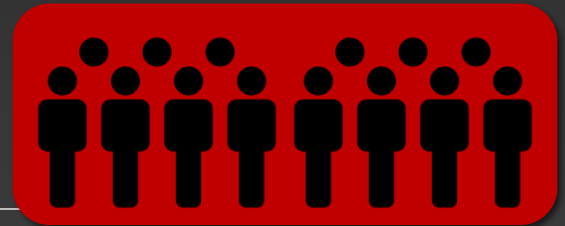




Created by P.T. Jorge Vigneri from Noun Project

Missouri's Firearm laws and Suicide and Homicide by Firearms in Missouri



Created by Wilson Joseph from Noun Project

Created by Wilson Joseph from Noun Project

APURVA BHATT, B.A., M.D. PGY-3

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY/CENTER FOR BEHAVIORAL MEDICINE PSYCHIATRY RESIDENCY PROGRAM



Disclosures

I have no commercial interests or disclosures to report.

I am not a firearm expert, nor a firearm law expert.

This topic may be sensitive or triggering for some viewers.

Take a break if you need it. You deserve it.

Firearm deaths are the 2nd leading cause of death in Missouri children.

In 2017, Missouri ranked 6th highest in firearm deaths.

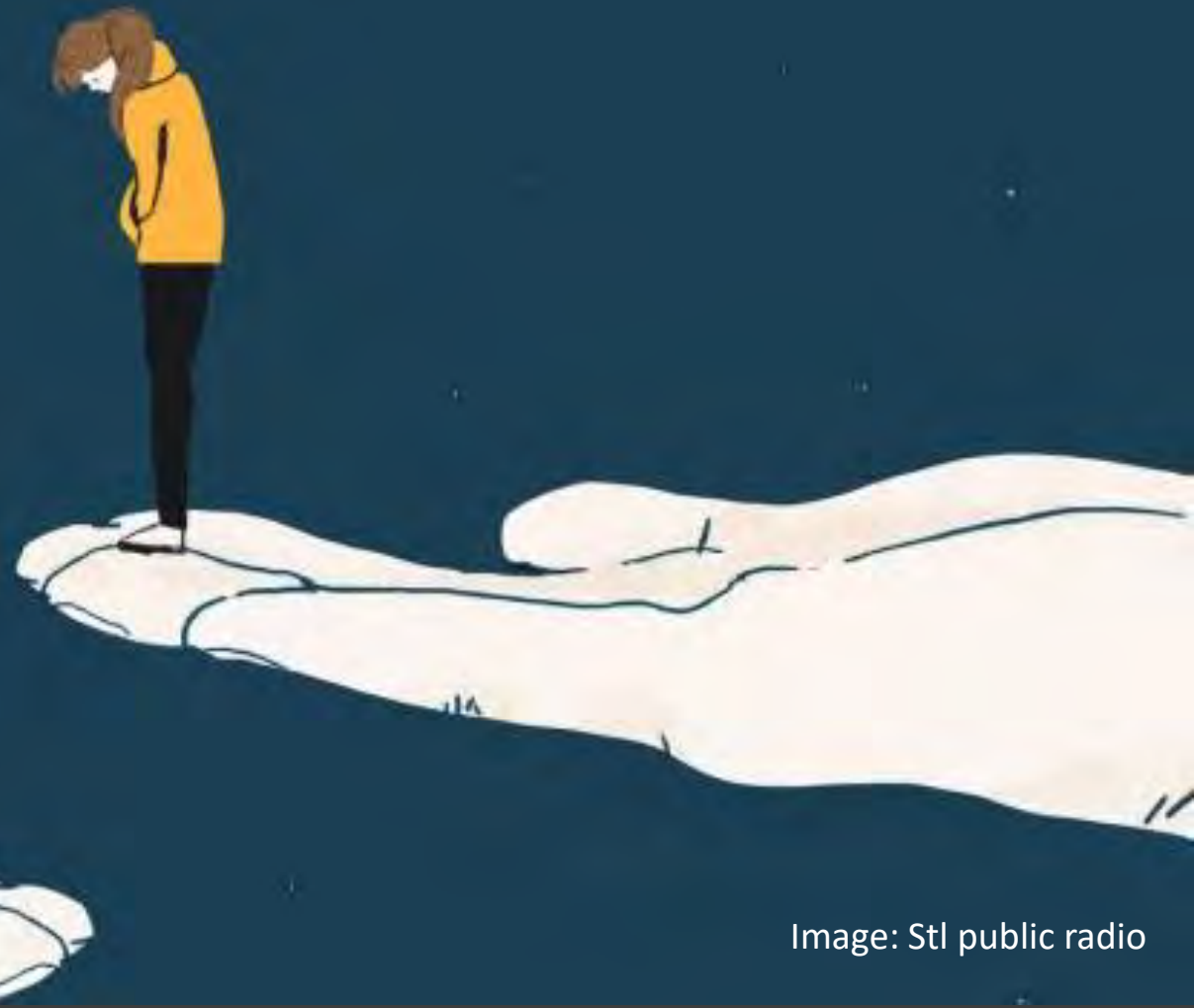


Image: Stl public radio

In 2018, every 4 days a young person in Missouri died by suicide via firearm.

(CDC WISQARS)



Image: WSJ.com

In Missouri, 58% of firearm deaths are suicides, and more than 58% of suicide deaths involve firearms.

(Bhatt et al 2020)

Early Research Links Coronavirus Gun Sales Surge to Increased Shootings

Amid a tangle of factors, data analysts have found a correlation between recent, record-level gun purchases and intentional shootings.

By **Melinda Wenner Moyer** • Jul 8, 2020



2.1 million excess firearm purchases occurred from March-May 2020

64.3% increase compared to previous years

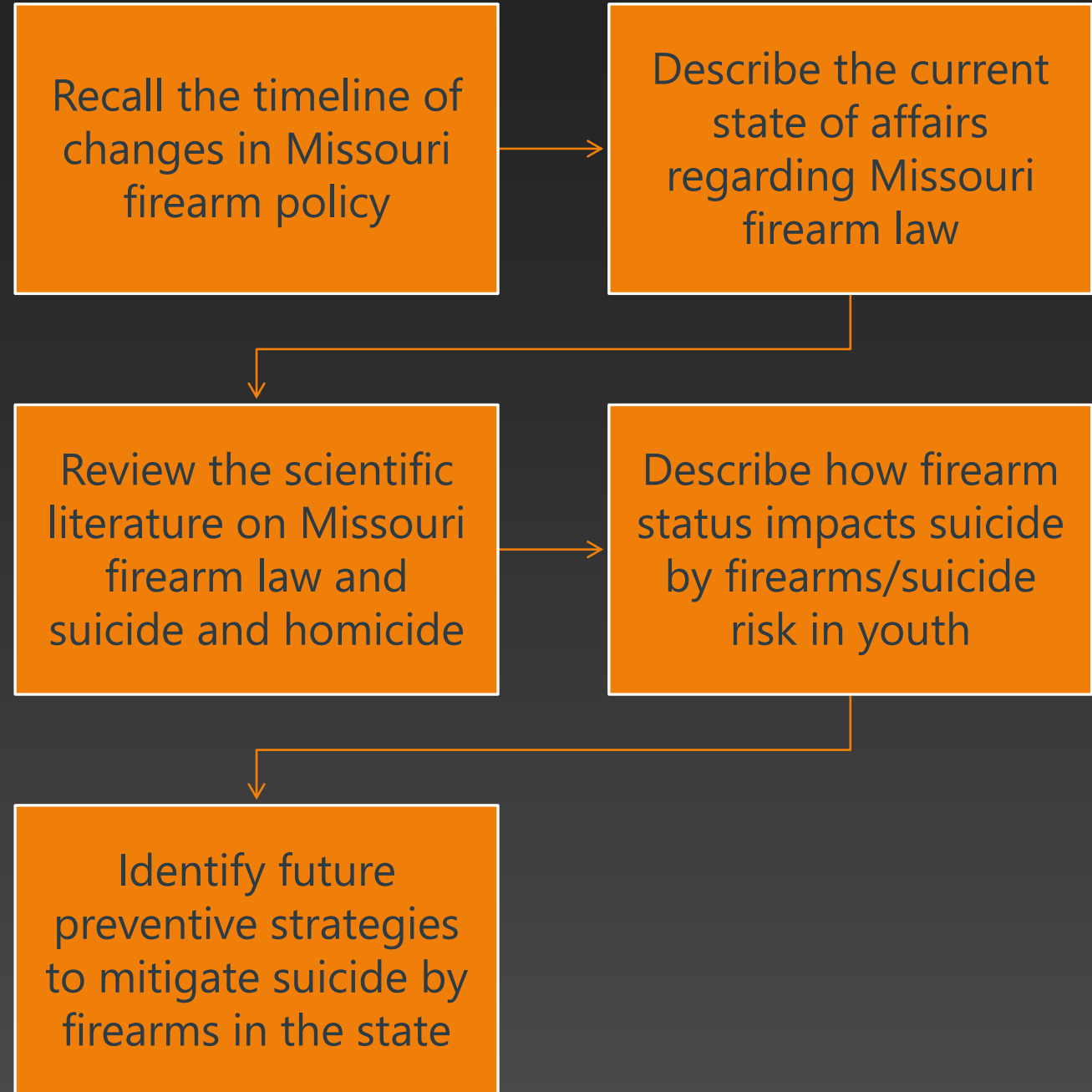
Rates of violence rose the most in states where sales surged the most

Gun violence is a
public health issue.



Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:



History of Firearm Law Changes in Missouri



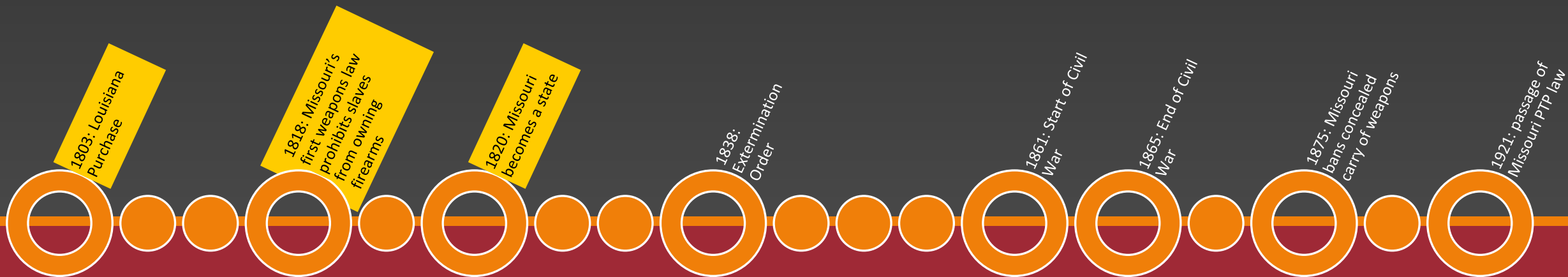
Created by P. Thibault-Vignier
from Noun Project



Missouri Firearm Law History

- Louisiana Purchase in 1803
- 1818- Missouri's first weapons law was passed prohibiting slaves from possessing guns and allowing white people to take guns from slaves
- 1820 Missouri becomes a state (Missouri Compromise)

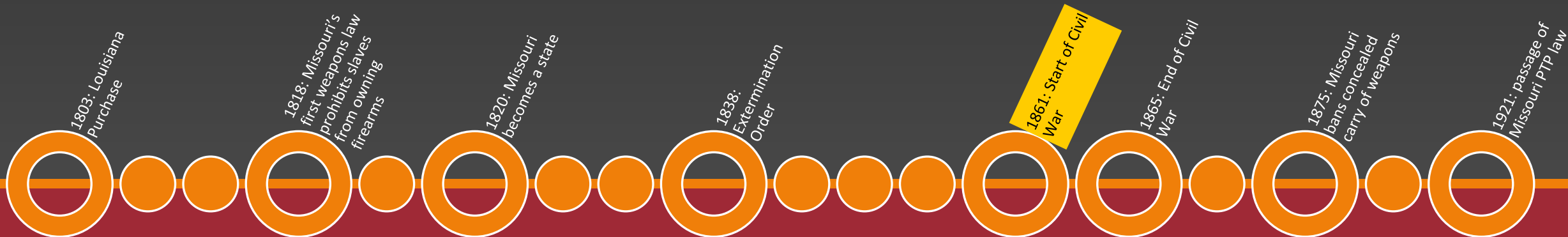
(Jackson County Prosecutor)



Missouri Firearm Law History- Civil War

- Civil unrest with 4,000 pro-confederate guerrilla fighters
- Government officials responded to the violence with various firearm restrictions (none were effective). It took 60,000 Union troops to stop the violence
- Post civil war lawlessness led to vigilantism
- In 1875 Missouri banned all concealed weapons. This ban stood for 128 years

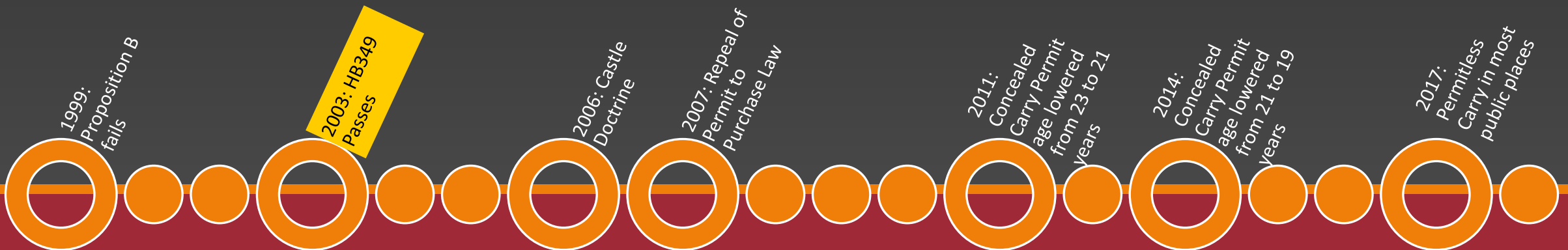
(Jackson County Prosecutor)



2003- HB 349 passes

- Missouri House of Representatives overturns the ban on concealed carry 128 years later passing HB 349 by a narrow vote
- Governor Holden vetoed it. MO Legislature overrides the Governor's veto.
- Had some early restrictions on concealed carry:
 - 23 years of age
 - Application at Sherriff's office
 - Concealed weapons were banned in many areas (police stations, schools, churches, day-care centers)

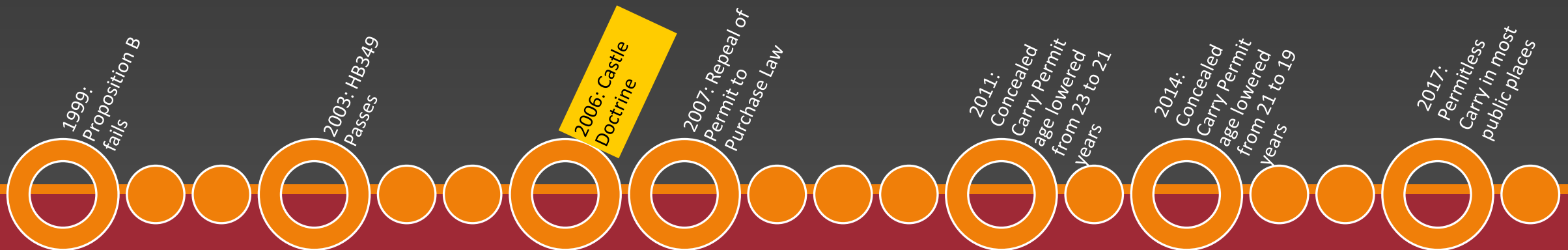
(Jackson County Prosecutor)



2006- SB 62- Missouri's Castle Doctrine (Stand Your Ground)

- In 2005, Florida was the first state to pass “Stand Your Ground” law
- Missouri quickly followed suit in 2006 with Senate Bill 62
- Allows citizens to use lethal force to defend themselves, family, home, property or vehicle as long as they “occupy” that property. No requirement to retreat into one’s home.

(The Trace 2017)

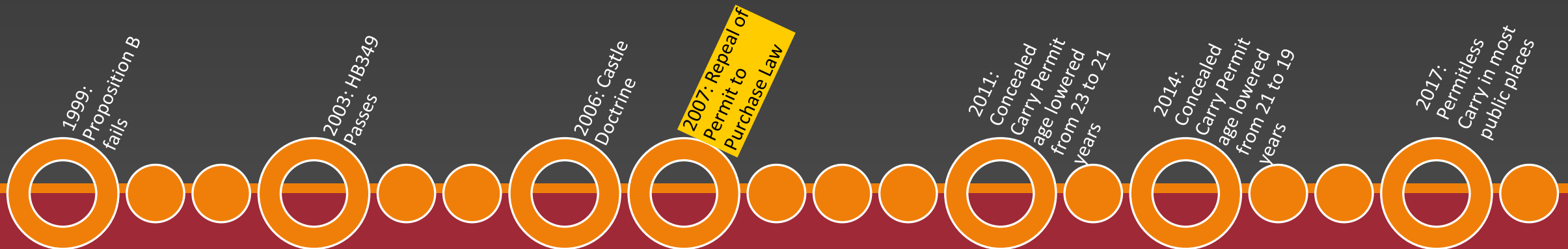


2007 Repeal of Permit to Purchase

- Missouri removed a requirement for gun owners to have a PTP license for concealable firearms
- PTP law required all handgun purchasers to have a valid license to buy a handgun from ANY SELLER, licensed or unlicensed
- Residents were required to submit an application to local sheriff's office



(Missouri Legislative Information Repealed L. 2007 S.B. 62 & 41 § A)

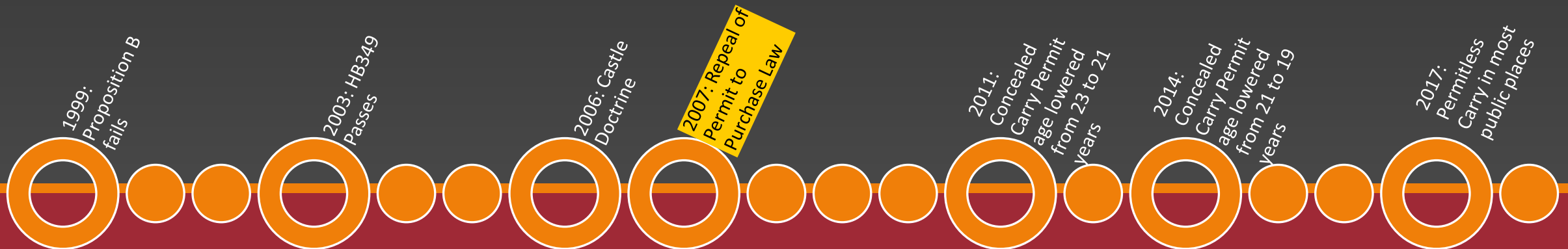


2007 Repeal of Permit to Purchase

Application required:

- Basic information
- Reason for desiring the permit
- and that the applicant
 - (1) was at least 21 years old;
 - (2) had not pled guilty to, been convicted of, or was currently charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment for over 1 year;
 - (3) was not a fugitive from justice;
 - (4) had not been dishonorably discharged from the US military;
 - (5) was not known to be habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition; and
 - (6) was not currently adjudged mentally incompetent and had not been committed to a mental health facility.

