

Data behind Extreme Risk Laws

A Look at Connecticut's Risk-Warrant Law

Law enforcement and families are in desperate need of tools to temporarily suspend firearms access for at-risk individuals during periods of crisis. *Extreme Risk Laws* fill this need.

Risk-Warrant in Connecticut

In 1999, Connecticut became the first state to pass a law granting law enforcement the clear legal authority to temporarily remove firearms from individuals when there is probable cause to believe they are at a significant risk of harm to self or others (called a *risk-warrant*).

Indiana, California, and Washington have similar laws, though California and Washington also allow family members to petition for these orders.

A recent analysis of Connecticut's risk-warrant law by Dr. Jeffrey Swanson of Duke University, with a team of nine other researchers, adds to the evidence for risk-based firearms removal laws by demonstrating that such policies are promising and effective tools to save lives. Their findings are detailed below.²

Reaching high-risk people and saving lives

In the first 14 years of Connecticut's risk-warrant law (1999-2013):

- 762 risk-warrants were issued, with increasing frequency after the 2007 Virginia Tech shooting.^{3,4}
- Police found firearms in 99% of cases.
- Police removed an average of seven guns per subject.

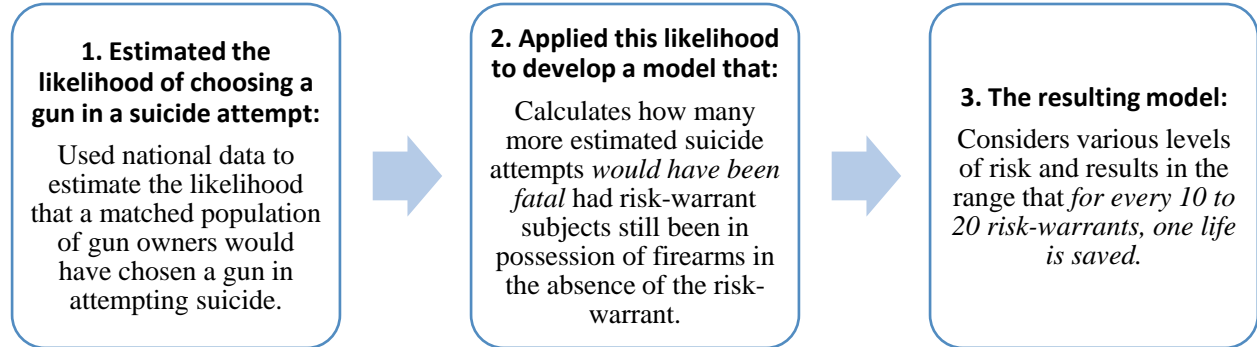
States with extreme risk-type laws ¹	
California	Gun Violence Restraining Order
Connecticut	Risk-warrant
Indiana	Proceedings for the Seizure and Retention of a Firearm
Oregon	Extreme Risk Protection Order
Washington	Extreme Risk Protection Order
Florida	Risk Protection Order
Maryland	Extreme Risk Protective Order
Vermont	Extreme Risk Protection Order

Suicide Prevention

- Typical risk-warrant subject was a middle-aged or older man - the same demographic that, nationwide, is most at risk for firearm suicide.⁵
- Suicidality or self-injury was a listed concern in $\geq 61\%$ of cases where such material was available.
- 21 risk-warrant subjects went on to die by suicide, a rate about 40 times higher than the adult suicide rate in Connecticut.
- 6 of 21 suicides were by firearm. Known case fatality rates⁶ of suicide methods were used to estimate that the 21 suicides likely represent 142 attempts, mostly by means less lethal than guns.
- **In the absence of a risk-warrant and if firearms had been available and used in more of the risk-warrant subjects' attempts, more would have died by suicide.**

How did the researchers reach this conclusion?

Since attempted suicide with a firearm has such a high case fatality rate, reducing the percentage of suicide attempts with a firearm saves lives. The researchers developed a model to estimate how many suicides would likely be averted by limiting access to guns through risk-warrants.



Access to Health Care

- *Before risk-warrant:* Most risk-warrant subjects (88%) were not known to Connecticut's public behavioral health system when the warrants were served – despite their elevated risk of self-harm.
- *After risk-warrant:* Nearly one-third (29%)⁷ of subjects received treatment in the state system
- *Significance:* Risk-warrants provided a portal to critical mental health and substance abuse services.

Conclusion

This analysis by Swanson and colleagues shows that risk-warrants:

- Reached individuals who were at a dangerously elevated risk of suicide.
- Prevented additional suicide deaths by intervening in crises.
- Provided safe periods for subjects to obtain much-needed treatment services.
- Saved lives by shifting suicide attempt methods from firearms to less lethal means.

Research estimates for every 10-20 risk-warrants issued, one life is saved.

¹ Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-38C; Ind. Code Ann. § 35-47-14; Cal. Penal Code § 18100 _et seq.; Senate Bill 719, 2017 Reg. Sess. (Or.2017); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.94.010 _et seq.

² Swanson, JW, Norko, M, Lin, HJ, Alanis-Hirsch, K, Frisman, L, Baranoski, M, Easter, M, Gilbert, A, Swartz, M, & Bonnie, RJ. Implementation and Effectiveness of Connecticut's Risk-Based Gun Removal Law: Does it Prevent Suicides? (August 24, 2016). Law and Contemporary Problems, Forthcoming. Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2828847>

³ Norko, M, & Baranoski, M. "Gun Control Legislation in Connecticut: Effects on Persons with Mental Illness." Connecticut Law Review 46.4 (2014): 1609-631.

⁴ Friedman, D. "Laws That Allow for Temporarily Removing Guns from High-Risk People Linked to a Reduction in Suicides." The Trace. 08 Sept. 2016. <<https://www.thetrace.org/2016/09/gun-violence-restraining-order-suicide-reduction-connecticut/>>.

⁵ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC. 2015 United States Suicide Firearm Deaths and Rates per 100,000. Fatal Injury Reports 1999-2015, for National, Regional, and States (RESTRICTED). Retrieved April 4, 2017, from http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal_injury_reports.html

⁶ Case fatality rates (or case fatality ratios) represent the percent of people who die in a suicide attempt, in this case by specific methods.

⁷ 29% is a conservative estimate; it is likely that additional risk warrant subjects sought private mental health and substance use treatment services that are not included in this figure.