

Testimony of Allison Anderman
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Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence

In Support of S.B. 78
Before the Colorado Senate Judiciary Committee

Thursday, March 4, 2021

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of S.B. 78 on behalf of Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, the gun violence prevention organization led by former Congresswoman and survivor, Gabby Giffords. S.B. 78 would significantly strengthen Colorado's efforts to prevent guns from being lost or stolen, deter gun trafficking and straw purchasing, disarm prohibited people, and solve gun-related crimes.

BACKGROUND

Laws that require firearm owners to notify law enforcement about the loss or theft of a firearm serve several public safety functions. These laws help deter gun [trafficking and straw purchasing](#) by preventing someone who is illegally trafficking guns from claiming the gun was lost or stolen after it is used in a crime and then traced back to the owner. Reporting laws also help law enforcement disarm prohibited people by preventing them from claiming a gun was lost or stolen when law enforcement attempts to remove guns from their possession. These laws also help law enforcement recover and return lost or stolen guns to their rightful owners.

THE DATA

Gun theft is a significant issue in Colorado and a growing problem across America. Unfortunately, a substantial number of these thefts are never reported to law enforcement agencies.

- Between 2015-2019, **more than 30,000 guns worth more than \$13.5 million were stolen in Colorado based on data from the FBI.**ⁱ

Gun Control Research: *Haynes v. United States*

The case of *Haynes v. United States*, AKA *Miles Edward Haynes v. United States*, 390 U.S. 85, 88 S. Ct. 722; 19L Ed. 2d. 923, provides an insight for the lay person into the limits imposed by the Constitution on the government's ability to force a citizen to incriminate himself, or herself, by compliance with a legal mandate. The law basically exempts felons and other persons prohibited from possessing firearms from any laws that would require them to incriminate themselves by admitting such possession.

The case reached the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) on appeal from a conviction in a lower court for violation of the National Firearms Act by failure to register a firearm covered under the act. (Such firearms include fully-automatic weapons and short-barreled shotguns.)

The SCOTUS ruled in a 7-1 decision, with one abstention, that Mr. Haynes could not be forced to incriminate himself by registering a firearm, since he was prohibited by law from possession of any firearm, because he was a convicted felon at the time of the offense. The Court held in the ruling: "...A proper claim of the privilege against self-incrimination provides a full defense to prosecutions either for failure to register under 5841 or for possession of an unregistered firearm under 5851..." (US Code citations) "...Since any proceeding in the District Court upon a remand must inevitably result in the reversal of petitioner's conviction, it would be neither just nor appropriate to require such needless action and accordingly the judgement is reversed..."

There is therefore a possible question regarding the legality of the prosecution of an individual whose gun has been stolen, while improperly secured, for failure to report the theft of the firearm. A police investigation of the theft would almost certainly reveal the lack of proper storage and subject the individual in question to prosecution for two crimes.

The police might also determine that the failure to securely store a firearm constituted a "threat to self or others within the purview of the "Red Flag Law," resulting in the civil confiscation of any other firearms in the individual's possession and a possible lifetime ban on the possession of firearms.

Haynes also points out the weakness in any form of gun registration plan, since the plan can only apply to people in lawful possession of their firearms.

[Haynes v. United States :: 390 U.S. 85 \(1968\) :: Justia US Supreme Court Center.](https://www.uscourts.gov/justia/us-supreme-court/390/85.html)

[https://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/390/85.html.](https://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/390/85.html)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haynes_v._United_States.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haynes_v._United_States)

Gun Control Research: The CDC Study

A comprehensive study done by one of the most prestigious scientific organizations in the country has found no statistically significant evidence that gun control has prevented a single violent crime.

If you believe that scientific research is the most logical way to understand the reality of the world, then you pay attention to studies done by groups and individuals. You also give weight to surveys that attempt to draw conclusions by reviewing numbers of studies.

The survey in question was done by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to determine if gun control has made a difference in the crime rate in the United States. There are some important things to remember about this study, which was published in 2003.

The CDC is a governmental organization that generally favors strict gun control laws. The panel doing the review of studies on these laws was largely made up of advocates for restricting or banning civilian ownership of firearms in the United States.

The purpose of the survey was to evaluate gun control laws with regard to effectiveness in reducing crime and violence. Given the institutional and individual bias in favor of restrictive gun laws, the conclusions of the CDC Study are remarkable.

The CDC panel reviewed 51 studies regarding the effectiveness of gun control laws. Based on that review, they could not say that gun laws had prevented a single crime. The survey included, among other issues, studies of the effectiveness of gun and ammunition bans, licensing and registration laws, child access laws, and waiting periods. There was some slight evidence that waiting periods to purchase a firearm may reduce the gun suicide rate in older persons, while not affecting the overall suicide rate.

You would think that out of 51 scientific studies there would be more evidence of the effectiveness of gun control, if gun control were effective in preventing crime and violence. It is a tribute to the honesty of the CDC panel, given their preconceived ideas, that they were willing to issue this report at all. The survey did say in somewhat Orwellian fashion that “insufficient evidence to determine effectiveness should not be interpreted as evidence of ineffectiveness.” (Just because a review of 51 studies failed to find a significant result, it doesn’t mean that the result isn’t there.)

The panel recommended additional research. This CDC survey is corroborated by the results of an even more exhaustive review done by the National Academies of Sciences.

Thacker, Steven, M.D., Dixon, Richard E., M.D., *First Reports evaluating the effectiveness of strategies for preventing violence: Firearms Laws*, Task Force on Community Preventive Services, Centers for Disease Control.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5214a2.htm>

Co Senators:

Please kill subject bill. It is completely unnecessary and an infringement on citizens' rights and privacy. Law enforcement can quickly trace serial-numbered firearms, even if lost or stolen. A simple visit to the owner of record by law enforcement can quickly confirm that a firearm has been lost or stolen. There is no need for a state database. In my opinion, creation of such a database is merely another step by lawmakers to create yet another inappropriate and unconstitutional database of firearms owners. Thank you.

Mark Kain
Colorado Springs, Co

STEVEN

HARFORD

Against

Self

Submitted text

I ask you to remove further consideration of this bill. This bill criminalizes peaceful gun owners for being victimized by actual criminals.

Please focus the legislative process on deterrence of behaviors that negatively impact the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness by your constituency. For example, more serious consequences for the theft of firearms would be an excellent example of fighting crime and deterring dangerous behaviors. Possession of stolen property should also be addressed by consequences that deter subsequent criminal behavior. I would very much support more serious sentencing of repeat offenders.

I do NOT support laws that put peaceful members of society such as myself in the very difficult position of having to choose between maintaining my privacy and becoming a criminal. When I am victimized by theft of property, please allow me the option to retain my privacy. If a database of stolen firearms would be helpful to law enforcement, then please draft a bill that includes privacy protections for victims of property theft. An example would be an online entry form that includes information about the stolen firearm (e.g. serial number, caliber) without having to identify the lawful owner. harfords@juno.com

Ian

Estis

Against

Self

Submitted text

This is a clear violation of CRS 29-11.7-102.

Since it is illegal to maintain a list of people who purchase firearms or descriptions of firearms purchased you must leave all names and firearms descriptions out of the database. The most you could legally add to the database is "An undisclosed firearm was stolen from an unidentified person on specified date."

iane87@gmx.com

Keith

Emerson

Amend

Self

Submitted text

Regarding SB21-078 on reporting lost or stolen firearms sections 18-12-113 (1) (a) and (c), I hope you will consider amending the bill to allow people who do not have ready access to certain information about their firearm to not be punished for an incomplete report. Think of it this way: if your cell phone was lost would you be able to give the police its serial number with the information you have in your home?

My request is that the bill be amended as follows or to that effect: Page 2, Lines 9-13...

"A report of a lost or stolen firearm must include information readily available to the owner. , and the The law enforcement agency receiving the report shall request, the manufacturer, model, serial number, caliber, and any other identification number or distinguishing mark of the firearm being reported."

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

I am Testifying about SB21-078. This bill is nothing but a feel good measure and the only good example I can see that has stemmed from this topic is the Denver Police Department incident when a firearm was stolen from an on duty officer, which then would be reported at the end of the LEO's shift or during so problem solved. Let me ask why should law abiding gun owners pick up the burden for an issue that was on the people who are supposed to protect and serve them? That answer is they shouldn't. Nobody I have spoken with or that I know can see how this will help because people already report robbery's and criminal incidents that include stolen property which affect them and it's obvious because personal property has value. The people who do not report are people who fall under illicit activities and would not report these incidents anyhow due to their criminal behavior so we are back to square one by putting undue burden upon the law abiding citizen while the criminal is still not affected. The only true reason I can see for a law as such is so when a gun confiscation happens law abiding gun owners will either forfeit property or become criminals for not being able to produce the property requested. This proposed legislation is nothing but a direct attack upon the freedom's of all Colorado citizens and will do nothing for the safety of them but only put undue burden upon them and let the criminals continue to break the law. Oppose SB21-078 & stop putting undue burden upon law abiding gun owners, stop empowering criminals instead of turning law abiding Colorado citizens into criminals.



