

UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING INTERPERSONAL GUN VIOLENCE IN U.S. CITIES

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- **14,500+** killed and **tens of thousands** violently injured by firearms in 2017
- ~ 40 people (**5 under 20 years old**) killed daily by interpersonal gun violence
- For every **one** young person killed, ~ **four** injured in nonfatal gun assaults

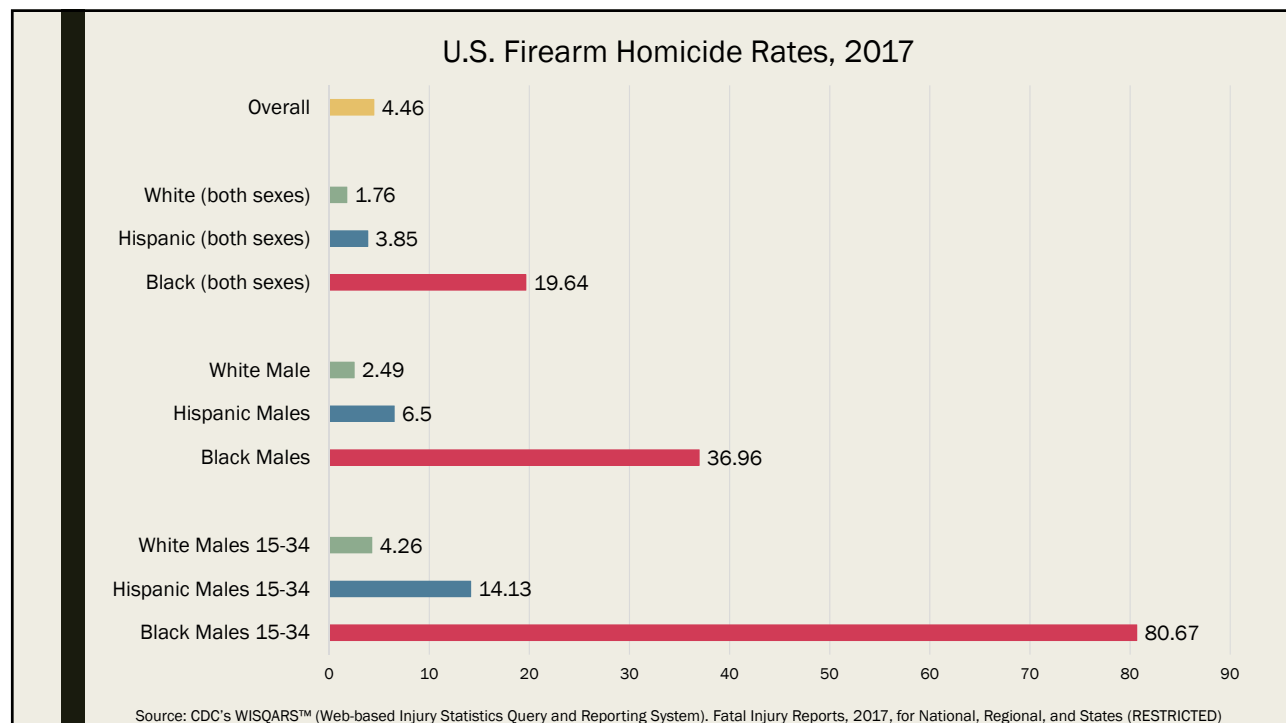
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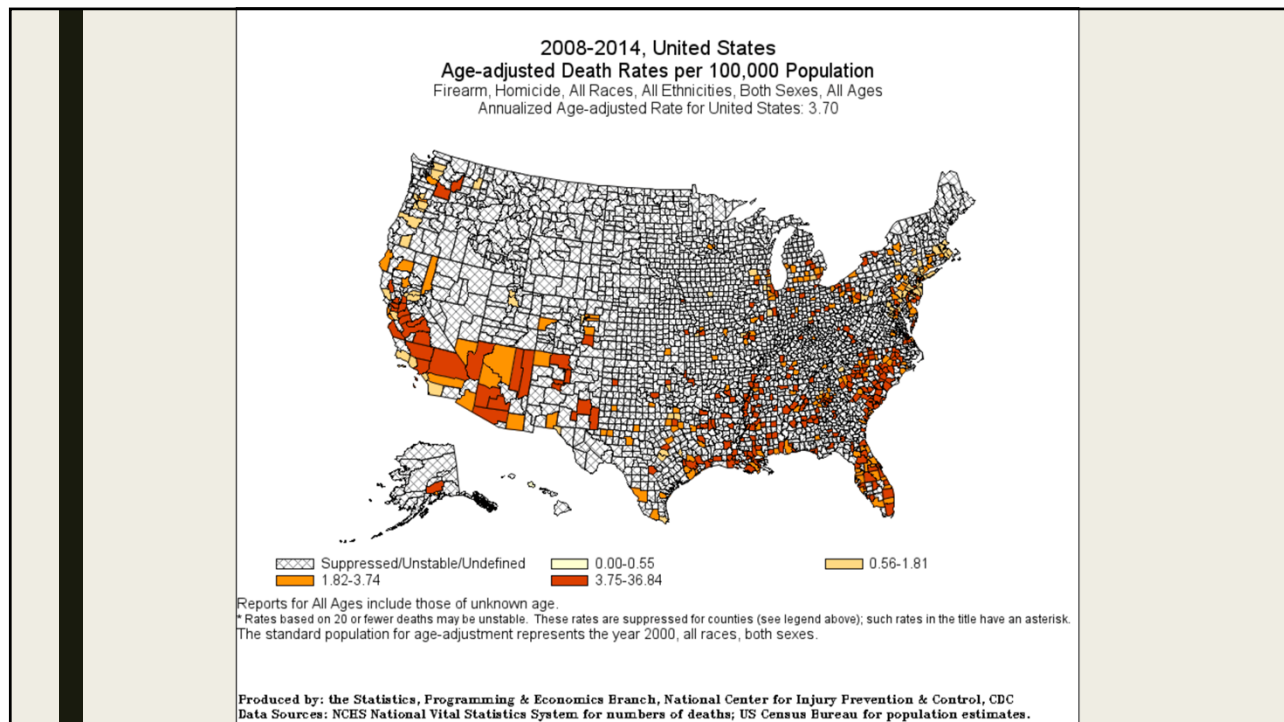


Common Misconceptions about Community-Level Gun Violence in the United States

Misconception #1:
There are entire cities or communities that
are violent or “bad.”

Fact #1:
Interpersonal gun violence has a
disproportionate impact on some U.S.
communities and is highly concentrated in
certain places and among certain people.



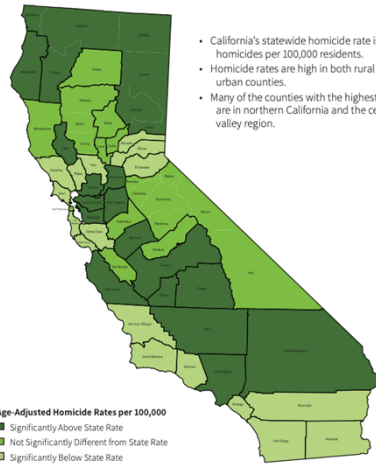


Concentration of Gun Violence - Places

- 31% of gun homicides in 2014-2017 in 50 cities, home to 6% of the U.S. pop
- In most cities, about 4% of city blocks account for ~ 50% of violence
- “Hot spots” or “micro-places” – particular street corners, bars, liquor stores, dark parks, etc.