(Missouri Legislative
Information Repealed L.
2007 S.B. 62 & 41 § A)

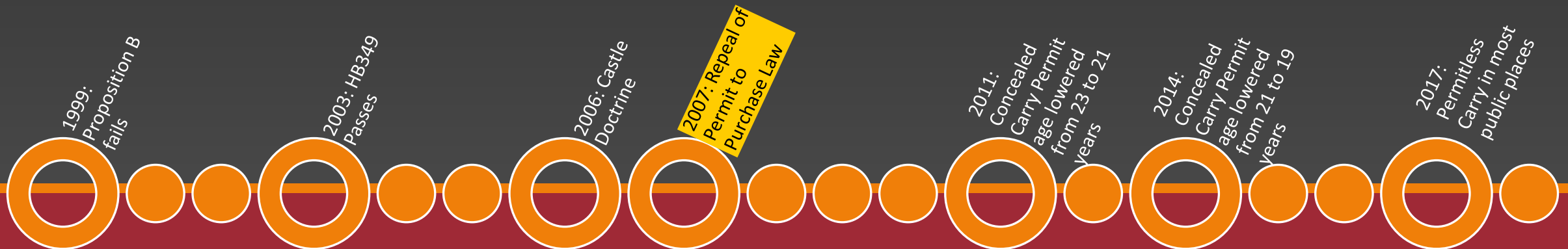


2007 Repeal of Permit to Purchase

- Essentially removed an additional background check step for prohibited persons to legally purchase a firearm.



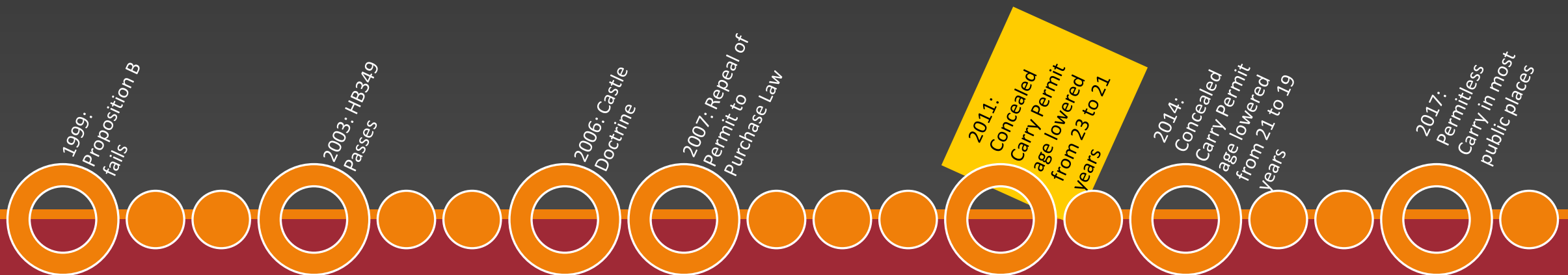
(Crifasi et al 2015)



2011: Conceal Carry Permit change

- Missouri lawmakers lowered the legal age to obtain a concealed carry permit age from age 23 to 21
- Governor Jay Nixon vetoed it, but the legislature overrides his veto by a vote of 117 to 39

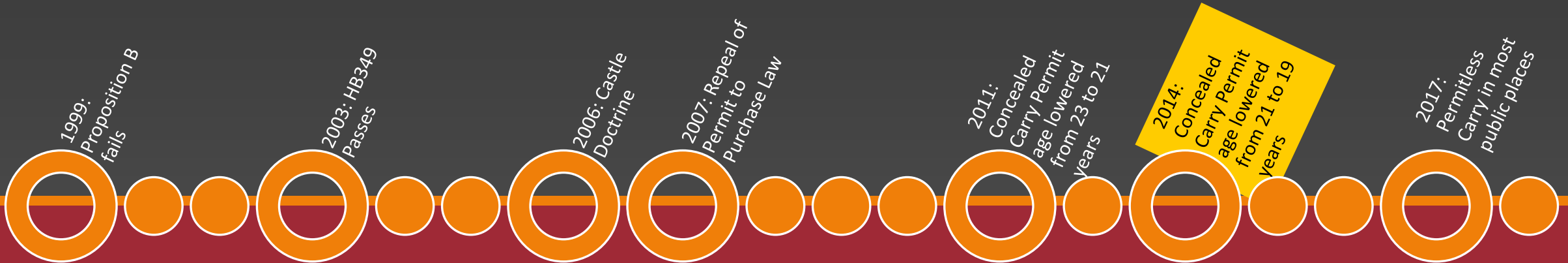
(Missouri Legislative Information)



2014: Conceal Carry Permit change

- Missouri lawmakers further lowered the age from 21 to 19 years

(Missouri Legislative Information.
Statute history: 571.101(2014))



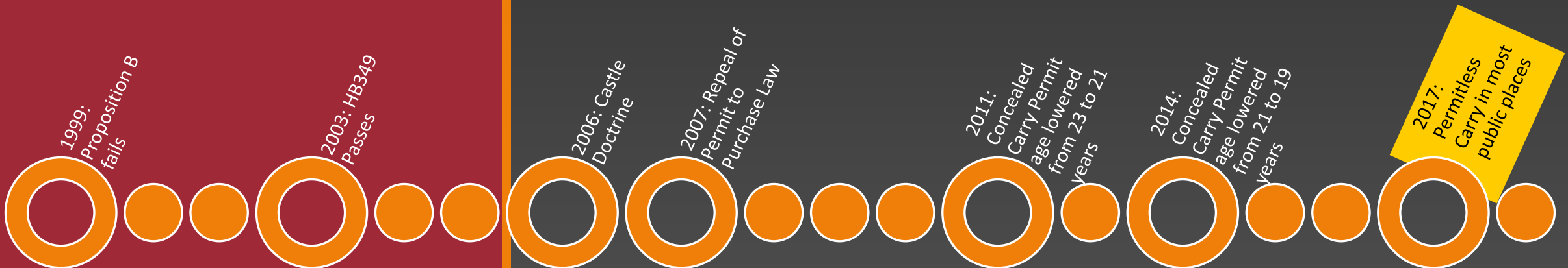
2017

- Allows permitless carry in most public places

(Missouri Legislative Information. Statute History: 571.030)



Image: The Trace



Current State of Affairs

MISSOURI LAW- “PERMISSIVE”

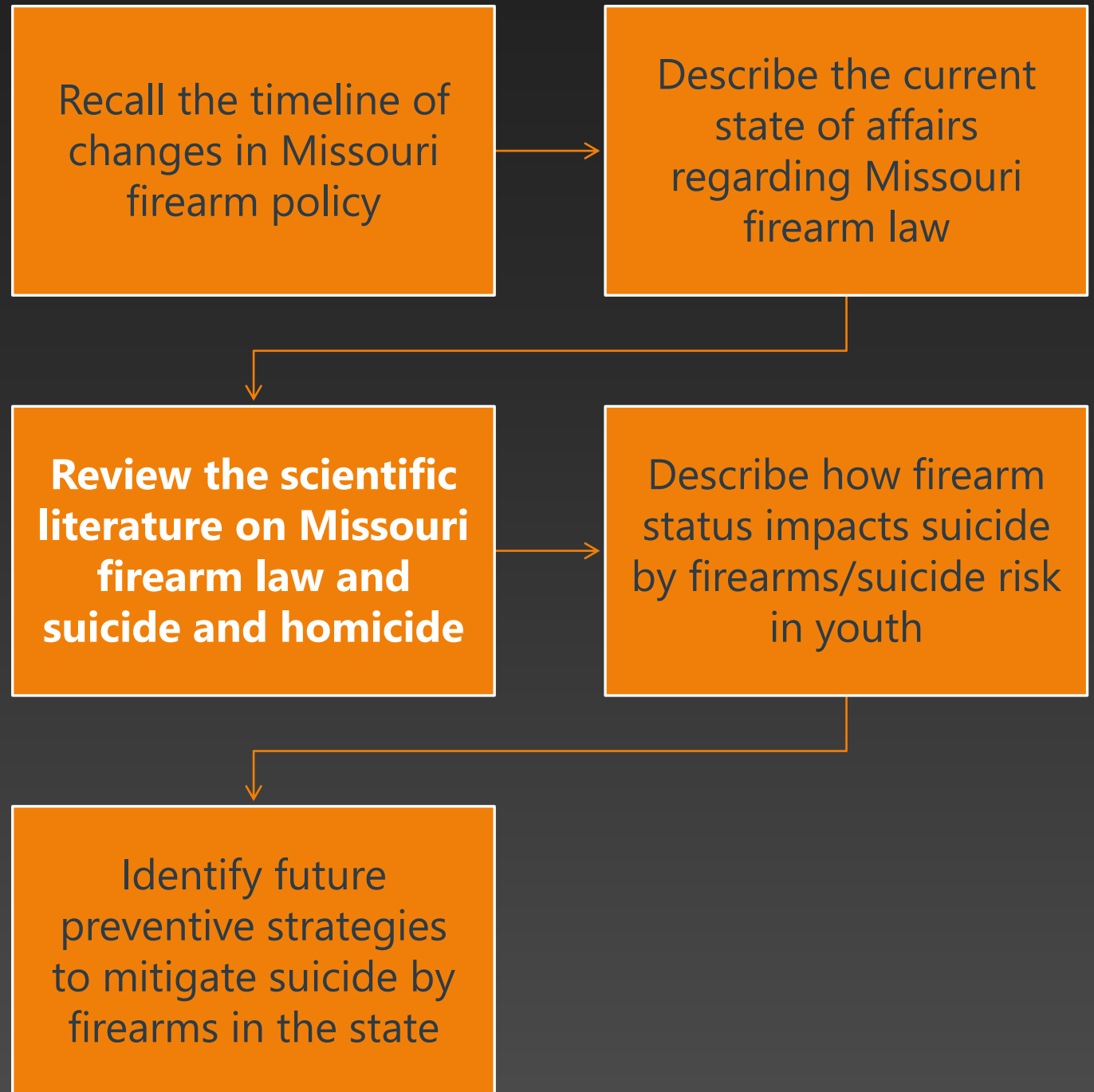
- Private possession of firearms is permitted without a license
- It is unlawful to sell or give a firearm to anyone under the age of 18 without parental consent
- Buyers of firearms in private sales are not required to pass official background checks before taking possession of the firearm
- No established waiting period for a firearm purchase to be completed
- Current regulations do not have written specifications for safe storage of private firearms and ammunition
- Missouri law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms (unlike federal law, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9)) and does not require removal of firearms at the scene of a domestic violence incident

FEDERAL LAW

- Federal law requires licensed firearms dealers to run background checks before taking possession of the firearm
- Removal of firearms at scene of a domestic violence incident

Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:



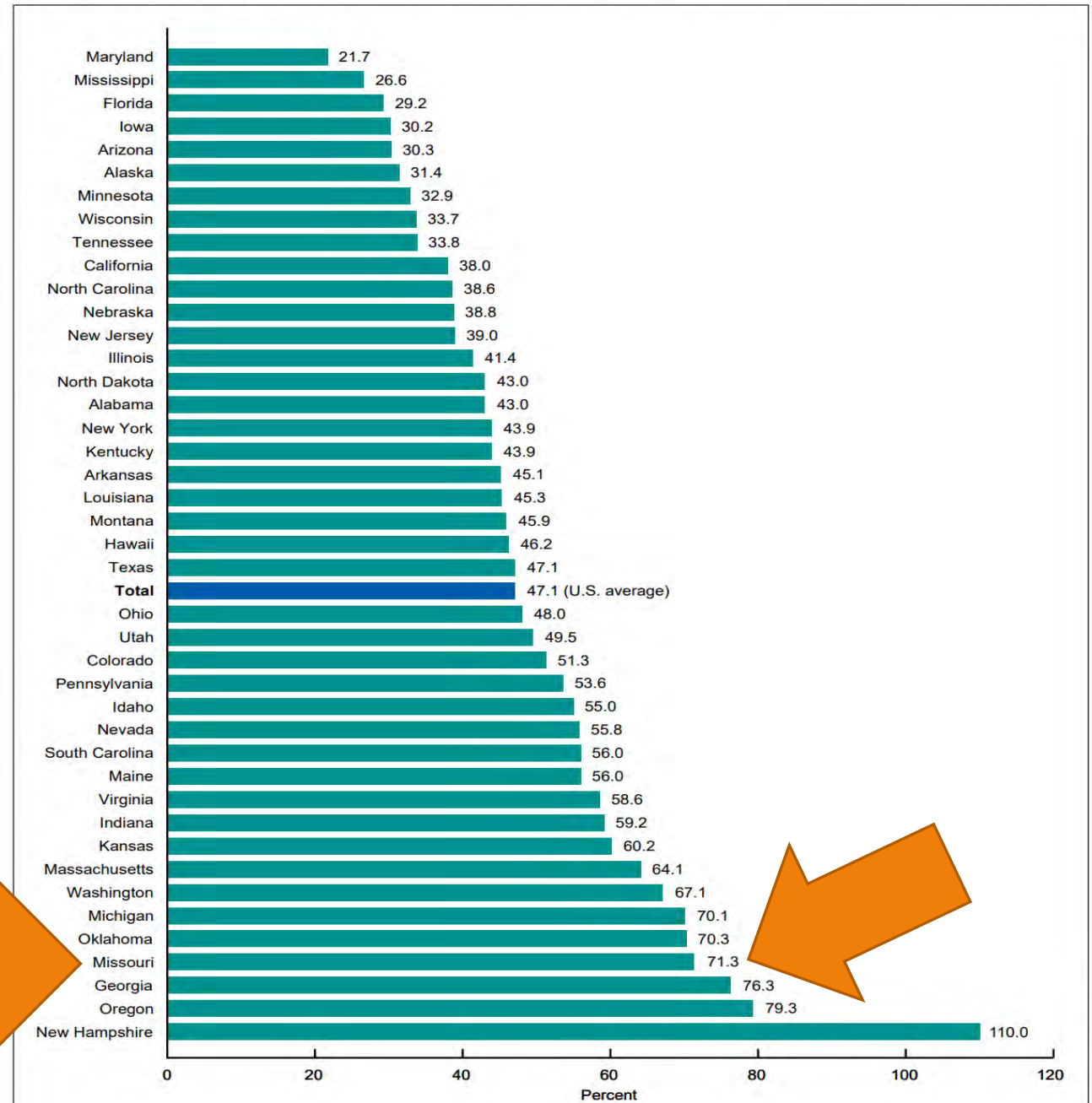
Data Overview



Created by Alice Design
from Noun Project

Missouri had a 71% increase in suicides in 10-24 year olds

Figure 1. Percent increase in suicide death rates among persons aged 10–24 years: United States and selected states, 2007–2009 to 2016–2018



National Vital Statistics Reports



Volume 69, Number 11

September 11, 2020

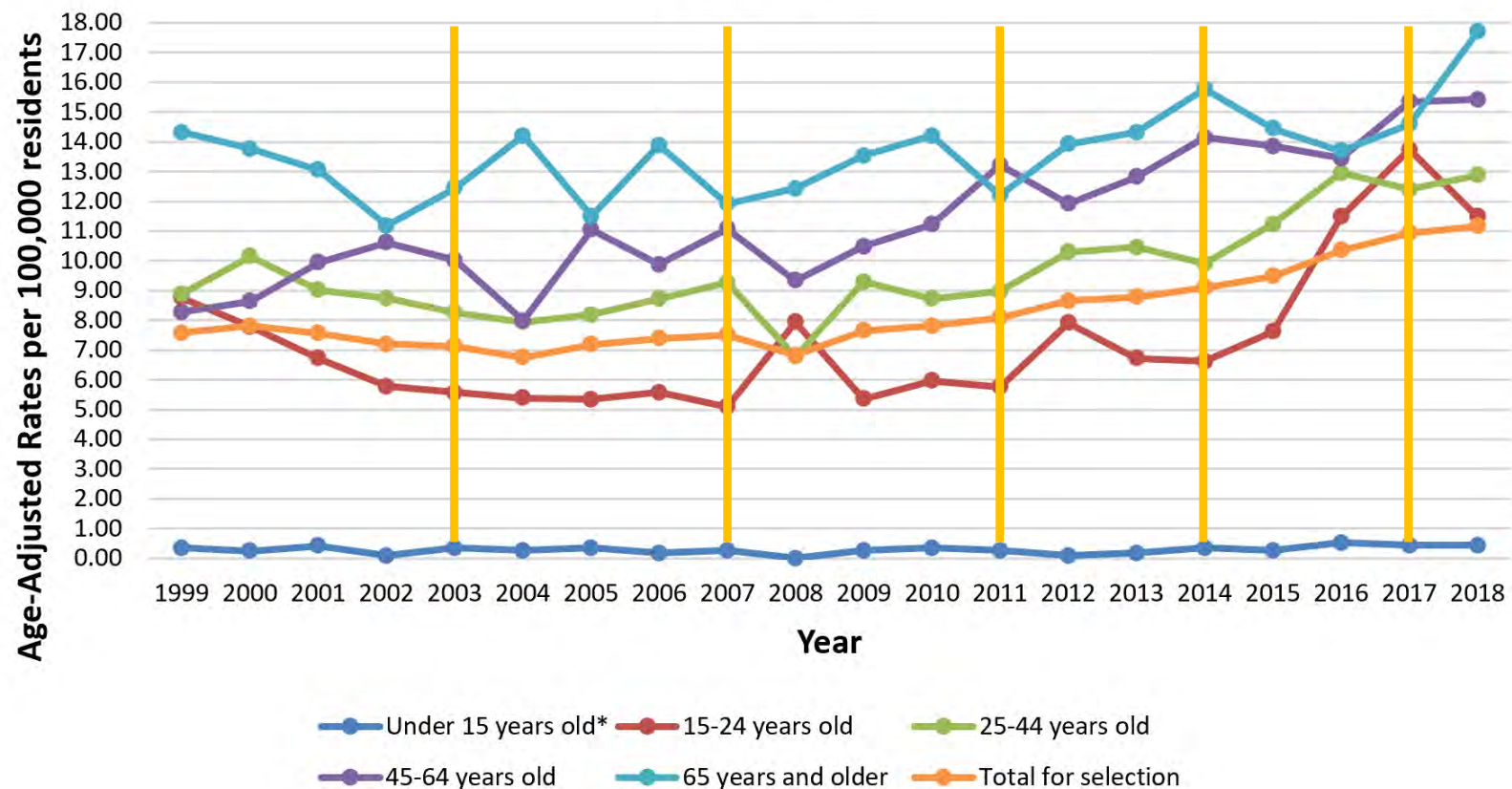
State Suicide Rates Among Adolescents and Young Adults Aged 10–24: United States, 2000–2018

by Sally C. Curtin, M.A.