SPECIAL REPORT

JANUARY 2019

NCJ 251776

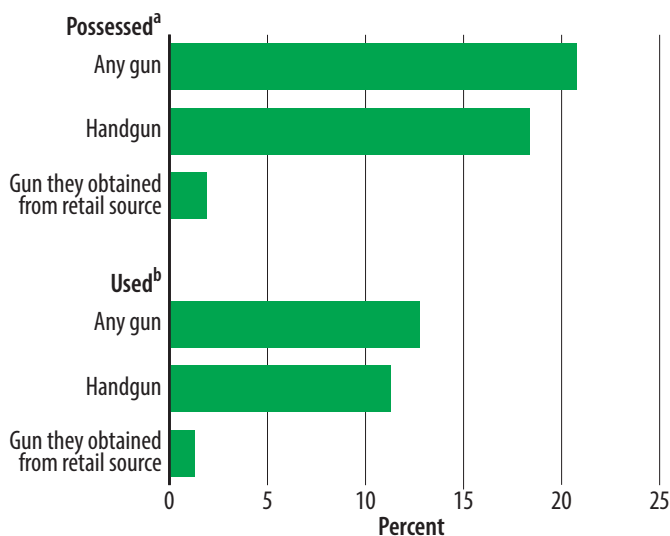
Source and Use of Firearms Involved in Crimes: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016

Mariel Alper, Ph.D., and Lauren Glaze, BJS Statisticians

Based on the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), about 1 in 5 (21%) of all state and federal prisoners reported that they had possessed or carried a firearm when they committed the offense for which they were serving time in prison (figure 1). More than 1 in 8 (13%) of all prisoners had used a firearm by showing, pointing, or discharging it during the offense for which they were imprisoned. Fewer than 1 in 50 (less than 2%) of all prisoners had obtained a firearm from a retail source and possessed, carried, or used it during the offense for which they were imprisoned.

An estimated 287,400 prisoners had possessed a firearm during their offense. Among these, more than half (56%) had either stolen it (6%), found it at the scene of the crime (7%), or obtained it off the street or from the underground market (43%). Most of the remainder (25%) had obtained it from a family member or friend, or as a gift. Seven percent had purchased it under their own name from a licensed firearm dealer.

FIGURE 1
Percent of all state and federal prisoners who had possessed or used a firearm during their offense, 2016



Note: See appendix table 1 for standard errors.
^aIncludes prisoners who carried or possessed a firearm during the offense.
^bIncludes prisoners who showed, pointed, or discharged a firearm during the offense.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

HIGHLIGHTS

- About 21% of state and 20% of federal prisoners said they possessed a gun during their offense, while 79% of state and 80% of federal prisoners did not.
- About 29% of state and 36% of federal prisoners serving time for a violent offense possessed a gun during the offense.
- About 1.3% of prisoners obtained a gun from a retail source and used it during their offense.
- Handguns were the most common type of firearm possessed by state and federal prisoners (18% each); 11% of all prisoners used a handgun.
- Among prisoners who possessed a gun during their offense, 90% did not obtain it from a retail source.
- Among prisoners who possessed a firearm during their offense, 0.8% obtained it at a gun show.
- About 1 in 5 state and federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during their offense obtained it with the intent to use it during the crime.
- Among state prisoners who possessed a gun during their offense, 27% killed someone with it, another 12% injured someone, 7% fired the gun but did not injure anyone, and 54% did not fire it.
- State prisoners with no military service were more likely to possess a gun during their offense (21%) than prisoners who had served in the military (16%).

Statistics in this report are based on self-reported data collected through face-to-face interviews with a national sample of state and federal prisoners in the 2016 SPI. (See *Methodology*.)

The 2016 SPI data collection was conducted from January through October 2016. The SPI was formerly known as the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (SISFCF). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has periodically conducted the

survey since the 1970s, with the most recent iteration fielded in 2004. The survey collects information from prisoners on a variety of topics, including firearm possession during the crime for which a prisoner was serving time and how the firearm was used during the crime. It also collects information on the method, source, and process that prisoners used to obtain the firearm. (See appendix 1, *Questions related to firearms in the Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016*.)

Terms and definitions

- **Firearm** – a weapon that uses gunpowder to shoot a bullet. Primary types are handguns, rifles, and shotguns:¹
 - **Handgun** – a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.
 - **Rifle** – a firearm intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.
 - **Shotgun** – a firearm intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each pull of the trigger.
- **Firearm possession** – carrying or possessing at least one firearm when the offense for which prisoners were serving a sentence was committed.
- **Firearm use** – showing a firearm to or pointing a firearm at anyone or discharging a firearm during the offense for which a prisoner was serving time.
- **Source of the firearm** – from where and how prisoners reported obtaining the firearm they possessed during the crime for which they were imprisoned—
 - **Purchased or traded from a retail source** – includes a gun shop or store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show.
 - **Gun shop or store** – a business establishment that sells firearms in an open shopping format.
 - **Pawn shop** – a business that offers secured loans to customers, with personal property used as collateral. This personal property is sold to the public if the loan is not repaid.
 - **Flea market** – a market that rents space to individuals to sell or barter merchandise.
 - **Gun show** – a temporary market where licensed dealers and unlicensed sellers can rent tables or booths to sell firearms.
 - **Obtained from an individual** – includes purchasing, trading, renting, or borrowing from a family or friend. Also includes when the firearm was gifted to or purchased for the person.
 - **Off the street or underground market** – illegal sources of firearms that include markets for stolen goods, middlemen for stolen goods, criminals or criminal enterprises, or individuals or groups involved in sales of illegal drugs.
 - **Theft** – includes stealing the firearm during a burglary or from a retail source, family member, friend, or another source.
 - **Other sources** – includes a firearm that a prisoner obtained or found at the location of the crime, including one that belonged to a victim or that someone else brought to the location of the crime. This category also includes sources for which there were few responses, such as for guns bought online, and other sources that did not fit into one of the existing categories. This also includes instances where there was not enough information to categorize the source, such as when a firearm was purchased from an unknown source or obtained from another person by an unknown method.

¹The definitions of types of firearms in this section were taken from 18 U.S.C. § 921 (2009). They have been edited for length.

Controlling-offense characteristics

About 29% of state and 36% of federal prisoners serving a sentence for a violent offense in 2016 possessed a firearm during the crime (table 1). About a quarter of state (23%) and federal (25%) prisoners serving time for a violent offense used a firearm during the crime. “Firearm use” is defined in this report as showing, pointing, or discharging a firearm during the offense for which a prisoner was serving a sentence.

Among prisoners serving time for homicide, more than 2 in 5 (44%) state prisoners and more than 1 in 3 (36%) federal prisoners had possessed a firearm during

the crime. About 37% of state and 28% of federal prisoners serving time for homicide used a firearm during the homicide.

Among those serving time for robbery, more than 2 in 5 state prisoners (43%) and federal prisoners (46%) possessed a firearm during the offense, and nearly a third of state (31%) and federal (32%) prisoners used a firearm during the robbery. Firearm possession was less common among state prisoners serving a sentence for rape or sexual assault (2%). Less than 1% of state prisoners serving time for rape or sexual assault used a firearm in the commission of their crime.

