

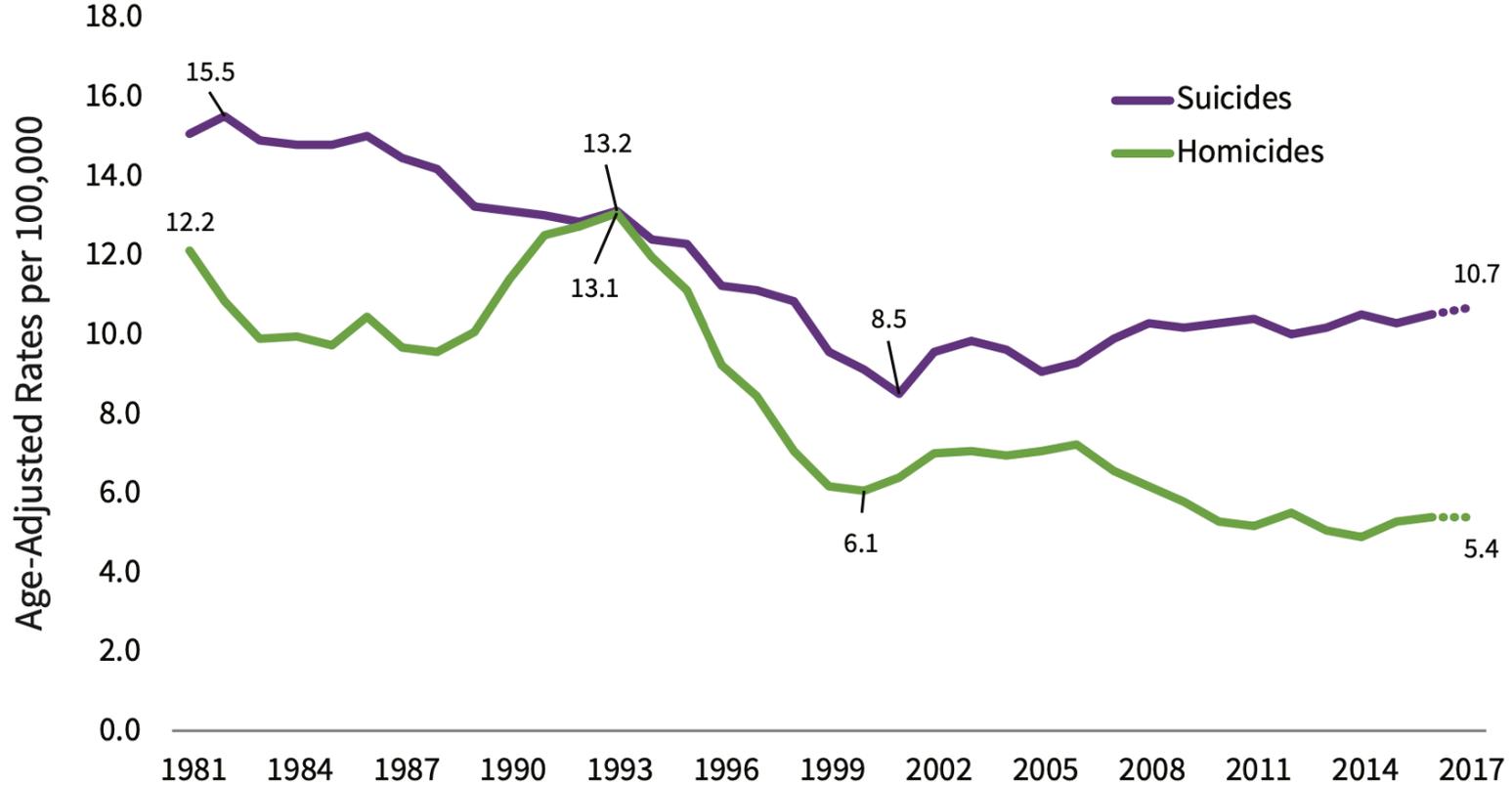
FIREARM VIOLENCE RESEARCH AND PREVENTION