Source: Abt, 2019

Homicide Rates in California Counties/County Groups, 2015-2017



- California's statewide homicide rate is 5.4 homicides per 100,000 residents.
- Homicide rates are high in both rural and urban counties.
- Many of the counties with the highest rates are in northern California and the central valley region.

Note: Significantly different than state rate ($p < 0.05$)

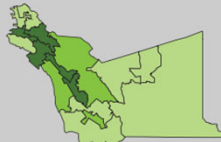
Sources: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Vital Statistics Death Files (2015-2017); Department of Finance (P-3 Population Projection File (2010-2060))

Prepared by: CDPH, Fusion Center

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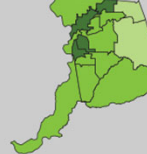
Alameda:

County rate (6.6) is significantly above the state rate. Four communities are significantly above the state rate, with rates from 6.7 - 21.4.



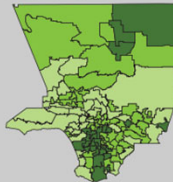
Sacramento:

County rate (6.8) is significantly above the state rate. Four communities are significantly above the state rate, with rates from 7.1 - 13.9.



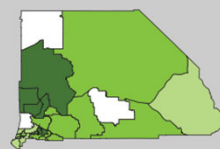
Los Angeles:

County rate (6.3) is significantly above the state rate. Twenty-four communities are significantly above the state rate, with rates from 6.9 - 29.3.



San Bernardino:

County rate (7.0) is significantly above the state rate. Seven communities are significantly above the state rate, with rates from 6.9 - 15.3.



Note: Rate is significantly different than state rate ($p < 0.05$).

In these sub-county community maps, communities are defined by [California Office of Statewide Planning and Development \(OSHPD\) "Medical Service Study Areas"](#). In order to enhance statistical stability, the data in these maps are aggregated over five years (2013-2017).

Sources: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Vital Statistics Death Files (2013-2017); U.S. Census Bureau; 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001

Prepared by: CDPH, Fusion Center

- Significantly Above
- Not Significantly Different
- Significantly Below
- Missing

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Concentration of Gun Violence – People

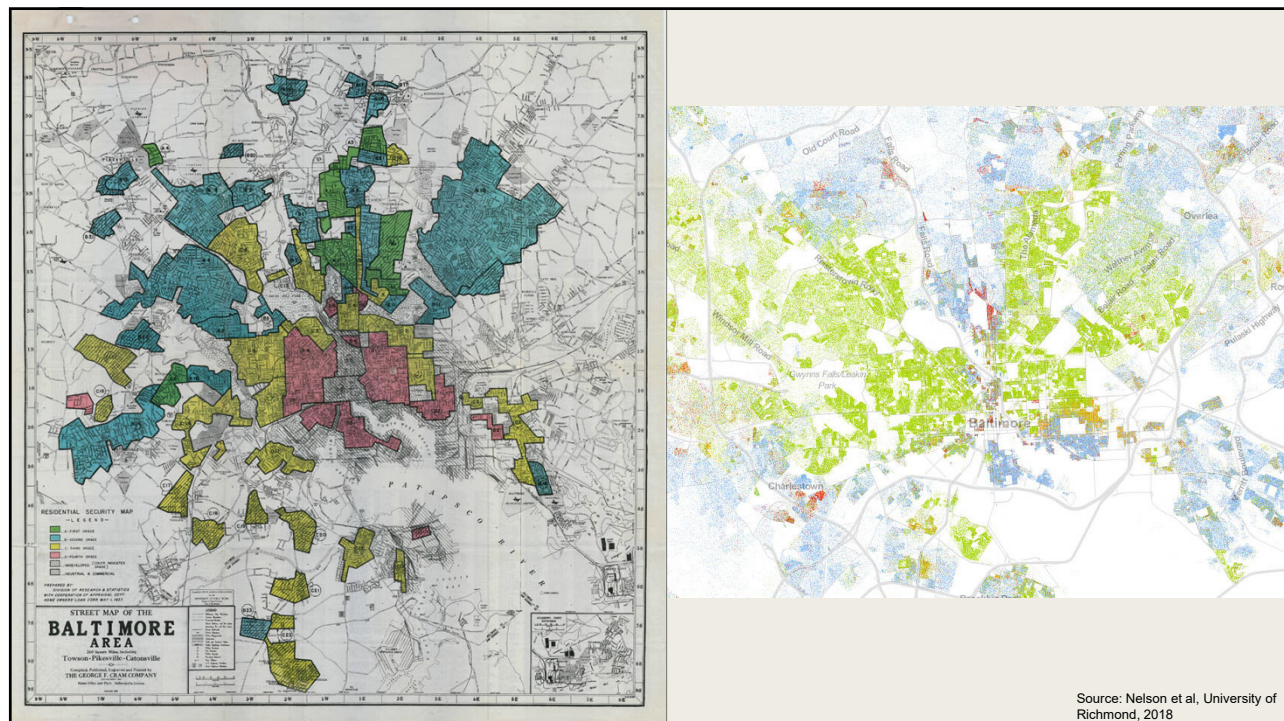
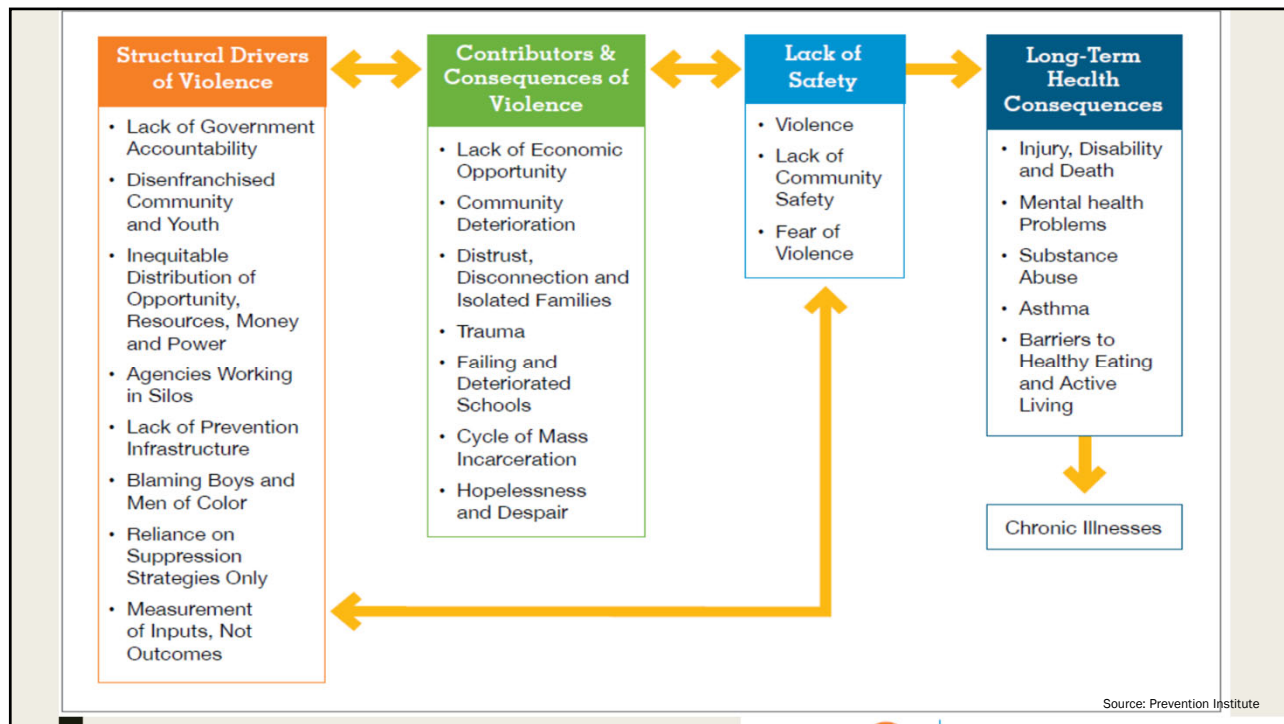
- A substantial share of gun violence in any city is committed by a tiny fraction of that city's population
- Even in communities with high rates of gun violence, the violence is committed by only a tiny fraction of the residents
 - Oakland → 60% of homicides occur within social network of about 0.3% of city's population (Gilbert et. al, 2014)
 - New Orleans → 50+% of homicides occur within network of < 1% of pop (Aufrichtig et. al, 2017)
 - Chicago → 70% of nonfatal shootings and 46% of fatal ones occur within network containing 6% of pop (Papachristos et. al, 2015)