TABLE 1

Firearm possession and use among state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by type of controlling offense, 2016

Controlling offense ^a	Estimated number of state prisoners ^b	Percent of state prisoners who—		Estimated number of federal prisoners ^b	Percent of federal prisoners who—	
		Possessed a firearm ^b	Used a firearm ^c		Possessed a firearm ^b	Used a firearm ^c
Total	1,211,200	20.9%	13.9%	170,400	20.0%	5.0%
Violent*	667,300	29.1%	23.0%	20,900	36.2%	25.3%
Homicide ^d	191,400	43.6	37.2	3,800	35.9	28.4
Rape/sexual assault	144,800	2.0	0.8	2,400	:	:
Robbery	149,600	43.3	31.5	10,700	46.3	32.1
Assault	149,400	25.0	20.6	2,900	29.0	18.1
Other violent ^e	32,200	17.0	12.6	1,200	34.1	:
Property	186,100	4.9% †	2.0% †	12,000	2.6% †	:
Burglary	88,100	6.7	3.2	300	:	:
Other property ^f	98,000	3.3	1.0	11,800	2.4	:
Drug	180,800	8.4% †	0.8% †	80,500	12.3% †	0.6% †
Trafficking ^g	130,500	9.4	0.9	72,300	12.9	0.7
Possession	45,900	6.1	:	3,500	:	:
Other/unspecified drug	4,300	:	:	4,700	:	:
Public order	158,300	21.5% †	5.6% †	52,900	30.2%	5.3% †
Weapons ^h	43,800	67.2	15.7	22,200	66.9	11.3
Other public order ⁱ	114,400	4.0	1.7	30,700	3.6	:
Other	3,900	:	:	1,800	:	:
Unknown	14,900	4.3% †	:	2,200	:	:

Note: See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level across main categories, and no testing was done on subcategories (e.g., homicide).

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aSee *Methodology* for information on how controlling offense was measured.

^bExcludes 3.0% of state prisoners and 1.7% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession. Includes prisoners who were missing responses on firearm use.

^cExcludes 3.0% of state prisoners and 1.7% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession, and an additional 0.6% of state prisoners and 0.7% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on firearm use.

^dIncludes murder and both negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes kidnapping, blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^fIncludes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, fraud, stolen property, destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving with no bodily injury, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

^gIncludes possession with intent to distribute.

^hIncludes being armed while committing a crime; possession of ammunition, concealed weapons, firearms and explosive devices; selling or trafficking weapons; and other weapons offenses. Among federal prisoners, weapons offense include violations of federal firearms and explosives.

ⁱIncludes commercialized vice, immigration crimes, DUI, violations of probation/parole, and other public-order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

State and federal prisoners serving time for a violent offense were much more likely to have possessed a firearm during the offense (29% state, 36% federal) than prisoners serving time for a property (5% state, 3% federal) or drug (8% state, 12% federal) offense. Among prisoners serving time for a public-order offense, about 1 in 5 (21%) state prisoners and nearly 1 in 3 (30%) federal prisoners reported that they possessed a firearm during the crime, and about 1 in 20 reported they had used it. About two-thirds of state and federal prisoners sentenced for a weapons offense said they possessed a firearm during the crime.²

²In addition to prisoners serving a sentence in state or federal prison in 2016 who possessed a firearm during the offense, weapons offenses include prisoners who were convicted of trafficking firearms but did not possess them at the time of the offense and prisoners who were convicted of a weapons offense that did not involve a firearm.

Extent of firearm use among prisoners during the crime

State and federal prisoners in 2016 who had possessed a firearm during their offense were about equally likely to report that they had obtained the firearm with the intent to use it during the offense (19% state, 20% federal) (table 2). However, state prisoners (68%) who possessed a firearm were more than 2.5 times as likely as federal prisoners (26%) who possessed a firearm to have used it during the crime.

Nearly half of state prisoners (46%) serving a sentence for a crime during which they possessed a firearm discharged the firearm when they committed the crime, compared to 12% of federal prisoners. Among state prisoners who possessed a firearm during their offense, 27% killed a victim with the firearm and another 12% injured or shot a victim but did not kill him or her. Federal prisoners who possessed a firearm when they committed their offense were much less likely to have killed (4%) or injured (2%) a victim with the firearm than state prisoners.

TABLE 2

Among state and federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, extent of firearm use, 2016

Firearm use	State prisoners*	Federal prisoners	State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
			Violent offense*	Non-violent offense ^a	Violent offense*	Non-violent offense ^a
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Obtained firearm because planned to use in controlling offense^b						
Yes	19.3%	19.7%	17.7%	24.6% †	26.4%	18.0%
No	80.7	80.3	82.3	75.4 †	73.6	82.1
Used firearm^c						
Discharged	68.0%	25.9% †	81.0%	24.8% †	72.5%	12.9% †
Killed victim	27.1	4.1 †	35.0	:	16.5	:
Injured/shot victim but did not kill victim	12.4	2.2 †	14.5	5.3 †	:	:
Discharged firearm but did not shoot anyone	7.0	5.6	6.4	9.0	5.7	5.4
Did not discharge ^d	21.5%	14.0% †	25.2%	9.4% †	45.3%	5.4% †
Did not use firearm						
Estimated number of prisoners who possessed a firearm (with valid data) ^e	245,400	32,900	187,800	57,000	7,200	25,600

Note: Percentages are based on data reported on firearm possession, use, and controlling offense. Excludes 3.1% of state prisoners and 3.5% of federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense and were missing responses on firearm use and 0.3% of state prisoners and 0.7% of federal prisoners who possessed a firearm and were missing a controlling offense. The sum of violent offense and non-violent offense does not equal the total number of state and federal prisoners who possessed a firearm in this table due to an estimated 600 state and 100 federal prisoners whose offense type was unknown. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes property, drug, public order, and other non-violent offenses.

^bPercentages are based on the 246,200 state and 32,600 federal prisoners who reported they carried or possessed a firearm and whether they obtained a firearm to use during the offense.

^cIncludes prisoners who showed a firearm to anyone, pointed a firearm at anyone, or discharged the firearm during the offense.

^dIncludes prisoners who showed or pointed a firearm at anyone during the offense but did not discharge it.

^eIncludes prisoners who reported they carried or possessed a firearm. Excludes prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession or use. For violent offense and non-violent offense, also excludes prisoners who were missing a controlling offense.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Among prisoners who possessed a firearm during a violent offense, a large majority of both state (81%) and federal (73%) prisoners used the firearm during the offense, far more than the percentages for non-violent offenders (25% state, 13% federal). More than half (56%) of state prisoners serving time for a violent offense who possessed a firearm during the crime discharged it, compared to fewer than a sixth (15%) of non-violent offenders in state prison who possessed a firearm. Violent offenders (27%) in federal prison who possessed a firearm during the crime were about 3.5 times as likely to discharge it as non-violent offenders (8%). Among state prisoners who had possessed a firearm during their offense, however, non-violent offenders (25%) were more likely than violent offenders (18%) to have planned to use the firearm during the offense.

Type of firearm possessed by prisoners during offense

Handguns were by far the most common type of firearm possessed or used by prisoners during the crime for which they were sentenced. About 18% of all state and federal prisoners in 2016 reported that they had possessed a handgun during the crime for which they were serving a sentence (table 3). Two percent or fewer possessed a rifle or a shotgun. Twelve percent of state and 5% of federal prisoners used a handgun during their offense. Most state (79%) and federal (80%) prisoners did not possess any type of firearm during the crime for which they were imprisoned.

TABLE 3
Firearm possession and use among state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by type of firearm, 2016

Type of firearm	Percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm			Percent of prisoners who used a firearm ^a		
	All prisoners	State*	Federal	All prisoners	State*	Federal
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Firearm ^b	20.8%	20.9%	20.0%	12.8%	13.9%	5.0% †
Handgun	18.4	18.4	18.3	11.2	12.2	4.6
Rifle	1.5	1.4	2.0 †	0.8	0.8	0.4 †
Shotgun	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.4 †
No firearm	79.2%	79.1%	80.0%	87.2%	86.1%	95.0%
Estimated number of prisoners (with valid data) ^c	1,378,200	1,208,100	170,100	1,378,200	1,208,100	170,100

Note: Details on type of firearm may not sum to totals because prisoners could report more than one type of firearm. Percentages exclude missing data. Excludes 3.0% of state prisoners and 1.7% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession during the offense and an additional 0.3% of state prisoners and 0.2% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on type of firearm. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aPercentages exclude 0.6% of state prisoners and 0.7% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on firearm use.

^bIncludes prisoners who reported a type of firearm that did not fit into one of the existing categories and those who did not provide enough information to categorize the type of firearm. About 0.1% of state prisoners and 0.2% of federal prisoners reported another type of firearm or did not report enough information to specify the type of firearm.

^cExcludes prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession or type of firearm. Counts are weighted to totals from the 2015 National Prisoner Statistics Program; see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS web, July 2019).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Demographic characteristics

Male prisoners were more likely than female prisoners to have possessed a firearm during their crime. About a fifth of male state and federal prisoners serving a sentence in 2016 possessed a firearm during the crime (table 4). Males in state prisons in 2016 were about 2.5 times as likely (22%) as females in state prisons (9%) to have possessed a firearm during the crime for which they were imprisoned. In federal prisons, males (21%) were about three times as likely as females (7%) to have possessed a firearm during their crime. Almost

3 in 10 (29%) black prisoners serving a sentence in state prison in 2016 possessed a firearm during their crime. White (12%) and Hispanic (21%) state prisoners were less likely to have possessed a firearm during their crime. Similarly, white (17%) and Hispanic (13%) federal prisoners serving a sentence in 2016 were less likely to have possessed a firearm during the crime than black (29%) federal prisoners. State prisoners who served in the military were less likely to have possessed a firearm during their crime (16%) than state prisoners who had not served in the military (21%).

