

Gun violence. Gun violence in our topic today is our next session. And it's violence with weapons is a good example of what we're talking about. People between the ages of 15 and 24 are often the targets. Let's answer this poll question. What group do you think is most likely to be targeted by gun violence than other types of violence?

We'll give you another couple of seconds to answer the poll question.

All right. We are going to hide the poll. As I mentioned earlier, people between the ages of 15 and 24 are the most likely targets of gun violence, opposed to any other forms of violence. In a study from 1976 to 2005, 77% of homicide victims age 15 to 17 died from gun-related injuries. This age group was the the most at risk for gun violence during this time period.

Teens and young adults are more likely than persons of other ages to be murdered with a gun. Most violent gun crime, especially homicide, occurs in cities and urban communities. Intimate partner violence can be fatal when a gun is involved.

From 1990 to 2005, two-thirds of spouse and ex-spouse homicide victims were killed by guns. The good news is that the overall number of firearm homicides among intimate partners has fallen considerably during the past 30 years. So when we take a

look at the charts on the screen, we need to pay attention to these numbers.

Gun control is a timely and controversial topic. With school shootings making headlines and debate among citizens and politicians about how to reduce the violence, the conversation on gun control is ongoing. There is a difference between gun control and gun rights. And the proponents of both sides very often hold heated debates.

So who has the guns, and how do they get them? The national institute of justice's earliest firearm studies covered who owns guns, legally and illegally, and how illegal gun trafficking is tied to juvenile gun violence and other crimes such as drug dealing and gang crime. Highlights of these studies include many juveniles and young adults can easily obtain guns illegally. Most claim to carry them for self-defense.

A study of persons arrested for a wide range of crimes showed that a higher percentage of arrestees than regular citizens own firearms. Arrestees are also more likely to be injured or killed by gun violence. Within a community, this amounts to an identifiable group of career offenders.

Surveys of offenders found that they prefer newer, high-quality guns and may steal or borrow them. Most, however,

acquire guns off the street through the illicit gun market.

Gun-related homicide is the most prevalent among gangs and during the commission of felony crimes. 95% of gang-related homicides involved guns by 1993. This number has dropped to only 92% as of 2008. But firearms used during a felony rose from 60% to 74% from 1980 to 2005.

To reduce gun violence, a sustained program that addresses both demand and supply is needed. It requires law enforcement collaboration, community involvement, and targeted intervention tactics. There's a national gun violence reduction program called Project Safe Neighborhoods that helps localities develop and implement partnerships and strategies that are likely to work. I do know that in the City of Chicago, they often have a gun take-back program, so it's worth checking into your local community to see if there are any programs like that available.

The law enacted in 2013 for concealed carry became effective on January 1, 2014. Any licensed firearm users may not carry a gun into prohibited property or a private property facility with this sign that you see on the screen, clearly and conspicuously posted at the entrance. Private homeowners do not have to post this sign.

Our takeaways from this segment include gun violence often

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ends in death. Guns are often obtained off the street. Gun violence affects our communities.