The Data: Suicides by Firearm

Data source: Missouri MICA
assessment

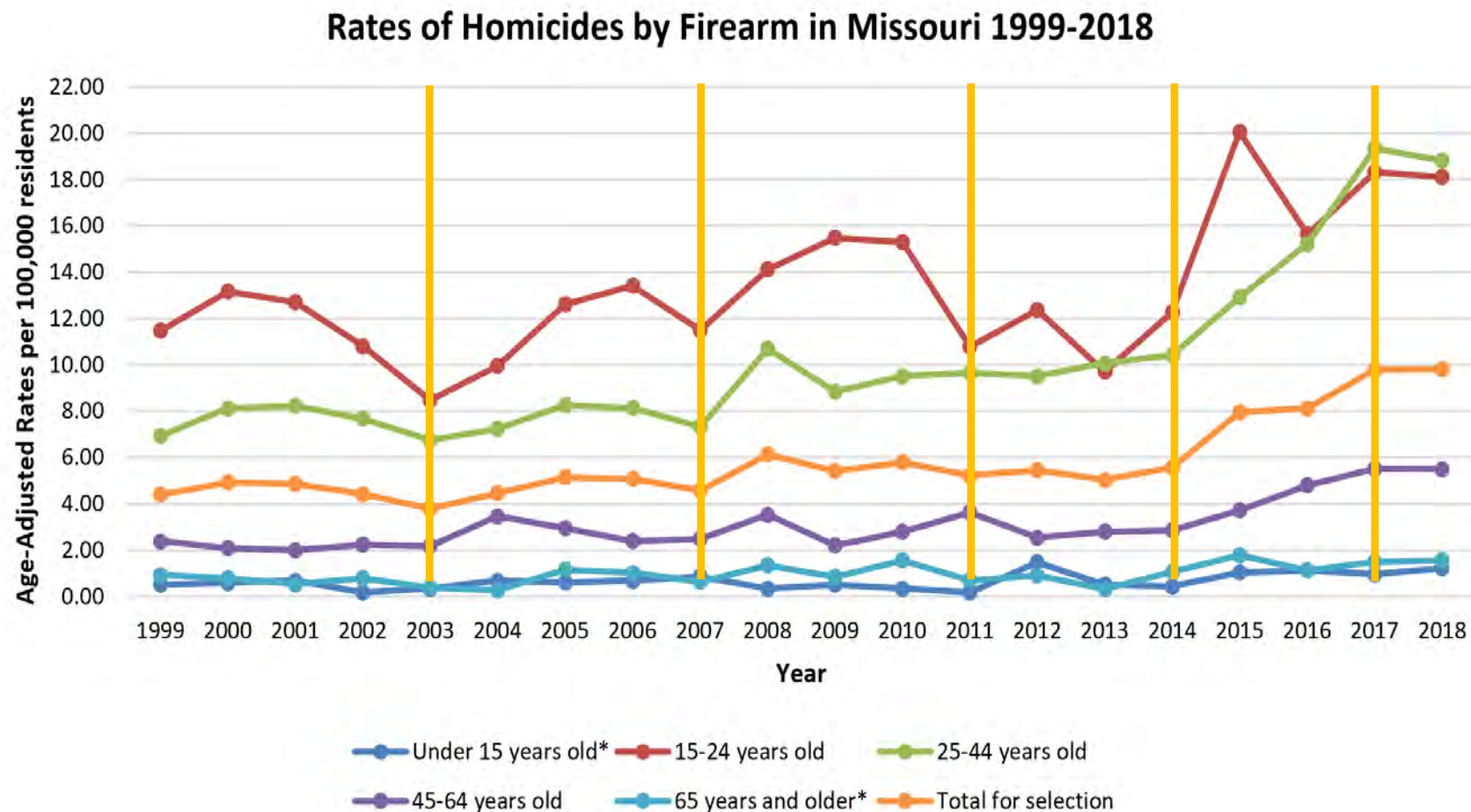
Rates of Completed Suicides by Firearm in Missouri 1999-2018



*Rate is unreliable; numerator less than 20

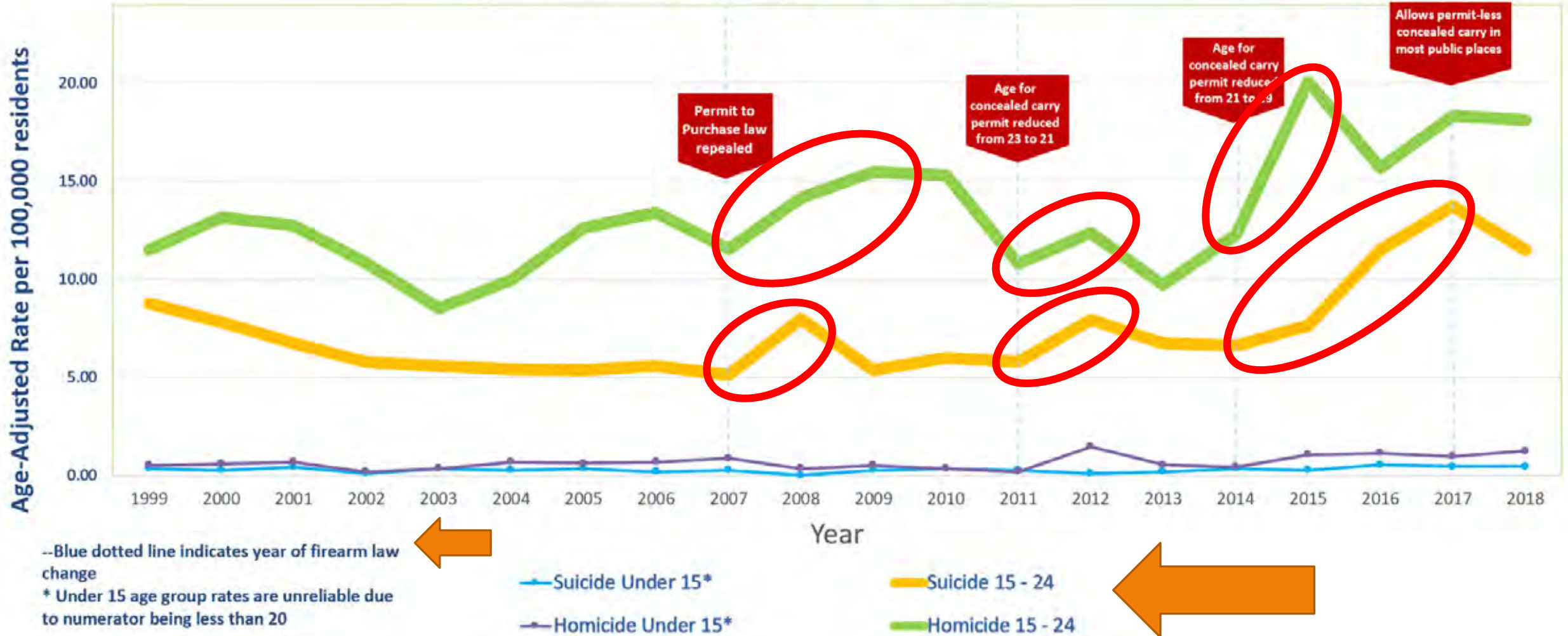
The Data: Homicides by Firearm

Data source: Missouri MICA
assessment



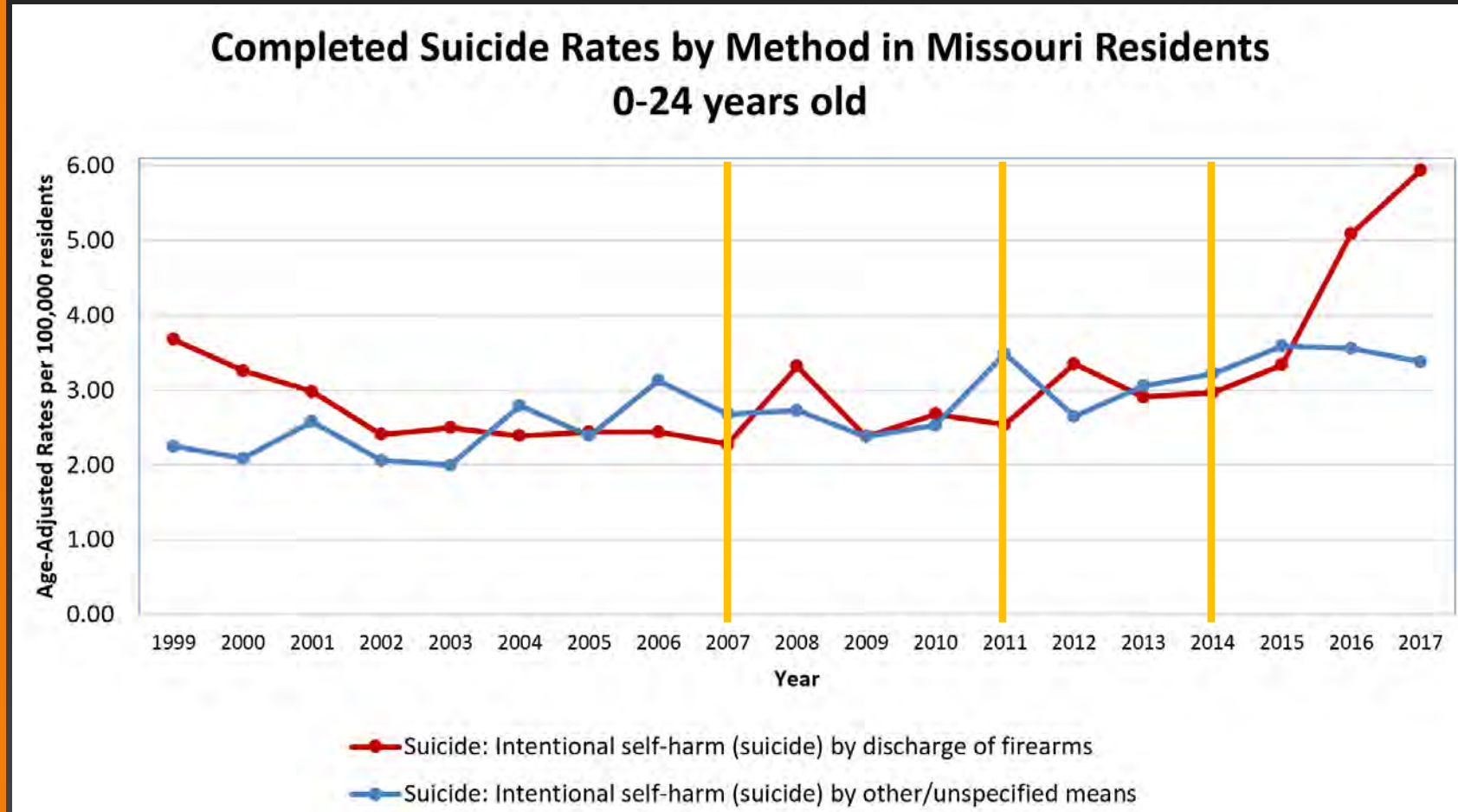
*Rate is unreliable; numerator less than 20

Rates of Suicide and Homicide by firearms in young Missouri residents ages 0-24 years old

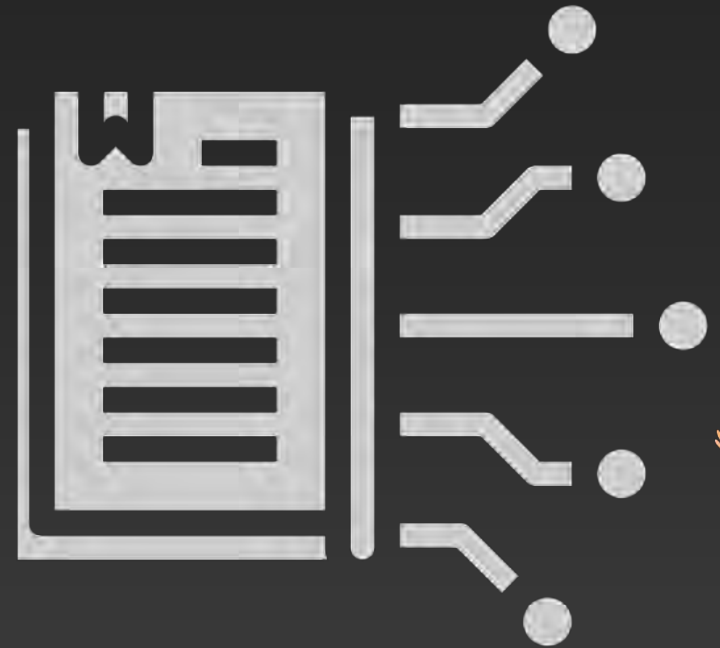


The Data in Young People: Changes in Methods of Suicide

Following the 2014 law change, suicide by firearms nearly doubled



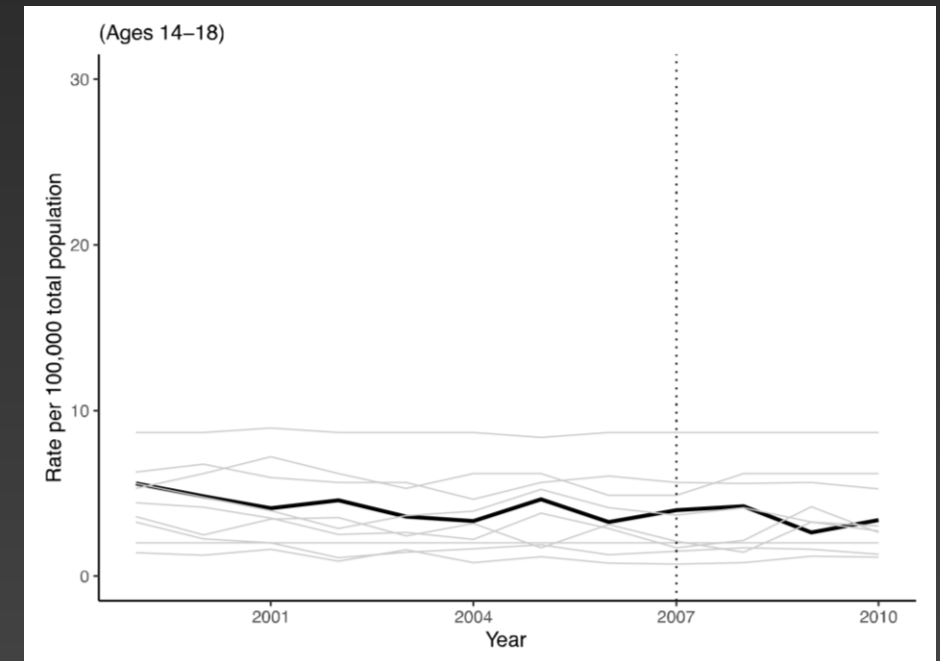
The Literature



Created by Komkrit Noenpoempisut
from Noun Project

The Synthetic Control method

- method of evaluating impact of law changes on public health outcomes
- Uses data from comparison states that do not have the intervention to create a “synthetic control group”
- a good synthetic control group resembles the state with the intervention before the intervention occurred
- does not produce traditional p-values
- usually end up with a percent difference between the state with policy change and synthetic control group



Study 1: Effects of changes in PTP handgun laws in Connecticut and Missouri on Suicide Rates

OBJECTIVE

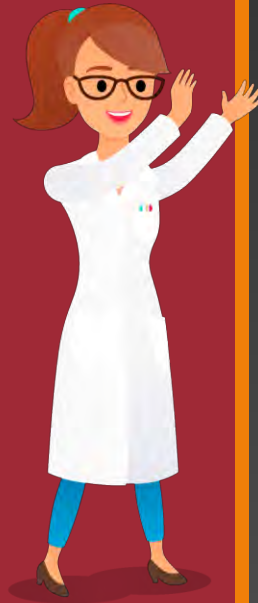
- Study evaluated changes to PTP laws in Connecticut and Missouri on suicide from 1981-2012
- Missouri repealed PTP law (2007)
- Connecticut established a mandatory PTP system (1995)
 - Made it illegal to sell a handgun to anyone who did not have an eligibility certificate
 - Requirement to complete 8-hour handgun safety course

METHODS

- Used synthetic control model
- Analyses controlled for factors associated with suicide rates: unemployment, poverty, % of population that was male, black, Hispanic, married, completed high school, military veteran, lived in a Metropolitan area, per capita consumption of ethanol, firearm availability, rate of religious adherence

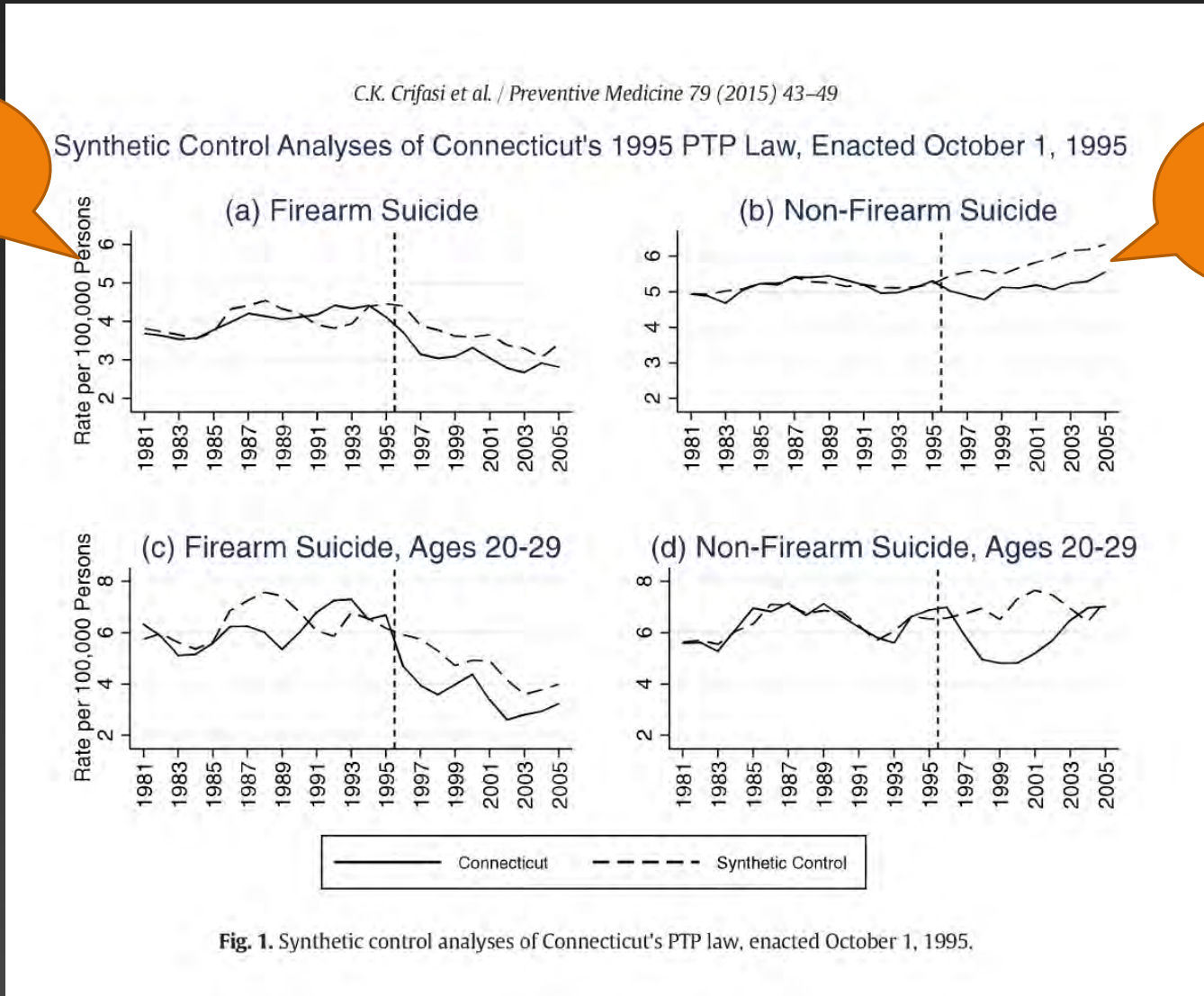
Study 1: Effects of changes in permit-to-purchase handgun laws in Connecticut and Missouri on suicide rates