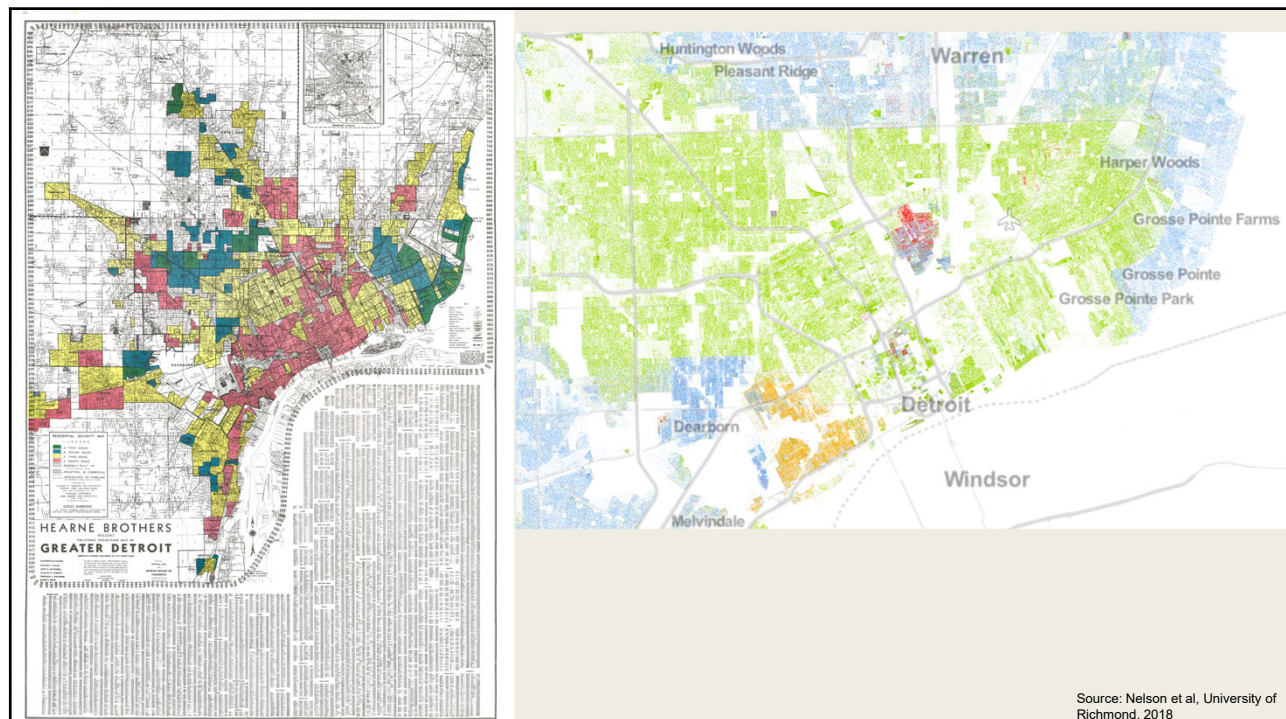
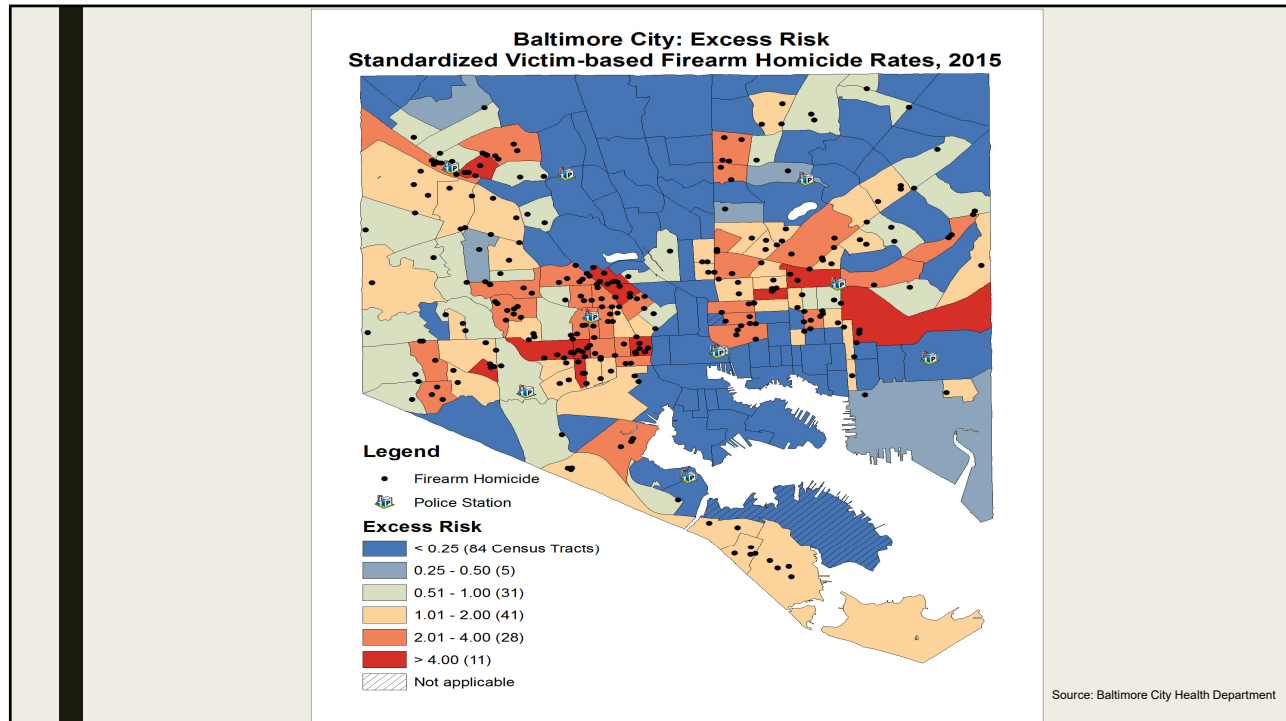
Misconception #2:

