

## Violence, Risk and Guns

Joshua Horwitz and Kayla Hicks Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence



#### **OUR P.A.C.T. WITH YOU**

The Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence is a 501(c)(3) organization that makes communities safer by translating research into policy. The Ed Fund achieves this by engaging in:

Policy Development: The Ed Fund is the gun violence prevention movement's premier research intermediary and founder of the Consortium for Risk-Based Firearm Policy, a group of academics and practitioners who collaborate to develop innovative recommendations for policymakers.

Advocacy: The Ed Fund influences the policymaking process by lobbying, educating policymakers, and disseminating our message through media advocacy and outreach.

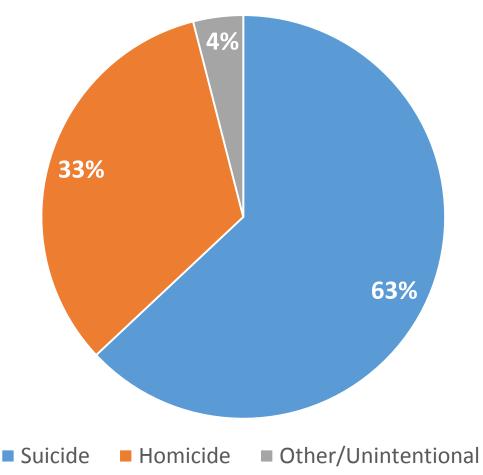
Community and Stakeholder Engagement: The Ed Fund works with impacted community members to create a voting bloc trained to advocate for policies that reduce gun violence.

echnical Assistance: The Ed Fund supports policymakers and gun violence prevention advocates by drafting and implementing groundbreaking, evidence-based policy.

