

March 30, 2015

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The Honorable Senator Arnie Roblan, (residence in district,)
900 Court St. NE, S-417
Salem, OR 97301

Cc:

Senator Brian Boquist, (family farm and livestock in district, Ballston – Perrydale area)
Senator Floyd Prozanski (Chair, Senate Committee On Judiciary)
Senator Jeff Kruse (Vice Chair Senate Committee On Judiciary)
Senator Thatcher (Senate Committee On Judiciary)
Senator Ginny Burdick (Senate Committee On Judiciary)
Senator Sara Gelser (Senate Committee On Judiciary)

I am in opposition to SB 941.

The rapidity, haste that this bill is being pushed through is absolutely ridiculous. As a personal observation of press releases, web sites and news reports, it would seem that the anti-gun groups have had ample advance notice of the bill and its contents. Strange how the bill is scheduled for a public hearing and a work session in conjunction with organized anti-gun group activities at the Capitol.

The bill is introduced, had its first reading in the Senate and is scheduled for a public hearing and a work session all within a week?

Senate Bill 941 is not a Universal Background Check Bill. SB 941 is a flat out ban on private intrastate sales of firearms with the one exception of gun shows. By requiring all private party sales to be completed by a licensed dealer, you have turned all of these sales into commissioned sales by the requirement to hire an FFL dealer. But then the authors and sponsors of this bill already knew this.

I have been personally involved in shooting incidents where, in all cases, background checks would have done nothing to stop them. The perpetrators had either stolen the guns or legally purchased them including background checks and (in some earlier cases) waiting periods.

I have lost my brother to firearms.

I lost a very close and dear best friend (surrogate brother) to gun violence, with a stolen firearm. My wife and I spent a good portion of the fall of 2003 living in a tent in a campground 2 to 5 days a week in Bend. We did this so that we could be there to help and support our best friend and surrogate sister who had been confined to the hospital for months, a victim of a stolen rifle. A background check would not have stopped any of the above.

*I have every right and motive to be staunchly opposed to firearms and / or demanding background checks beyond the current system, **but I am not, in fact, quite the opposite**. I chose to go the other way and spend a career enforcing the existing laws and teaching people how to safely handle and shoot firearms. I was sent to the hospital four times because of the stupidity of drivers and intoxicants, but I am not and will not advocate for bans on automobiles any more than I would advocate for this bill or a ban on firearms. I absolutely will not support this bill as it will not fill any "loop hole" that other laws do not already cover and will not keep a person from getting a firearm if they want one.*

Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 166 lists sixty-three laws (63) that deal directly with firearms.

- It is against the law for the interstate purchase of a firearm via the internet, newspaper or any other means, from a dealer or a private party, without going through an FFL Dealer for the shipment, receiving and background check. (166.490(2))
- It is against the law to ship a handgun via US Mail by private parties from any location to any location.
- It is against the law for a felon and certain others to purchase a firearm.
- It is against the law for a felon and certain others to be in possession of a firearm.

- It is against the law for anyone killing or injuring another with a firearm (intentionally, with malice, or by negligence) (ORS 166.300)
- It is against the law to use a firearm in the commission of a crime.
- It is against the law to commit murder, Assault, etc...There are books full of laws that ARE NOT being enforced, but we are going to fix that by adding yet one more law.

If you believe you absolutely feel you must modify the Oregon Background Check Law, I have a proposal: The statute shall be amended as follows:

1. *Any person who is **ineligible** to purchase a firearm and attempts to do so shall be guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor, unless their ineligibility is due to any conviction of a felony violation in which case they shall be guilty of a Class C Felony.*
2. *Any employee of the Oregon State Police FICS who fails to notify the Patrol Office, Sheriff's Office or the Municipal Police Department of the Jurisdiction for any person illegally attempting to purchase a firearm immediately upon making a determination of a "stop of sale" shall be guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor.*
3. *Any person who is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws of the state of Oregon and any person who is responsible for prosecuting violations of the laws of the State of Oregon, who fails to enforce or prosecute any verified attempt at the illegal purchase of the firearm is guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor.*

