

Nearly every American will know a victim of gun violence, study finds

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Nearly all Americans are likely to know a victim of gun violence within their social networks during their lifetime, indicating that citizens are "closer to gun violence than they perceive," according to a new study by researchers from the Boston University Schools of Public Health and Medicine.

In a study in the journal *Preventive Medicine*, the research team used fatal and non-fatal gun injury data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and estimates of the number of social relationships a person accrues during his or her lifetime to gauge the likelihood of Americans knowing a gun violence victim.

Overall, the likelihood within any given personal network was 99.85 percent; it was higher for blacks (99.9 percent) and Hispanics (99.5 percent) than for non-Hispanic whites (97.1 percent). The likelihood of knowing a gun violence victim who died (rather than being injured) was 84.3 percent overall, with blacks and non-Hispanic whites having the highest likelihood.

The researchers used well-established estimates of the size of a person's social network, which puts the average number of relationships over a lifetime at 291.

"We found that the probability of never knowing someone who experiences gun violence over a lifetime is very small," the authors wrote. "Leaving aside constitutional debates about approaches to

controlling gun violence, it might inform our national conversation to recognize that nearly all Americans, of all racial/ethnic groups, will know a victim of gun violence in their social network."

The study used CDC data from 2013, which saw 33,636 gun deaths and 84,258 non-fatal gun injuries. Of the deaths, about 21,000 were suicides.

The authors allowed that the study did not take into account the higher risk faced by people in "small identifiable social networks of individuals engaged in criminal activity" or by those previously exposed to violence.

Nonetheless, they said, "Using our assumptions, exposure to gun violence is certain for some individuals. For others, the likelihood would still be far from zero, even if the simplifying assumption of randomness is not accurate."

The study's senior author, Sandro Galea, MD, dean of the School of Public Health (SPH) and Robert A. Knox professor, said the findings "suggest strongly the need for more firearm-related research," and he urged that the issue of exposure to gun violence be further explored through large-scale longitudinal studies. He and other [public health](#) leaders have been pushing for the CDC to allocate funding for [gun violence](#) research.

More information: Bindu Kalesan et al, Gun violence in Americans' social network during their lifetime, *Preventive Medicine* (2016). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.09.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.09.025)

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