TABLE 4
Firearm possession among state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by demographic characteristics, 2016

Demographic characteristic	State		Federal	
	Number of prisoners	Percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense	Number of prisoners	Percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense
Sex				
Male*	1,124,200	21.8%	159,800	20.9%
Female	87,000	9.5 †	10,600	6.6 †
Race/Hispanic origin^a				
White	383,300	12.4% †	35,400	16.6% †
Black*	401,500	29.4	53,800	29.2
Hispanic	247,200	21.5 †	62,600	12.6 †
American Indian/Alaska Native	17,200	14.8 †	2,800	23.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	10,700	22.8	2,600	:
Two or more races	133,100	19.1 †	10,900	29.3
Age at time of survey				
18–24*	123,800	31.7%	8,200	30.1%
25–34	389,100	24.4 †	47,700	27.4
35–44	318,800	19.3 †	58,800	19.0 †
45–54	224,800	14.6 †	36,700	14.1 †
55 or older	154,800	16.0 †	19,000	12.2 †
Marital status				
Married*	168,500	16.7%	36,800	14.4%
Widowed/widowed	34,300	18.3	3,100	21.7
Separated	58,300	12.7 †	9,600	12.8
Divorced	233,300	14.5	30,900	15.2
Never married	715,900	24.8 †	90,000	24.6 †
Education^b				
Less than high school*	750,500	23.1%	94,900	22.7%
High school graduate	273,700	19.6 †	36,500	19.4
Some college	133,900	14.7 †	23,100	18.8
College degree or more	43,600	11.0 †	12,700	6.3 †
Citizenship				
U.S. citizen*	1,156,800	21.0%	127,500	24.2%
Non-U.S. citizen	53,100	18.5	42,400	7.2 †
Military service				
Yes*	95,200	15.6%	9,200	15.9%
No	1,115,900	21.4 †	161,200	20.3

Note: Percentages and counts exclude missing data. Excludes 3.0% of state prisoners and 1.7% of federal prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession during the offense. Details for counts may not sum to totals due to missing data. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

:

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

^bBased on highest year of education completed.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

In general, the likelihood of state and federal prisoners having possessed a firearm during their crime decreased with age. Firearm possession among state prisoners ages 18 to 24 (32%) in 2016 was more common than among older prisoners. Federal prisoners ages 18 to 24 (30%) were more likely to possess a firearm than those age 35 or older (16%, not shown in table).

The difference in firearm possession between U.S. citizens (21%) and non-citizens (18%) in state prisons in 2016 was not statistically significant. Among federal prisoners serving a sentence in 2016, firearm possession was more than three times as high among U.S. citizens (24%) as non-citizens (7%).

Method, source, and process used to obtain the firearm

Among prisoners who possessed a firearm when they committed the offense for which they were imprisoned and who reported the source from which they obtained it, the most common source (43%) was off-the-street or the underground market (table 5). Another 7% of state and 5% of federal prisoners stole the firearm, and 7% of state and 8% of federal prisoners reported that they obtained the firearm at the location of the crime.

TABLE 5

Among state and federal prisoners who had possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, sources and methods used to obtain a firearm, 2016

Source and method to obtain firearm	All prisoners	State	Federal
Purchased/traded at retail source	10.1%	9.7%	13.7%
Gun shop/store	7.5	7.2	9.6
Pawn shop	1.6	1.5	2.2
Flea market	0.4	:	:
Gun show	0.8	0.8	1.4
Obtained from individual	25.3%	26.0%	20.5%
Purchased/traded from family/friend	8.0	7.9	9.1
Rented/borrowed from family/friend	6.5	7.0	3.0
Gift/purchased for prisoner	10.8	11.2	8.4
Off the street/underground market^a	43.2%	43.2%	42.9%
Theft^b 6.4% Total	6.4%	6.6%	4.7%
From burglary	1.5	1.5	:
From retail source	0.2	:	:
From family/friend	1.6	1.8	:
Unspecified theft ^c	3.1	3.3	1.8
Other source	17.4%	17.1%	20.1%
Found at location of crime/victim	6.9	6.7	7.9
Brought by someone else	4.6	4.7	3.6
Other ^d	5.9	5.6	8.5
Multiple sources^e	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%
Estimated number of prisoners who possessed a firearm, excluding prisoners who did not report source^f	256,400	227,100	29,300

Note: Prisoners were asked to report all sources and methods of obtaining any firearm they possessed during the offense, so details may not sum to totals. Each source is included in this table when multiple sources were reported. See *Methodology*. Percentages exclude missing data. Excludes 10.3% of state prisoners and 14.1% of federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense and were missing responses on either source or method of obtaining the firearm. These prisoners were excluded either because they did not provide a valid response or they did not receive the questions due to providing an open-ended response to the previous question about type of weapon. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIllegal sources of firearms that include markets for stolen goods, middlemen for stolen goods, criminals or criminal enterprises, or individuals or groups involved in sales of illegal drugs.

^bExcludes theft from victim.

^cIncludes theft where the source could not be identified and theft other than from a burglary, retail location, family, or friend.

^dIncluded if no source specified in the table was reported. Includes sources that did not fit into one of the existing categories, sources for which there were few responses such as bought online, or if there was not enough information to categorize the source. Examples of other sources include bought from an unknown source or obtained from a friend by an unknown method.

^eIncludes prisoners who reported multiple sources or methods that fit into more than one of the categories. Each reported source is included in the categories above.

^fIncludes prisoners who reported they carried or possessed a firearm and prisoners who reported a source or method.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Among prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were imprisoned, 7% of state and 10% of federal prisoners serving a sentence in 2016 bought or traded for the firearm from a gun shop or gun store. About 1% bought or traded for the firearm at a gun show. About a quarter (26%) of state prisoners and about a fifth (21%) of federal prisoners obtained a firearm that they possessed during their offense from an individual in a non-retail setting, such as a friend or family member.

Prisoners who reported that they had purchased or traded a firearm at a retail source were asked if they had obtained the firearm from a licensed dealer or private seller. Among prisoners who had possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, 8% of state and 11% of federal prisoners had purchased it from or traded with a licensed firearm dealer at a retail source (table 6).

Prisoners who reported that they had purchased a firearm from a licensed firearm dealer at a retail source were further asked whether they bought the firearm under their own name and whether they knew a background check was conducted. Among those who had possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were imprisoned, 7% of state and 8% of federal prisoners had purchased it under their own name from a licensed firearm dealer at a retail source, while approximately 1% of state and 2% of federal prisoners had purchased a firearm from a licensed dealer at a retail source but did not purchase it under their own name (not shown in table).

Among all prisoners who purchased or traded a firearm from a licensed firearm dealer at a retail source (8.2%), the majority reported that a background check was conducted (6.7%).

TABLE 6

Among state and federal prisoners who had possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, processes used to obtain a firearm, 2016

Process to obtain firearm	All prisoners	State	Federal
Total	100%	100%	100%
Not purchased or traded at retail source	89.9%	90.3%	86.3%
Purchased or traded at retail source^a	10.1%	9.7%	13.7%
Licensed firearm dealer at retail source			
Purchased under own name ^b	8.2	7.9	10.9
Background check was reportedly conducted ^c	6.9	6.8	8.4
Private seller at retail source ^d	6.7	6.3	9.4
Unknown ^e	1.2	1.1	2.3
Unknown ^e	0.7	0.8	:
Estimated number of prisoners who possessed a firearm (with valid data)^f	256,400	227,100	29,300

Note: Percentages exclude missing data. Excludes 10.3% of state prisoners and 14.1% of federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense and were missing responses on source or method of obtaining the firearm. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes prisoners who purchased or traded from a retail source, including a retail store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show.

^bIncludes prisoners who purchased from a retail source, including a retail store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show. Excludes prisoners who traded for a firearm from a retail source.

^cIncludes prisoners who purchased from a retail source, including a retail store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show. Excludes prisoners who traded for a firearm from a retail source and prisoners who reported that a background check was not conducted or who were unaware as to whether one was conducted.