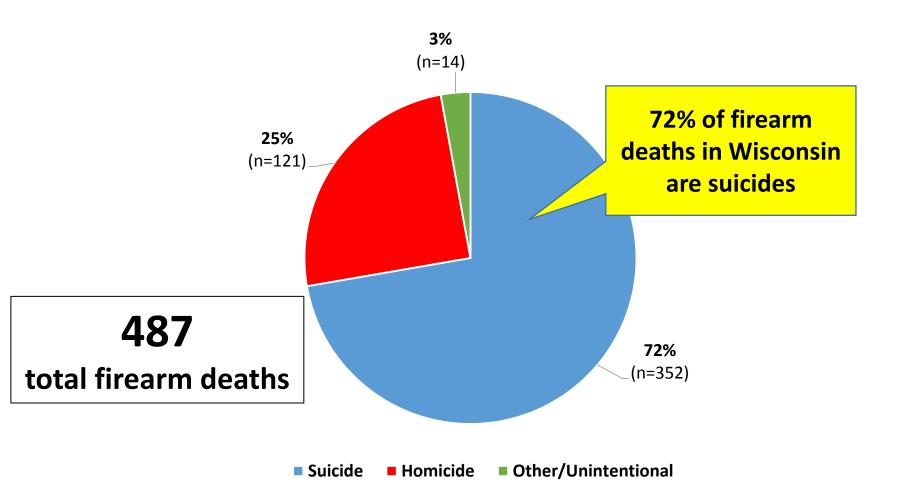
# The Numbers us

#### **US Firearm Deaths in 2014**

More than
33,000 gun
deaths and
84,000 non fatal
gunshot injuries
per year

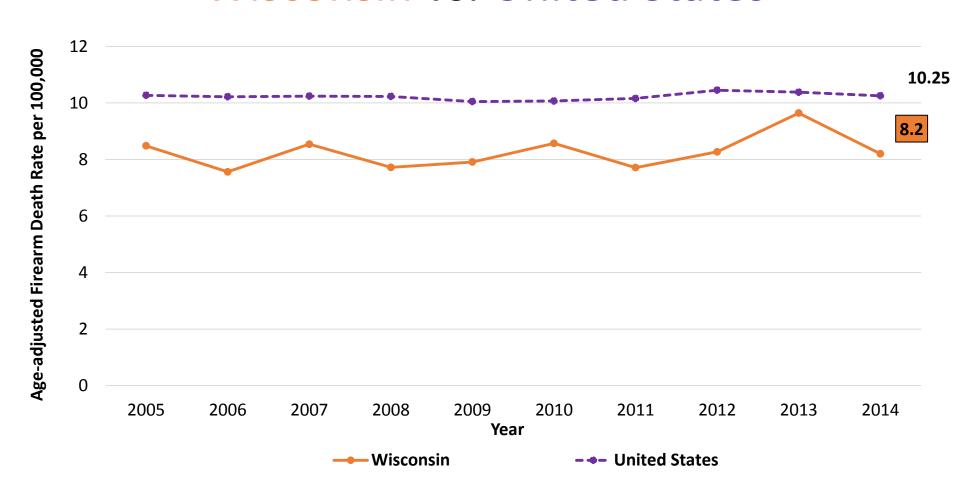


#### Wisconsin Firearm Deaths 2014

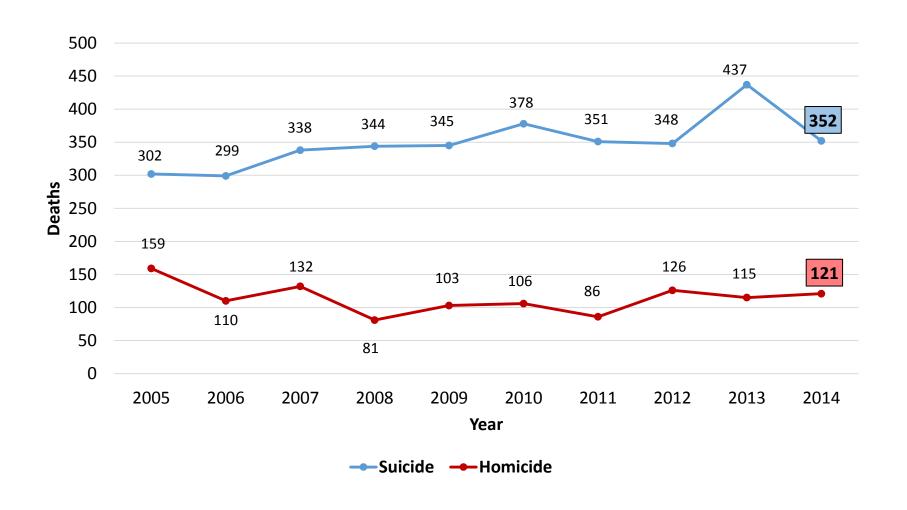


## All Cause Firearm Death Rate, 2005-14

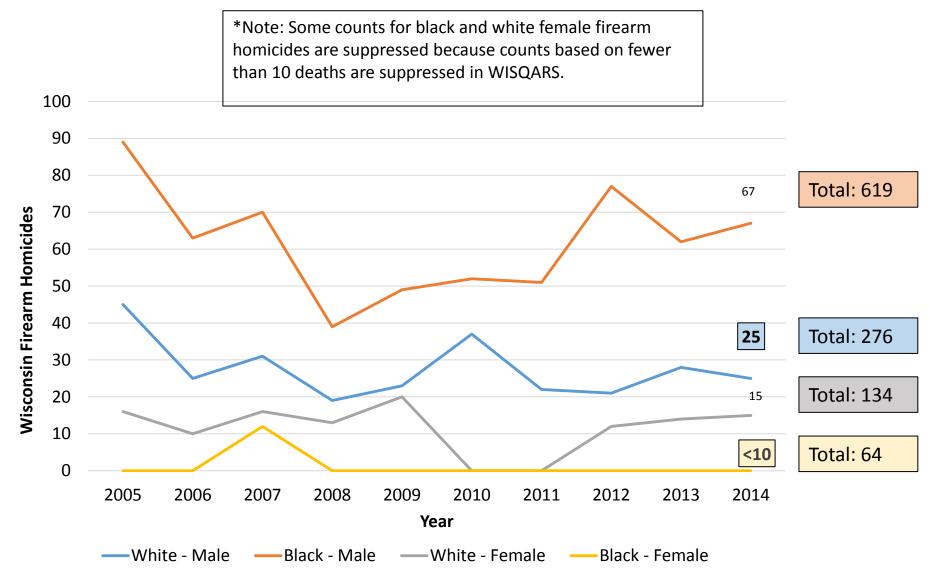
#### Wisconsin vs. United States



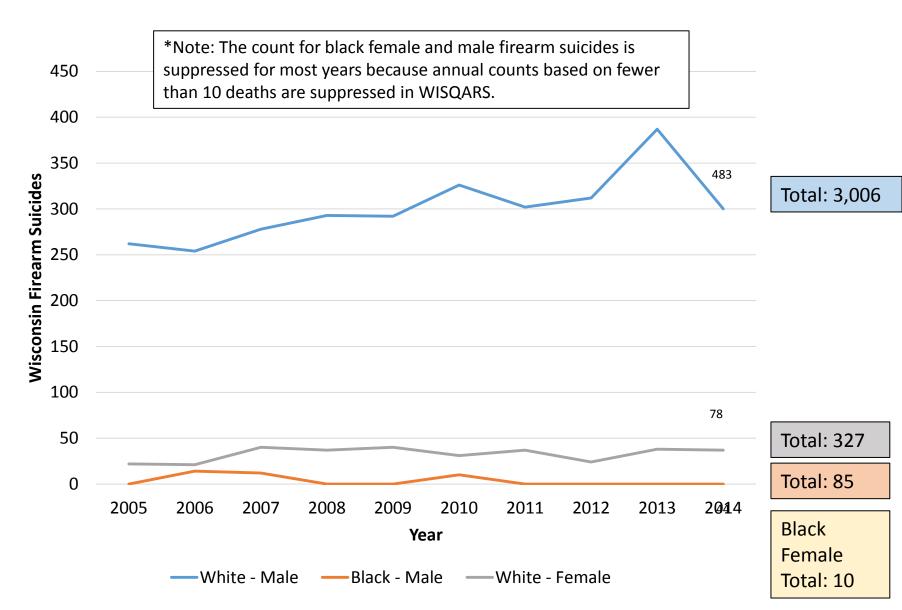
### Wisconsin Firearm Deaths, 2005-14



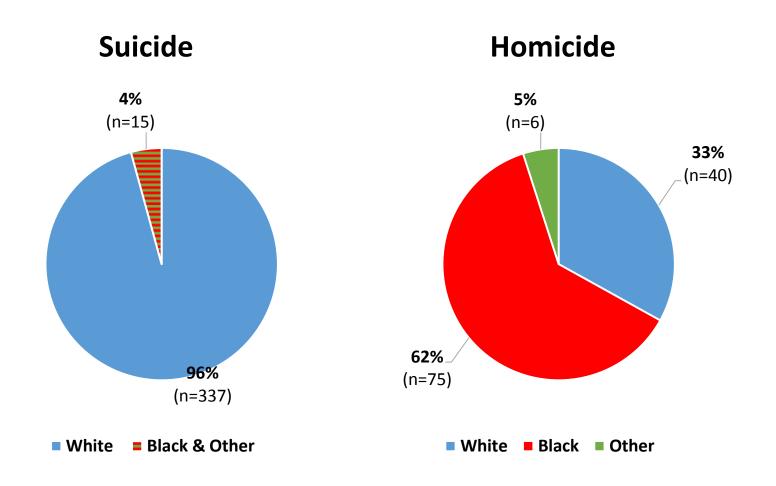
## Wisconsin Firearm Homicides, 2005-14



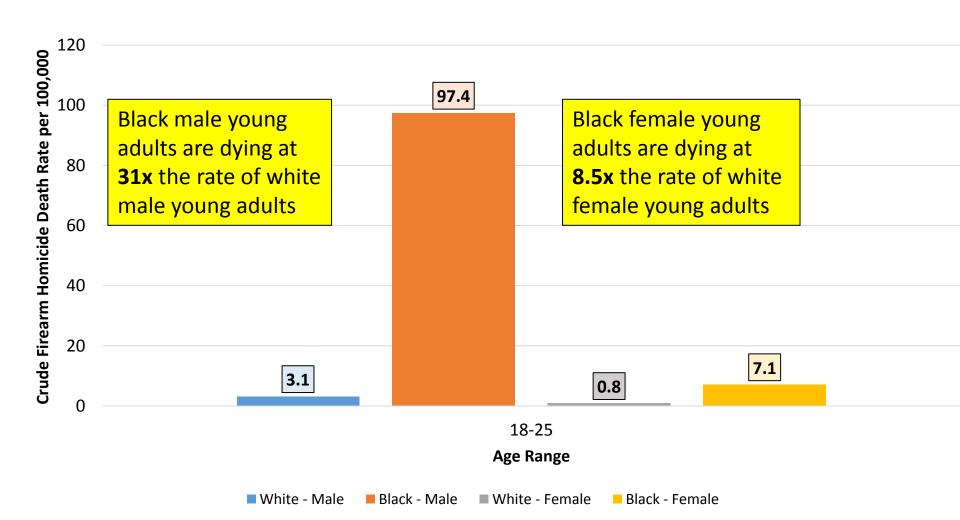