Results: Connecticut



CT was 15% lower

CT was 12% lower



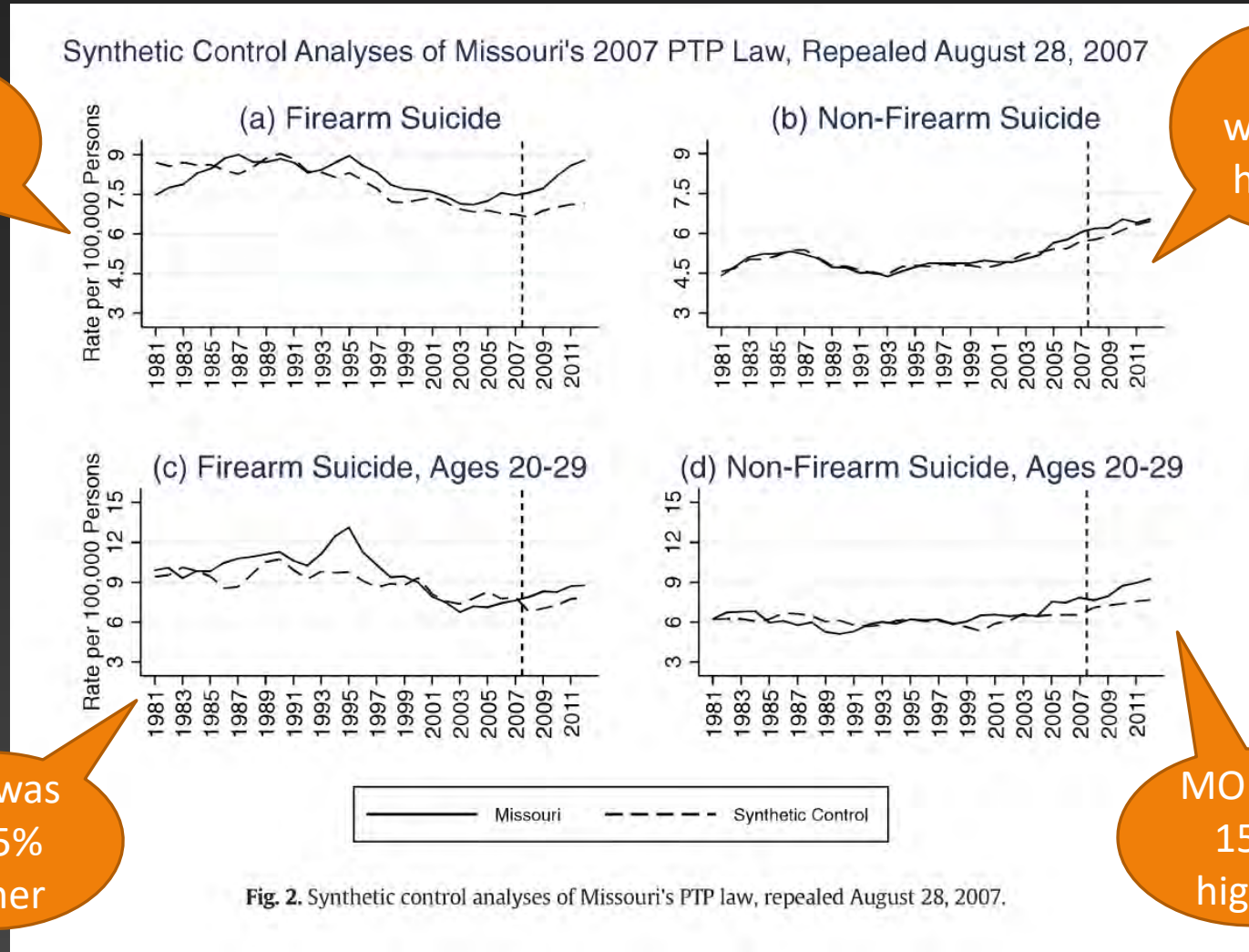
Study 1: Effects of changes in permit-to-purchase handgun laws in Connecticut and Missouri on suicide rates

Results: Missouri



MO was 16% higher

MO was 14.5% higher



MO was 4% higher

MO was 15% higher

Fig. 2. Synthetic control analyses of Missouri's PTP law, repealed August 28, 2007.

Study 1: Effects of changes in PTP handgun laws in Connecticut and Missouri on suicide rates

MAIN RESULTS

- 15% **decrease** in firearm suicide rates associated with Connecticut's PTP law
- Repeal of Missouri's PTP law was associated with a 16% **increase** in firearm suicide rates

CONCLUSION

- Findings linked firearm availability to increased risk of suicide, and lower suicide risks associated with PTP handgun laws

Study 2: Effects of the repeal of Missouri's Handgun Purchaser Licensing Law on Homicides

OBJECTIVES

- Evaluated the impact of Missouri's 2007 repeal of PTP law on state homicide rates
- repeal of the PTP law eliminated mandatory background checks for handguns sold by unlicensed sellers
 - Gave prohibited individuals access to firearms

METHODS

- Annual state level homicide rates
- Controlled for changes in rates of poverty, unemployment, incarceration, burglary, law enforcement officers per capita, and the presence of 4 laws relevant to lethal violence (Stand Your Ground laws, Right to Carry laws, bans of unsafe handguns (including Saturday Night Specials) and firearm prohibitions for young adults resulting from convictions for serious crimes adjudicated in juvenile courts).
- hypothesized that the law change would affect homicide by firearm rates only
- Missouri vs border states vs USA

Study 2: Effects of the repeal of Missouri's handgun purchaser licensing (PTP) law on homicides

Results: Missouri

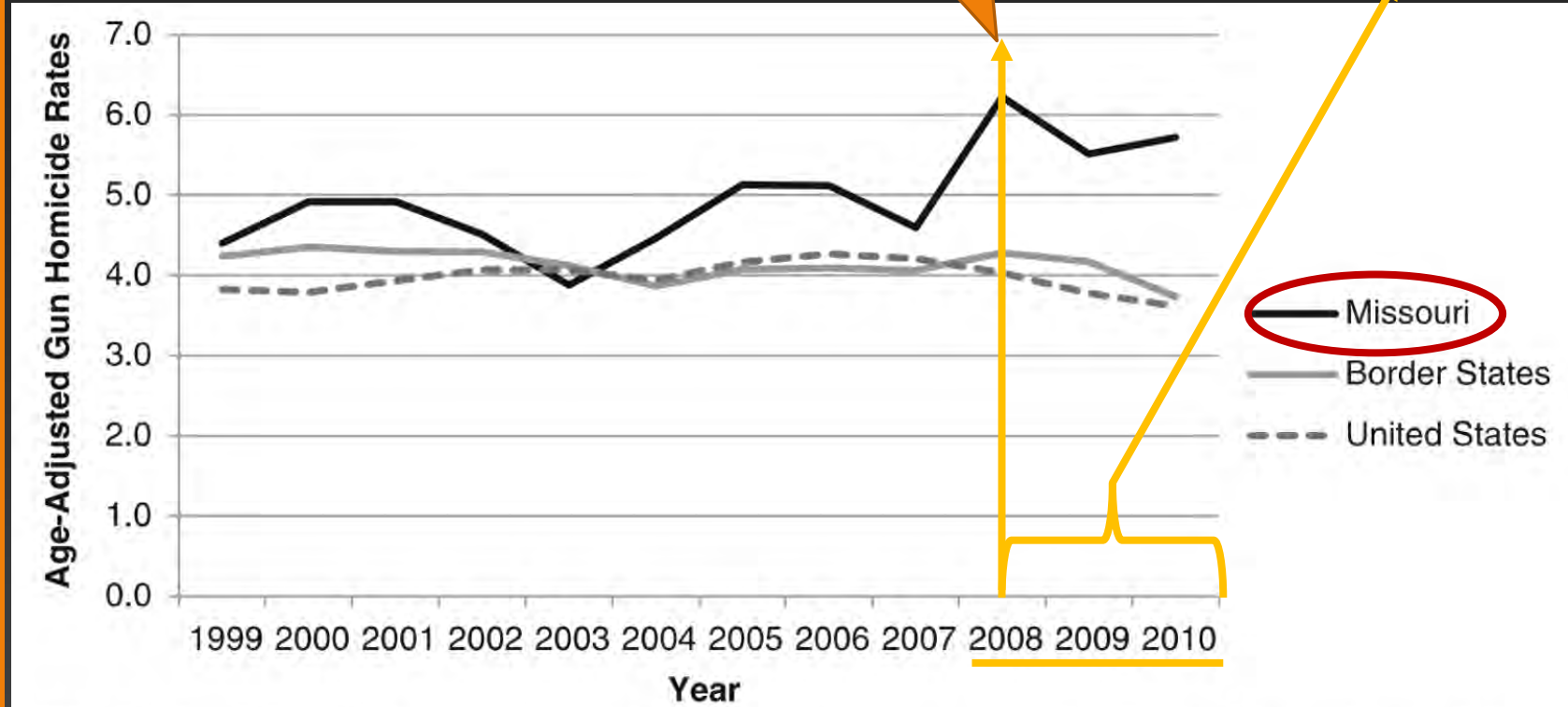


FIG. 1 Age-adjusted firearm homicide rates in Missouri, states bordering Missouri (population-weighted averages), and the USA, 1999–2010.

Study 2: Effects of the repeal of Missouri's handgun purchaser licensing law on homicides

Results: Border States and USA

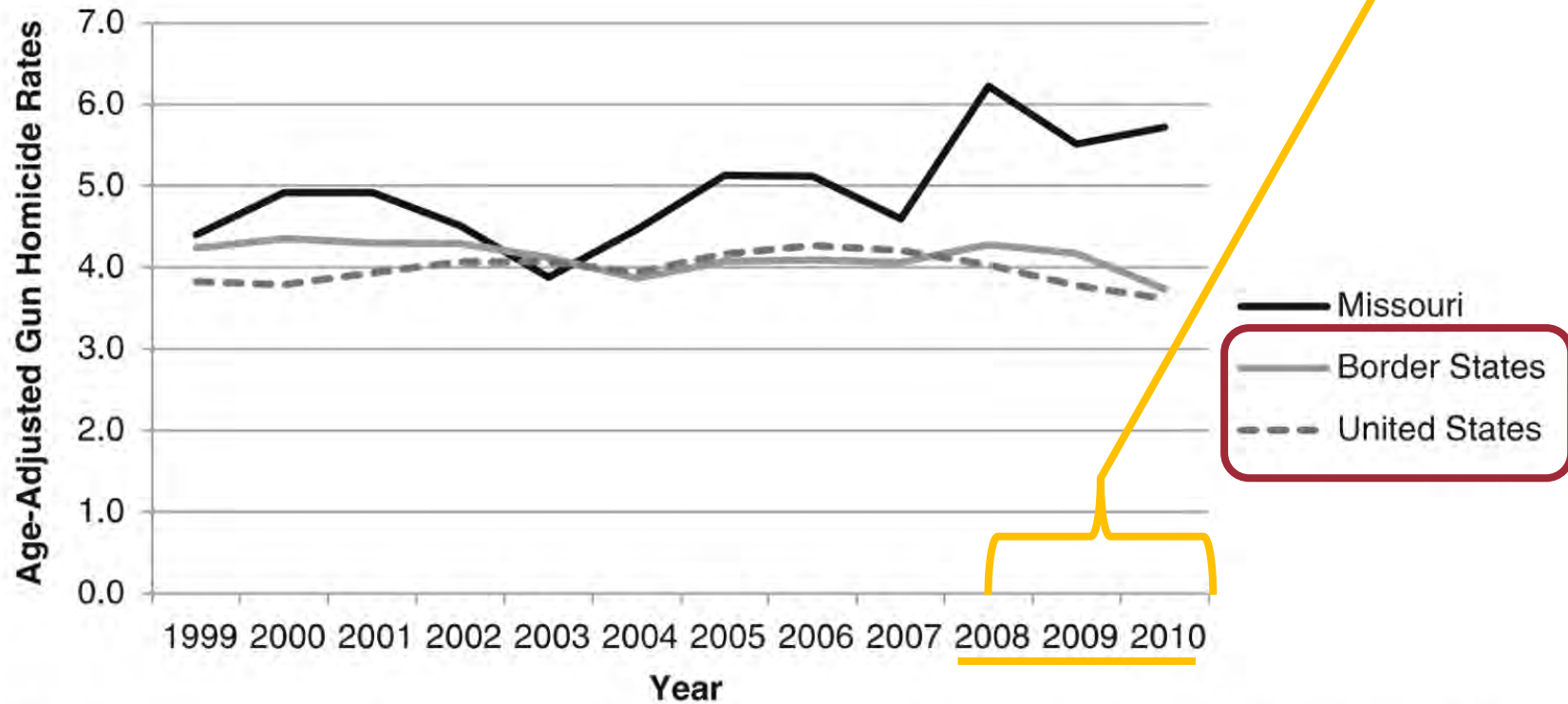


FIG. 1 Age-adjusted firearm homicide rates in Missouri, states bordering Missouri (population-weighted averages), and the USA, 1999–2010.

Study 2: Evaluating Missouri's handgun purchaser law

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

- Repeal of Missouri's PTP law was associated with
 - a 23% increase in annual firearm homicide rates
 - no changes in non-firearm homicide rates
 - A 16% increase in annual murder rates (estimated increase of 55-63 homicides/year in Missouri)

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- relatively short pre-repeal baseline period
- lack of longitudinal data

Study 3: Purchaser licensing, point-of-sale background check laws, and firearm homicide and suicide in 4 US states, 1985-2017

OBJECTIVE

- To estimate and compare the effects of state background check policies on firearm-related mortality in 4 US states

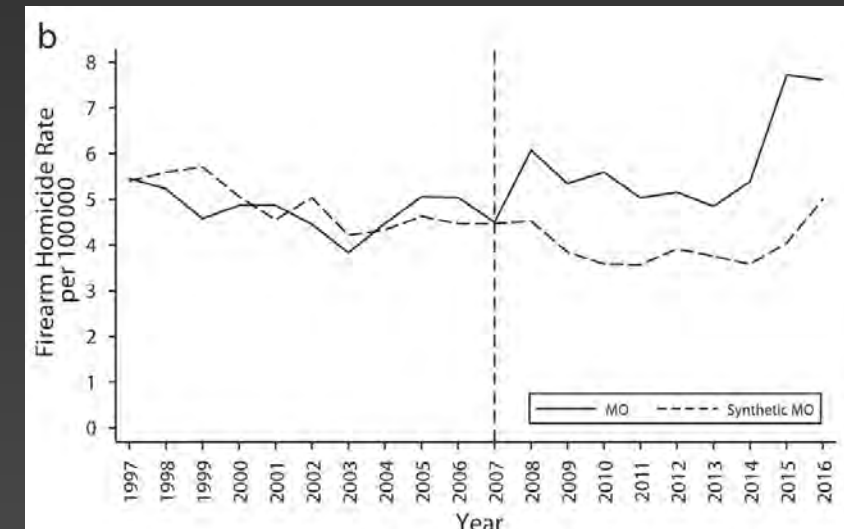
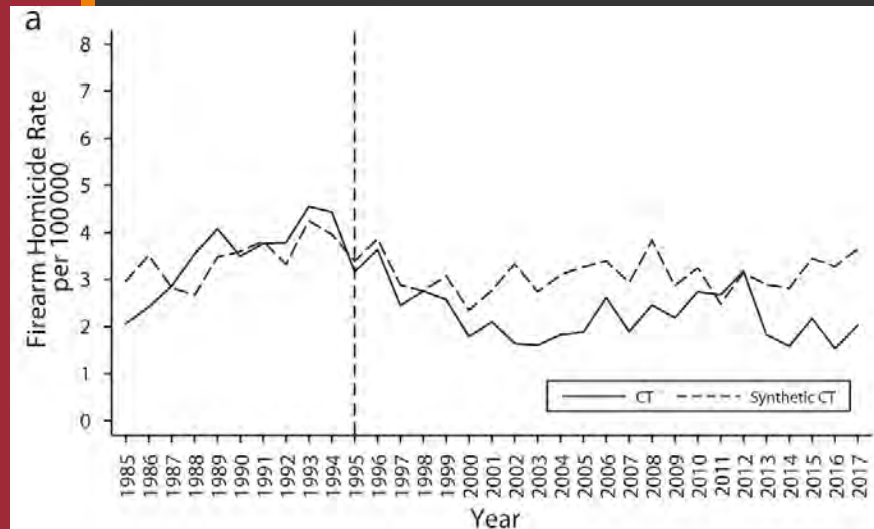
METHODS

- Annual data from 1985-2017 were used to examine:
 - Maryland and Pennsylvania (which implemented point-of-sale CBC laws for handgun purchasers)
 - Connecticut (which adopted a handgun purchaser licensing law and ERPO law)
 - Missouri (which repealed a handgun purchaser licensing law)
- Used synthetic control methods to estimate the effects of these laws on firearm and non-firearm homicide and suicide rates

Study 3: Purchaser licensing, point-of-sale background check laws, and firearm homicide and suicide in 4 US states, 1985-2017