Of 2378 denials (1189 per year average, but that doesn't sound as imposing), many of those were proven to be improper denials. Delays and system failures are common place. One and a half years ago my step son's purchase of a pistol was denied and he had to fight to get it approved. A felon, originally from the Seattle Washington area had the same name and either the same or close to the same date of birth. This person was a felon and in the Washington State Penitentiary in Walla Walla, Wa. Now, just exactly what does it take to figure out that if a person does not have the same DOB, does not have the same Social Security Number and is in prison, he probably is not in Oregon purchasing a firearm? They told him that they added information so that he wouldn't be delayed again. Last year, during the purchase of a rifle, he went through the exact same thing again!

Doctors are hesitant or just flat refuse to supply the system with the records/information to make it reliable for weeding out the mentally ill, claiming HIPPA and Doctor / Patient confidentiality. A most glaring example of this is Aurora Colorado or Newtown Connecticut. In the Newtown case his mother purchased the weapons so how would a background check on her have stopped this? And who is defining which mental illness and where are these mental illnesses codified that disqualifies a person?

Buying a firearm from a gun dealer or at a gun show is one thing, Those people are engaging in a business be it full time or hobby business. It should be considered commercial. However, buying a firearm from your next door neighbor, is an entirely different matter. You are not going to stop the illegal transfer of firearms with this bill, I'd dare say you would increase it. Drugs, stolen items, alcoholic beverages – they all have prohibitions against trafficking and yet the trafficking is profuse.

Portland - Multnomah County Oregon have very strict firearms laws and yet violent crimes (gang related) have been reported to be up 31+% so far this year alone.

How much jail space and budget does the State of Oregon have? Even if a person fails the background check, if he wants a gun, he will go to the corner and get one. I will guarantee you that if I really want a firearm, and it were not legal for me to buy one, I will have that firearm within a few hours or less and NO ONE except the person I bought it from will know – and he won't know my real name.

In all seriousness, have you really read this bill and put yourself in the shoes of an average person and tried to understand it? The bill is 23 pages long. A simple background check bill, absolutely not! Have you put yourselves in the shoes of an older / elderly person who is liquidating their estate? How about the emotionally distraught widow (elderly or not) who is just wanting to have a garage sale to clean out some of her spouses possessions or because they need a stop gap on lost income? **What have we come to that we have to pay consultation, consignment or legal fees just to handle what was once a simple private transaction?**

I would also like to point out the “long” term 8 month **sting** that ATF / DOJ conducted in Portland. SB941 would have had no effect on any of those purchases.

In 8 months they were able to only make 59 firearms purchases. (7.375 firearms per month, a very far cry from a “large loop hole” in the background check laws). Some people, are even screaming foul over the “suggestive” tactics they used to get even that small number of guns. “defense attorneys say Operation Kraken employed outrageous tactics that tricked small-time offenders into felony conduct.”

When combined with additional arrests, searches subsequent to arrest and search warrants, an additional 21 firearms were seized / recovered. (2.625 per month). Ten (10) of the 80 firearms were stolen from what appears to be 3 burglaries. Two burglaries in Battle Ground Washington area and one burglary (4 guns) in Reedsport, Oregon. Again, outside of the parameters of SB 941. Are the thief’s going to run a background check on themselves?

"Drugs and guns move inter and intrastate just as criminals do." the ATF wrote. "**Many of the guns recovered in Northeast Portland and Gresham *did not originate there.*** To limit this case because the targets did not live locally would be doing a disservice to the greater Portland metro area.

Out of the 80 firearms, none are known to have been used in a crime.

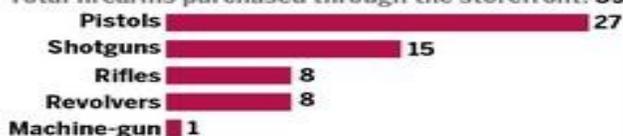
SB 941 would not have had any effect on these firearms transfers. Eighteen (18) of the firearms (please see chart below) were black market firearms that would never have gone anywhere near a background or serial number check.¹

Remember, we are talking about a Federal drug and firearms purchase program in a purported heavy traffic area of Portland Metro they were only able to accomplish 59 purchases in eight (8) months!