^dExcludes private sellers other than at a retail source.

^eIncludes prisoners who purchased or traded a firearm from a retail source and were missing responses on whether a firearm was purchased or traded from a licensed firearm dealer or a private seller at a retail source.

^fIncludes prisoners who reported they carried or possessed a firearm and prisoners who reported a source or method.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Use and source of firearms among all state and federal prisoners

About 1% of all state and federal prisoners used a firearm during the offense that they obtained from a retail source (table 7). About 2% of prisoners possessed a firearm that they obtained from a retail source, including a retail store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show.

Thirteen percent of all state and federal prisoners used a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time in 2016.

TABLE 7

Firearm possession and use among all state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by type of controlling offense and source, 2016

Controlling offense ^a	Percent of state and federal prisoners who—		Percent of state and federal prisoners who—	
	Possessed a firearm ^b	Possessed a firearm that they obtained from a retail source ^c	Used a firearm ^d	Used a firearm that they obtained from a retail source ^e
Total	20.8%	1.9%	12.8%	1.3%
Violent*	29.3%	2.8%	23.1%	2.3%
Homicide ^f	43.5	5.9	37.0	5.2
Robbery	43.5	1.8	31.5	1.3
Property	4.8% †	0.5% †	1.9% †	:
Drug	9.6% †	1.0% †	0.8% †	0.1% †
Public order	23.6% †	1.7% †	5.5% †	0.6% †

Note: Percentages exclude missing data. Excludes 2.8% of prisoners who were missing responses on firearm possession during the offense and 1.2% of prisoners who had a valid response to firearm possession but were missing a controlling offense. Retail source includes purchasing or trading the firearm from a retail store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show. Use includes prisoners who showed a firearm to anyone, pointed a firearm at anyone, or discharged a firearm during the controlling offense. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

† Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level across main categories, and no testing was done on subcategories (e.g., homicide).

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aSee *Methodology* for more information on how controlling offense was measured.

^bIncludes state and federal prisoners who reported a valid response to firearm possession.

^cIncludes state and federal prisoners who reported a valid response to firearm possession and source.

^dIncludes state and federal prisoners who reported a valid response to firearm possession and use.

^eIncludes state and federal prisoners who reported a valid response to firearm possession, source, and use.

^fIncludes murder and both non-negligent and negligent manslaughter.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Methodology

Survey of Prison Inmates

The findings in this report are primarily based on data collected through the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI). The SPI is a periodic, cross-sectional survey of the state and sentenced federal prison populations. Its primary objective is to produce national statistics of the state and sentenced federal prison populations across a variety of domains, including—but not limited to—demographic characteristics, current offense and sentence, incident characteristics, firearm possession and sources, criminal history, socioeconomic characteristics, family background, drug and alcohol use and treatment, mental and physical health and treatment, and facility programs and rule violations. RTI International served as BJS’s data collection agent for the 2016 SPI under a cooperative agreement (award no. 2011-MU-MU-K070). From January through October 2016, data were collected through face-to-face interviews with prisoners using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

Prior iterations of the SPI were known as the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (SISFCF), which was renamed with the 2016 implementation. The first survey of state prisoners was fielded in 1974 and thereafter in 1979, 1986, 1991, 1997, and 2004. The first survey of federal prisoners was fielded in 1991, along with the survey of state prisoners, and since then both surveys have been conducted at the same time using the same questionnaire and administration.

The target population for the 2016 SPI was prisoners ages 18 and older who were held in a state prison or had a sentence to federal prison in the United States during 2016. Similar to prior iterations, the 2016 survey was a stratified two-stage sample design in which prisons were selected in the first stage and prisoners within sampled facilities were selected in the second stage. The SPI sample was selected from a universe of 2,001 unique prisons (1,808 state and 193 federal) that were either enumerated in the 2012 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities or had opened between the completion of the census and July 2014 when the SPI sample of prisons was selected. A total of 364 prisons (306 state and 58 federal) participated in the 2016 survey out of the 385 selected (324 state and 61 federal) for interviewing. The first-stage response rate (i.e., the response rate among selected prisons) was 98.4% (98.1% among

state prisons and 100% among federal prisons).³ A total of 24,848 prisoners participated (20,064 state and 4,784 federal) in the 2016 SPI based on a sample of 37,058 prisoners (30,348 state and 6,710 federal). The second-stage response rate (i.e., the response rate among selected prisoners) was 70.0% (69.3% among state prisoners and 72.8% among federal prisoners).⁴

Responses from interviewed prisoners in the 2016 SPI were weighted to provide national estimates. Each interviewed prisoner was assigned an initial weight corresponding to the inverse of the probability of selection within each sampled prison. A series of adjustment factors were applied to the initial weight to minimize potential bias due to non-response and to provide national estimates.

For more information on the 2016 SPI methodology, see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS web, July 2019).

Standard errors and tests of significance

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the SPI, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates between years. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the size of the estimate, the number of completed interviews, and the intracluster correlation of the outcome within prisons. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically different. One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Standard errors in this report were estimated using Taylor Series Linearization to account for the complex design of the SPI in producing the variance estimates.

³A total of 15 prisons (12 state and 3 federal) that were sampled were deemed ineligible for the 2016 SPI. For more information, see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS web, July 2019).

⁴There were 10,661 sampled prisoners who were eligible for the survey but did not participate. Another 1,549 sampled prisoners were deemed ineligible for the survey. For more information, see *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS web, July 2019).

Readers may use the estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a 95% confidence interval around the estimates as a measure of the margin of error. Typically, multiplying the standard error by 1.96 and then adding or subtracting the result from the estimate produces the confidence interval. This interval expresses the range of values with which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time if the same method is used to select different samples.

For small samples and estimates close to 0%, the use of the standard error to construct the 95% confidence interval may not be reliable. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting the estimates. Caution should also be used if constructing a 95% confidence interval, which would include zero in these cases, because the estimate may not be distinguishable from zero.

The standard errors have been used to compare estimates of firearm possession during the offense, firearm use during the crime, and type of firearm possessed. They have also been used to compare firearm possession among selected groups of prisoners that have been defined by demographic characteristics and controlling offense. To facilitate the analysis, rather than provide the detailed estimates for every standard error, differences in the estimates for subgroups in the relevant tables in this report have been tested and notated for significance at the 95% level of confidence. Readers should reference the tables for testing on specific findings. Unless otherwise noted, findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level).

Measurement of firearm possession and source

The 2016 SPI was restricted to prisoners age 18 or older at the time of the survey. Firearms analyses in this report were restricted to state and federal prisoners who were sentenced or state prisoners who were convicted but were awaiting sentencing. This report excludes prisoners who were awaiting trial (i.e., unconvicted) or a revocation hearing or who were held for other reasons. Unconvicted prisoners, such as those awaiting trial or being held for other reasons like safekeeping or a civil commitment, were excluded from this report because they were not asked questions about firearm possession to protect against self-incrimination. (See appendix 1, *Questions related to firearms in the Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016*.) Of

the estimated 1,421,700 state and federal prisoners in 2016, an estimated 287,400 were armed with a firearm, 1,094,200 were not armed with a firearm, 23,800 did not know or refused to answer the question, and 16,300 were not asked the question because they were not convicted or they stopped the interview before responding to the question.⁵

To determine whether prisoners possessed a firearm at the time of the offense for which they were serving time in prison, respondents were first asked whether they had carried, possessed, or used a weapon when the controlling offense occurred. Respondents could report that they carried, possessed, or used a firearm or another weapon such as a toy or BB gun, knife, other sharp object, or blunt object. Weapons other than firearms, including toy and BB guns, were excluded from this report. Multiple weapons and firearms could be reported by respondents.

Of the respondents who were asked about possessing a firearm during the offense for which they were imprisoned, about 3.0% of state and 1.7% of federal prisoners in 2016 were missing responses on firearm possession. These prisoners were excluded from the analyses in this report. All prisoners who reported they carried, possessed, or used a firearm during the offense were asked whether they had obtained the firearm because they were planning to carry, possess, or use it during the offense. They were also asked whether they showed, pointed, or fired the firearm during the offense. Respondents who reported that they fired the firearm were also asked whether they shot anyone and, if so, whether anyone they shot had died. Of the respondents who possessed a firearm during the offense, about 3.1% of state and 3.5% of federal prisoners in 2016 were missing responses on how they used the firearm. These prisoners were excluded from the analyses in figure 1, tables 1 through 3, and table 7.