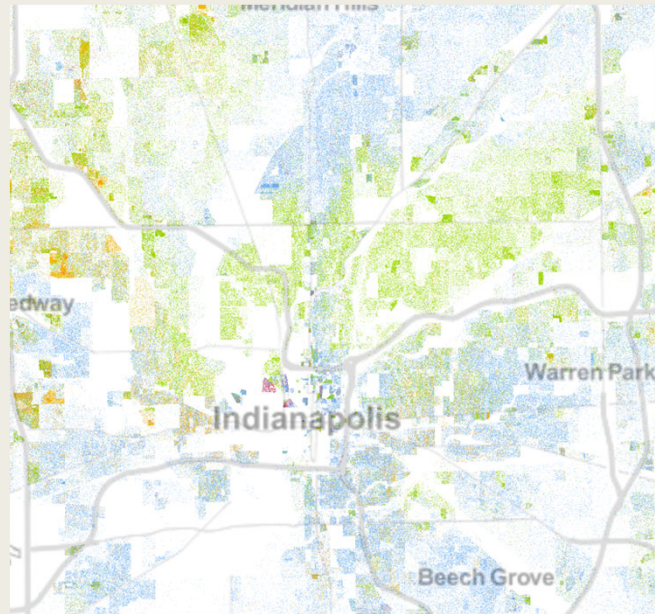
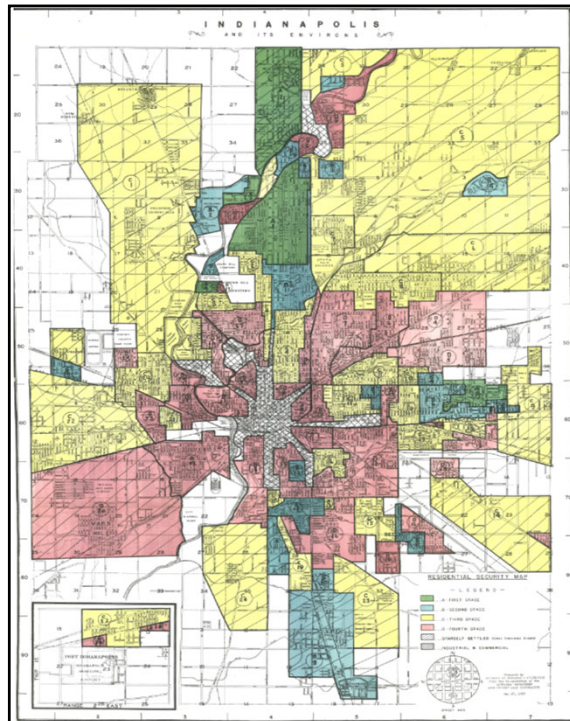
Those communities (with high rates of gun violence) are just inherently violent.

Fact #2:

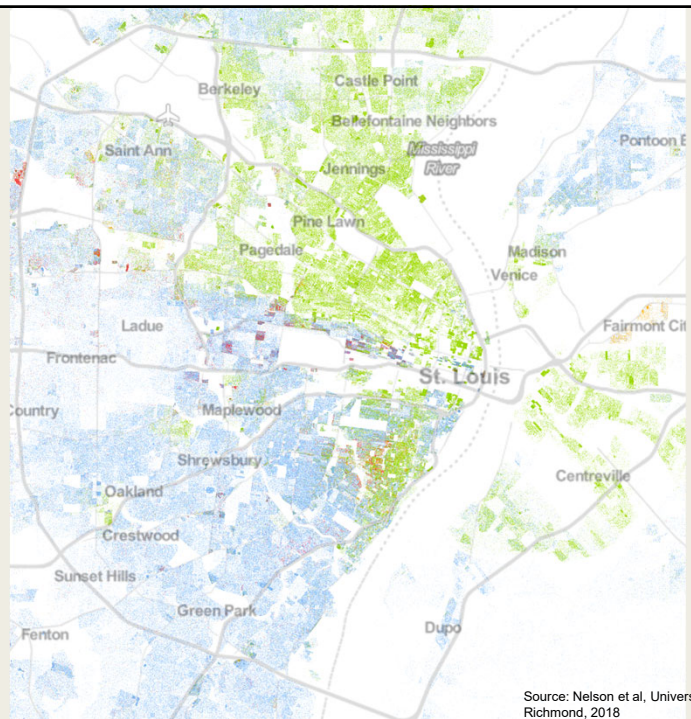
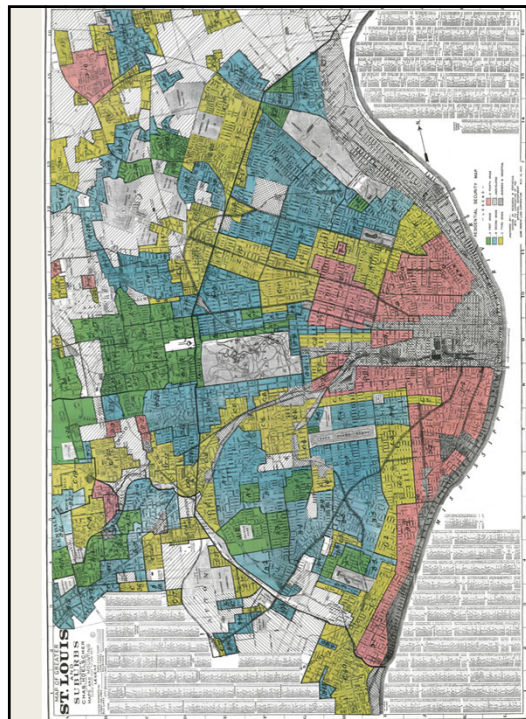
Historical factors and institutional policies, particularly structural racism and discriminatory practices, have led to community conditions that foster gun violence.



