

Last Updated 3 May 2002

# Master Table

## Death, Injury and Crime

Country	Year	Total Deaths By Firearm	Rate Per 100,000	Total Firearm Homicide Victims	Rate Per 100,000	Total Firearm Suicide Victims	Rate Per 100,000	Unintentional Firearms Deaths	Rate Per 100,000	Percentage of Thefts/Robberies Involving a Firearm
Argentina	1996	>79	>10.1		9.92 (4)			79 (1)	0.2 (1)	see (78)
Australia	1999/2000	634	3.35	337 (3)	1.78	269 (2)	1.42	28 (2)	0.15 (14)	see (64)
Austria (1; 66)	1995	>43	>0.53	43	0.53	see (66)		see (66)		see (77)
Bangladesh (5)	2000	1,518	1.2	1,456	1.2	18	<0.1	44	<0.1	16.55% (6)
Belgium	1995	379 (75)	3.7 (75)	59 (72)	0.58 (72)	289 (73)	2.85 (73)	2 (74)	0.2 (74)	28.61% (7)
Brazil (7; 67)	1995	>41,700	>25.6	41,000	25.2	700 (7; 17)	0.4	see (67)		90% (18)
Bulgaria (1)	1998	>19	>0.2					19	0.2	
Burkina Faso (7; 76)	1995	>15	>0.14			15	0.14			0.0% (80)
Canada (8)	1998	1,402	4.6	555 (9)	1.8 (9)	816	2.7	31	0.1	18% (8; 16)
Colombia (82)	1999	20,330	51.3	19,553	49.3	708	1.8	69	0.2	
Costa Rica (7; 68)	1995	>143	>4.0	88	2.5	55	1.5			see (68)
Croatia (10)	1996	>217	>4.8	58	1.3	159	3.5	see (15)		0.67% (10; 81)
Cuba	1996	>95	>0.9	65 (10)	0.6 (10)			30 (1)	0.3 (1)	see (84)
Czech Republic (7)	1995	>198	>1.9	94	0.9	104	1.0	see (96)		see (85)
Denmark	1996	>4	>0.4		0.3 (19)	see (102)		4 (1)	0.1	
El Salvador (20)	1999	>1,898	>33.0	1,898	33.0					53.8%
England and Wales	1999/2000	183	0.03 (12)	62 (13)	0.01	115	0.02	6 (11)	0.001	4.7% (13)
Estonia (7; 21)	1995	>145	>9.7	91	6.1	54	3.6	see (97)		25.65%
Finland (22; 23)	1998	292	5.7	22	0.4	267	5.2	3	0.1	
France (24)	1995	3,241	4.58	252	0.4	2,940	4.08	49	0.1	12.27% (7)
Germany (25)	1999	>751	>0.91	103	0.1	648	0.8	<8	0.0	see (31)
Greece (7; 26)	1995	>194	>1.9	58	0.6	136	1.3	see (98)		
Guinea (7)	1995	>2	>0.03	2	0.03					3.37%
Hong Kong (27; 28)	1999	2	0.03	0	0.0	2	0.03	0	0.0	see (29)
Hungary (7; 30)	1995	>136	>1.4	47	0.5	89	0.9	see (99)		3.16%
India (7)	1994	>586	>0.06			586	0.06			see (86)
Ireland (32; 33)	1997	55	1.47	7	0.19	45	1.2	3	0.08	see (34)
Israel (35; 69)	1993		3.0		0.72		1.84		0.13	
Italy (35)	1992		2.95		1.66		1.11	see (105)	0.11	
Jamaica (7)	1995	>459	>18.6	450	18.2	9	0.36			54.5%
Japan (7; 65)	1995	>83	>0.2	34	<0.1	49	<0.1	see (100)		see (87)
Kuwait (35)	1995		1.25		0.36		0.06		0.0	
Latvia (1)	1998	>2	>0.1					2	0.1	
Lithuania (1)	1997	>3	>0.1					3	0.1	
Luxembourg (1)	1997	>0	>0.0					0	0.0	

Malaysia (7)	1995	>42	>0.03	41	0.02	1	<0.01			1.28%
Malta (7)	1996	>2	>0.5			2	0.5			
Mauritius (35)	1993		0.19		0.0		0.09		0.09	
Mexico (36; 37)	1999	7,757	7.7	6,464	6.4	729	0.7	564	0.6	
Moldova (7)	1995	>28	>0.63	28 (88)	0.63					6.08% (60)