The ATF sting

80 firearms recovered in Operation Kraken

Total firearms purchased through the storefront: 59



Total firearms seized during search warrant and arrest take-down operations: 21



Source: U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Weapons illegally modified or prohibited:

Shotguns

3 Shortened barrels,
2 Obliterated serial numbers

1 Revolver

Obliterated serial number

1 Pistol

Obliterated serial number

1 Machine gun

Firearms listed as stolen:

4 Rifles

4 Pistols

2 Revolvers

DAN AGUAYO/THE OREGONIAN

Again, this bill is not a good bill. Not to sound redundant, but If a person really wants a gun and he is denied at NW Armory or Cabela’s or his next door neighbors, he will have one and you nor I will know anything about it.

A young lady testified in 2014 in front of the Senate Judiciary in favor of a similar bill and pointed out where, in her opinion, the majority of these people get their guns. Something along these lines, “I can look out my window every day and see people buying guns out of the trunk of the drug dealers car down at the corner.”

1. I agree with her assessment of where the vast majority of the prohibited persons will get their guns. **SB 941 will not stop this.**
2. I would question the frequency that she sees this happen. If it happened as often as she said it does, ATF and other agencies would be all over it.

There are a lot of relatives that are going to potentially run afoul of this law.

One cannot realistically think that the widow, a son or daughter, when dealing with a deceased relatives estate, especially the elderly, are going to understand the complexity of this law or even think of it when liquidating an estate. Heaven forbid if the relatives come in from out of state and know nothing of Oregon's strange and unusual laws. It is destined to end up being one of those "hidden" and unknown laws that people just don't even realize exists. It will not be advertised and will not be a subject of everyday conversation. People will end up failing to comply with this law, whether that non-compliance is accidental or intentional. For the corner dope dealer, "fence" or gang banger – black market gun dealer, I would submit the "omission" would be intentional, continuous and a laughing matter, just as it is to them now.

Just as a refresher, six (6) out of the seven (7) mass shootings of the last few years were committed by people who passed background checks.

5 of the 7 passed background checks before they purchased their weapons.

- Seung-hui Cho (Virginia Tech) – Mental Case not reported - passed background check
- Maj. Nidal Hasan (Ft. Hood) - Radical Muslim- Passed background check, emails to radical cleric ignored.
- Jared Loughner (Tucson) - Mental Case not reported - passed background check
- James Holmes (Aurora) - Mental Case not reported - passed background check
- Wade Michael Page (Sikh Temple) - Mental Case not reported - passed background check
- Adam Lanza (Sandy Hook Elementary) - Mental Case – weapons stolen from his mother and he killed her with one of them – No background check, how could there be? Thieves have no requirement for background checks whether or not you are related to them.
- Jacob Tyler Roberts, Clackamas Town Center – Stolen Weapon –Thieves have no requirement for background checks.

Background checks would not have stopped the Clackamas Town Center nor would it have stopped Kip Kinkel at Thurston, both of which have been used as examples by supporters of SB 941. Would background checks stop a crime? Probably not, if the potential shooter is determined. If a person is denied and he wants a gun bad enough, he will have one inside 2 hours if he is in Portland or Eugene and has the money. Will lightning strike. Undoubtedly, and there is nothing these bills are going to do to prevent it.

Not a single thing in this bill would have stopped the shootings at the Clackamas Town Center, Aurora Colorado, Newtown Connecticut, Tucson Arizona or any other shooting that comes to mind.

People in support of these bills know (or should know) this and yet they seem willing to be less than honest in their portrayal that they will prevent the above tragedies. I feel I have been insulted and I feel my intelligence had been impugned once again.



Really? Where in the State of Oregon has this occurred? I guess the American Revolution was an exercise in Anarchy.....



I must have missed this memo! So, I'm a terrorist? (Wonder if I'm now on the "No Fly List" too!)



Excuse Me? Yes there is an ammo limit on humans actually. Game Manual fails to list a season for Humans therefore there is no season and it is illegal to hunt them. OR's provide that it is illegal, with certain specific exceptions, to shoot humans. Ridiculous to bring this up? Perhaps, but that sign is not only ridiculous, but is also silly and a flat out lie!



