San Joaquin	446	10.18
4	Sutter	42	9.57
5	San Francisco	199	9.38
6	Los Angeles	7,644	9.23
7	Merced	208	8.89
8	Kern	585	8.84
9	Tehama	18	8.02
10	Humboldt	17	7.97
11	Fresno	624	7.94
12	Alameda	447	7.73
13	Contra Costa	313	7.50
14	Sacramento	366	7.32
	California Overall Rate		**7.31**
15	Madera	95	7.19
16	San Bernardino	1,168	7.06
17	Stanislaus	245	6.86
18	Lake	12	6.67
19	Solano	111	6.65
20	Santa Cruz	91	6.38
21	Riverside	911	5.77
22	Ventura	319	5.72
23	Colusa	11	5.63
24	Kings	68	5.30
25	Mendocino	17	5.22
26	San Benito	28	5.19
27	Santa Clara	409	5.04
28	San Mateo	153	4.95
29	Orange	742	4.21
30	Yuba	12	4.15
31	San Diego	691	4.13
32	Sonoma	79	4.05
33	Butte	20	3.86
34	Santa Barbara	106	3.50
35	San Luis Obispo	31	3.33
36	Marin	19	3.03
37	Napa	21	2.93
38	El Dorado	10	2.82
39 (tie)	Imperial	57	2.47
39 (tie)	Yolo	25	2.47
41	Placer	11	1.56
	Total	**17,393**	**7.31**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC FIREARM HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, 1999 – 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	365	6.31
Butte	15	2.89
Contra Costa	259	6.20
Fresno	420	5.35
Imperial	27	1.17
Kern	400	6.04
Kings	45	3.51
Los Angeles	6,108	7.38
Madera	66	5.00
Marin	10	1.59
Mendocino	10	3.07
Merced	157	6.71
Monterey	435	11.02
Napa	15	2.09
Orange	496	2.81
Riverside	623	3.95
Sacramento	264	5.28
San Benito	14	2.60
San Bernardino	832	5.03
San Diego	390	2.33
San Francisco	126	5.94
San Joaquin	342	7.80
San Luis Obispo	12	1.29
San Mateo	117	3.79
Santa Barbara	52	1.72
Santa Clara	237	2.92
Santa Cruz	62	4.35
Solano	87	5.21
Sonoma	52	2.67
Stanislaus	183	5.12
Sutter	33	7.52
Tehama	14	6.23
Tulare	357	8.12
Ventura	220	3.94
Yolo	15	1.48
Total	**12,912**	**5.42**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC FIREARM HOMICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, 1999 – 2016, RANKED BY RATE

Rank	County	Deaths	Rate
1	Monterey	435	11.02
2	Tulare	357	8.12
3	San Joaquin	342	7.80
4	Sutter	33	7.52
5	Los Angeles	6,108	7.38
6	Merced	157	6.71
7	Alameda	365	6.31
8	Tehama	14	6.23
9	Contra Costa	259	6.20
10	Kern	400	6.04
11	San Francisco	126	5.94
	California Overall Rate		**5.42**
12	Fresno	420	5.35
13	Sacramento	264	5.28
14	Solano	87	5.21
15	Stanislaus	183	5.12
16	San Bernardino	832	5.03
17	Madera	66	5.00
18	Santa Cruz	62	4.35
19	Riverside	623	3.95
20	Ventura	220	3.94
21	San Mateo	117	3.79
22	Kings	45	3.51
23	Mendocino	10	3.07
24	Santa Clara	237	2.92
25	Butte	15	2.89
26	Orange	496	2.81
27	Sonoma	52	2.67
28	San Benito	14	2.60
29	San Diego	390	2.33
30	Napa	15	2.09
31	Santa Barbara	52	1.72
32	Marin	10	1.59
33	Yolo	15	1.48
34	San Luis Obispo	12	1.29
35	Imperial	27	1.17
	Total	**12,912**	**5.42**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