Netherlands (35)	1994		0.7		0.36		0.31	see (103)	0.01	
New Zealand (38)	1998	80	2.2	3 (38; 70)	0.1	71	1.9	6 (38; 70)	0.2	see (71)
Northern Ireland (39)	1999	>26	>1.6	15	0.9	11	0.7	see (104)		see (40)
Norway (22; 41)	1998	129	3.0	4	0.1	123	2.8	2	<0.1	see (83)
Panama (42)	1997	>454	>16.0	315	11.1	139	4.9			
Peru (7)	1996	>277	>1.16	253	1.06	24	0.1			
Philippines (7)	1996	>2,496	>3.61	2,496	3.61					see (89)
Poland (7; 43)	1995	>164	>0.43	104	0.27	62	0.16	see (101)		5.92%
Portugal (35)	1994		3.72		1.28		1.28	see (106)	0.21	
Romania (7)	1995	>27	>0.12	27 (7; 90)	0.12					see (91)
Russian Federation (45)	1996		>26.5		26.5					see (92)
Samoa (10; 46)	1997	>1	>0.56			1	0.56			20% (62)
Scotland	1999	>20	>0.39	6 (47)	0.12	14 (48)	0.27	see (109)		2.4% (79)
Singapore (49)	1999	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	see (107)
Slovakia (10; 50)	1996	>45	>0.83	22	0.41	23	0.42			see (93)
Slovenia (35)	1994		3.07		0.35		2.51	see (108)	0.2	
South Africa	2000	>21,706	>49.8	21,064 (52)	48.3 (53)	613 (51)	-	29 (51)	-	47% (52)
South Korea (35; 44)	1994	53	0.11	20	0.04	10	0.02	23	0.05	
Spain (54)	1995	>150	>0.4	76 (7)	0.2	see (54)		74 (1)	0.2	4.43% (7)
Sweden (22; 55)	1998	161	1.9	25	0.3	133	1.5	3	<0.1	
Switzerland (56)	1999	>448	>6.28	36 (57)	0.5 (57)	412 (58)	5.78 (58)	see (110)		19.6% (57; 59)
Taiwan (35)	1994	79	0.38	31	0.15	25	0.12	23	0.11	
Tanzania (7)	1995	>155	>0.52	150	0.5	5	0.02			9.24% (61)
Trinidad and Tobago (7)	1995	>45	>3.5	44	3.42	1	0.08			34.13%
Tunisia (7)	1996	>2	>0.02			2	0.02			0.35%
Turkey (10; 94)	1996	3,413	5.13							see (95)
United States of America (63)	1998	30,108	11.1	11,798	4.4	17,424	6.4	886	0.3	
Viet Nam (7)	1995	>101	>0.14	85	0.12	16	0.02			6.79%
Zambia (7)	1995	>446	>5.52	434	5.37	12	0.15			94.75%

## REFERENCES

- (1) World Health Organization (WHO), "1997-1999 World Health Statistics Annual": [www.who.int/whosis/statistics/menu.cfm?path=statistics.whsa&langua](http://www.who.int/whosis/statistics/menu.cfm?path=statistics.whsa&langua). Rates are calculated using population data from this source unless otherwise indicated.
- (2) *Numbers of Firearm Related Deaths Australia 1979-1999 by Intent – 1999*. Research Centre for Injury Studies at Flinders/Australian Institute of Health and Welfare NISU. Adelaide, 2000: [www.nisu.flinders.edu.au/](http://www.nisu.flinders.edu.au/).
- (3) Jenny Mouzos, "Homicide in Australia 1999-2000." *Trends & Issues in Crime Control & Criminal Justice*, No. 187. Australian Institute of Criminology. Canberra, Feb 2001: [www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au).