To measure the type of firearm possessed by prisoners, respondents were asked whether they had carried, possessed, or used a handgun, rifle, shotgun, or some other type of firearm during the offense for which they were imprisoned. About 0.3% of state prisoners and 0.2% of federal prisoners in 2016 were missing responses on the type of firearm that they possessed. These prisoners, along with prisoners who were missing a response on firearm possession, were excluded from the analyses in table 3.

⁵The SPI sample was weighted to the state and federal prison populations that were eligible to be sampled in the survey. See *Methodology: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016* (NCJ 252210, BJS web, July 2019).

To measure the source and method of obtaining the firearm possessed by prisoners during their crime, two separate questions were asked in the survey. The first question asked how the prisoners obtained the firearm, and multiple responses could be reported in the 2016 SPI. Possible responses included stole it, rented it, borrowed it from or were holding it for somebody, traded something for it, bought it, someone bought it for them, someone gave it as a gift, found it or it was at the location where the offense occurred, it was brought by someone else, or other. If respondents specified an “other” method of obtaining the firearm, then the field interviewers entered the respondents’ answers into a text field. These responses originally reported as “other” were coded to one of the existing response categories if possible.

The second question asked where prisoners obtained the firearm, and multiple responses could be reported in the 2016 SPI. Respondents received this question if they reported that they stole, rented, borrowed from or were holding for somebody, traded something for, or bought the firearm. Possible responses included gun shop or gun store; pawn shop; flea market; gun show; from a victim, family member, or friend; from a fence (a middleman for stolen goods) or underground market; off the street or from a drug dealer; in a burglary; online or the internet; or other. Fewer than 1% of state and federal prisoners reported obtaining a firearm online. These responses were included in table 5 in the “other” category due to the small number of sample cases. If respondents specified an “other” source of obtaining a firearm, then the field interviewers entered the respondents’ answers into a text field. Responses originally reported as “other” were coded to one of the existing response categories if possible.

The responses from these two questions were used to create the source and method categories in figure 1 and tables 5 through 7. Approximately 10.3% of state and 14.1% of federal prisoners in 2016 who possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving a sentence were missing responses on source or method of obtaining the firearm. These prisoners were excluded from figure 1 and tables 5 through 7.

Prisoners who reported purchasing or trading a firearm from a retail source (gun shop or gun store, pawn shop, flea market, or gun show) were asked if they purchased or traded it from a licensed firearm dealer or a private seller. Prisoners who reported they purchased a firearm from a retail source were further asked whether they bought the firearm under their own name and whether the seller did a firearm purchase background check before selling them the firearm. About 1% of the respondents who possessed a firearm during the offense purchased or traded it from a retail source and were missing responses on whether they bought the firearm from a licensed dealer or private seller. About 1% of respondents who possessed a firearm during the offense purchased it from a retail source and were missing responses on whether the firearm was purchased under their own name or whether a background check was conducted.

Measurement of controlling offense

The way controlling offense was measured through the 2016 SPI, and reflected in this report, varies by sentence status and the number of offenses of prisoners:

- For sentenced prisoners and those awaiting sentencing with one offense, that offense is the controlling offense.
- For sentenced prisoners with multiple offenses and sentences, the controlling offense is the one with the longest sentence.
- For sentenced prisoners with multiple offenses and one sentence and those awaiting sentencing with multiple offenses, the controlling offense is the most serious offense. For this report, violent offenses are considered most serious, followed by property, drug, public-order, and all other offenses.

For prisoners who were convicted but awaiting sentencing, the controlling offense is the most serious offense.

Appendix 1. Questions related to firearms in the Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016

This appendix includes the questions from the 2016 SPI that were used to measure the firearms' constructs in this report. Text that appears in capital letters in the questions was not read out loud to respondents. That text reflects programming instructions for the CAPI instrument, instructions to field interviewers who conducted the interviews, or response options that were not read out loud to respondents but were coded by the field interviewers during the interviews.

Questions

CJ39. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED BEING SENTENCED IN CJ1 OR CJ3 OR IF RESPONDENT REPORTED HE/SHE WAS AWAITING SENTENCING IN CJH2A.) Did you carry, possess, or use a weapon when the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE) occurred?

- YES
- NO (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION)

CJH1. How many weapons did you carry, possess, or use when the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE) occurred?

- ONE
- TWO OR MORE

CJH2. What (INSERT "kind of weapon was it?" OR "kinds of weapons were they?") CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FIREARM
- TOY OR BB GUN (INCLUDE FAKE OR REPLICA GUNS)
- KNIFE
- OTHER SHARP OBJECT (SCISSORS, ICE PICK, AX, ETC.)
- BLUNT OBJECT (ROCK, CLUB, BLACKJACK, ETC.)
- ANOTHER WEAPON
 - What kinds of weapons were they?
 - INTERVIEWER: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM.

CJH3. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED "FIREARM" IN CJH2.) How many firearms did you carry, possess, or use when the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE) occurred?

- ENTER NUMBER OF FIREARMS

CJH4. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED "FIREARM" IN CJH2.) What (INSERT "type of firearm was it?" OR "types of firearms were they?") CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- A HANDGUN
- A RIFLE
- A SHOTGUN
- SOME OTHER TYPE OF FIREARM
 - What type of firearm?
 - INTERVIEWER: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM.

CJH5. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED "FIREARM" IN CJH2.) How did you obtain the (INSERT "firearm" OR "firearms") that you carried, possessed, or used during the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE)? Any others? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- STOLE IT (GO TO CJH6)
- RENTED IT (GO TO CJH6)
- BORROWED FROM OR WAS HOLDING FOR SOMEBODY (GO TO CJH6)
- TRADED SOMETHING FOR IT (GO TO CJH6)
- BOUGHT IT (GO TO CJH6)
- SOMEONE BOUGHT IT FOR ME (GO TO CJH7)
- SOMEONE GAVE IT TO ME AS A GIFT (GO TO CJH9)
- FOUND IT/WAS AT LOCATION WHERE OFFENSE OCCURRED (GO TO CJH9)
- WAS BROUGHT BY SOMEONE ELSE (GO TO CJH9)
- OTHER
 - How did you obtain the firearm that you carried, possessed, or used during the offense?
 - INTERVIEWER: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM.

CJH6. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED "FIREARM" IN CJH2 AND REPORTED IN CJH5 HE/SHE "STOLE IT", "RENTED IT", "BORROWED FROM OR WAS HOLDING FOR SOMEBODY", "TRADED SOMETHING FOR IT", OR "BOUGHT IT") Where did you obtain the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- GUN SHOP OR GUN STORE (GO TO CJH6A)
- PAWN SHOP (GO TO CJH6A)
- FLEA MARKET (GO TO CJH6A)
- GUN SHOW (GO TO CJH6A)
- FROM THE VICTIM(S) (GO TO CJH9)
- FROM A FAMILY MEMBER (GO TO CJH9)
- FROM A FRIEND (GO TO CJH9)
- FROM A FENCE/BLACK MARKET SOURCE (GO TO CJH9)
- OFF THE STREET/FROM A DRUG DEALER (GO TO CJH9)
- IN A BURGLARY (GO TO CJH9)
- ONLINE/THE INTERNET (GO TO CJH9)
- OTHER
 - Where did you obtain the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4)?
 - INTERVIEWER: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM.

Continued on next page

Appendix 1. Questions related to firearms in the Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016 (continued)

CJH6a. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED IN CJH6 THAT THE FIREARM WAS FROM A “GUN SHOP OR GUN STORE”, “PAWN SHOP”, “FLEA MARKET”, OR “GUN SHOW”.) When you obtained the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4) was it from a licensed firearm dealer or a private seller?

- LICENSED FIREARM DEALER
- PRIVATE SELLER

CJH6b. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED IN CJH5 THAT HE/SHE “BOUGHT IT” AND IN CJH6 REPORTED THAT THE FIREARM WAS FROM A “GUN SHOP OR GUN STORE”, “PAWN SHOP”, “FLEA MARKET”, OR “GUN SHOW”.) Did you buy the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4) under your own name?

- YES
- NO
- NO PAPERWORK WAS REQUIRED

CJH6c. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED IN CJH5 THAT HE/SHE “BOUGHT IT” AND REPORTED IN CJH6 THAT THE FIREARM WAS FROM A “GUN SHOP OR GUN STORE”, “PAWN SHOP”, “FLEA MARKET”, OR “GUN SHOW”.) Did the seller do a firearm purchase background check before selling you the gun?

- YES
- NO

CJH6d. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED IN CJH5 THAT HE/SHE “BOUGHT IT” AND REPORTED IN CJH6 THAT THE FIREARM WAS FROM A “GUN SHOP OR GUN STORE”, “PAWN SHOP”, “FLEA MARKET”, OR “GUN SHOW”.) Did you buy the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4) directly or did someone else buy it for you?