#### Wisconsin Firearm Suicides



# Wisconsin Suicide and Homicide Firearm Deaths by Race in 2014



## Wisconsin 10 Year Firearm Homicide Death Rate Average, Age Range 18-25 (2005-14)



## The Real Cost



#### **Legal Context:**

Supreme Court recognizes legal right to a gun in the home for self defense

#### SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Syllabus

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ET AL. v. HELLER

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 07-290. Argued March 18, 2008—Decided June 26, 2008

But that right is not unlimited.

## Who can exercise the right safely?

#### The Consortium for Risk-Based Firearm Policy



Jeff Swanson Duke University, School of Medicine



Shannon Frattaroli Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health



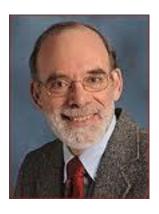
Richard Bonnie University of Virginia School of Law



**Beth McGinty** Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health



**Daniel Webster** Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health



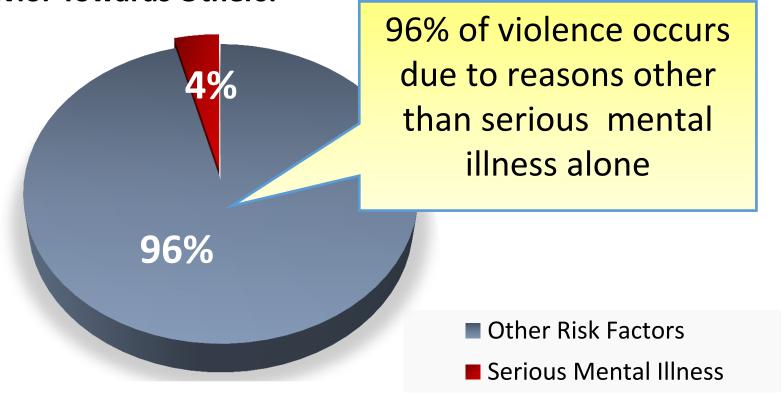
Paul Appelbaum Columbia University School of Medicine



Renee Binder, University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine 13