Law change	Firearm Homicides (% effect)	Non-firearm Homicides (% effect)
Connecticut 1995 PTP law	28% decrease	No change
Missouri 2007 PTP law repeal	47% increase (2x increase)	18% increase

FIGURE 1—Effects of Purchaser Licensing Laws on Firearm Homicides in (a) Connecticut (Adopted 1995) and (b) Missouri (Repealed 2007)



RESULTS

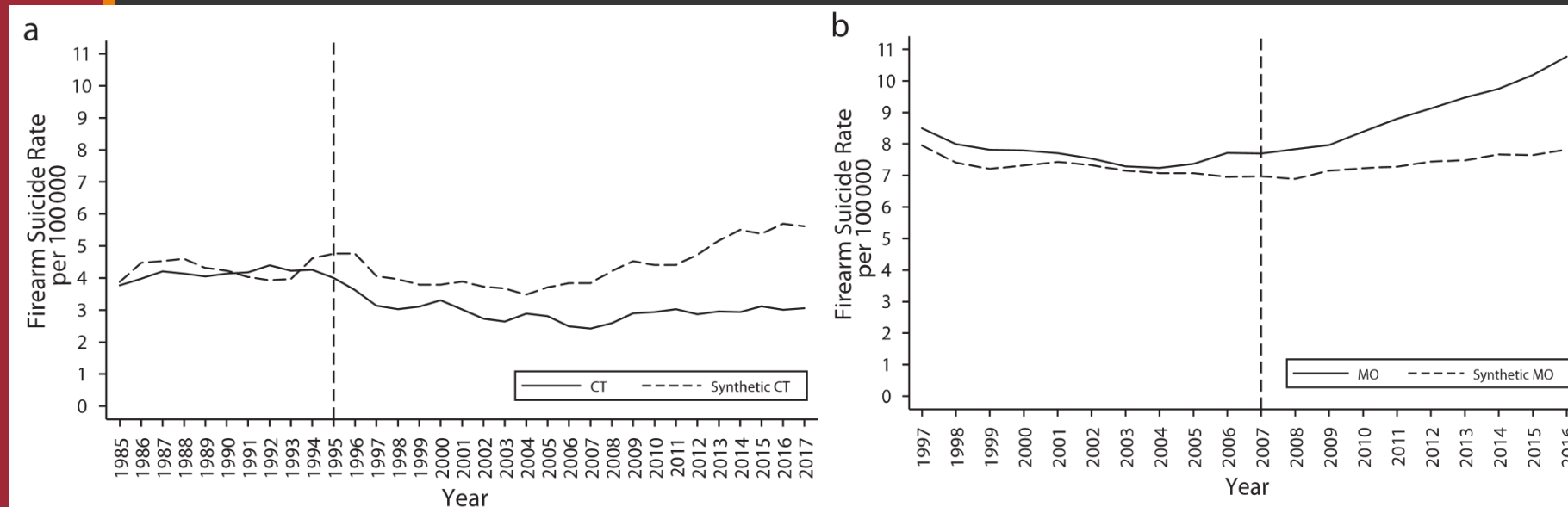
- Authors found Purchaser licensing laws (PTP) were more clearly associated with changes in firearm homicide rates
- Connecticut’s ERPO law: there weren’t that many firearm seizures

Study 3: Purchaser licensing, point-of-sale background check laws, and firearm homicide and suicide in 4 US states, 1985-2017



Law change	Firearm Suicides	Non-firearm Suicides
Connecticut 1995 PTP law	33% decrease	3% decrease
Missouri 2007 PTP law repeal	23% increase	7% increase

FIGURE 2—Effects of Purchaser Licensing Laws on Firearm Suicides in (a) Connecticut (Adopted 1995) and (b) Missouri (Repealed 2007)



Study 3: Purchaser licensing, point-of-sale background check laws, and firearm homicide and suicide in 4 US states, 1985-2017

RESULTS

- Found no consistent relationship between CBC laws and firearm mortality in Maryland and Pennsylvania
- Purchasing licensing laws coupled with CBC requirements were consistently associated with lower firearm homicide and suicide rates, but CBC laws alone were not.

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

“Our results contribute to a body of research showing that CBC laws are not associated with reductions in firearm-related deaths unless they are coupled with handgun purchaser licensing laws.”

Study 4: Association of Changes in Missouri Firearm Laws with Adolescent and Young Adult Suicides by Firearms

Link to paper:



Original Investigation | Public Health

Association of Changes in Missouri Firearm Laws With Adolescent and Young Adult Suicides by Firearms

Apurva Bhatt, MD; Xi Wang, MS; An-Lin Cheng, PhD; Kalee L. Morris, MS; Luke Beyer, BS; Abbie Chestnut, JD; Kristy Steigerwalt, MLS, PharmD; Jeffrey Metzner, MD

Abstract

IMPORTANCE Suicide by firearm is a major cause of mortality in young Missouri residents. Changes in statewide firearm policy may have contributed to changes in suicide rates.

OBJECTIVE To evaluate if changes in Missouri permit-to-purchase (PTP) and concealed carry firearm laws were associated with changes in rates of suicide by firearms in young Missouri residents.

DESIGN, SETTINGS, AND PARTICIPANTS This cross-sectional study examined rates of suicide by firearm in Missouri among adolescents (ages 14-18 years) and young adults (ages 19-24 years) from January 1999 to December 2018, following changes to state PTP and concealed carry law, in comparison with a donor state pool with existing firearm laws (13 states in PTP pool; 42 states in concealed carry pool) that did not make changes during this period. This study used a quasiexperimental, synthetic control design at the state level that defined Missouri as the treated state and treatment as changes in firearm laws.

EXPOSURES Legislative changes to Missouri's PTP and concealed carry firearm laws.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Age-adjusted annual rates of firearm-related suicide mortality per 100 000 people for adolescents (aged 14-18 years) and young adults (aged 19-24 years).

Key Points

Question Were changes in Missouri's firearm laws associated with rates of suicide by firearms in young Missouri residents?

Findings In this cross-sectional study, repeal of the permit-to-purchase law was associated with a 21.8% increase in firearm suicide rates in young adults aged 19 to 24 years in Missouri. Lowering the minimum age of concealed carry to age 19 years in Missouri was associated with increased firearm suicide rates by 32.0% and nonfirearm suicide rates by 29.7% in adolescents aged 14 to 18 years, and increased firearm suicide rates by 7.2% in young adults aged 19 to 24 years.

Meaning These findings suggest that

Study 4: Association of changes in Missouri firearm laws with adolescent and young adult suicides by firearms

OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate if changes in Missouri permit-to-purchase (PTP) and concealed carry firearm laws were associated with changes in rates of suicide by firearms in young Missouri residents.
 - 2007 repeal of PTP
 - 2011 reduction in Conceal Carry permit age
 - 2014 further reduction in Conceal Carry permit age

METHODS

- Examined rates of suicide by firearm in Missouri among adolescents (ages 14-18 years) and young adults (ages 19-24 years) from January 1999 to December 2018
- Synthetic control design that defined Missouri as the “treated state” and “treatment” being changes in firearm laws

Link to paper:



Study 4: Association of changes in Missouri firearm laws with adolescent and young adult suicides by firearms

METHODS

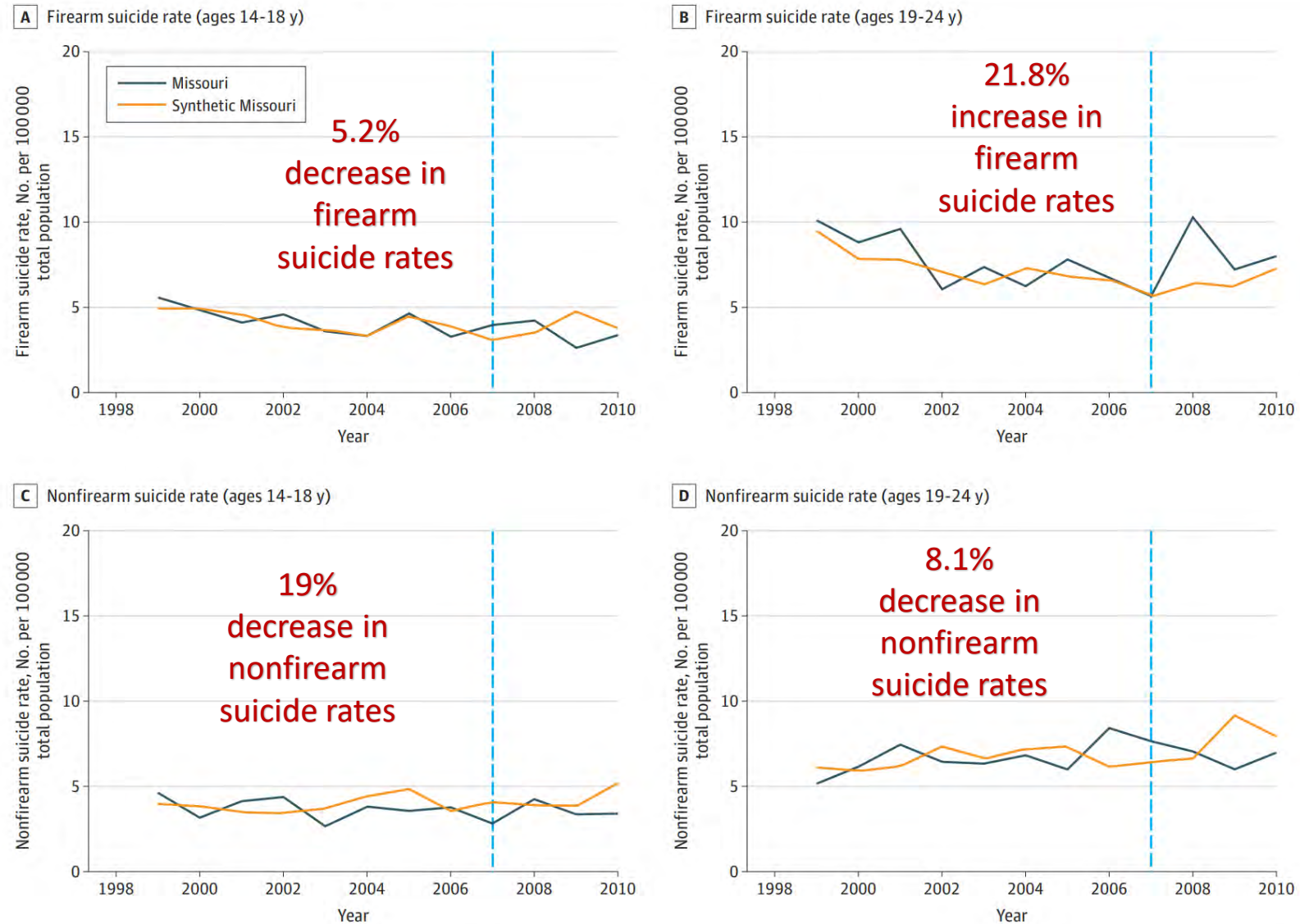
- Confounding variables
 - Rurality (population density)
 - Unemployment rates
 - Percentage of residents below the federal poverty line
 - Educational attainment
 - Household gun ownership

ADDITIONAL CONFOUNDING VARIABLES FOR ADOLESCENT GROUP

- depressive symptoms
- seriously considered suicide
- suicidal planning
- suicide attempts
- marijuana use
- heroin use
- binge drinking

Study 4: Association of Changes in Missouri Firearm Laws with Adolescent and Young Adult Suicides by Firearms

Figure 1. Trend in Annual Rate of Firearm and Nonfirearm Suicides per 100 000 People in Missouri and Synthetic Missouri Over the Permit-to-Purchase (PTP) Repeal Study Period

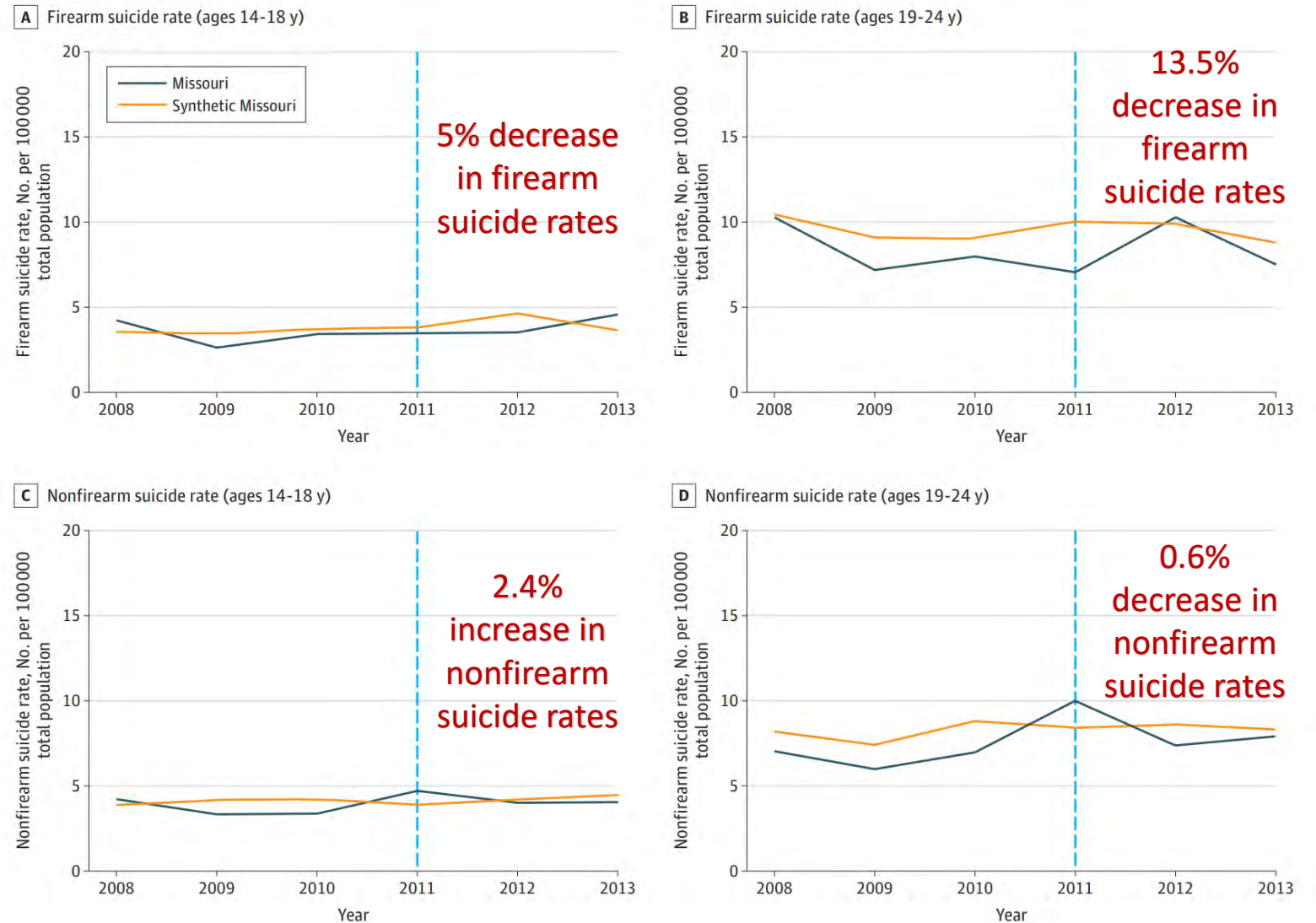


Results of Missouri's PTP repeal

Study 4: Association of Changes in Missouri Firearm Laws with Adolescent and Young Adult Suicides by Firearms

Results of Missouri's lowering of minimum age for Concealed Carry Permit from 23 to 21 years old

Figure 2. Trend in Annual Rate of Firearm and Nonfirearm Suicides per 100 000 People in Missouri and Synthetic Missouri Over the 2011 Concealed Carry Study Period

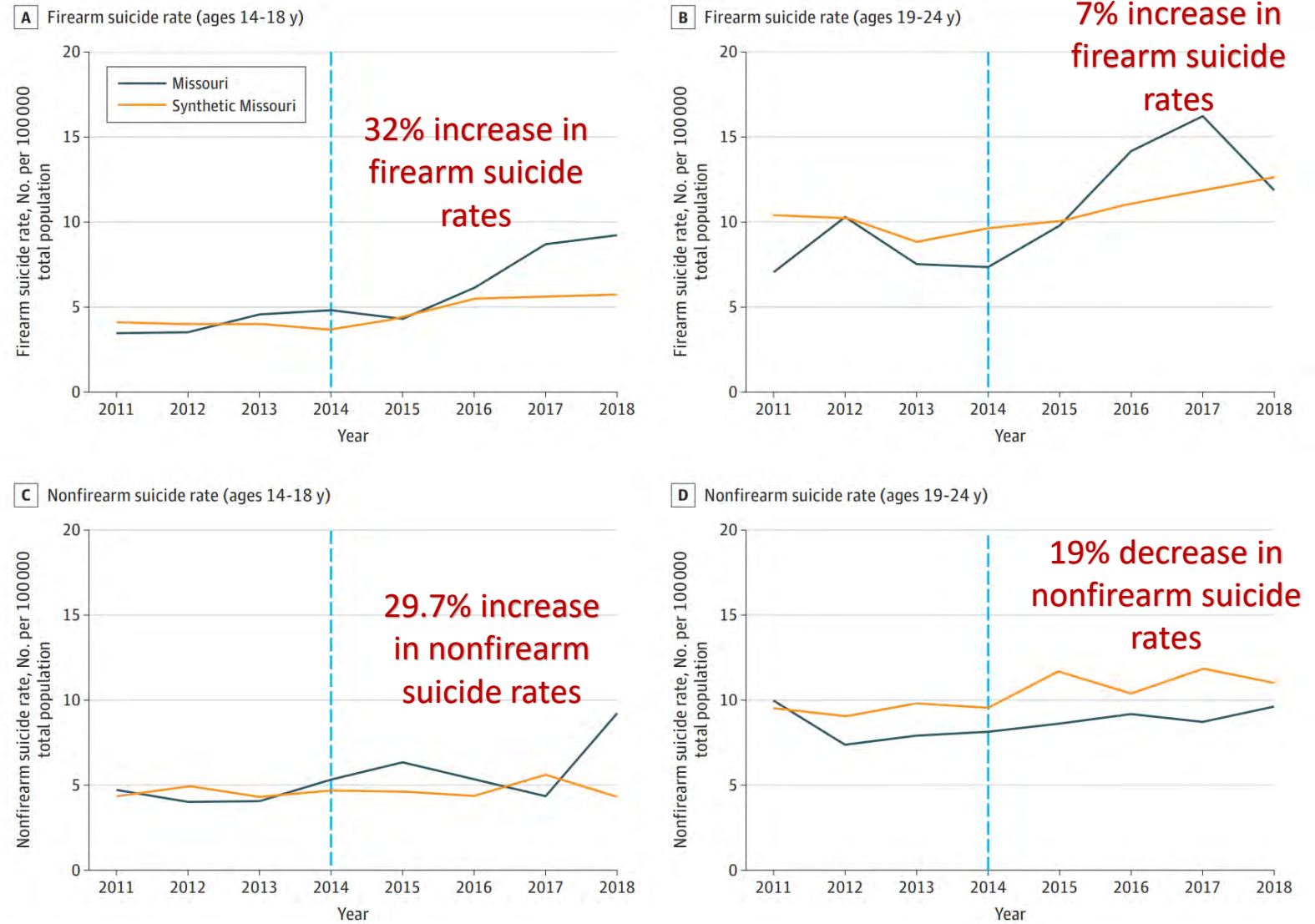


The blue dotted line indicates the year the concealed carry law was passed in the Missouri state legislature. Synthetic Missouri is a weighted combination of control states that best approximated relevant characteristics of Missouri prior to the law changes examined by the study.