APPENDIX TWO: CALIFORNIA COUNTY LEVEL HISPANIC SUICIDE DATA

HISPANIC SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, ALL WEAPONS, 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	16	4.31
Contra Costa	25	8.66
Fresno	36	6.96
Kern	34	7.27
Los Angeles	249	5.06
Merced	11	6.95
Monterey	11	4.33
Orange	48	4.42
Riverside	68	5.88
Sacramento	27	7.77
San Bernardino	67	5.93
San Diego	58	5.21
San Francisco	15	11.32
San Joaquin	15	4.96
Santa Barbara	14	6.95
Santa Clara	23	4.62
Solano	10	8.68
Tulare	20	6.78
Ventura	16	4.43
Total	**848**	**5.55**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC FIREARM SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Los Angeles	71	1.44
Orange	12	1.10
Riverside	17	1.47
San Bernardino	27	2.39
San Diego	15	1.35
Total	**231**	**1.51**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, ALL WEAPONS, 1999 – 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	255	4.41
Butte	28	5.40
Colusa	10	5.12
Contra Costa	218	5.22
El Dorado	19	5.35
Fresno	393	5.00
Humboldt	18	8.43
Imperial	107	4.64
Kern	329	4.97
Kings	57	4.44
Lake	12	6.67
Los Angeles	3,308	3.99
Madera	59	4.47
Marin	34	5.42
Mendocino	30	9.21
Merced	113	4.83
Monterey	143	3.62
Napa	27	3.77
Nevada	10	7.42
Orange	592	3.36
Placer	45	6.37
Riverside	715	4.53
Sacramento	295	5.90
San Benito	25	4.64
San Bernardino	808	4.89
San Diego	757	4.52
San Francisco	156	7.35
San Joaquin	190	4.34
San Luis Obispo	58	6.23
San Mateo	126	4.08
Santa Barbara	127	4.19
Santa Clara	347	4.27
Santa Cruz	60	4.21
Shasta	19	7.75
Solano	117	7.01
Sonoma	80	4.10
Stanislaus	158	4.42
Sutter	19	4.33
Tulare	222	5.05
Ventura	245	4.39
Yolo	40	3.95
Yuba	12	4.15
Total	**10,445**	**4.39**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, ALL WEAPONS, 1999 – 2016, RANKED BY RATE

Rank	County	Deaths	Rate
1	Mendocino	30	9.21
2	Humboldt	18	8.43
3	Shasta	19	7.75
4	Nevada	10	7.42
5	San Francisco	156	7.35
6	Solano	117	7.01
7	Lake	12	6.67
8	Placer	45	6.37
9	San Luis Obispo	58	6.23
10	Sacramento	295	5.90
11	Marin	34	5.42
12	Butte	28	5.40
13	El Dorado	19	5.35
14	Contra Costa	218	5.22
15	Colusa	10	5.12
16	Tulare	222	5.05
17	Fresno	393	5.00
18	Kern	329	4.97
19	San Bernardino	808	4.89
20	Merced	113	4.83
21 (tie)	Imperial	107	4.64
21 (tie)	San Benito	25	4.64
23	Riverside	715	4.53
24	San Diego	757	4.52
25	Madera	59	4.47
26	Kings	57	4.44
27	Stanislaus	158	4.42
28	Alameda	255	4.41
	California Overall Rate		**4.39**
29	Ventura	245	4.39
30	San Joaquin	190	4.34
31	Sutter	19	4.33
32	Santa Clara	347	4.27
33	Santa Cruz	60	4.21
34	Santa Barbara	127	4.19
35	Yuba	12	4.15
36	Sonoma	80	4.10
37	San Mateo	126	4.08
38	Los Angeles	3,308	3.99
39	Yolo	40	3.95
40	Napa	27	3.77
41	Monterey	143	3.62
42	Orange	592	3.36
	Total	**10,445**	**4.39**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC FIREARM SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, 1999 – 2016