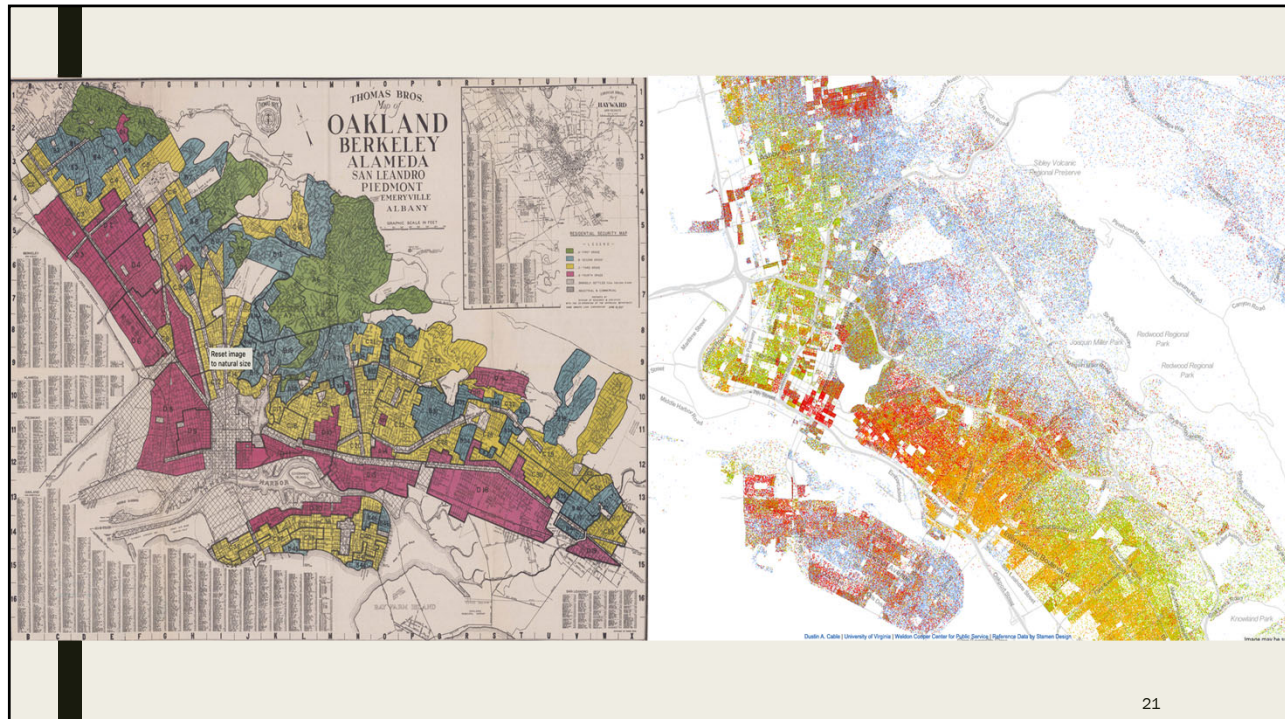




Source: Nelson et al, University of Richmond, 2018



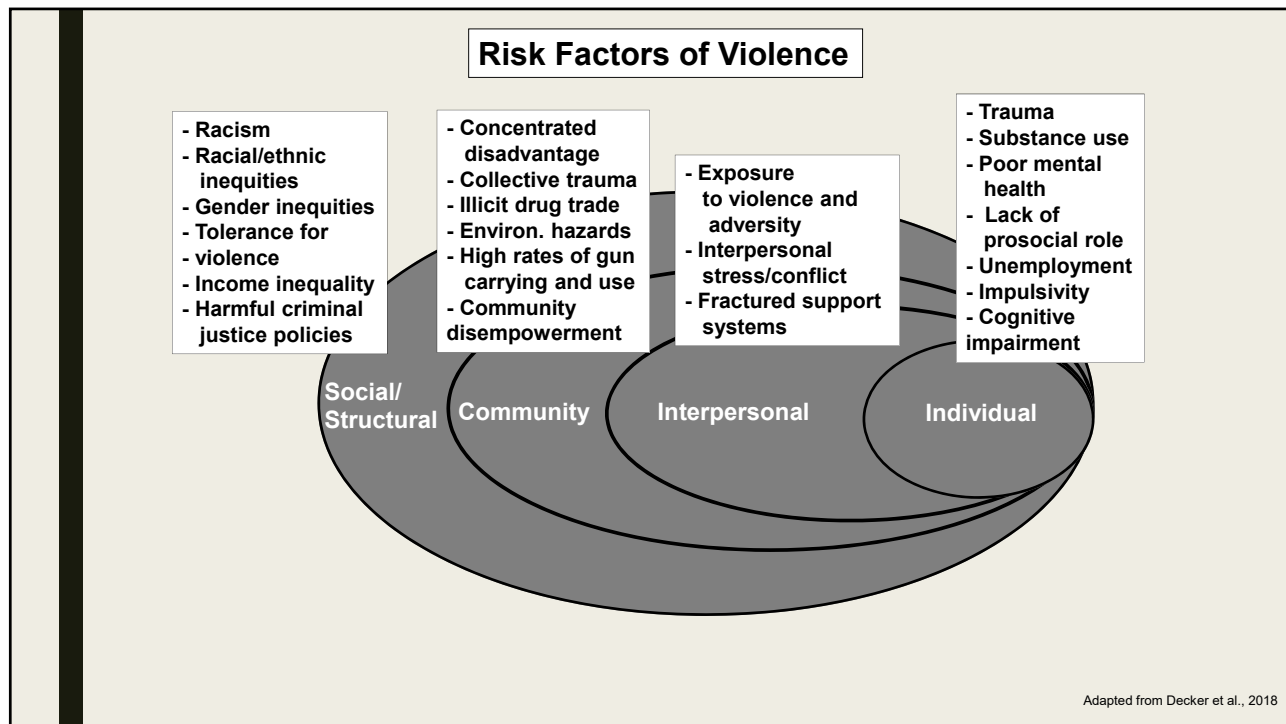
Source: Nelson et al, University of Richmond, 2018



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Misconception #3:
The community-level gun violence problem is
all about gangs/illegal drugs.

Fact #3:
Most gun violence in urban municipalities
stems from interpersonal conflicts, disputes, or
beefs. Arguments quickly become lethal with
illegal gun carrying.



Misconception #3 Busters

- Most people in most gangs, crews, cliques, and groups are not violent (Abt, 2019; Pyrooz et. al, 2013)
- The most common drug associated with gun violence is **alcohol**
 - Some gun violence does stem from illicit drug markets (McGinty et. al, 2016)

“Hurt people hurt people.”

- In most community-level gun violence, people who cause violent harm:
 - Have histories of violence, often with juvenile or criminal justice experience
 - Frequently have substance abuse/dependence problems
 - Come from impoverished and difficult backgrounds
 - Overwhelmingly have had extensive trauma in their own lives
 - “The person harmed yesterday is often the person causing harm tomorrow”

Source: Abt, 2019

Health Effects of Witnessing or Experiencing Violence

- Psychiatric
 - Traumatic stress disorder (toxic stress), personality change, depression, hypervigilance, sleep problems
- Emotional
 - Anger, withdrawal, low aspirations, survivor guilt, despair, loneliness, nervousness
- Behavioral
 - Decreased academic performance, risky sexual behavior, substance use, delinquency, perpetration of violence
- Physical
 - Asthma, low birthweight, heart disease
- Vicarious trauma to health care and service providers