Study 4: Association of Changes in Missouri Firearm Laws with Adolescent and Young Adult Suicides by Firearms

Results of Missouri's lowering of minimum age for Concealed Carry Permit from 21 to 19 years old

Figure 3. Trend in Annual Rate of Firearm and Nonfirearm Suicides per 100 000 People in Missouri and Synthetic Missouri Over the 2014 Concealed Carry Study Period



The blue dotted line indicates the year the concealed carry law was passed in the Missouri state legislature. Synthetic Missouri is a weighted combination of control states that best approximated relevant characteristics of Missouri prior to the law changes examined by the study.

Study 4: Association of changes in Missouri firearm laws with adolescent and young adult suicides by firearms

CONCLUSIONS

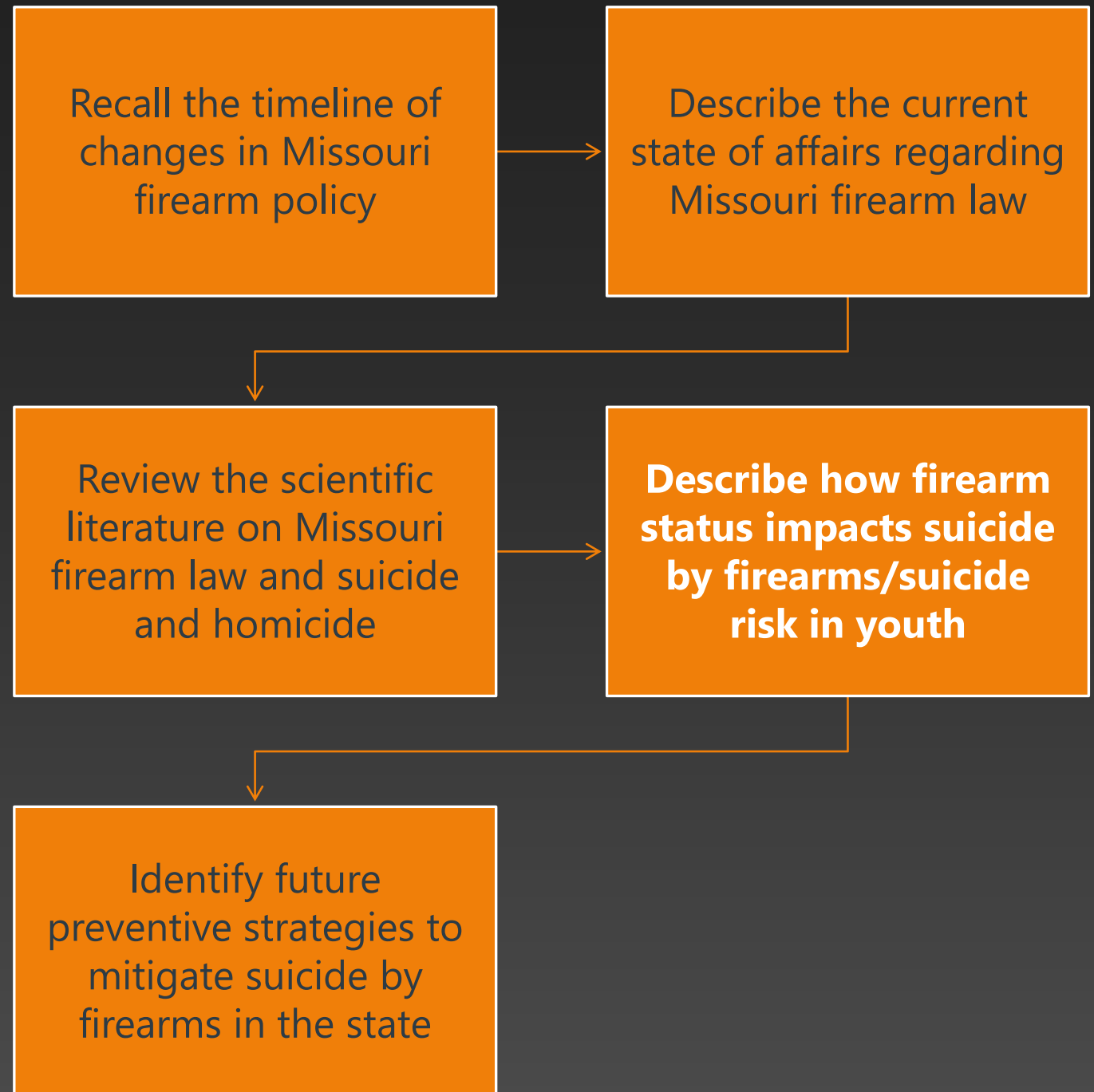
- Increases in rates of suicide by firearms in adolescents and young adults were seen in the years following repeal of Missouri's PTP law and the 2014 lowering of the minimum age of Concealed Carry to 19 years old

LIMITATIONS

- We did not evaluate the 2017 law change which allowed for permitless carry in most public places (because postintervention period data was limited)

Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:



Firearm access and suicide/homicide risk



Image: Rolling stone

For many individuals attempting suicide, the time between suicidal ideation and attempt can be as little as 10 minutes.

If a person's access to lethal means can be restricted during periods of distress or impulsivity, a suicide may be prevented.

Adolescent Decision Making and Brain Development

- Skills for different aspects of decision-making reach maturity at different rates



Created by faisalovers
from Noun Project



Adolescent Decision Making and Brain Development

- “Are Adolescents Less Mature than Adults?”

- **The MacArthur Juvenile Capacity Study**

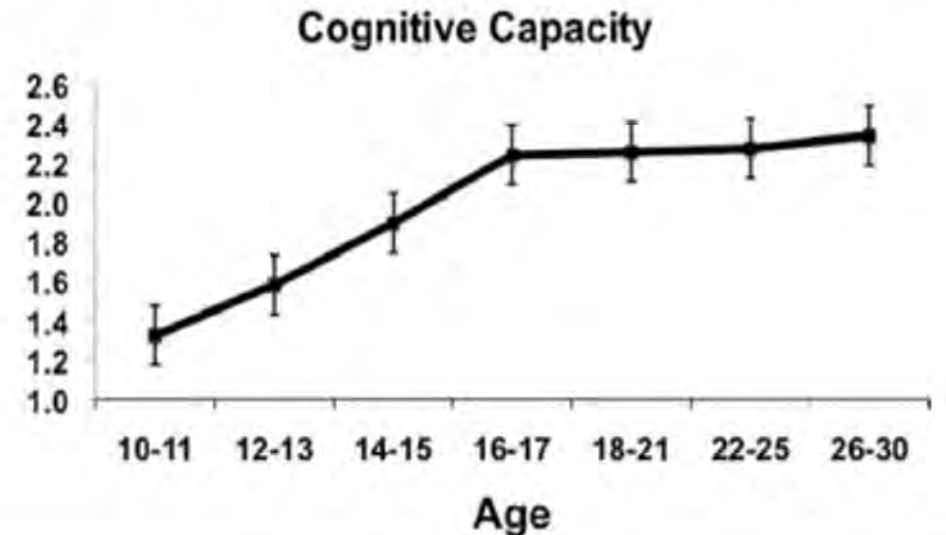
- Designed to examine age differences in cognitive and psychosocial capacities relevant to maturity of adolescents and adults

- **Cognitive skills (working memory, digit span, verbal fluency)**

- They found that these skills improved with age only until age 16. After that, they didn't do much better than those who were age 20s.

Figure 2

General Cognitive Capacity (Standardized Composite Scores) as a Function of Age (in Years)

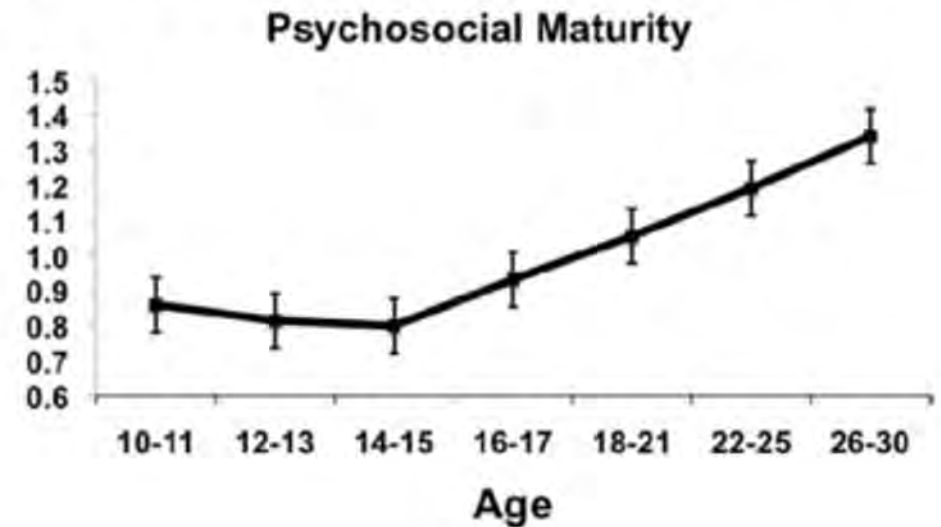


Adolescent Decision Making and Brain Development

- **Psychosocial maturity (risk perception, sensation seeking, impulsivity, resistance to the influence of peers, and future orientation)**
 - These skills didn't start showing differences until age 16 years old
 - Continued to differ (18-21 year olds did worse than age 26 years and older)
 - 15 year olds did not perform better than 10 year olds in this domain

Figure 1

Psychosocial Maturity (Standardized Composite Scores) as a Function of Age (in Years)



Adolescent Decision Making and Brain Development

By 16 years old: cognitively mature, but psychosocially still immature

Figure 2
General Cognitive Capacity (Standardized Composite Scores) as a Function of Age (in Years)

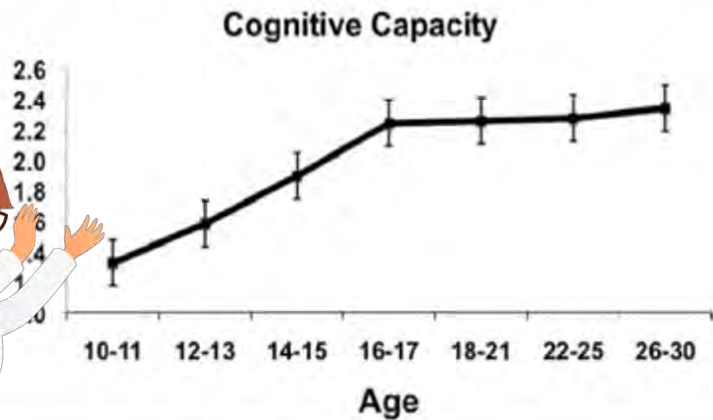


Figure 1
Psychosocial Maturity (Standardized Composite Scores) as a Function of Age (in Years)

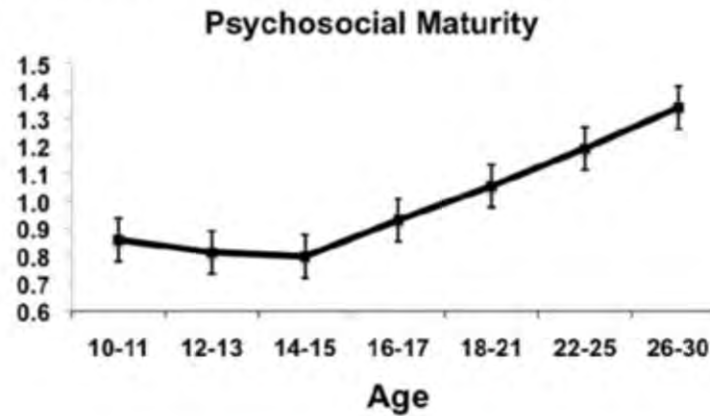
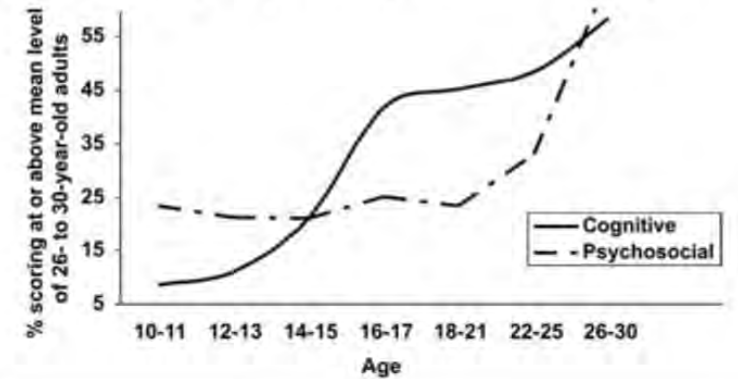


Figure 3
Proportion of Individuals in Each Age Group Scoring at or Above the Mean for 26- to 30-Year-Olds on Indices of Cognitive Capacity and Psychosocial Maturity



Adolescent Decision Making and Brain Development

- Steinberg et al 2009 concluded that
- **Adolescents (by age 16) are likely to be capable of adult-level decision making in situations where:**
 - Deliberative, reasoned decision making is permitted
 - With minimal social and emotional influences
 - And with adult consultants available
- **Adolescents (at least until 18) are likely to make IMMATURE decisions in situations**
 - Eliciting impulsivity
 - With high levels of emotional arousal
 - Where there is social coercion
 - That don't encourage expert consultation



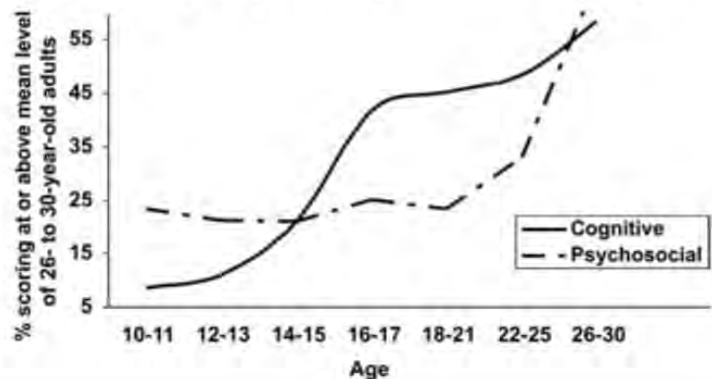
Created by faisalovers
from Noun Project

This becomes relevant with the lowering for age for Concealed Carry Permit in MO

- When adolescents/young adults are thinking about suicide/homicide, they are likely to make these decisions without logical reflection, without adult consultation, and without considering the risks of their actions

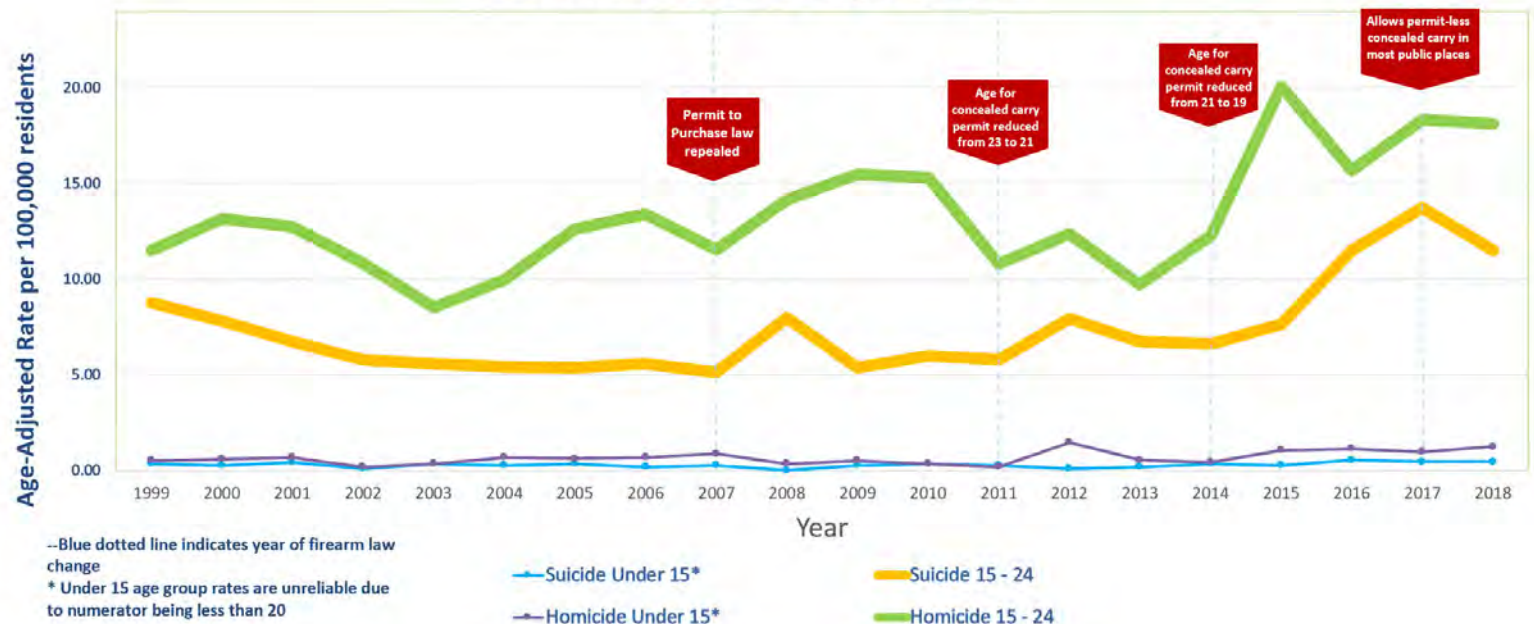
Figure 3

Proportion of Individuals in Each Age Group Scoring at or Above the Mean for 26- to 30-Year-Olds on Indices of Cognitive Capacity and Psychosocial Maturity



Steingberg et al 2009

Rates of Suicide and Homicide by firearms in young Missouri residents ages 0-24 years old