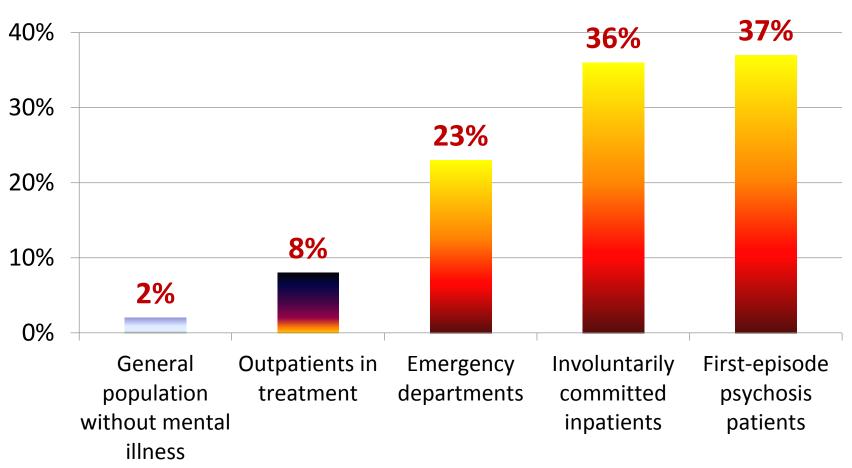
<u>Serious mental illness</u>, on its own, contributes very little to overall violence towards others (a bigger risk factor for suicide)

Attributable Risk of Minor or Serious Violent Behavior Towards Others:



## There are certain times, in certain settings, when those with a serious mental illness are at increased risk of violence





#### Predicted Probability of Violence in a One-year Period: Data From a Three City Study (Swanson, 1990)

Violence risk is multifactorial and cumulative: Risk linked to mental illness is embedded in other factors

- Older
- **Female**
- Middle to upper SES
- No serious mental illness
- No substance abuse
- No psychiatric hospitalization
- No arrest history

<1 % violent

**Younger** 65 % violent

- Male
- **Lower SES**
- **Serious mental illness**
- Substance abuse
- **History of psychiatric** hospitalization
- **History of arrest**

RISK VIOLENCE CUMULATIVE

## Significant Risk Factors for **Interpersonal Violence**

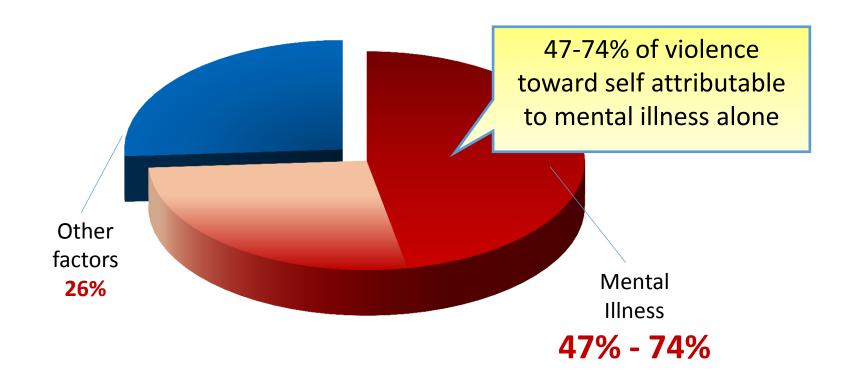
- Age (Young)
- Male

- Alcohol abuse
- ➤ Low socioeconomic ➤ Drug abuse

status

- History of violence
- Exposure to Violence > Serious mental illness

## Population Attributable Risk of Suicide



Serious mental illness, on its own, contributes significantly to suicide

## Thoughts

 Easy access to guns increases lethality of interpersonal violence and suicide attempts

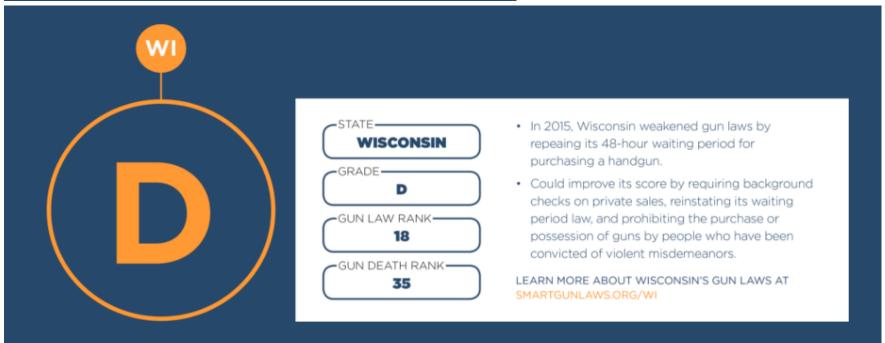
 A holistic approach that looks at gun policy but also addresses other core issues