In January 2014, a young man who had never been to the Capitol in Salem, decided to join a pro-gun rally in Salem and took two days of vacation time from work to do so. During the course of the events he was talking to an Oregon State Trooper who invited and encouraged him to take a tour of the Capitol building. He didn't even know he could take his rifle into the building with him until this conversation with the Trooper. He had a CHL and was told he could take his rifle. While on this tour, he came upon the House Chamber where a reporter from the Oregonian stopped him for an interview and a picture. At the same time, 3 United States Military Veterans were taking souvenir photos of their tour. Smiling, laughing, friendly and enjoying themselves and of no threat to anyone.



The very next day, in Portland a rally was held. A newspaper was held up with these peoples picture on the front page. The person giving the speech boldly proclaimed, "These are four young men with AR 15's patrolling outside the House Chamber yesterday...With people with loaded AR 15's patrolling outside.

There are only three AR 15 type rifles in the picture. The rifle of the young man being interviewed is not an AR type rifle. There is no way of knowing whether they are loaded or not. These men were not "Patrolling" anything. They were, at this point, tourists touring the Capital building and enjoying the day, and at least in the case of the young man being interviewed, at the invitation of an Oregon State Police Trooper.

This is just an example of how supporters of these bills and others like them, extort, exaggerate and embellish the truth. Had a police officer made the statement that were made during the above rally in Portland, that LEO could have faced serious disciplinary problems, if not been fired. Since it was a politician, I guess this O.K..



Guns are not necessarily made for killing, contrary to statements made last year on a radio interview. Can they be? Absolutely. A car is not necessarily made for killing. Can a car be used for killing? Absolutely. As you can see, guns have a multitude of purposes.

I own several competition pieces that were made to do nothing more than shoot competition targets. They are not for self-defense nor are they suitable for that for a host of reasons.

Have you ever watched the Olympic Biathlon or similar events? There is a very public example of firearms not made for killing. The Olympic, local, national and international or other gallery completions where the firearms used were in no way shape or form made for killing.

166.433 Findings regarding transfers of firearms.

(1) The laws of Oregon regulating the sale of firearms contain a loophole that allows people other than gun dealers to sell firearms at gun shows without first conducting criminal background checks;

(2) **It is necessary for the safety of the people of Oregon that any person who transfers a firearm at a gun show** be required to request a criminal background check before completing the transfer of the firearm; and

(3) It is **in the best interests** of the people of Oregon that any person who transfers a firearm at any location other than a gun show **be allowed to voluntarily request a criminal background check before completing the transfer of the firearm.** [2001 c.1 §1]

I don't care for the above statement of 166.433, but it is what it is. Sub 3 is very interesting. What has changed so drastically in the last few years to invalidate (3) and now require that, not only private sales be banned, but requires such drastic changes to the previous bills introduced in the last couple of years.

As I read the current version of SB 941 a person, including myself would be violating the law and become a criminal if any of the following occurs without going to an FFL dealer for a background check:

- Transfers Firearms to a Museum
- Transfers firearms to a Safety Deposit Box in a Bank where care, custody is in that of another party.
- Mother In Law leaving firearms to a son in law
- Father in Law leaving firearms to a son in law
- Repairing a Firearm for a friend when it is nothing more than a hobby and not a licensed business
- Transfer to a friend for hunting when that friend will keep the firearm to hunt on multiple days throughout the season
- Neighbor or friend leaving firearms with another for safekeeping when going on vacation.
- Neighbor keeping firearms with another for safekeeping while undergoing short or long term medical care.
- A friend leaving a firearm with me for me to refinish it and / or change sites on it.

There are many other situations that would run afoul of SB 941.

Right now, at this very moment, I would be in violation of SB 941. My mother in law has been confined to a care home and will probably be there the rest of her life. She gave me all 7 of her guns with instructions that I am to safe guard them until her death. They were not given to my wife, they and the paperwork she provided are all in my name.