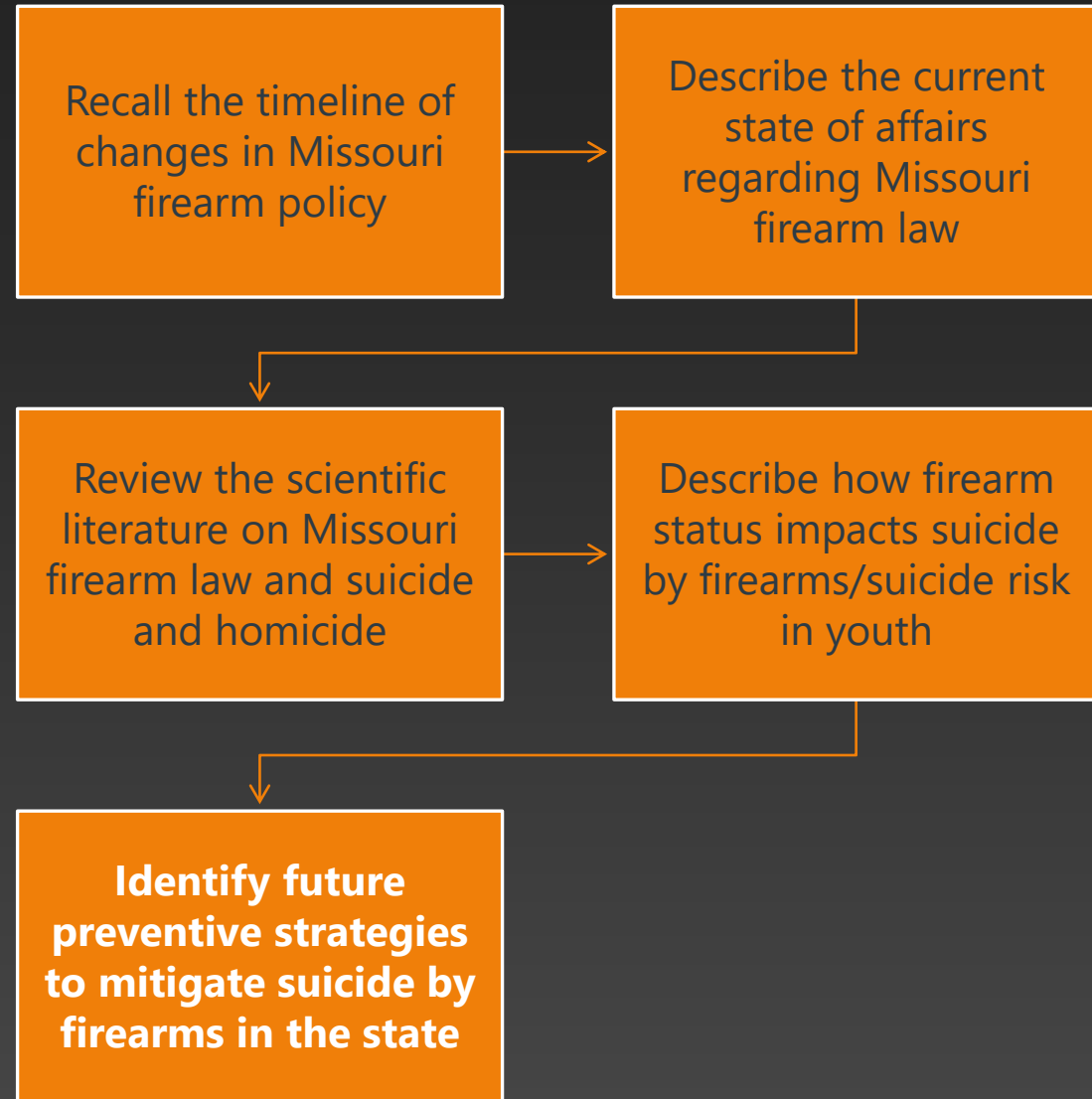


CALL TO ACTION:
What can YOU do?



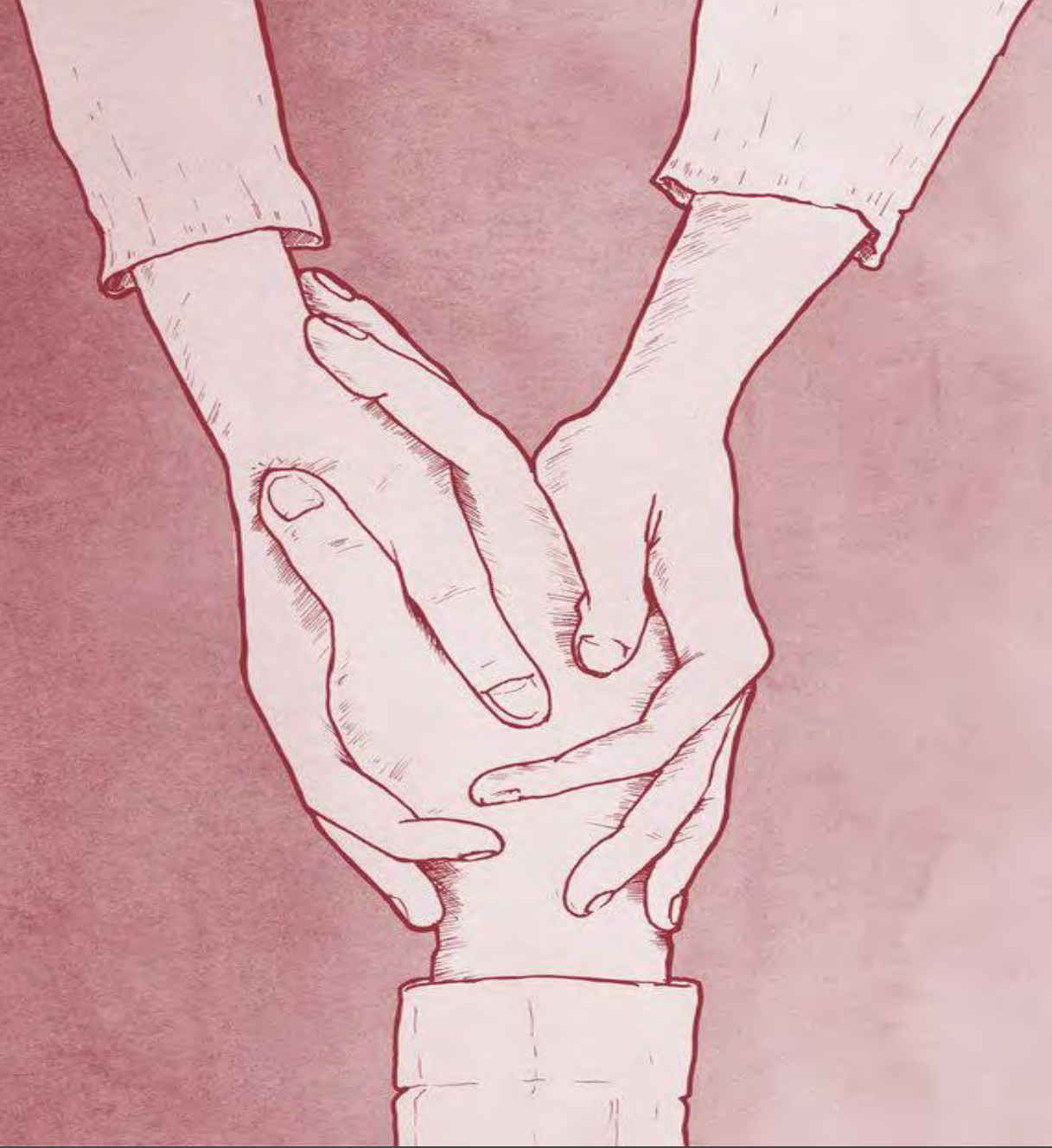
Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:



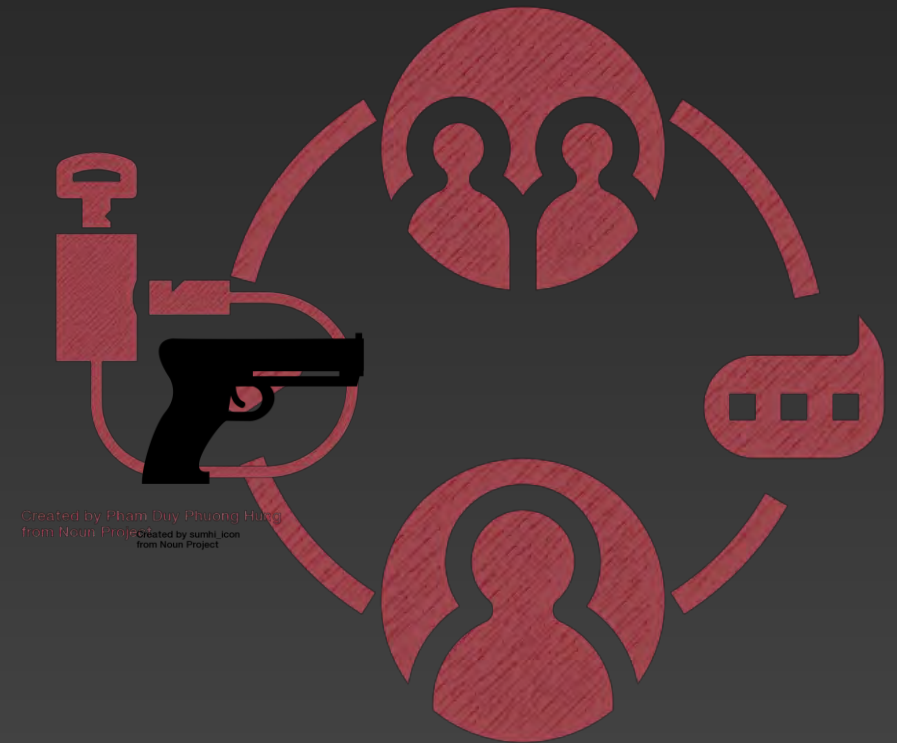
INTERVENTIONS:

- Screening/Counselling for gun safety
- Gun safety (gun locks)
- Legislative Advocacy



Firearm safety screening/counselling

- *Pediatrics* study on office-based counselling about firearm storage
 - Asked if there was a firearm in the home,
 - did brief motivational interviewing to discuss safe firearm storage
 - gave out a free cable lock to family
- In this national RCT, they found that parents who received the safety lock had safer firearm storage
- This is an evidenced based practice now (American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines)



Created by Pham Duy Phuong Hung
from Noun Project

Created by supalerk laipawat
from Noun Project

Can healthcare professionals in Missouri ask their patients about firearms access?

- A. Yes
- B. No, I heard there's a gag order..
- C. I don't know....

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 656

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2014

5082S.04T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 21.750, 84.340, 571.030, 571.101, 571.107, 571.111, 571.117, 575.153, 590.010, and 590.205, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to firearms, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Missouri does not really have a “gag” rule for healthcare professionals

Missouri Senate Bill 656

“Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting a health care professional from inquiring about and documenting whether a patient owns or has access to a firearm if such inquiry or documentation is necessitated or medically indicated by the health care professional’s judgement”



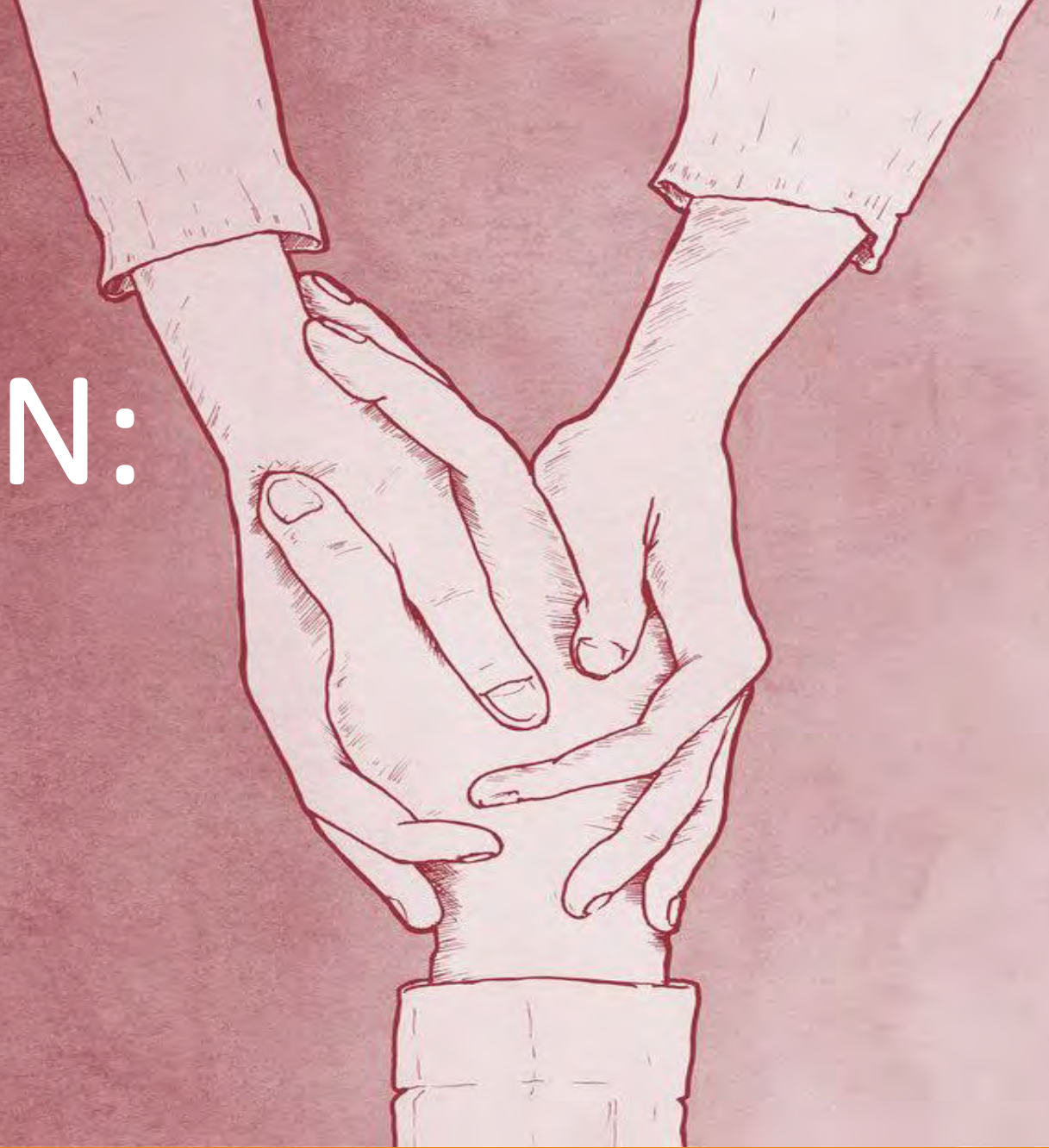
Created by sumbi icon
from Noun Project

Created by supalerk laipawat
from Noun Project



CALL TO ACTION:

Counsel on
firearm safety



How to Counsel

Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis



The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing
firearm injury

Clinicians can learn how to effectively talk with patients about risk, access to firearms, and safety.

The clinician's goal is to reduce access to those at risk.



Created by sumhi, icon from Noun Project

Created by supalerk laipawat from Noun Project



How to Counsel

1. Be informed and respectful

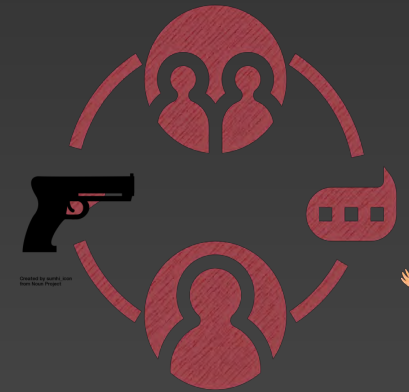
Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis



The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing
firearm injury

- Conversations about reducing risk of firearm injury will be more effective if clinicians understand and respect the reasons people own guns
- Focus should be on the patient's and clinician's shared interest- the health and safety of the patient and their family
- Avoid opinions and politics about firearms
- Use appropriate language
 - If a clinician is concerned about a patient's access to a firearm:
 - Don't use: "surrender," "seize," or "confiscate"
 - Use: "hold for safekeeping," "keep safe," or "Recover"
 - Words like "temporary" or "voluntary" emphasize the time-limited nature of crisis and can help maintain patient autonomy



Created by supalerk laipawat
from Noun Project



2. Assess risk for firearm-related harm

Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis

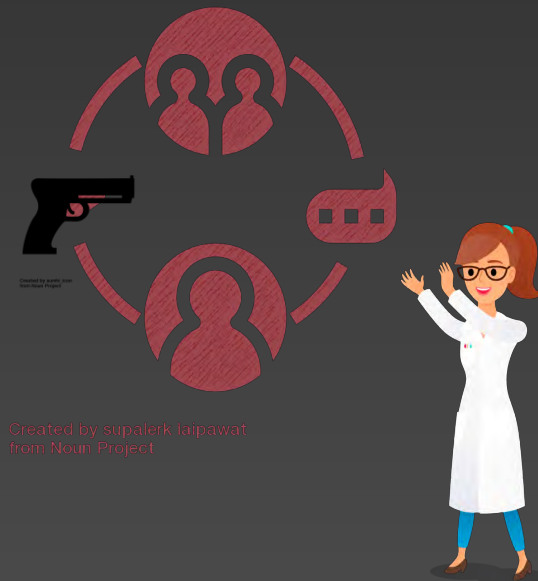


The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing
firearm injury

The following increase the risk for firearm injury in households with guns:

- Alcohol or drug misuse
- History of violence (domestic violence, interpersonal violence)
- Early psychosis, paranoia, or command auditory hallucinations
- Depression
- History of suicidal thoughts or attempts
- Dementia or other cognitive impairment
- Children in the home
- Active suicidal ideation
- Active intent to harm others
- Unsafe gun storage



3. Establish context and ask about access

Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis



The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing
firearm injury

Establish a context that makes the question about firearm access relevant to the patient's health and safety:

- “Lots of patients I see have guns at home. Sometimes when someone is going through a hard time, they store their guns away from home, like with a friend or family member. This is just temporary until they're feeling better. Is this something you'd be willing to consider?”
- “I ask all caregivers about things that pose a risk to their families: pools, medications, firearms. Do you have any of those things at your house? What kind of safety measures do you have in place?”
- “It sounds like he's not doing well. I worry that if things escalate to a crisis, he might try to use one of the guns in the home. Have you thought about ways to make them inaccessible, to keep everyone in your home safe?”