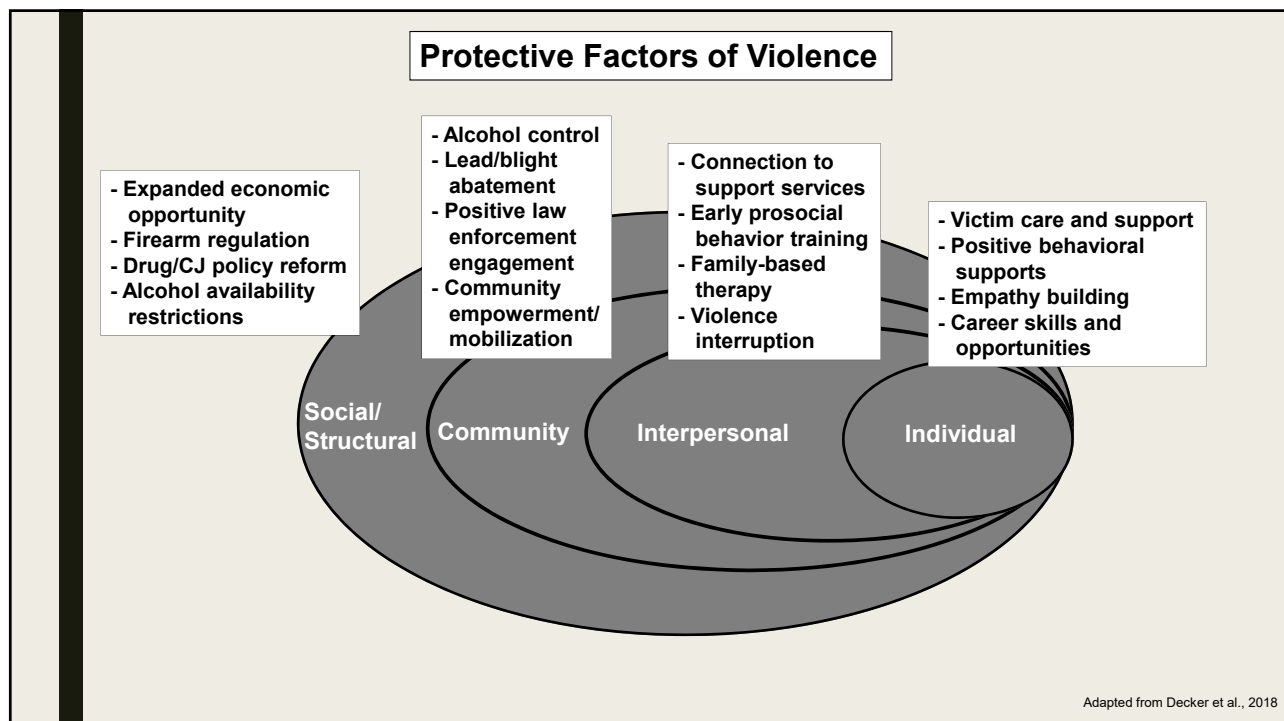
Source: Krug, E.G. et al. Lancet, 2002

Misconception #4:

The only way to address community-level gun violence is with more law enforcement.

Fact #4:

Successful community-level gun violence prevention requires focus, supports, and behavior change through BOTH positive and negative incentives.



A. Focus on individuals at greatest risk for violence victimization and perpetration.

- Identify those at greatest risk with help of law enforcement, community members, “credible messengers”
- Use precision vs. blanket approach

B. Provide supports to those individuals at greatest risk.

- Person-centered; “YOUR LIFE MATTERS”
- Recognize and respond to trauma (intergenerational/structural/historical/personal)
- Employ the use of “credible messengers”
- Establish authentic, nurturing relationships
- Expose to new experiences and ways of thinking/living, offer skill building
- Engage other residents in comm. development, empowerment, accountability
- Encourage and foster continual personal growth
- Raise awareness/support linkages to services
- Celebrate and support advocates and service providers

Examples of Community-Driven Initiatives with Proven Violence Reduction

- Becoming A Man youth programming (Chicago, IL)
- Pennsylvania's Horticultural Society's greening & vacant rehab project (Philadelphia, PA)
- Detroit's environmental changes initiative (Detroit, MI)
- One Summer Plus jobs program (Chicago, IL)
- Community revitalization by formerly incarcerated individuals (South Central Los Angeles, CA)
- Youth Empowerment Solutions (YES) (Flint, MI)
- Fathers and Sons program (Flint, MI)
- Cure Violence (replicated in over 40 cities nationwide and internationally)
- Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Programs (in over 35 U.S. hospitals)
- Oakland Ceasefire (Oakland, CA)
- Operation Peacemakers Fellowship (Richmond, CA)

C. Have a well-functioning and just system to hold individuals accountable for violent behavior.

- People who commit violence must be held accountable.
- Policing and the criminal justice system must work equitably for ALL.
- People must not be criminalized for living in communities with high rates of gun violence.

D. Address system inequities and advance justice and equity across communities to prevent future violence.

- Economic opportunity and income inequality
- Mental health services
- Housing
- Education
- Substance abuse/dependence treatment
- Transportation
- Etc.

Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO) in CA

- Law implemented in January 2016
- 414 total ERPO cases 2016-2018
- Of 159 records reviewed to-date, ERPO used to prevent mass shootings in 21 cases
 - *14/21 cases were initiated by law enforcement, based on info from members of public*
 - *Subjects were mostly male, non-Hispanic White, 35 years old (avg)*
 - *52 firearms recovered (26 in 1 case)*
 - *No individuals have gone on to commit gun violence to-date*

THANK YOU!



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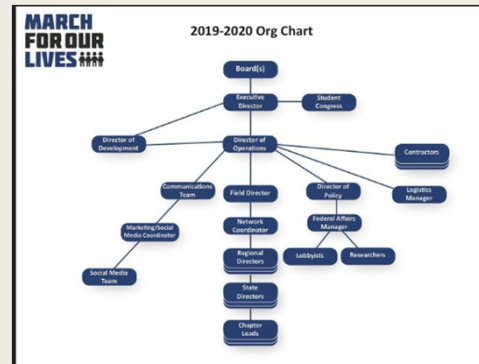
Background on Organization



- Originated in Parkland

How We Operate

- Decentralized structure



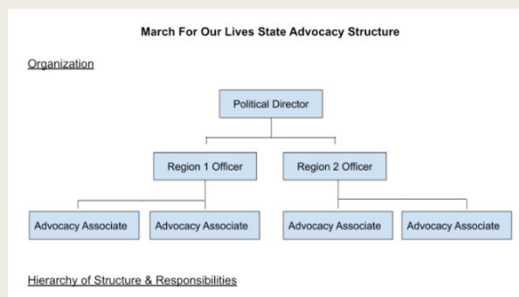
Background

- State Board
 - A. Political
 - B. Logistics
 - C. Deputy Director
 - D. Social Media

Twitter: MFOL_California

Instagram: mfolcalifornia

Website: <https://marchforourlivescalifornia.org/>

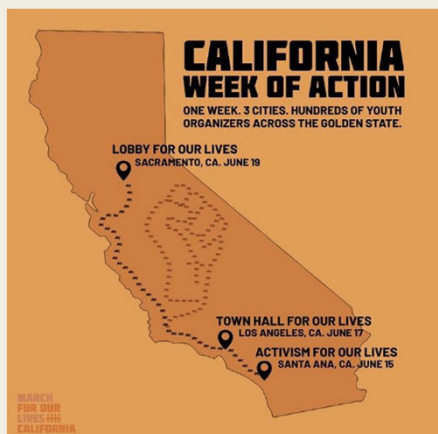


National

- Largest single day protest
- Voter Registration and Youth Turnout
- 46 NRA backed officials lose seats
- Maintaining Focus



Work California



Work California



- AB 1603, AB 61, SB 61 (Cal VIP, GVRO, trafficking)
- Priority Legislation

AB 963 (Student Civic Empowerment)
 AB 59 (Public Building Expansion)
 SB 172 (Transfer/Storage)
 AB 61 (Trafficking)
 AB 164 (Out of State Jurisdiction)
 AB 521 (Health Providers)
 AB 645 (Suicide Prevention label)
 AB 879 (Precursor Parts)