County	Deaths	Rate
Alameda	78	1.35
Butte	10	1.93
Contra Costa	89	2.13
Fresno	107	1.36
Imperial	32	1.39
Kern	110	1.66
Kings	10	0.78
Los Angeles	1,095	1.32
Madera	19	1.44
Mendocino	14	4.30
Merced	30	1.28
Monterey	45	1.14
Orange	159	0.90
Placer	16	2.27
Riverside	241	1.53
Sacramento	104	2.08
San Bernardino	293	1.77
San Diego	243	1.45
San Francisco	33	1.56
San Joaquin	65	1.48
San Luis Obispo	20	2.15
San Mateo	39	1.26
Santa Barbara	32	1.06
Santa Clara	91	1.12
Santa Cruz	16	1.12
Solano	34	2.04
Sonoma	31	1.59
Stanislaus	55	1.54
Tulare	81	1.84
Ventura	93	1.67
Yolo	17	1.68
Total	**3,402**	**1.43**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

HISPANIC FIREARM SUICIDE VICTIMS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY, 1999 – 2016, RANKED BY RATE

Rank	County	Deaths	Rate
1	Mendocino	14	4.30
2	Placer	16	2.27
3	San Luis Obispo	20	2.15
4	Contra Costa	89	2.13
5	Sacramento	104	2.08
6	Solano	34	2.04
7	Butte	10	1.93
8	Tulare	81	1.84
9	San Bernardino	293	1.77
10	Yolo	17	1.68
11	Ventura	93	1.67
12	Kern	110	1.66
13	Sonoma	31	1.59
14	San Francisco	33	1.56
15	Stanislaus	55	1.54
16	Riverside	241	1.53
17	San Joaquin	65	1.48
18	San Diego	243	1.45
19	Madera	19	1.44
	California Overall Rate		**1.43**
20	Imperial	32	1.39
21	Fresno	107	1.36
22	Alameda	78	1.35
23	Los Angeles	1,095	1.32
24	Merced	30	1.28
25	San Mateo	39	1.26
26	Monterey	45	1.14
27 (tie)	Santa Clara	91	1.12
27 (tie)	Santa Cruz	16	1.12
29	Santa Barbara	32	1.06
30	Orange	159	0.90
31	Kings	10	0.78
	Total	**3,402**	**1.43**

Source: CDC WONDER. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

APPENDIX THREE: CALIFORNIA FATAL FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DATA

FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2016, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	23	0.22	16	0.10	*	*	*	*	*	*	**47**	**0.14**
2000	23	0.21	33	0.20	*	*	*	*	*	*	**66**	**0.19**
2001	28	0.25	47	0.29	18	0.77	*	*	*	*	**97**	**0.28**
2002	19	0.16	17	0.10	*	*	*	*	*	*	**44**	**0.13**
2003	26	0.22	32	0.20	*	*	*	*	*	*	**68**	**0.19**
2004	19	0.15	21	0.13	*	*	*	*	*	*	**50**	**0.14**
2005	47	0.37	53	0.33	27	1.15	19	0.41	*	*	**146**	**0.41**
2006	26	0.20	17	0.11	17	0.72	*	*	*	*	**68**	**0.19**
2007	16	0.12	16	0.10	*	*	*	*	*	*	**43**	**0.12**
2008	13	0.10	19	0.12	*	*	*	*	*	*	**37**	**0.10**
2009	12	0.09	13	0.08	*	*	*	*	*	*	**31**	**0.08**
2010	*	*	11	0.07	*	*	*	*	*	*	**24**	**0.06**
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**26**	**0.07**
2012	*	*	17	0.11	*	*	*	*	*	*	**30**	**0.08**
2013	10	0.07	21	0.14	*	*	*	*	*	*	**35**	**0.09**
2014	*	*	10	0.06	*	*	*	*	*	*	**23**	**0.06**
2015	*	*	14	0.09	*	*	*	*	*	*	**29**	**0.07**
2016	18	0.12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**36**	**0.09**
Total	**319**	**0.13**	**375**	**0.13**	**144**	**0.34**	**51**	**0.06**	**11**	**0.29**	**900**	**0.14**