#### **Federal Prohibitors:**

- Persons convicted of a felony; fugitives
- Persons who have been involuntarily committed to a mental institution
- Those convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence
- Those subject to permanent domestic violence restraining orders
- Unlawful users or those addicted to a controlled substance



# Guns Make Violence Lethal



# Three-pronged approach to temporarily suspending access to Firearms:

#### **#1 Mental Health Risk Factors**

Involuntary hospitalization prohibition

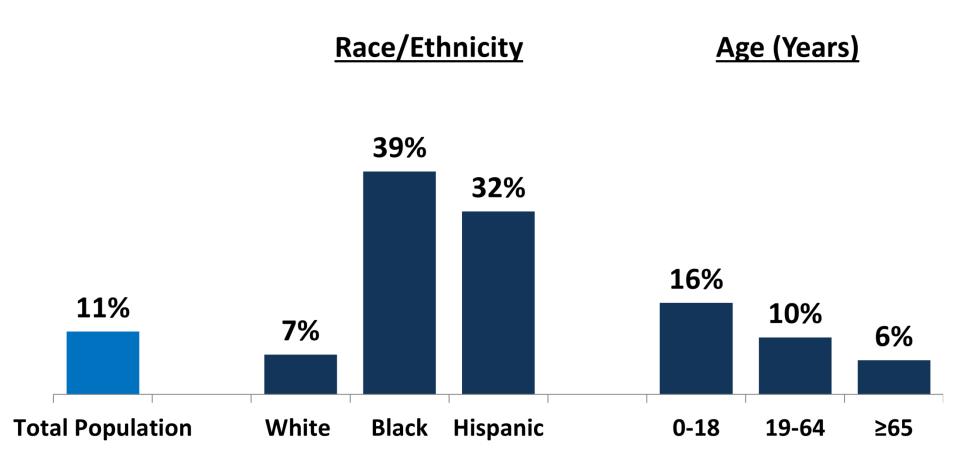
#### **#2 Other Risk Factors**

- Violent misdemeanants;
- Temporary DV orders;
- DUIs, DWIs;
- Substance abuse

#### **#3 Periods of Crisis**

Gun Violence Restraining Order

# Wisconsin Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2013



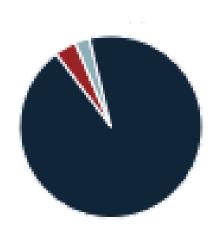
NOTE: Data for Whites and Blacks exclude Hispanics.

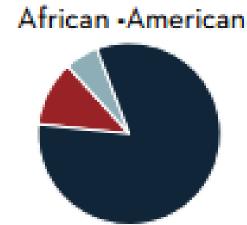
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplements).

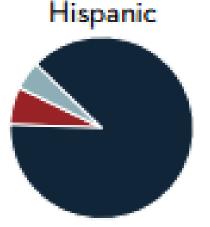


## Wisconsin Unemployment and Involuntary Part-Time Work for Key Demographic Groups, 2015

- Unemployed
- Involuntary Part-Time
- "Fully" Employed







	UNEMPLOYED	INVOLUNTARY PART-TIME	"FULLY" EMPLOYED
All	4.6%	2.9%	92.5%
Race / ethnicity			
White	3.9%	2.6%	93.5%
African-American	11.6%	5.9%	82.5%
Hispanic	6.7%	5.0%	88.3%



Educate Engage Act



ENGAGE
to make
CHANGE



RESEARCH REPORT

## Engaging Communities in Reducing Gun Violence

#### A Road Map for Safer Communities

Sam Bieler Kilolo Kijakazi Nancy La Vigne URBAN INSTITUTE Nina Vinik

Spencer Overton
JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC STUDIES



## Discussion