I also have a pistol belonging to a neighbor that I am keeping until he returns from vacation and I have two rifles belonging to a hunting partner so that I can put new scopes and slings on the rifle.

Respectively,
Jim Mischel
Sheridan, Oregon
(also) Ballston/Perrydale

¹ [Les Zaitz](#) January 25, 2014 at 8:50 AM, updated January 25, 2014 at 5:20 PM

Addendum

<http://www.nleomf.org/facts/officer-fatalities-data/causes.html>

Causes of Law Enforcement Deaths

Over the Past Decade (2004-2013)

CAUSE OF DEATH	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Aircraft Accidents	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	1	25
Auto Crashes	51	43	46	61	44	39	51	44	27	28	434
Beaten	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	8
Bicycle Accident	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Boating Accident	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Bomb-Related Incident	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	6
Drowned	3	4	0	4	1	0	3	4	0	2	21
Electrocuted	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
Fall	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	4	4	6	23
Horse-Related Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Job-Related Illness	19	24	21	19	23	18	21	20	8	13	186
Motorcycle Crashes	10	5	11	10	9	3	6	5	7	5	71
Poisoned	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shot	59	60	54	70	41	50	60	73	50	32	549
Stabbed	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	5	2	14
Strangled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Struck by Falling Object	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Struck by Train	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
Struck by Vehicle	13	16	16	14	18	11	13	10	14	11	136
Terrorist Attack	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Total	165	163	156	191	147	125	161	171	122	102	1501

ADDITIONAL DATA	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total		
Female Officers Killed	9	5	7	6	15	2	7	11	12	4	78		
Alcohol-Related Deaths			26	15	17	25	15	9	22	14	15	6	164
Drug-Related Deaths			15	10	12	22	9	5	14	10	8	3	108
Officers Killed Wearing Body Armor	53%	55%	64%	71%	62%	65%	63%	63%	52%	50%	906		

Updated December 30, 2014



U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Special Report
BJS

MAY 2013 NCJ 241730
Firearm Violence, 1993-2011

Michael Planty, Ph.D., and Jennifer L. Truman, Ph.D., *BJS Statisticians*

In 2011, a total of 478,400 fatal and nonfatal violent crimes were committed with a firearm (table 1). Homicides made up about 2% of all firearm-related crimes. There were 11,101 firearm homicides in 2011, down by 39% from a high of 18,253 in 1993 (figure 1). The majority of the decline in firearm-related homicides occurred between 1993 and 1998. Since 1999, the number of firearm homicides increased from 10,828 to 12,791 in 2006 before declining to 11,101 in 2011.

Nonfatal firearm-related violent victimizations against persons age 12 or older declined 70%, from 1.5 million in 1993 to 456,500 in 2004 (figure 2). The number then fluctuated between about 400,000 to 600,000 through 2011.¹ While the number of firearm crimes declined over time, the percentage of all violence that involved a firearm did not change substantively, fluctuating between 6% and 9% over the same period. In 1993, 9% of all violence was committed with a firearm, compared to 8% in 2011.

Firearm homicides, 1993–2011 Number Rate per 100,000 persons 0 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 02468 '11* '10 '09 '08 '07 '06 '05 '04 '03 '02 '01 '00 '99 '98 '97 '96 '95 '94 '93 Rate

Note: Excludes homicides due to legal intervention and operations of war. See appendix table 1 for numbers and rates.
*Preliminary estimates retrieved from Hoyert DL, Xu JQ. (2012) Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 61(6).
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), 1993–2010. Retrieved March 2013 from www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars.

¹Many percentages and counts presented in this report are based on nonfatal firearm victimizations. Since firearm homicides accounted for about 2% of all firearm victimizations, when firearm homicides are

included in the total firearm estimates, the findings do not change significantly.

HIGHLIGHTS

Firearm-related homicides declined 39%, from 18,253 in 1993 to 11,101 in 2011.

Nonfatal firearm crimes declined 69%, from 1.5 million victimizations in 1993 to 467,300 victimizations in 2011.

For both fatal and nonfatal firearm victimizations, the majority of the decline occurred during the 10-year period from 1993 to 2002.