3. Establish context and ask about access

Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis

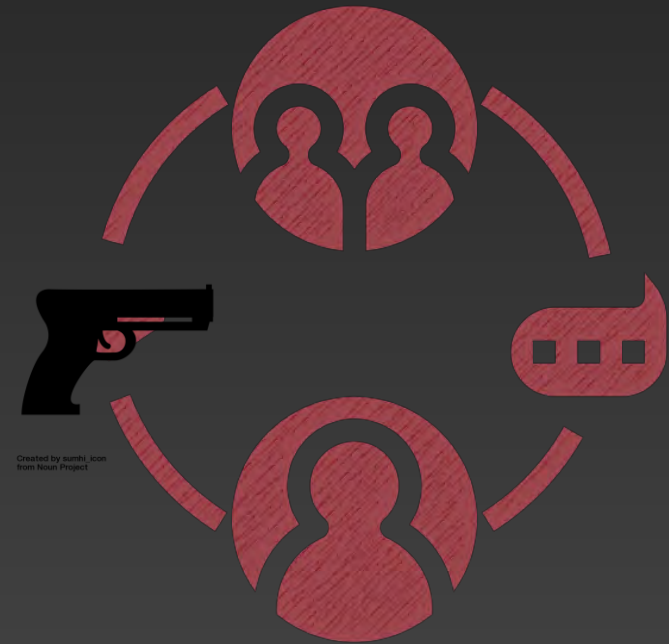


The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing
firearm injury

Acknowledge patients' reasons for owning guns:

- Gun ownership may be an important part of their identity
- Protection
- other reasons



Created by supalerk laipawat
from Noun Project



4. Engage in risk-based, context-specific counseling

Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis



The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing firearm injury

After the clinician identifies that a patient at risk as access to firearms, they should collaborate with the patient to find acceptable and realistic solutions for reducing access.

Examples of escalating risk and interventions

Level of risk	Examples	Intervention	Learn more
Patients or others in the home have risk factors for unintentional injury only	Children in the home	Safe storage in the home that renders guns inaccessible to unauthorized users	Safe storage
Patients or others in the home have chronic or intermittent risk factors for intentional injury but are not at acute risk	Depression without suicidal ideation, past history of suicide attempts, heavy drinking, history of domestic violence, dementia	Voluntary, temporary storage outside home	Temporary transfers
Patients or others in the home are in an acute crisis that could become lethal with access to firearms	Active suicidal ideation, active threats of harm against others, acute risk of domestic violence	Immediate separation from firearms	Civil protective orders , mental health holds

5. Follow up with continued discussions

Source: Bullet Points Project by UC Davis

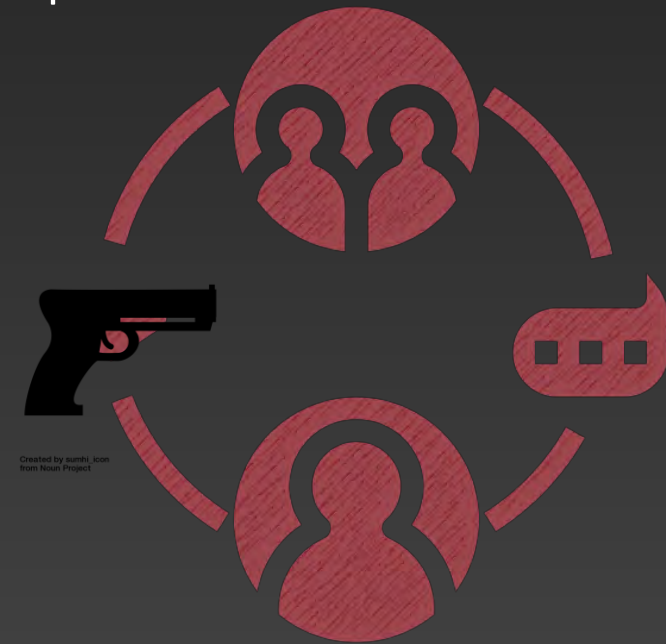


The BulletPoints Project

Clinical tools for preventing firearm injury

Risk for firearm injury is dynamic.

Checking in at future visits about changes in risk keeps the conversation about firearms open.



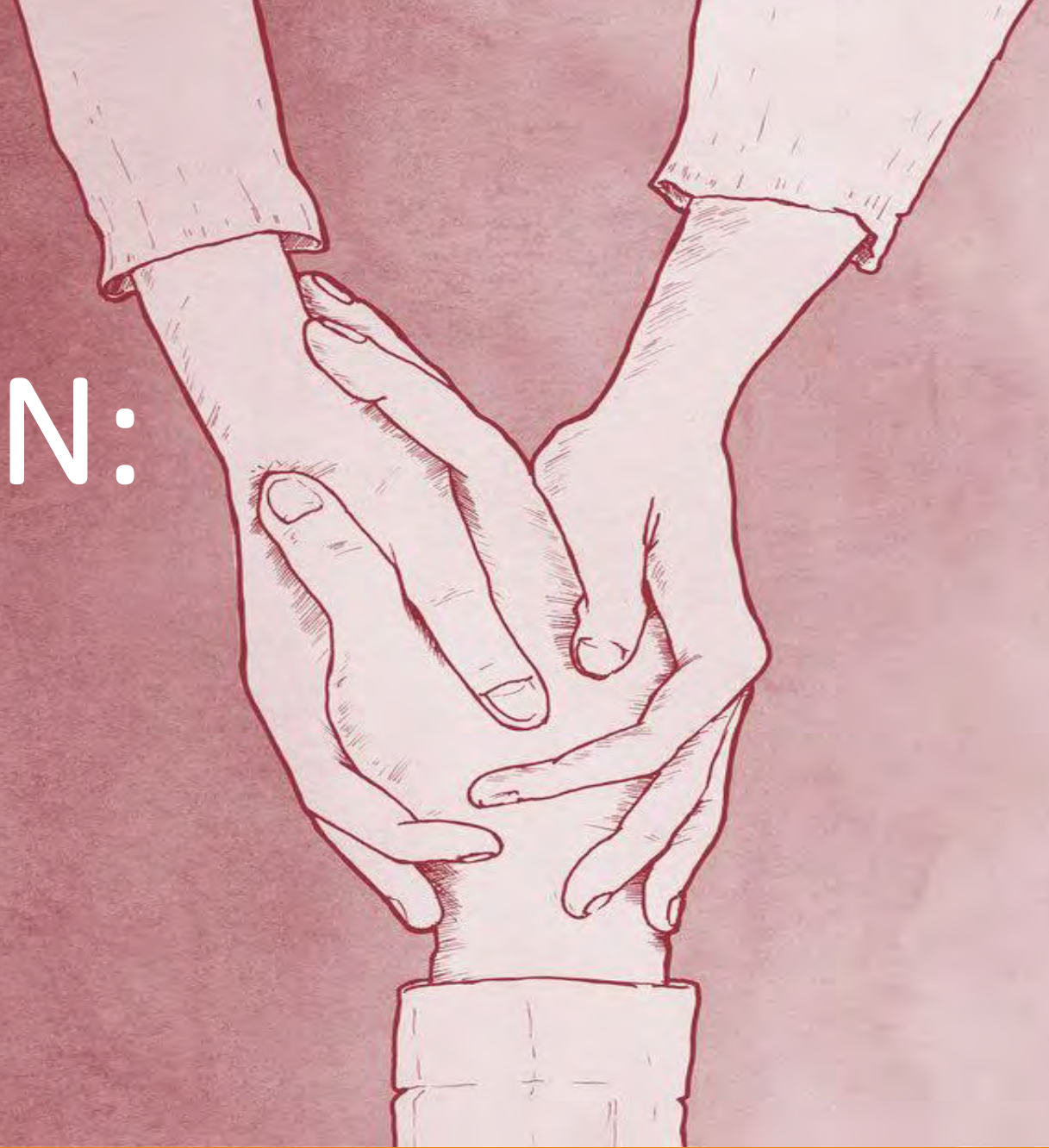
Created by sumthi_icoon from Noun Project

Created by supalerk laipawat from Noun Project



CALL TO ACTION:

Know Safe Gun
Storage



41% of adolescents
in gun-owning
households report
having **"easy access"**
to the guns in
their homes.



Source: Li G, Baker SP, Discala C, Fowler C, Ling J, Kelen GD. Factors associated with the intent of firearm-related injuries in pediatric trauma patients. Archives of Pediatric & Adolescent Med.1996;1160-1162.

BeSMARTforKids.org

Safe gun storage



As families practice social distancing due to Covid-19, many children and teens are isolated, anxious and bored. Assume children and teens can find guns. Store firearms **locked, unloaded** and **separate** from ammunition.



BeSMARTforKids.org

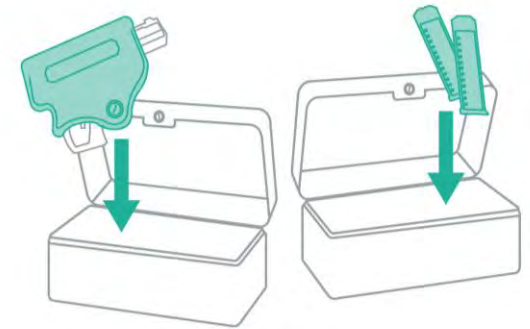
Assume children and teens can find guns. Store firearms **locked, unloaded** and **separate** from ammunition.



Locked



Unloaded



Separate



BeSMARTforKids.org



SMART

Secure
all guns
in your home
and vehicles

Model
responsible
behavior
around guns

Ask
about the
presence of
unsecured guns
in other homes

Recognize
the role
of guns
in suicide

Tell
your
peers to
be SMART

For more information on what you can do to keep kids safe, visit
[BeSmartForKids.org](https://www.BeSmartForKids.org)

GUN STORAGE FOR YOUR LIFESTYLE

As a gun owner, you can choose from multiple options for safely storing and protecting your firearms when they're not in use.

Use this guide to determine which mechanism best suits your lifestyle, priorities and environment.

A RANGE OF OPTIONS



CABLE LOCK

Price Range: \$10–\$50

A cable lock can be used on most firearms, allows for quick access in an emergency and offers security from theft. The cable runs through the barrel or action of a firearm to prevent it from being accidentally fired, requiring either a key or combination to unlock it.

💰 AFFORDABLE

✅ ACCESSIBLE

🔒 THEFT
DETERRENT



GUN CASE

Price Range: \$10–\$150

For those looking to conceal, protect or legally transport a registered firearm, a gun case is an affordable solution available in a variety of materials including plastic, fabric or metal. Be sure to lock it with an external device for added security.

💰 AFFORDABLE

👜 PORTABLE

⚠️ PROTECTS
FROM DAMAGE



LOCK BOX

Price Range: \$25–\$350

With integrated locks, storage boxes provide reliable protection for firearms, and allow gun owners to legally transport them outside of their home.

👜 PORTABLE

✅ ACCESSIBLE

⚠️ PROTECTS
FROM DAMAGE



ELECTRONIC LOCK BOX

Price Range: \$50–\$350

Electronic lock boxes are an effective way to store or legally transport firearms, and they also prevent theft since only the person with the code can access the contents. Some electronic lock boxes are specially designed for quick access to stored firearms.

👜 PORTABLE

🔒 THEFT
DETERRENT

⚠️ PROTECTS
FROM DAMAGE

**PLEASE
HELP
PREVENT
ACCIDENTS.
STORE
FIREARMS
RESPONSIBLY.**

These are just a few of the storage options available to firearms owners. For the greatest level of security, consider using a combination of safety mechanisms and educate family members about handling firearms properly.

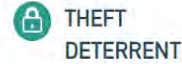
To learn more about
firearms safety,
visit ProjectChildSafe.org



FULL SIZE AND BIOMETRIC GUN SAFES

Price Range: \$200–\$2,500

A gun safe protects its contents from the elements and allows owners to safely store multiple firearms in one place. Gun safes of all sizes are now available with biometric options to ensure only certain people have access.



THEFT
DETERRENT



PROTECTS
FROM DAMAGE

visit ProjectChildSafe.org

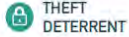
VEHICLE STORAGE



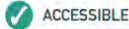
CONSOLE STORAGE

Price Range: \$250 - \$300

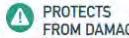
A solution for those who need a truly secure place to store their firearm in a vehicle. These custom-fitted devices provide concealment to deter prying eyes and would-be thieves. Various access options are available, including biometric.



THEFT
DETERRENT



ACCESSIBLE



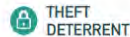
PROTECTS
FROM DAMAGE



CARGO AREA STORAGE

Price Range: \$500 - \$1,500

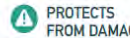
Effective for transporting firearms to the range or field, cargo area storage models are available for sedans, SUVs and trucks. These devices allow for locked storage, concealment and protection from bumps and jostling.



THEFT
DETERRENT



ACCESSIBLE



PROTECTS
FROM DAMAGE

SECURE STORAGE ACCESSORIES



WIRELESS GUN SAFE MONITOR

Price Range: \$150 - \$200

An electronic monitor can provide awareness and alert you if anyone is accessing your storage device or handling your firearm without your authorization. Some sound an audible alarm, others can be connected to your smartphone.



THEFT
DETERRENT



REMOTE MONITORING



ELECTRONIC HOLSTERS

Price Range: \$200 - \$300

Electronic holsters are a new type of secure storage device that enable fast access along with security to prevent unauthorized access. Holsters can be mounted or used independent of a mounting system and feature a programmable finger or thumbprint scan.



PORTABLE



ACCESSIBLE



THEFT
DETERRENT



Project ChildSafe
is a program of the
National Shooting
Sports Foundation®

NSSF[®]
The Firearm Industry
Trade Association



55

U.S. states and territories where free firearm safety kits have been distributed



15,000

law enforcement agencies have partnered with Project ChildSafe to distribute free firearm safety kits in their communities



9,000+

retail stores, conservation groups, hunting clubs & safety instructors have joined Project ChildSafe to promote safe firearms storage

OWN IT?



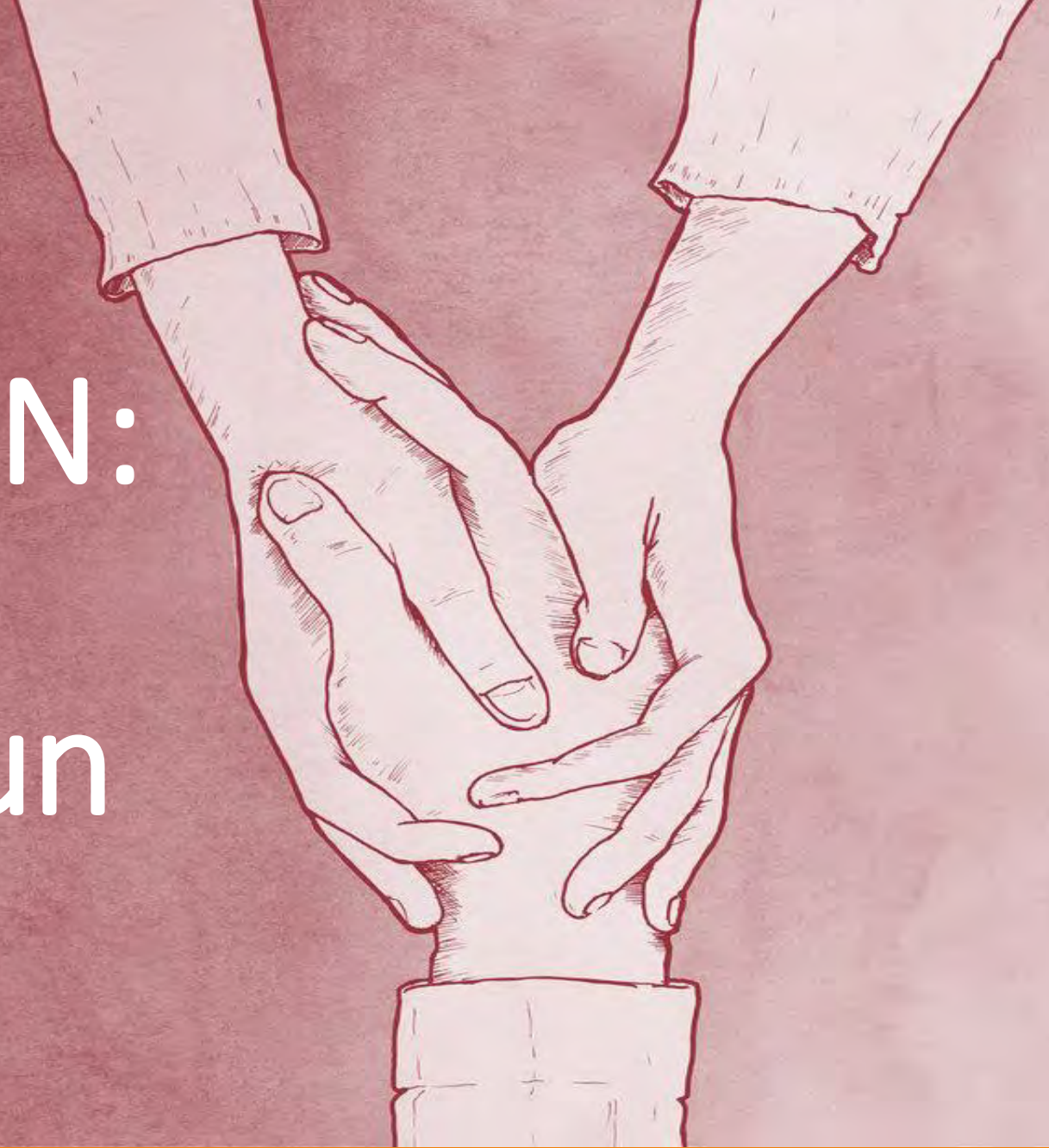
RESPECT IT. SECURE IT.®

ProjectChildSafe.org

Brought to you by the Firearms Industry

CALL TO ACTION:

Advocate for gun
safety



SENATE BILL 543

- Sponsored by Senator Jamilah Nasheed of St. Louis
- Creates a “firearms restraining order” which prohibits the custody, purchasing, possessing, or receiving of firearms by a person believed to pose a danger of causing injury to themselves or others by use of a weapon.
- Currently sitting in Committee
- Various other versions of this bill have been introduced since at least 2018 (SB 42 is one example)

(Missouri Legislative Information)

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
SENATE BILL NO. 543
100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR NASHEED.

Pre-filed December 1, 2019, and ordered printed.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

3831S.011

AN ACT

To repeal section 455.010, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to firearms restraining orders, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 455.010, RSMo, is repealed and sixteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 455.010, 455.100, 455.103, 455.106, 455.109, 455.112, 455.115, 455.118, 455.121, 455.124, 455.127, 455.130, 455.133, 455.136, 455.139, and 455.142, to read as follows:

455.010. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Abuse" includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner:

(a) "Assault", purposely or knowingly placing or attempting to place another in fear of physical harm;

(b) "Battery", purposely or knowingly causing physical harm to another with or without a deadly weapon;

GET INVOLVED:

- Project ChildSafe
- Moms Demand Action Missouri
- Everytown for Gun Safety
- Grandparents Against Gun Violence
- AFFIRM

Take Home Points

- Missouri's PTP law and concealed carry law changes had important impacts on rates of suicide and homicide by firearms in Missouri
- Rates of suicide and homicide by firearms are a growing problem in Missouri youth
- THIS IS OUR LANE.

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

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