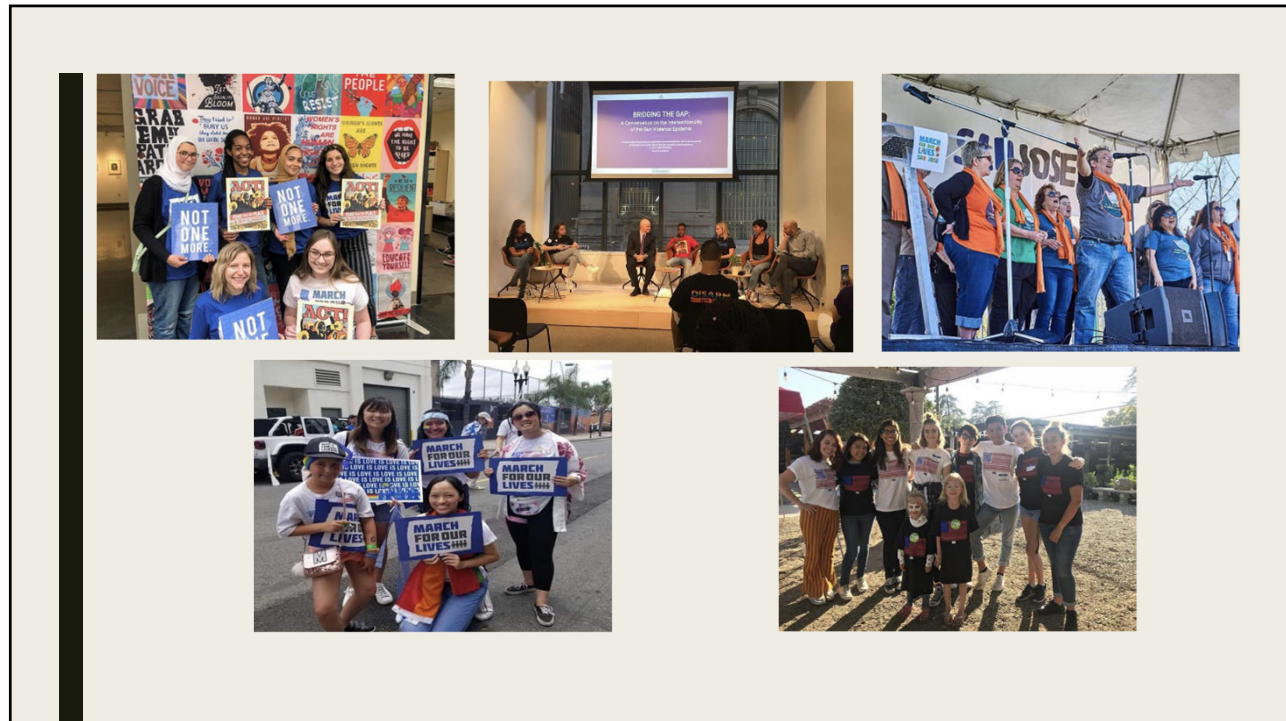
California Chapters

NorCal Active Chapters

- *Fremont*
- *Fresno*
- *Monte Vista HS*
- *Sacramento*
- *Elk Grove*
- *Silicon Valley*
- *San Jose*
- *Stanford University*
- *River Valley High School (Yuba City)*
- *Brentwood*

SoCal Active Chapters

- *Arnold O. Beckman*
- *Antelope Valley*
- *Beverly Hills High School*
- *The Buckley School (LA)*
- *Corona*
- *Edison High School*
- *Huntington Beach*
- *John Burroughs HS*
- *Los Angeles*
- *Orange County School of the Arts*
- *Redlands HS*
- *San Diego*
- *SOAR HS*
- *Torrance*
- *UC Irvine*
- *University of Redlands*
- *Ventura County*
- *Westside Los Angeles*
- *Yorba Linda*



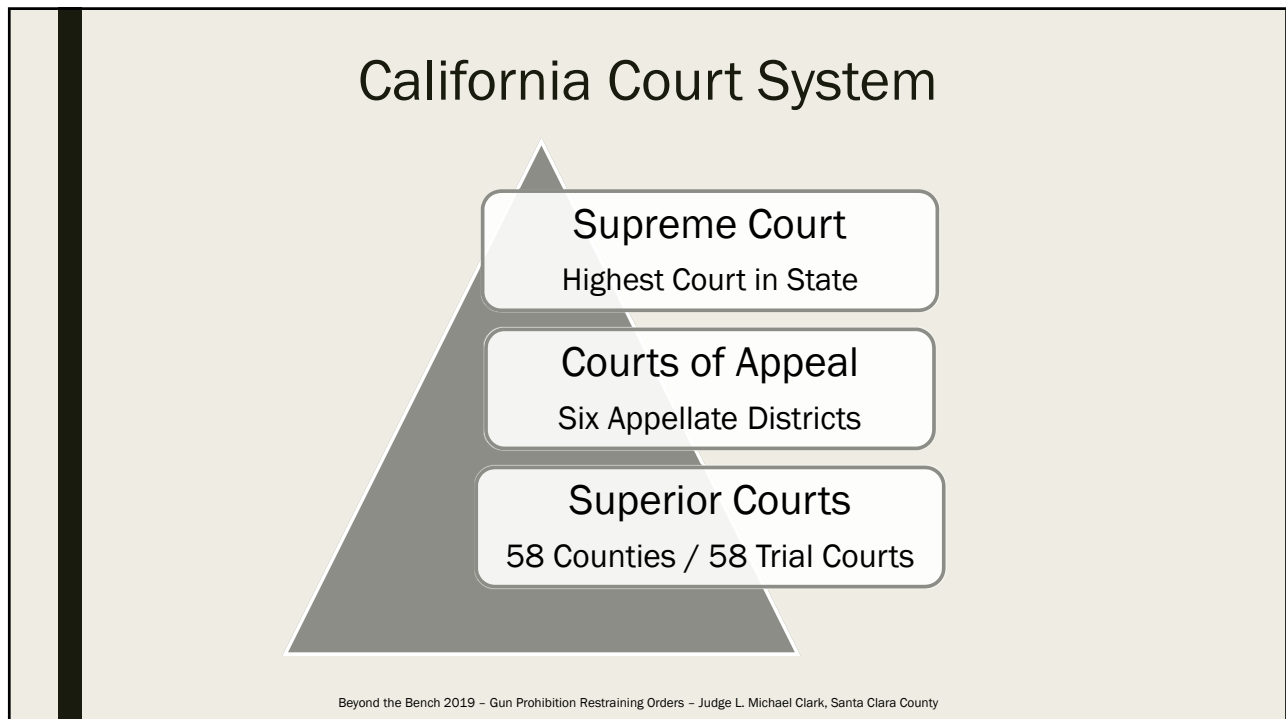
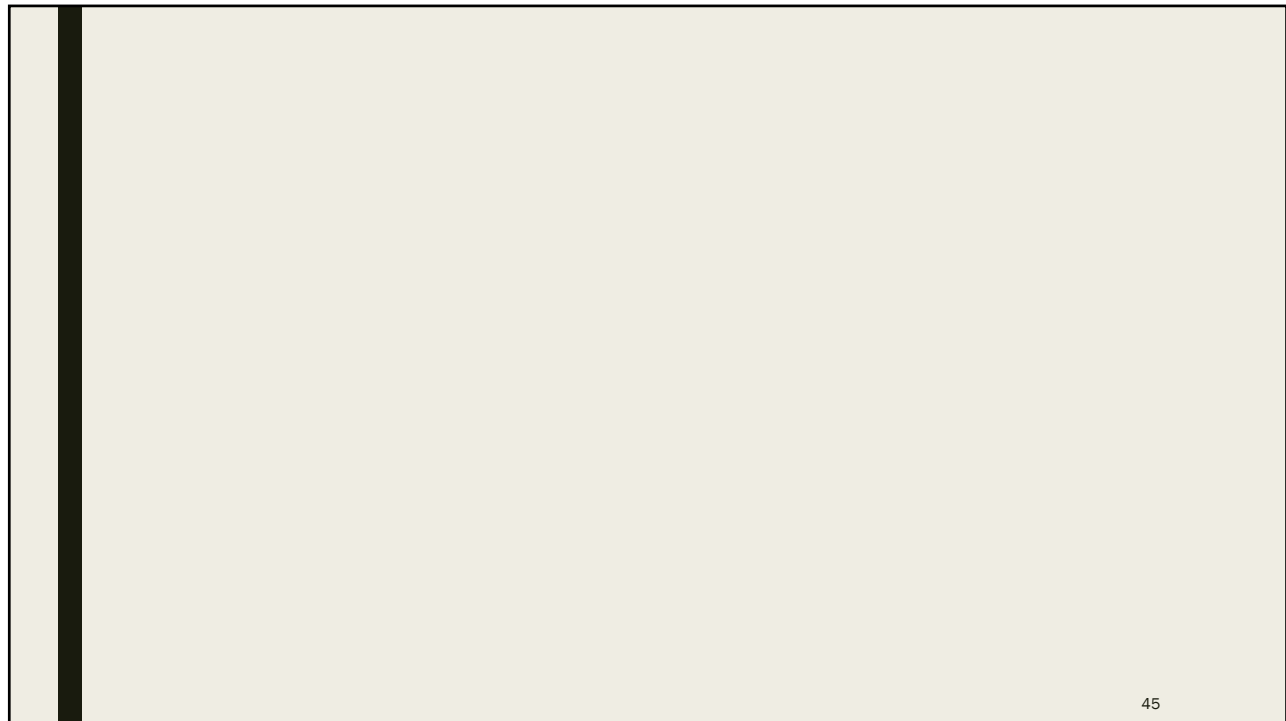
Goals for 2020

National Peace Plan
 Comprehensive (Holistic)
 California Peace Plan

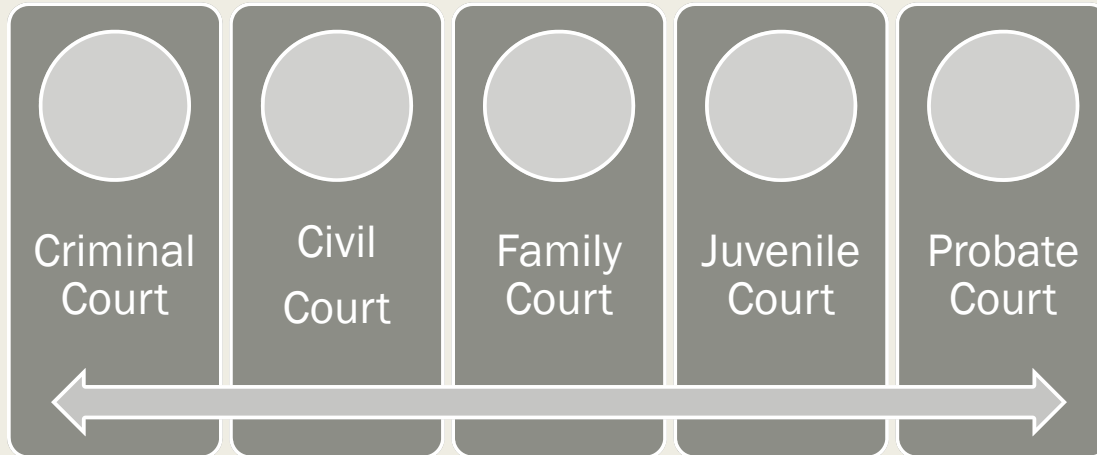
A Peace Plan for a Safer America:

Change the standards of gun ownership
 Halve the rate of gun deaths in 10 years
 Accountability for the gun lobby and industry
 Name a Director of Gun Violence Prevention
 Generate community-based solutions
 Empower the next generation

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Under What Circumstances Does the Court Issue Gun Prohibition Orders?



Beyond the Bench 2019 – Gun Prohibition Restraining Orders – Judge L. Michael Clark, Santa Clara County

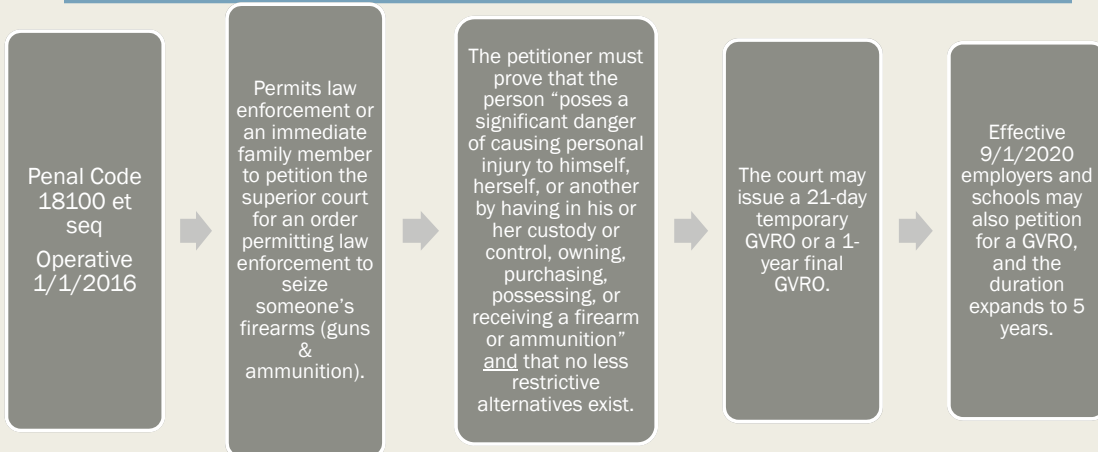
Under What Circumstances Does the Court Issue Gun Prohibition Orders?

California Superior Courts issue gun prohibition orders every hour, every day, every week.

	Type of Gun Restraining Order	Court	Authority	Compliance Review Hearing
1	Criminal Protective Orders in Domestic Violence Cases (CPO)	Criminal Court	Penal Code 136.2, 1203.097	Required Cal Rule of Court 4.700
2	Conviction for Any Felony	Criminal Court	Penal Code 29800 (lifetime)	Required prior to sentencing PC 29810
3	Conviction for Designated Misdemeanor Offenses	Criminal Court	Penal Code 29805	Required prior to sentencing PC 29810
4	Designated Persons (any person found incompetent to stand trial, not guilty by reason of insanity, or found to be a mentally disordered sex offender)	Criminal Court	Welf. & Inst. Code 8103	
5	Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (DVRO)	Family Court	Family Code 6200 et seq	Encouraged Cal. Rule of Court 5.495
6	Emergency Protective Orders (EPRO) - Issued telephonically 24/7	Family Court	Family Code 6240 et seq	
7	Juvenile Restraining Orders (JRO)	Juvenile Court	Welf. & Inst. Code 213.5	Encouraged Cal. Rule of Court 5.495
8	Elder Abuse Restraining Orders (EARO)	Probate Court	Welf. & Inst. Code 15657.03	
9	Civil Harassment Restraining Orders (CHRO)	Civil Court	Code of Civil Procedure 527.6	
10	Workplace Violence Restraining Orders (WVRO)	Civil Court	Code of Civil Procedure 527.8	
11	School Violence Restraining Orders (WVRO)	Civil Court	Code of Civil Procedure 527.85	
12	Designated Persons (any person found to be a danger to self or others or gravely disabled)	Civil Court	Welf. & Inst. Code 8103	
13	Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVRO)	Civil Court	Penal Code 18100 et seq	

Beyond the Bench 2019 – Gun Prohibition Restraining Orders – Judge L. Michael Clark, Santa Clara County

Newest Gun Prohibition Order: Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO)



Beyond the Bench 2019 – Gun Prohibition Restraining Orders – Judge L. Michael Clark, Santa Clara County