eTable 2: Mixed effect linear regression model showing a significant association between the Proportion of Firearm Ownership by State and Firearm Fatality Rate (per 100,000)

	Unadjusted Model			Intermediate Model			Full Model		
Characteristic	**Beta**	**95% CI[1]**	**p-value**	**Beta**	**95% CI[1]**	**p-value**	**Beta**	**95% CI[1]**	**p-value**
Firearm ownership quartiles by state[2]									
Lowest	—	—		—	—		—	—	
Second	3.7	0.73, 6.6	0.016	3.8	0.82, 6.8	0.014	6.0	3.0, 9.0	<0.001
Third	9.1	6.2, 12	<0.001	9.2	6.3, 12	<0.001	11	8.1, 14	<0.001
Highest	11	7.6, 14	<0.001	11	7.7, 14	<0.001	12	9.1, 15	<0.001
Mental health providers ratio[3]				0.13	-0.02, 0.28	0.094	0.23	0.08, 0.39	0.004
Proportion of population living in rural areas (%)							0.05	0.04, 0.06	<0.001
Primary care physicians ratio[3]							0.51	-0.37, 1.4	0.3
Unemployed (%)							1.8	1.6, 2.0	<0.001
Without health insurance (%)							-0.14	-0.26, -0.02	0.026
High school graduation or							0.01	-0.07, 0.08	0.9

All models corrected for county population.

[1] CI = Confidence Interval

[2] Proportion of state population that owns firearms, categorized by quartiles.

[3] Ratio of primary care physicians per 1000 people.

[4] Index of dissimilarity, where 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation)

[5] USDA Poverty Area Measures metric ‘HiPov1519’

	Unadjusted Model			Intermediate Model			Full Model		
Characteristic	**Beta**	**95% CI[1]**	**p-value**	**Beta**	**95% CI[1]**	**p-value**	**Beta**	**95% CI[1]**	**p-value**
equivalent (%)									
Residential segregation index[4]							0.01	-0.01, 0.03	0.3
Poverty[5]									
No							—	—	
Yes							0.80	0.07, 1.5	0.032

All models corrected for county population.

[1] CI = Confidence Interval

[2] Proportion of state population that owns firearms, categorized by quartiles.

[3] Ratio of primary care physicians per 1000 people.

[4] Index of dissimilarity, where 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation)

[5] USDA Poverty Area Measures metric ‘HiPov1519’