- (4) NOTE: This figure does not include all provinces. *Anuario Estadístico de la República Argentina*, cited in Daniel Lederman, *Crime in Argentina: A Preliminary Assessment*, the World Bank, 7 Dec 1997. According to the UN Crime Survey, there were 115 homicides in Argentina in 1993, of which 45 (rate: 1.5) were committed with a firearm. Data from (7).
- (5) Data provided by S.A. Kafi, Bangladesh Development Partnership Centre (BDPC), 19 ka, Pisciculture, Ring road, Shyamoli, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

- (6) Firearms were used in 1,047 armed robberies in 2000. Bangladesh Development Partnership Centre (BDPC), "Study on Illegal Small Arms and Violence in Bangladesh," 19 ka, Pisciculture, Ring road, Shyamoli, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- (7) United Nations, *International Study on Firearm Regulation*. New York: United Nations, 1998. Rates corresponding to data from this source were calculated by this source unless otherwise indicated.
- (8) Kwing Hung, "Firearm Statistics: Updated Tables." Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice. Ottawa, Feb 2002. Rates were calculated using the 2000 population estimate (30,750,100) from Statistics Canada: [www.statscan.ca](http://www.statscan.ca).
- (9) NOTE: In 2000, there were 183 firearm homicides (rate: 0.6). Kwing Hung, "Firearm Statistics: Updated Tables." Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice, Ottawa. Feb 2002. Rates from source.
- (10) United Nations, *International Study on Firearm Regulation*. Updated database, 1999: [www.uncjin.org](http://www.uncjin.org).
- (11) *Mortality Statistics – Cause, England and Wales, 1999*. Office of National Statistics, DH2 No. 26. London, 2000.
- (12) Rates were calculated using the June 1999 population estimate of 526,899,900. *Population Trends 103*. Office for National Statistics. London, Spring 2001.
- (13) *Criminal Statistics, England & Wales 1999* (year ending Mar 2000). Home Office Research, Development, and Statistics Directorate. London, Dec 2000. NOTE: the actual number of robberies committed with a firearm is probably be lower, given the prevalence of replica firearm crime.
- (14) Rates were calculated using June 1999 population estimate (18,937,100) from "3201.0 Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories," Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, Jun 2000: [www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/).
- (15) In 1997, there were 29 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: 0.6). Data from (1).
- (16) NOTE: In 2000, 4,322 (16%) of the 27,012 robberies were firearm-related. Percentage calculated using statistics found in Ron Logan, *Crime Statistics in Canada 2000*. In *Juristat*, Vol. 21, No. 8. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Jul 2001.
- (17) NOTE: The high level of suicide relative to the level of fatal accidents is not plausible and probably reflects misreporting or a reluctance to declare deaths as suicides.
- (18) Out of 225,000 thefts/robberies in 1995, 202,500 were firearm-related. Data from (7).
- (19) Rate taken from the CDC Study on Firearm Homicide, cited in United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission, *International Study on Firearm Regulation*. New York: United Nations, 1998, p. 179.
- (20) José Miguel Cruz and María Antonieta Beltrán, "Las Armas en El Salvador: Diagnóstico Sobre su Situación y su Impacto." The University Institute of Public Opinion (IUDOP), Central American University. The Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, 2000: [www.arias.or.cr/fundarias/cpr/armasliv](http://www.arias.or.cr/fundarias/cpr/armasliv). Rates were calculated using the 1998 population estimate (5,752,000) from source.
- (21) Rates were calculated using the 1998 population estimate (1,450,000) from WHO (1).
- (22) Information provided by Dr. Lars-Gunnar Hörte to the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network and the Small Arms/Firearms Education and Research Network (SAFER-Net).
- (23) Rates were calculated using the 1996 population estimate (1,450,000) from WHO (1).
- (24) "Les armes à feu: Les bases épidémiologiques du débat": [www.sante.gouv.fr/index.htm](http://www.sante.gouv.fr/index.htm).
- (25) "Number of deaths (from 1998 [onwards], region, age, sex, nationality, ICD10)" and "Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants (from 1998, region, age, sex, ICD10)." Federal Health Monitoring System: [www.gbe-bund.de/gbe](http://www.gbe-bund.de/gbe). NOTE: The unintentional deaths figure includes unintentional, non-fatal injuries. Rates were calculated by the sources except for the total firearm death rate, which was calculated using the 1999 population estimate (82,200,000) from the Federal Statistical Office, Germany, 5 Sep 2000.
- (26) Rates were calculated using the 1998 population estimate (10,499,000) from WHO (1).
- (27) Information provided by the Hong Kong Department of Health, Sep 2001, to Philip Alpers. Cited in Alpers, *Firearm-related Injury, Crime & Regulation: Health, Justice & Compliance Data from Selected Nations*. Report prepared for *Aiming for Prevention: International Medical Council on Small Arms, Gun Violence and Injury*. Helsinki, Finland, 28-30 Sep 2001.
- (28) Rates were calculated using the 2000 population estimate (6,865,600) from the Census and Statistics Department Press Release, 15 Feb 2001: [www.info.gov.hk/censtatd](http://www.info.gov.hk/censtatd).
- (29) NOTE: Out of 3,433 robberies committed in 2000, 84 (2.4%) were firearm-related. Of these, only 8 involved a genuine firearm. Data from "All Robbery, 1991-2000" and "Robbery Involving Firearms 1991-2000," *Crime Statistics 1991-2000*, Hong Kong Government Information website: [www.info.gov.hk/police](http://www.info.gov.hk/police).
- (30) Rates were calculated using the 1998 population estimate (10,114,000) from WHO (1).
- (31) In 1995, 9.85% of thefts/robberies were committed with a firearm. Data from (7).
- (32) "Deaths in 1997 classified by cause." *Vital Statistics 1997*, Central Statistics Office, undated.
- (33) Rates were calculated using the 1999 population estimate (3,744,700) from *Ireland North and South: A Statistical Profile*, 2000 Edition. Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency and the Central Statistics Office, Dec 2000.
- (34) Out of 2,414 robberies in 1999, 85 (3.5%) were firearm-related. Data from *Annual Report 1999*, An Garda Síochána, 27 Sep 2000: [www.gov.ie/garda/angarda/home.html](http://www.gov.ie/garda/angarda/home.html).

- (35) E.G. Krug, K.E. Powell and L.L. Dahlberg, "Firearm-related death in the United States and 35 other high- and upper-middle- income countries." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 27, 1998, Vol. 27, Iss. 2, pp. 214-221. For South Korea and Taiwan, see also: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (CIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), April 1998: <http://www.cdc.gov>.
- (36) Dirección General de Epidemiología, Secretaría de Salud, México: Centro Nacional de Vigilancia Epidemiológica.
- (37) Rates were calculated using the 2000 population estimate (100,350,000) from the US Census Bureau, International Data Base: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).
- (38) New Zealand Health Information Service, "Mortality 1998." Rates calculated using the 1998 population estimate (3,700,494) from source.
- (39) Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, "Annual Report of the Registrar General 1999": [www.nisra.gov.uk/featup/rgann99.htm](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/featup/rgann99.htm). Rates calculated using the 1999 population estimate (1,691,824) from source. NOTE: In 2000/01, there were 18 firearm-related homicides (rate: 1.1). Data from *Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police 2000/01*, Central Statistics Unit, Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), Dublin, 17 Sep 2001. During the same period, there were 162 casualties from firearm-related paramilitary-style attacks (rate: 9.6). Data from *Report of the Chief Constable 2000/01*, RUC, 29 Jun 2001.
- (40) Out of 1,585 robberies in 2000-2001, 456 (28.8%) were firearm related. Data from *Notifiable Offences Recorded By the Police 2000/01*, Central Statistics Unit, Royal Ulster Constabulary, Dublin, 17 Sep 2001.
- (41) Rates calculated using the 1995 population estimate (4,360,000) from WHO (1).
- (42) Vicente Archibold Blake, "Investigación Sobre Armas Livianas en Panamá." Trans. Greg Puley. The Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, 2000: [www.arias.or.cr/fundarias/cpr/armasliv](http://www.arias.or.cr/fundarias/cpr/armasliv). Rates were calculated using the July 2001 population estimate (2,845,647) from the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) World Factbook: [www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html).
- (43) Rates were calculated using the 1996 population estimate (38,618,000) from WHO (1).
- (44) Rates were calculated by Krug, Powell, and Dahlberg. See note (35). NOTE: In 1996, there were 13 suicides committed with a firearm (rate: <0.1). Data from (10), rate calculated using the 1997 population estimate (46,475,000) from WHO (1). In 1997, there were 9 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: <0.1). Data from (1).
- (45) Estonian Human Development Report 2000: [www.undp.ee/nhdr00/en/2.3.html](http://www.undp.ee/nhdr00/en/2.3.html).
- (46) Rates were calculated using the July 2001 population estimate (179,058) from the CIA World Factbook: [www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html).
- (47) *Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms*, Scotland, 1999. Scottish Executive. Edinburgh, Sep 2000. Annual Report of the Registrar General of Scotland": [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). Rates were calculated using the June 2000 population estimate (5,114,600) from *Mid-Year Population Estimates, Scotland, 30 June 2000*, Registrar General for Scotland, Edinburgh, Jun 2001.
- (48) *Causes of Death: 1999 Annual Report*. Registrar General for Scotland. Edinburgh, Jul 2001: [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/99annrep](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/99annrep).
- (49) "Deaths by Detailed Causes, 1997-1999," Table 45. *Annual Report on the Registration of Births and Deaths*. Singapore Immigration and Registration, 2000. NOTE: In 1994, the total firearm death rate was 0.24, the firearm homicide rate was 0.07, the firearm suicide rate was 0.17, and the unintentional firearm death rate was 0.0. Data from (35).
- (50) Rates were calculated using the July 2001 population estimate (5,414,937) from the CIA World Factbook: [www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html).
- (51) Firearm mortality data from Stephanie Burrows, South African National Injury Mortality System. NOTE: the totals of firearm deaths are as reported by 10 mortuaries in 5 South African provinces, and therefore have an urban bias. Since these numbers do not reflect the complete South African situation, the rates could not be calculated. The figures represent about 19% of the estimated 80,000 non-natural deaths in South Africa each year.
- (52) Anthony Minnaar, "The 'Great Gun Debate' in South Africa: An examination of the struggle to legislate for stricter firearm controls." The Institute for Human Rights and Criminal Justice Studies (IHCJS). Paper presented at the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Conference: *Aiming for Prevention: An International Medical Conference On Small Arms, Gun Violence, and Injury*. Helsinki, Finland, 28-30 Sep 2001.
- (53) Rate calculated using the July 2001 population estimate (43,586,097) from the CIA World Factbook: [www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html).
- (54) Rates were calculated using the 1995 population estimate (39,210,000) from WHO (1). NOTE: In 1994, there were 219 firearm suicides, with a rate of 0.55 per 100,000. Data from (7).
- (55) Rates were calculated using the 1996 population estimate (8,841,000) from WHO (1).
- (56) Rates were calculated using the 1996 population estimate (7,072,000) from WHO (1). NOTE: In 1996, there were 7 unintentional deaths (rate: 0.1). Data from (1).
- (57) Martin Killias, Unpublished tables. School of Forensic Science & Criminology, University of Lausanne, Sep 2001. Sourced from Swiss Federal Police Crime Statistics, 1999.
- (58) Erwin K. Wuest, "Suizid in der Schweiz im Jahr 1998, unterteilt nach Art der Selbstottung." Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics, Aug 2001. Rate per 100,000 provided by Martin Killias, University of Lausanne.
- (59) Out of 2,219 robberies in 1999, 436 were firearm-related.

- (60) In 1995, 164 out of 2,947 robberies were committed with a firearm (percentage: 5.56); in the same year, 11 out of 2,124 thefts were committed with a firearm (percentage: 0.52). Therefore, in 1995, there were 5,071 thefts/robberies, of which 175 were committed using a firearm (percentage: 6.08). Data from (7).
- (61) Out of 7,554 thefts/robberies in 1995, 698 were firearm-related. Data from (7).
- (62) Out of 15 thefts/robberies in 1997, 3 were committed with a firearm. Data from (10).
- (63) Centers for Disease Control, "WISQARS 1998 Injury Mortality Data Reports": [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov). Rates were calculated using the 1998 population estimate (270,463,688) from source. NOTE: In 1999, there were 10,118 firearm-related homicides (rate: 3.7). Data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide trends in the U.S.": [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/).
- (64) In 1997, the percentage of robberies committed using a firearm was 10.3%. Data from Jenny Mouzos, "Firearm-related Violence: The Impact of the Nationwide Agreement on Firearms," Report for the Australian Institute on Criminology, May 1999.
- (65) Rates were calculated using the 1997 population estimate (124,963,000) from WHO. NOTE: In 1997, there were 10 unintentional firearm deaths, giving a rate of <0.01 per 100,000. Data from (1). In 2000, there were 23 firearm homicides (data from *Firearms Control in Japan*, Firearms Division, National Police Agency, Sep 2001), giving a rate of 0.02 (calculated using the 2000 population estimate of 126.9 million from the *Statistical Handbook of Japan 2001*, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications, Japan: [www.stat.go.jp](http://www.stat.go.jp)).
- (66) In 1998, Austria reported that there were no unintentional firearm deaths. Data from (1). In 1994, the firearm homicide rate was 0.42, the firearm suicide rate was 4.06, and the unintentional firearm death rate was 0.05. Data from (35).
- (67) Rates were calculated using the 1995 population estimate (162,982,000) from the US Census Bureau, International Database: <http://www.census.gov>. NOTE: In 1999, there were 31,170 total firearm deaths in Brazil, with a rate of 18.7 per 100,000. Data from Viva Rio, Women for Disarmament, "Arma nao! Ela Ou Eu": [www.vivario.org.br](http://www.vivario.org.br). In 1994, the unintentional firearm death rate was 0.28. Data from (35).
- (68) Rates were calculated using the 1995 population estimate (3,554,000) from WHO (1). NOTE: In 1995, there were 27,079 thefts/robberies; the percentage committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (7). Between 1995 and 1997, there were 311 homicides committed with a firearm (rate: 8.76). During the same period, 147 suicides were committed with a firearm (rate: 4.14). Data from Max Loria, "Costa Rica: Diagnostico Armas de Fuego," trans. Greg Puley, the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, 2000.
- (69) Between 1993 and 1995, the homicide rate was 0.7 per 100,000 and the suicide rate was 1.7 (L.A. Fingerhut, C.S. Cox, M. Warner, *et al.*, "International comparative analysis of injury mortality: Findings from the ICE on injury statistics." *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 303. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998).
- (70) In 1999, there were 7 homicides committed with a firearm (rate: 0.2) (*Analysis of Deaths Investigated as Murder, Year Ending 31 December 1999*, Homicide Statistics and Analysis, National Crime Service Centre, New Zealand Police, Wellington). In 2000, there were 4 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: 0.1) (R. Badland, *Shooting Accidents*, New Zealand Mountain Safety Council, Wellington, Jun 2001). Rates were calculated using the data from (38).
- (71) This figure represents robberies only. Out of 1,962 robberies in 1995, 229 (11.67%) involved a firearm. Data from (7).
- (72) "Homicide by Firearms and Explosives." Scientific Institute of Public Health. Brussels, 22 Jan 2002.
- (73) "Suicide by Firearms or Explosives." Scientific Institute of Public Health. Brussels, 22 Jan 2002.
- (74) "Accident Caused by Firearm." Scientific Institute of Public Health. Brussels, 22 Jan 2002.
- (75) The total was derived by adding the homicide, suicide, and unintentional death totals together with 29 undetermined firearm-related deaths ("Injury by Firearms and Explosives caused by Indefinite Way," Scientific Institute of Public Health, Brussels, 22 Jan 2002). The rate was calculated by using the 1995 population estimate (10,136,811) from the Scientific Institute of Public Health, Brussels, 22 Jan 2002.
- (76) Rates calculated by source except for the total firearm death rate, which was calculated using the July 2001 estimate (12,272,289) from the CIA World Factbook: [www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html).
- (77) Out of 2,118 thefts/robberies in 1995, 148 (6.99%) were committed using a firearm. This figure represents both attempted and completed crimes. Data from (7).
