CIVILIAN FIREARM INJURY AND DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction There is currently concern in the UK that injuries and deaths caused by firearms are increasing. This is supported by small local studies but not by wider research to inform targeted prevention programmes.

Methods A retrospective analysis was performed of firearm injuries from the Trauma Audit and Research Network (TARN) database (1998–2007), the largest national registry of serious injuries. Data were analysed to determine temporal trends in the prevalence of firearm injuries and demographic characteristics of firearm victims. The UK Office of National Statistics provided data on all deaths by firearms as TARN does not record prehospital deaths.

Results Of 91 232 cases in the TARN database, 487 (0.53%) were due to firearm injury. There were 435 men and 52 women of median age 30 years. The median New Injury Severity Score in men was 18 with a mortality of 7.4%, compared with 15.5 and 3.8% for women. The highest rate of firearm injuries as a proportion of all injuries was submitted from London (1.4%), with the South East (0.23%) submitting the lowest rate. 90.5% resided in urban areas, 78% presented outside ‘normal’ hours and 90% were alleged assaults. As a proportion of all injuries submitted, a small upward trend in the prevalence of deaths due to firearms was demonstrated over the study period. An increase in homicides since 2000 was also noted with an increasingly younger population being involved. In contrast, data from the Office of National Statistics showed that the greatest number of deaths were self-inflicted rather than homicides (984 vs 527), with Wales having the highest number of such deaths and predominantly involving older men.

Conclusions Deaths and serious injuries caused by firearms remain rare in the civilian population of England and Wales, although an upward trend can be described. Victims of assault and homicide are predominantly young men living in urban areas and the population involved is getting younger. However, of all deaths, self-inflicted wounds are nearly twice as common as assaults, affecting predominantly older men living in more rural areas.

INTRODUCTION

UK police, politicians and media describe the emergence of a ‘gun culture’, particularly in some inner city areas. These descriptions, in combination with a number of recent high profile firearm homicides throughout the country, have generated concerns that civilian deaths and injuries caused by firearms are increasing. In 2005, according to the US Centre for Disease Control there were 12 357 homicides and 69 825 non-fatal injuries caused by firearms.1 In contrast, UK Home Office figures for 2005/6 cite 49 homicides and 4 955 non-fatal injuries.2 The figures remain low by comparison, thought mainly to be due to the UK’s strict gun control laws. However, despite progressive tightening of the legislation since the 1980s, the annual reported incidence of firearm crimes where injuries were sustained by non-air weapons has shown an upward trend (figure 1).3

Fifty-five per cent of all non-air weapon firearm offences in England and Wales occurred in just three police authorities (Metropolitan (Greater London), Greater Manchester and West Midlands), with 35% of the non-air weapon firearm offences occurring in the Metropolitan Police area alone.2 Internationally, large-scale urbanisation has been associated with increased levels of firearm use and injury.3 The Home Office figures are reflected in a number of UK studies demonstrating an increase in firearm injuries seen in emergency departments (EDs).4 5 Persad et al noted a fourfold increase in their inner city London ED between 1998 and 2002.5 Men are over-represented as victims of firearm crime in UK and international studies.4 5 A review of 187 admissions over a 54-month period in Manchester found that 162 men (87%) were injured compared with 25 women (13%).6 Victims also tend to be young. This same study found that the mean age of patients was 21 years with 66% being aged <25 years. These findings are replicated in other EDs.4 5

People from minority ethnic groups have also been shown to be over-represented among victims of firearm injuries. One UK study found that, of 61 patients who were admitted, 34% were of African-Caribbean or mixed race. However, this distribution was very different to the ethnic distribution in the local catchment area with minority ethnic people being disproportionately affected.5 These UK studies reflect international studies into the demographics of civilian firearm injuries which show young black men to be at higher risk.9 10 It is also of note that, although the calendar distribution of these injuries has been shown to be fairly even,2 the vast majority of victims are admitted outside normal working hours. Indeed, one UK study showed that 68% attended during this period and had significant service implications.9 Detailed epidemiological information is the basis for planning the control and prevention of disease in communities. In the USA, such data has been used to inform a number of gun control strategies, some of which have shown significant falls in gun crime and injury.11–13 However, little is known about the epidemiology of patients seriously injured or killed through civilian use of firearms in the UK.4 Previous studies have been small and localised to individual centres in major inner city areas.4 5 The purpose of this study was to perform a wider analysis of firearm injuries and deaths throughout England and Wales, identifying trends...
registered on death certificates (excluding deaths caused by legal intervention or war). Data were extracted from the SOPHIE database identifying underlying cause of death between 1 January 1998 and 31 December 2007 that were given International Classification of Disease (ICD) codes consistent with death by firearm injury (ICD-9 codes E922, E955, E965.0–E965.4 and E985.0–E985.4 for 1998–2000 and ICD-10 codes W32–W34, X93–X95, X72–X74 and Y22–Y24 for 2001–2007). Cases were analysed by year of death occurrence, age at death, geographical region of death certification, gender and intent (unintentional, undetermined, homicide or suicide).