Firearm violence accounted for about 70% of all homicides and less than 10% of all nonfatal violent crime from 1993 to 2011.

About 70% to 80% of firearm homicides and 90% of nonfatal firearm victimizations were committed with a handgun from 1993 to 2011.

From 1993 to 2010, males, blacks, and persons ages 18 to 24 had the highest rates of firearm homicide.

In 2007-11, about 23% of victims of nonfatal firearm crime were injured.

About 61% of nonfatal firearm violence was reported to the police in 2007-11.

In 2007-11, less than 1% of victims in all nonfatal violent crimes reported using a firearm to defend themselves during the incident.

In 2004, among state prison inmates who possessed a gun at the time of offense, less than 2% bought their firearm at a flea market or gun show and 40% obtained their firearm from an illegal source.

The primary source of information on firearm-related homicides was obtained from mortality data based on death certificates in the National Vital Statistics System of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). These mortality data include causes of death reported by attending physicians, medical examiners, and coroners, and demographic information about decedents reported by funeral directors who obtain that information from family members and other informants. The NCHS collects, compiles, verifies, and prepares these data for release to the public.

The estimates of nonfatal violent victimization are based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which collects information on nonfatal crimes against persons age 12 or older reported and not reported to the police from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. Homicide rates are presented per 100,000 persons and the nonfatal victimization rates are presented per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Additional information on firearm violence in this report comes from the School-Associated Violent Deaths Surveillance Study (SAVD), the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Reports (SHR), the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF), and the Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities (SIFCF). Each source provides different information about victims and incident characteristics. Estimates are shown for different years based on data availability and measures of reliability. (For more information about these sources, see *Methodology*.)

Nonfatal firearm victimizations, 1993–2011 Number Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older
 500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 '11 '10 '09 '08 '07 '06 '05 '04 '03 '02 '01 '00 '99 '98 '97 '96 '95
 '94 '93 02468 Rate

Note: See appendix table 2 for numbers, rates, and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

TABLE 1

Criminal firearm violence, 1993–2011

Year	Number			Percent					
	Total fatal and nonfatal firearm violence	Firearm homicides	Nonfatal firearm victimization	Nonfatal firearm incidents	Rate of nonfatal firearm victimization	All violence involving firearms	All firearm violence that was homicide		
1993	1,548,000	18,253	1,529,700	1,222,700	7.3	9.2	%	1.2	%
1994	1,585,700	17,527	1,568,200	1,287,200	7.4	9.3		1.1	
1995	1,208,800	15,551	1,193,200	1,028,900	5.5	7.9		1.3	
1996	1,114,800	14,037	1,100,800	939,500	5.1	7.9		1.3	
1997	1,037,300	13,252	1,024,100	882,900	4.7	7.7		1.3	
1998	847,200	11,798	835,400	673,300	3.8	7.0		1.4	
1999	651,700	10,828	640,900	523,600	2.9	6.1		1.7	
2000	621,000	10,801	610,200	483,700	2.7	7.3		1.7	
2001	574,500	11,348	563,100	507,000	2.5	7.7		2.0	

2002	551,800	11,829	540,000	450,800	2.3	7.4	2.1
2003	479,300	11,920	467,300	385,000	2.0	6.2	2.5
2004	468,100	11,624	456,500	405,800	1.9	6.9	2.5
2005	515,900	12,352	503,500	446,400	2.1	7.4	2.4
2006	627,200	12,791	614,400	552,000	2.5	7.4	2.0
2007	567,400	12,632	554,800	448,400	2.2	8.3	2.2
2008	383,500	12,179	371,300	331,600	1.5	6.0	3.2
2009	421,600	11,493	410,100	383,400	1.6	7.4	2.7
2010	426,100	11,078	415,000	378,800	1.6	8.6	2.6
2011d	478,400	11,101	467,300	414,600	1.8	8.2	2.3

Note: See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

aA victimization refers to a single victim that experienced a criminal incident.

bAn incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims or victimizations.

cPer 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

dPreliminary homicide estimates retrieved from Hoyert DL, Xu JQ. (2012) Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 61(6).

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), 1993–2010. Retrieved March 2013 from www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars.