



Minnesota Gun Violence

November 2019

Gun violence takes a devastating toll on Minnesota

- From 2008 through 2017, 3,961 people were killed with guns in Minnesota.¹
- From 2014 through 2018, there were 18 mass shootings in Minnesota. A total of 13 people were killed and 76 were injured.²

The burden of gun violence in Minnesota falls disproportionately on communities of color

- Approximately 46 percent of the state's gun homicide victims are Black; however, only 6 percent of the state's population is Black.³

Domestic violence and access to guns is a lethal combination in Minnesota

- From 2007 through 2016, 64 women were fatally shot by an intimate partner in Minnesota.⁴
- In Minnesota, 53 percent of female murder victims are killed by an intimate partner; out of those, 52 percent are killed with a gun.⁵

Gun suicides are a substantial problem in Minnesota

- From 2008 through 2017, Minnesota people in 3,130 died by gun-related suicide.⁶

Young people are killed with guns in high numbers in Minnesota

- From 2008 through 2017, 403 people under the age of 21 were shot to death in Minnesota.⁷

Gun theft is a substantial problem in Minnesota

- From 2012 through 2018, close to 407 firearms were stolen from gun dealers in Minnesota.⁸
- Overall, an estimated 11,597 firearms were stolen in Minnesota from both individual gun owners and gun dealers from 2012 through 2017.⁹

Endnotes

1 Center for American Progress analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Injury Prevention and Control: Data and Statistics (WISQARS): Fatal Injury Data," available at <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal.html> (last accessed June 2019).

2 Gun Violence Archive, "Past Summary Ledgers," available at <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/past-tolls> (last accessed June 2019). Mass shootings are defined as incidents where four or more people are shot or killed, not including the perpetrator.

3 Center for American Progress analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Injury Prevention and Control: Data and Statistics (WISQARS): Fatal Injury Data."

4 Center for American Progress analysis of Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, "Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Data: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976–2016," available at <https://doi.org/10.3886/E100699V5>. The authors only included cases with one victim and one aggressor. In the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports, "intimate partners" include boyfriends, girlfriends, husbands, wives, ex-wives, ex-husbands, common-law wives, common-law husbands, and same-sex couples.

5 Ibid.

6 Center for American Progress analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Injury Prevention and Control: Data and Statistics (WISQARS): Fatal Injury Data."

7 Ibid.

8 Center for American Progress analysis of U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, "Data and Statistics: Federal Firearms Licensee Statistics Theft / Loss Reports," available at <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics> (last accessed June 2019). The authors did not include lost firearms in this analysis.

9 Center for American Progress analysis of Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, "Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program Data: Property Stolen and Recovered (Supplement to Return A) 1960–2017," available at <https://doi.org/10.3886/E105403V2> (last accessed July 2019). Estimations are based on the value of stolen and recovered guns. These figures are based on an average price of \$450 per gun, consistent with data from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics from 2005 to 2010.