RESULTS
From January 1998 to December 2007 the TARN database held data on 91,252 trauma cases and, of these, 487 (0.5%) were due to firearm injuries (table 1).

The median length of stay in hospital was 8.8 days (IQR 4–10), with 51% of patients being admitted to the intensive care unit. In 446 cases (91.5%) where the level of the most senior ED doctor treating the patient was known, 57.4% received consultant input, 16.2% were managed by registrar level doctors and 57.9% were managed by senior house officer/foundation grades.

As a proportion of all injuries submitted to TARN, firearm injuries have shown a number of annual peaks and troughs (figure 2). The highest number of cases was reported in 2003 with 75 cases (0.7% of total submissions), while only 52 cases (0.39%) were reported in 1998.

Analysis by region reveals geographical variation as shown in figure 3. The highest prevalence of firearm injuries as a proportion of all injuries was seen from hospitals in the London region followed by the North West. The South East and North East submitted the lowest. Of those injured, over 90.5% resided in urban areas.

There was no seasonal variation in numbers presenting. In most months an equal (1/12) proportion of patients presented (40–50/month) with June (n=64) and December (n=28) having the lowest attendances and May the highest (n=50). Saturday (n=86), Sunday (n=81) and Monday (n=85) attracted most admissions compared with Tuesday (n=59), Wednesday (n=50), Thursday (n=64) and Friday (n=62). Indeed, 78% of all cases presented to the ED outside ‘normal’ working hours (Monday–Friday 9:00–17:00).

Of 557 cases where injury intent was documented, 90.4% were alleged assault. A further 4.3% were accidental and 2.5% suspected self-harm. This is in contrast to ONS data (table 2) showing that the greatest numbers of deaths from firearm injury were self-inflicted. However, ONS statistics correlate well with TARN data in that London and the North West were shown to have the highest number of firearm injuries and deaths due to assault. The same two regions have the lowest number of deaths through self-inflicted injury, while Wales and the South West have the highest.

Despite peaks in 2001 and 2006, overall the total number of deaths from firearms as documented by the ONS has remained

Table 1 Trauma Audit and Research Network firearm injuries: patient demographics, injury severity and outcome by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number (n)</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (IQR)</td>
<td>30.9 (22.7–41.7)</td>
<td>31.1 (23.7–39.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median NISS (IQR)</td>
<td>18 (10–27)</td>
<td>15.5 (9–19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% mortality</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NISS, New Injury Severity Score.
relatively stable over the 10-year period (figure 4). An increase in homicides occurred from 2000 to 2006, but this has been matched by a fall in the number of suicides from 2001 to 2005. Death from unintentional causes has remained consistently low. A fall in both homicides and suicides in 2007 accounts for the substantial drop in overall deaths seen during this period.

Breaking down the ONS data into age group and intent, homicide through the use of firearms affects a young population with those aged 20–29 years being most at risk. Over the 10-year study period the age profile of those killed by homicide has changed. In 1998 only 14% of homicides involved 10–24-year-olds but, by 2006, this had reached a peak of 52%. Suicide, however, mainly affects an older age group, with a peak at 50–59 years before tailing off (figure 4).

DISCUSSION

This is the first national study to analyse the numbers and characteristics of civilians seriously injured and killed by firearms in England and Wales over a 10-year period.

Despite peaks and troughs, the number of firearm injuries submitted to our trauma registry as a proportion of all injuries is relatively stable over the 10-year period (figure 4). An increase in homicides occurred from 2000 to 2006, but this has been matched by a fall in the number of suicides from 2001 to 2005. Death from unintentional causes has remained consistently low. A fall in both homicides and suicides in 2007 accounts for the substantial drop in overall deaths seen during this period.

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The international literature shows a strong association between rates of gun ownership and rates of suicide by firearm.24 This is reflected in our study, with the regions with the highest number of self-inflicted firearm deaths (South West, East of England and Wales) having the highest number of firearms covered by certificate per 100,000 population. Despite London having one of the lowest numbers of firearms covered by certificate and a low level of death by self-inflicted injury, the region has the highest number of deaths by assault and this may be due to the availability of illegal firearms not covered by certificate.