- INMATE BOUGHT
- SOMEONE ELSE BOUGHT

CJH7. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED “SOMEONE ELSE BOUGHT IT FOR ME” IN CJH5.) Where did that person obtain the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4)?

- GUN SHOP OR GUN STORE
- PAWN SHOP
- FLEA MARKET
- GUN SHOW
- FROM THE VICTIM(S)
- FROM A FAMILY MEMBER
- FROM A FRIEND
- FROM A FENCE/BLACK MARKET SOURCE

- OFF THE STREET/FROM A DRUG DEALER
- IN A BURGLARY
- ONLINE/THE INTERNET
- OTHER
 - Where did that person obtain the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4)?
 - INTERVIEWER: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM.

CJH8. (ASK IF RESPONDENT REPORTED “SOMEONE ELSE BOUGHT IT FOR ME” IN CJH5.) Why did someone else obtain the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4) for you? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- COULD NOT TRAVEL TO WHERE THE SELLER WAS
- NOT ALLOWED BECAUSE TOO YOUNG
- NOT ALLOWED BECAUSE OF CRIMINAL RECORD
- THEY COULD GET IT MORE QUICKLY OR EASILY
- DID NOT WANT TO BE LINKED TO FIREARM PURCHASE
- OTHER
 - Why did someone else obtain the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4) for you?
 - INTERVIEWER: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM.

CJH9. Did you get the (INSERT TYPE OF FIREARM REPORTED IN CJH4) because you were **planning** to carry, possess, or use it during the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE)?

- YES
- NO

CJH10. Did you show or point (INSERT “the firearm” OR “any of the firearms”) at anyone during the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE)?

- YES
- NO

CJH11. Did you fire (INSERT “the firearm” OR “any of the firearms”) during the (INSERT CONTROLLING OFFENSE)?

- YES
- NO (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION)

CJH12. Did you shoot anyone?

- YES
- NO (SKIP TO NEXT SECTION)

CJH13. Did anyone you shot die?

- YES
- NO

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Standard errors for figure 1: Percent of all state and federal inmates who had possessed or used a firearm during their offense, 2016**

Characteristic	Possessed	Used
Any gun	0.64%	0.51%
Handgun	0.59	0.46
Gun they obtained from retail source	0.13	0.12

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors for table 1: Firearm possession and use among state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by type of controlling offense, 2016**

Controlling offense	Estimated number of state prisoners	Percent of state prisoners who—		Estimated number of federal prisoners	Percent of federal prisoners who—	
		Possessed a firearm	Used a firearm		Possessed a firearm	Used a firearm
Total	31,100	0.69%	0.57%	8,300	1.76%	0.71%
Violent	22,400	0.90%	0.73%	2,700	2.87%	2.83%
Homicide	10,900	1.16	1.12	700	6.53	4.75
Rape/sexual assault	9,900	0.36	0.22	600	:	:
Robbery	6,700	1.32	1.28	1,600	3.73	3.80
Assault	5,900	1.34	1.24	700	5.15	4.52
Other violent	2,100	2.03	1.73	300	8.42	:
Property	7,800	0.53%	0.32%	2,000	0.83%	:
Burglary	3,900	0.80	0.54	100	:	:
Other property	5,800	0.58	0.33	2,000	0.81	:
Drug	11,400	0.68%	0.20%	5,400	0.87%	0.21%
Trafficking	9,700	0.83	0.24	5,000	0.88	0.21
Possession	3,400	1.06	:	600	:	:
Other/unspecified drug	700	:	:	600	:	:
Public order	8,400	1.35%	0.58%	3,600	3.55%	0.88%
Weapons	3,000	2.02	1.70	2,700	2.02	1.60
Other public order	7,200	0.70	0.42	3,800	0.89	:
Other	600	:	:	300	:	:
Unknown	1,400	1.61%	:	400	:	:

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Among state and federal prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, extent of firearm use, 2016

Firearm use	State prisoners	Federal prisoners	State prisoners		Federal prisoners	
			Violent offense	Non-violent offense	Violent offense	Non-violent offense
Obtained firearm because planned to use in controlling offense						
Yes	0.81%	1.57%	0.81%	2.00%	4.01%	1.88%
No	0.81	1.57	0.81	2.00	4.01	1.88
Used firearm	1.11%	1.92%	0.85%	1.83%	3.86%	1.57%
Discharged	1.34%	1.17%	1.36%	1.47%	3.58%	1.14%
Killed victim	1.28	0.75	1.40	:	2.49	:
Injured/shot victim but did not kill victim	0.73	0.55	0.86	0.89	:	:
Discharged firearm but did not shoot anyone	0.47	0.98	0.51	1.17	2.16	1.02
Did not discharge	0.97%	1.60%	1.21%	1.24%	4.99%	0.87%
Did not use firearm	1.11%	1.92%	0.85%	1.83%	3.86%	1.57%
Estimated number of prisoners who possessed a firearm (with valid data)	10,100	3,100	9,200	3,400	1,200	2,200

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 3: Firearm possession and use among state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by type of firearm, 2016

Type of firearm	Percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm			Percent of prisoners who used a firearm		
	All prisoners	State	Federal	All prisoners	State	Federal
Firearm	0.64	0.69%	1.76%	0.51	0.57%	0.71%
Handgun	0.59	0.64	1.63	0.46	0.51	0.67
Rifle	0.10	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.08	0.13
Shotgun	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.09
No firearm	0.64	0.69	1.76	0.51	0.57	0.71
Estimated number of prisoners (with valid data)	32,100	31,000	8,300	32,100	31,000	8,300

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 4: Firearm possession among state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by demographic characteristics, 2016

Demographic characteristic	State		Federal	
	Number of prisoners	Percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense	Number of prisoners	Percent of prisoners who possessed a firearm during the offense
Sex				
Male	30,700	0.74%	8,200	1.88%
Female	5,200	0.96	1,300	1.00
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	16,500	0.64%	3,900	2.28%
Black	16,200	0.91	5,600	2.02
Hispanic	12,400	1.26	8,000	1.70
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,500	2.94	800	5.18
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,600	4.69	600	:
Two or more races	5,000	1.19	1,200	3.50
Age at time of survey				
18–24	8,200	1.71%	1,000	5.69%
25–34	13,700	1.00	3,200	2.57
35–44	9,500	0.94	3,400	1.68
45–54	9,100	0.76	2,400	1.68
55 or older	7,700	1.02	2,200	2.02
Marital status				
Married	6,300	1.06%	3,100	1.77%
Widowed/widowed	2,000	2.10	400	5.93
Separated	2,700	1.34	1,200	3.11
Divorced	10,600	0.97	2,200	1.58
Never married	20,100	0.81	5,800	2.10
Education				
Less than high school	21,500	0.83%	6,000	2.18%
High school graduate	8,500	0.88	2,100	1.69
Some college	5,000	0.96	2,000	2.08
College degree or more	2,500	1.43	2,000	1.83
Citizenship				
U.S. citizen	30,000	0.69%	10,700	1.87%
Non-U.S. citizen	3,700	2.04	9,500	1.09
Military service				
Yes	4,800	1.07%	1,200	2.98%
No	28,700	0.72	8,200	1.80

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 5: Among state and federal prisoners who had possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, sources and methods used to obtain a firearm, 2016

Source and method to obtain firearm	All prisoners	State	Federal
Purchased/traded at retail source	0.66%	0.70%	2.07%
Gun shop/store	0.54	0.56	1.87
Pawn shop	0.27	0.29	0.62
Flea market	0.13	:	:
Gun show	0.16	0.17	0.44
Obtained from individual	0.87%	0.94%	2.02%
Purchased/traded from family/friend	0.59	0.65	1.27
Rented/borrowed from family/friend	0.47	0.52	0.54
Gift/purchased for prisoner	0.69	0.75	1.40
Off the street/underground market	1.07%	1.13%	3.26%
Theft	0.48%	0.53%	0.79%
From burglary	0.22	0.24	:
From retail source	0.07	:	:
From family/friend	0.26	0.29	:
Unspecified theft	0.31	0.34	0.53
Other source	0.78%	0.85%	1.80%
Found at location of crime/victim	0.50	0.53	1.31
Brought by someone else	0.45	0.49	0.87
Other	0.51	0.55	1.40
Multiple sources	0.27%	0.29%	0.50%
Estimated number of prisoners who possessed a firearm, excluding prisoners who did not report source	9,900	9,500	2,800