- (78) In Mendoza alone there were 3,538 armed robberies in 1999. Jacqueline Sullivan and William Godnick, "Transforming Attitudes Towards the Tools of Violence: The Arms Exchange Program for Better Living Conditions in Mendoza, Argentina." A Report to BICC's Help Desk for Practical Disarmament, Jun 2001.
- (79) *Annual Report 1999/2000*. Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. Edinburgh, Oct 2000. Out of 4,941 robberies in 1999-2000, 119 were committed with a firearm, imitation firearm, or airgun.
- (80) Out of 126 thefts/robberies in 1995, none were committed using a firearm. Data from (7).
- (81) Out of 24,834 thefts/robberies in 1996, 167 were committed with a firearm. Data from (10).
- (82) Centro de Referencia Nacional Sobre Violencia, *Algunas consideraciones acerca de las muertes por arma de fuego, su control y legislacion*. Colombia, 2001. Rates were calculated using the 2000 population estimate (39,685,000) from the US Census Bureau, International Database: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

- (83) In 1995, there were 1,086 robberies; the number of thefts is unknown. The percentage committed with a firearm is also unknown. Data from (7).
- (84) In 1996, there were 235 thefts/robberies committed with a firearm; however, the total number of thefts/robberies is unknown. Data from (10).
- (85) In 1995, there were 3,978 thefts/robberies in total. The proportion of these committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (7).
- (86) In 1994, there were 327,497 thefts/robberies in total. The proportion of these committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (7).
- (87) In 1995, there were 1,572,769 thefts/robberies. At least 45 of these were committed with a firearm (this number is known from arrest reports); however, this may not be an accurate reflection of the real proportion of thefts/robberies committed with a firearm. Data from (10).
- (88) NOTE: In 1996, there were 41 firearm homicides. Data from (10).
- (89) In 1996, there were 14,955 thefts/robberies in total. The proportion of these committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (7).
- (90) In the first 9 months of 1996, there were 14 firearm homicides. Data from (10).
- (91) In 1995, there were 4,154 thefts/robberies in total. The proportion of these committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (7). In the first 9 months of 1996, there 2,941 thefts/robberies; the proportion of these committed with a firearm is also unknown. Data from (10).
- (92) In 1995, there were 173,549 robberies and 1,478,314 thefts. The proportion of these committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (7).
- (93) In 1996, 56 thefts/robberies were committed with a firearm. The total number of thefts/robberies for that year is unknown. Data from (10).
- (94) The rate was calculated using the July 2001 population estimate (66,493,970) from the CIA World Factbook: [www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html](http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html).
- (95) In 1996, there were 1,489 thefts/robberies in total. The proportion of these committed with a firearm is unknown. Data from (10).
- (96) In 1998, there were 14 firearm-related unintentional deaths (rate: 0.1). Data from (1).
- (97) In 1998, there were 2 firearm-related unintentional deaths (rate: 0.1). Data from (1).
- (98) In 1998, there were 24 firearm-related unintentional deaths (rate: 0.2). Data from (1).
- (99) In 1998, there were 2 firearm-related unintentional deaths (rate: <0.1). Data from (1).
- (100) In 1997, there were 10 firearm-related unintentional deaths (rate: <0.1). Data from (1).
- (101) In 1996, there were 27 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: 0.1). Data from (1).
- (102) In 1994, the firearm suicide rate was 2.25 per 100,000. Data from (35).
- (103) In 1997, there were 3 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: <0.1). Data from (1).
- (104) In 1994, the rate of unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 was 0.12. Data from (35).
- (105) In 1995, there were 43 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: 0.1). Data from (1).
- (106) In 1998, there were 4 unintentional firearm deaths (rate: <0.1). Data from (1).
- (107) Out of 789 thefts/robberies in 1995, 7 (0.89%) were committed using a firearm. Data from (7).
- (108) In 1997, there was 1 unintentional firearm death (rate: 0.1). Data from (1).
- (109) In 1994, the rate of unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 was 0.02. Data from (35).
- (110) In 1994, the rate of unintentional firearm deaths per 100,000 was 0.13. Data from (35).