It is of note that, due to our registry’s inclusion criteria, the patient population studied here reflects the most seriously injured. For example, many patients who receive minor air gun injuries or bullet wounds to soft tissues or the musculoskeletal system may well be conservatively managed and not admitted to hospital (or not present to hospital at all). Such patients are not taken account of by this study and consequently we may be underestimating the true trend. It is also the case that only around 50% of trauma receiving hospitals in the UK submitted data to our registry during the period of study, with some regions being over-represented (North West) compared with others (South East).

In conclusion, our data suggest that the rate of serious civilian injury and death caused by firearms in England and Wales remains low, although it has shown a slight upward trend over the past decade. It is of concern that those killed by firearms are becoming increasingly younger. The vast majority of cases seen in hospital are due to assaults and are primarily young men in urban areas. This poses significant service and training implications for the NHS of tomorrow, and also questions how we can target violence prevention efforts to appropriate groups as has been done successfully in other countries.

To do this, more research needs to be undertaken as to why young people turn to guns and how they access these weapons despite the UK having some of the tightest gun control laws in the world. Also, there are important gaps in how and where we record the true picture of gun crime and injury.

Notwithstanding the fear and intimidation that gun crime can produce in urban communities through assaults which drives public concern and media attention, this study also highlights a major public health issue that is occurring through the use of guns by self-inflicted injury in older men in England and Wales.

**REFERENCES**


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**Table 2 Firearm deaths by intent, region and gender (1998–2007) and number of firearms covered by certificate per 100,000 population (data from UK Office of National Statistics)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Homicide (rank)</th>
<th>Suicide (rank)</th>
<th>Unintentional (rank)</th>
<th>Indeterminate (rank)</th>
<th>No. of guns covered by certificate (rank)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>0.63 (6)</td>
<td>1.45 (8)</td>
<td>0.04 (10)</td>
<td>0.2 (8)</td>
<td>2545.1 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>1.42 (2)</td>
<td>1.25 (9)</td>
<td>0.07 (7)</td>
<td>0.28 (5)</td>
<td>1992.9 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire + Humber</td>
<td>0.7 (4)</td>
<td>1.55 (7)</td>
<td>0.1 (2)</td>
<td>0.34 (2)</td>
<td>2755.3 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>0.69 (5)</td>
<td>1.94 (6)</td>
<td>0.06 (8)</td>
<td>0.37 (1)</td>
<td>3425.8 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>0.77 (3)</td>
<td>2.06 (5)</td>
<td>0.09 (4)</td>
<td>0.17 (10)</td>
<td>3317.1 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>0.55 (7)</td>
<td>2.57 (3)</td>
<td>0.06 (8)</td>
<td>0.33 (4)</td>
<td>4947.6 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>2.79 (1)</td>
<td>0.7 (10)</td>
<td>0.08 (6)</td>
<td>0.19 (9)</td>
<td>296.9 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>0.53 (8)</td>
<td>2.08 (4)</td>
<td>0.09 (4)</td>
<td>0.21 (7)</td>
<td>3901 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>0.4 (9)</td>
<td>2.72 (2)</td>
<td>0.12 (1)</td>
<td>0.28 (5)</td>
<td>5222.4 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>0.17 (10)</td>
<td>2.78 (1)</td>
<td>0.1 (2)</td>
<td>0.34 (2)</td>
<td>3963.6 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (n)</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (M:F)</td>
<td>6.42:1</td>
<td>21.4:1</td>
<td>43:1</td>
<td>34.3:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Figure 4 Firearm deaths in England and Wales by year and mode, 1998–2007 (data from UK Office of National Statistics).**
A coughing spine

A school-age child was admitted for a sudden onset of dyspnoea. Ten hours before, the child had been evaluated for cough and an acute pain in the middle anterior part of his neck. Physical examination was reported to be unremarkable. In the following hours, the mother complained of the recurrence of the cough. At admission, physical examination revealed crepitus on the neck. Oxygen saturation was 92%. A chest x-ray showed subcutaneous emphysema and pneumomediastinum without pneumothorax. A CT scan revealed air collection in the mediastinum and in the spinal canal (figures 1 and 2). Subcutaneous emphysema worsened reaching the face, and the child was intubated for important desaturation and respiratory distress. The child improved in 2 days and the emphysema resolved completely in 5 days. Pneumorrhachis is a rare feature of pneumomediastinum and it is rare in children; more frequently, it appears in patients with asthma. Air leak may spread from the mediastinum into the epidural space via the cervical facial planes and neural foramina.1 2 It has a rapid onset but usually has a good prognosis without neurological complications.

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Competing interests None.

Contributors All authors contributed equally to the drafting of the manuscript.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

Accepted 23 April 2011

Published Online First 21 June 2011


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