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 6: Among state and federal prisoners who had possessed a firearm during the offense for which they were serving time, processes used to obtain a firearm, 2016

Process to obtain firearm	All prisoners	State	Federal
Not purchased or traded at retail source	0.66%	0.70%	2.07%
Purchased or traded at retail source	0.66%	0.70%	2.07%
Licensed firearm dealer at retail source	0.60	0.63	2.08
Purchased under own name	0.54	0.57	1.89
Backgroundcheck was reportedly conducted	0.54	0.56	1.93
Private seller at retail source	0.19	0.20	0.63
Unknown	0.21	0.24	:
Estimated number of prisoners who possessed a firearm (with valid data)	9,900	9,500	2,800

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

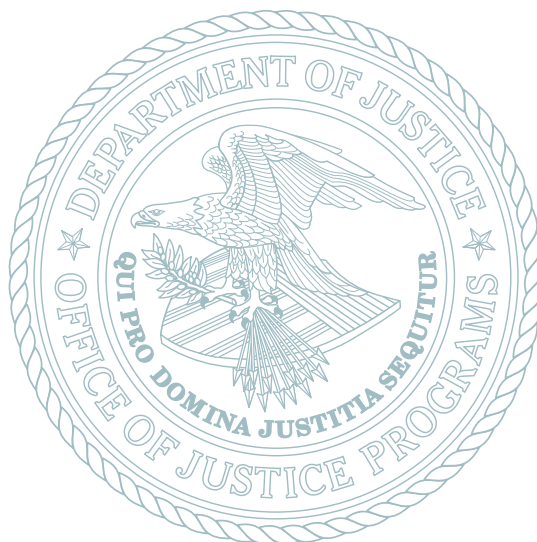
APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 7: Firearm possession and use among all state and federal prisoners during the offense for which they were serving time, by type of controlling offense and source, 2016

Controlling offense	Percent of state and federal prisoners who—		Percent of state and federal prisoners who—	
	Possessed a firearm	Possessed a firearm that they obtained from a retail source	Used a firearm	Used a firearm that they obtained from a retail source
Total	0.64%	0.13%	0.51%	0.12%
Violent	0.88%	0.23%	0.72%	0.21%
Homicide	1.14	0.63	1.10	0.62
Robbery	1.25	0.29	1.22	0.25
Property	0.50%	0.15%	0.30%	:
Drug	0.52%	0.17%	0.15%	0.04%
Public order	1.35%	0.27%	0.48%	0.17%

: Not calculated. Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

This report was written by Mariel Alper and Lauren Glaze of BJS. Mariel Alper conducted statistical analyses. Marcus Berzofsky and John Bunker of RTI International provided statistical review. Danielle Kaeble, Laura Maruschak, Todd Minton, and Stephanie Mueller verified the report. Lauren Glaze was the BJS project manager for the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates.

Eric Hendrixson and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey and Morgan Young produced the report.

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- Traffickers transfer hundreds of Colorado guns to criminals in other states. From 2015-2019, **6,224 guns originally sold in Colorado were recovered at crime scenes elsewhere.**ⁱⁱ
- In the same period, the rate of exported crime guns per Colorado resident has **increased by nearly 28%.**ⁱⁱⁱ
- **In fact, lost or stolen guns from just four localities—the cities of Aurora, Denver, and Fort Collins, as well as Adams County—were used in at least 617 crimes across Colorado from 2010 to 2016.** While crimes with stolen guns ranged in severity, nearly 10% of the cases involved serious violent crimes like robbery, assault, or homicide.^{iv}
- Gun thefts are a serious problem nationwide as well. The FBI reports that from 2015 to 2019, more than \$778 million worth of guns were reported stolen from individuals around the country, amounting to an estimated 1.8 million guns.^v
- **From 2006 to 2016, the number of guns reported stolen from individuals increased by approximately 60%.**^{vi} Similarly, many cities have reported alarming spikes in the number of firearms stolen from cars.^{vii}
- Nationally—representative survey data indicates that approximately 380,000 guns are stolen from individual gun owners each year.^{viii}
- However, less than 240,000 gun thefts are reported to police each year^{ix}—suggesting that **nearly 40% of the guns lost or stolen in the United States are never reported to law enforcement.**^x

Stolen guns that enter the illegal market are an appealing source of firearms for people who are legally prohibited from having guns.^{xi} Accordingly, **recent data shows a link between stolen guns and crime.**

- An analysis of more than 23,000 stolen firearms recovered by police between 2010 and 2016 found that the majority of these weapons were recovered in connection with crimes, including more than 1,500 violent acts such as murder, kidnapping, and armed robbery.^{xii}

Lost and stolen reporting requirements can help prevent straw purchases and illegal gun trafficking—**measures which in turn help keep firearms out of the hands of prohibited persons.**

- **Lost and stolen reporting laws can help prevent straw purchases**—purchases in which someone who can legally purchase a firearm buys it for someone who can't legally buy it

him or herself. Without reporting laws, straw purchasers can simply claim that a gun they bought and gave to a prohibited person was lost or taken in an unreported theft.

- Reporting laws also help ensure that prohibited persons—such as people who have a serious criminal conviction or are subject to a domestic violence restraining order—cannot falsely claim that guns have been lost or stolen when law enforcement moves to remove firearms from their possession.
- **Lost and stolen reporting laws also help prevent gun trafficking across state lines.** One study found that crime guns originating in states with a lost-or-stolen reporting law were 30% less likely to end up in another state than guns that came from states without such laws.^{xiii}

In addition to reducing illegal gun crime, **reporting laws may make gun owners more accountable for their weapons.** These laws can help protect rightful gun owners from unwarranted criminal accusations when a gun that was lost or stolen from them is later recovered at a crime scene.

CONCLUSION

S.B. 78 will make a meaningful difference in Colorado’s efforts to prevent gun crimes and violence. Accordingly, I urge you to vote to pass S.B. 78 out of committee.

Sincerely,



Allison Anderman
Senior Counsel

ⁱ Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms, Tobacco, and Explosives (2015-2019). Firearms Trace Data. <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/firearms-trace-data-2019>; Center for American Progress, Gun Theft in the United States: A State-by-State Analysis, March 4, 2020 <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/guns-crime/news/2020/03/04/481029/gun-theft-united-states-state-state-analysis/>.

ⁱⁱ Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms, Tobacco, and Explosives (2015-2019). Firearms Trace Data. <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/firearms-trace-data-2019>.

ⁱⁱⁱ *Id.*

^{iv} *Id.*

^v Center for American Progress, Gun Theft in the United States: A State-by-State Analysis, March 4, 2020 <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/guns-crime/news/2020/03/04/481029/gun-theft-united-states-state-state-analysis/>.

^{vi} Brian Freskos, “Missing Pieces: Gun Theft from Legal Gun Owners is on the Rise, Quietly Fueling Violent Crime, The Trace, November 20, 2017, <https://bit.ly/2izST1h>.

^{vii} Martin Kaste, “More Guns In Cars Mean More Guns Stolen From Cars,” NPR, May 9, 2019, <https://n.pr/2MdG66e>.

^{viii} David Hemenway, Deborah Azrael, and Matthew Miller, “Whose Guns are Stolen? The Epidemiology of Gun Theft Victims,” *Injury Epidemiology* 4, no. 1 (2017).

^{ix} Brian Freskos, “Missing Pieces: Gun Theft from Legal Gun Owners is on the Rise, Quietly Fueling Violent Crime, The Trace, November 20, 2017, <https://bit.ly/2izST1h>.

^x David Hemenway, Deborah Azrael, and Matthew Miller, “Whose Guns are Stolen? The Epidemiology of Gun Theft Victims,” *Injury Epidemiology* 4, no. 1 (2017); Brian Freskos, “Missing Pieces: Gun Theft from Legal Gun Owners is on the Rise, Quietly Fueling Violent Crime, The Trace, November 20, 2017, <https://bit.ly/2izST1h>.

^{xi} Philip J. Cook and Harold A. Pollack, “Reducing Access to Guns by Violent Offenders,” *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences* 3, no. 5 (2017): 2–36.

^{xii} Brian Freskos, “Missing Pieces: Gun Theft from Legal Gun Owners is on the Rise, Quietly Fueling Violent Crime, The Trace, November 20, 2017, <https://bit.ly/2izST1h>.

^{xiii} Anthony Fabio, et al., “Gaps Continue in Firearm Surveillance: Evidence from a Large US city Bureau of Police,” *Social Medicine* 10, no. 1 (2016): 13–21.