* Source: CDC WISQARS. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

MALE FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2016, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	22	0.40	16	0.20	*	*	*	*	*	*	**45**	**0.27**
2000	21	0.37	27	0.33	*	*	*	*	*	*	**56**	**0.33**
2001	25	0.43	38	0.47	15	1.31	*	*	*	*	**80**	**0.47**
2002	17	0.28	13	0.16	*	*	*	*	*	*	**37**	**0.21**
2003	25	0.41	29	0.36	*	*	*	*	*	*	**64**	**0.36**
2004	18	0.29	17	0.21	*	*	*	*	*	*	**44**	**0.25**
2005	45	0.70	45	0.57	26	2.25	17	0.76	*	*	**133**	**0.75**
2006	25	0.38	17	0.22	16	1.38	*	*	*	*	**64**	**0.36**
2007	14	0.21	15	0.19	*	*	*	*	*	*	**40**	**0.22**
2008	13	0.19	17	0.22	*	*	*	*	*	*	**34**	**0.19**
2009	12	0.17	12	0.16	*	*	*	*	*	*	**29**	**0.16**
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**20**	**0.11**
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**20**	**0.11**
2012	*	*	13	0.17	*	*	*	*	*	*	**26**	**0.14**
2013	*	*	19	0.25	*	*	*	*	*	*	**31**	**0.16**
2014	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**19**	**0.10**
2015	*	*	10	0.13	*	*	*	*	*	*	**24**	**0.12**
2016	18	0.23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**33**	**0.17**
Total	**298**	**0.25**	**317**	**0.22**	**132**	**0.63**	**45**	**0.11**	*	*	**799**	**0.24**

* Source: CDC WISQARS. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

FEMALE FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2016, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, ALL AGES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	0.06
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	0.10
2002	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2003	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2005	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	0.07
2006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2013	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	**21**	**0.02**	**58**	**0.04**	**12**	**0.06**	*	*	*	*	**101**	**0.03**

* Source: CDC WISQARS. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2016, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24, BOTH SEXES

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	13	0.44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**25**	**0.35**
2000	13	0.42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**27**	**0.36**
2001	14	0.44	10	0.34	*	*	*	*	*	*	**33**	**0.43**
2002	12	0.36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**24**	**0.31**
2003	18	0.53	13	0.44	*	*	*	*	*	*	**36**	**0.45**
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**18**	**0.22**
2005	20	0.56	11	0.38	11	1.85	*	*	*	*	**51**	**0.63**
2006	16	0.44	*	*	11	1.86	*	*	*	*	**34**	**0.42**
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**15**	**0.18**
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**12**	**0.15**
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**14**	**0.17**
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**10**	**0.12**
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**12**	**0.15**
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**11**	**0.13**
2013	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**15**	**0.19**
Total	**166**	**0.25**	**90**	**0.18**	**76**	**0.74**	**24**	**0.14**	*	*	**360**	**0.25**

* Source: CDC WISQARS. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

MALE FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2016, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	12	0.78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**24**	**0.64**
2000	13	0.80	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**26**	**0.67**
2001	12	0.72	10	0.66	*	*	*	*	*	*	**30**	**0.76**
2002	11	0.64	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**23**	**0.57**
2003	18	1.10	13	0.86	*	*	*	*	*	*	**36**	**0.88**
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**17**	**0.41**
2005	20	1.07	10	0.67	10	3.27	*	*	*	*	**48**	**1.14**
2006	16	0.84	*	*	11	3.61	*	*	*	*	**34**	**0.81**
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**15**	**0.36**
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**12**	**0.28**
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**13**	**0.31**
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**10**	**0.24**
2013	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**15**	**0.37**
Total	**159**	**0.47**	**86**	**0.34**	**73**	**1.38**	**22**	**0.24**	*	*	**343**	**0.46**

* Source: CDC WISQARS. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

FEMALE FIREARM UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA, 1999 – 2016, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGES 10 TO 24

Year	Hispanic		White		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2002	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2003	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2005	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2006	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2007	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2013	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**17**	**0.02**

* Source: CDC WISQARS. County level counts and rates based on fewer than 10 deaths have been suppressed by the CDC as the result of concern for privacy issues, but are included in totals when available.

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