Shani Buggs, PhD, MPH

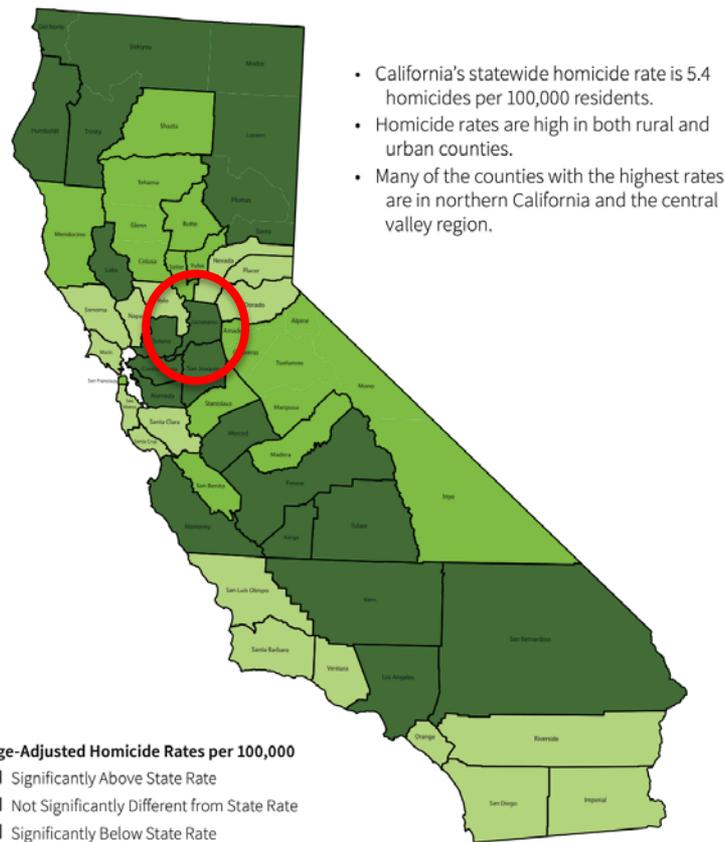
Nicole Kravitz-Wirtz, PhD, MPH

UC Davis Violence Prevention Research Program

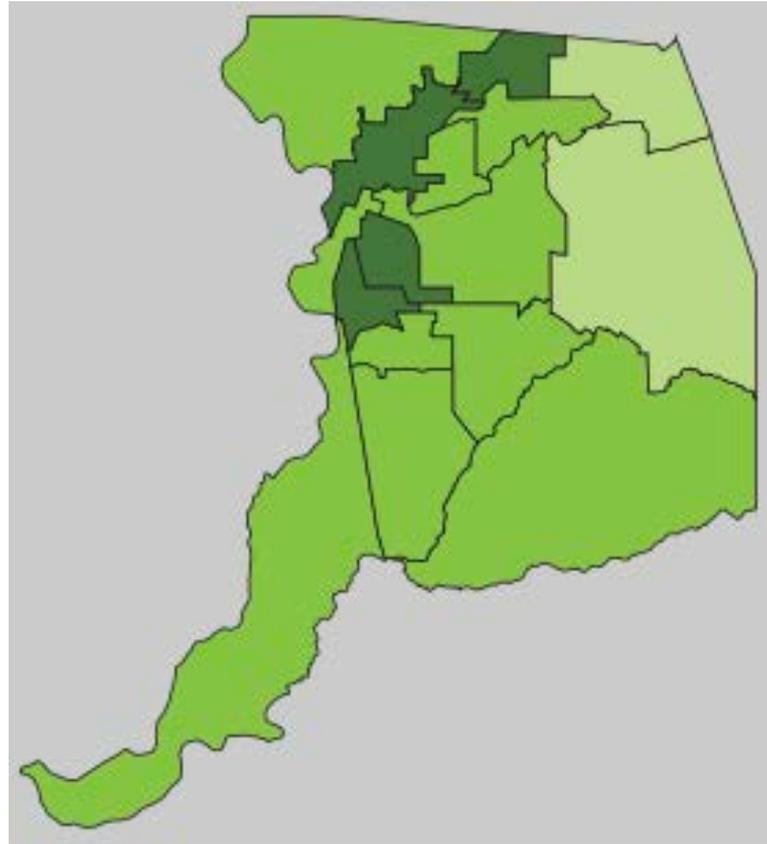
Homicide and Suicide Rates in California, 1981-2017



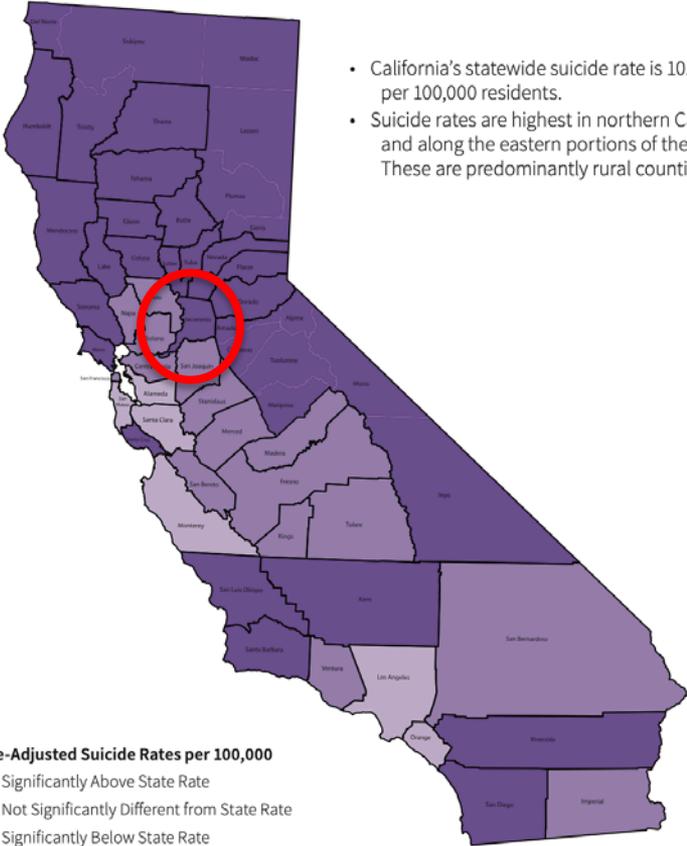
Homicide Rates in CA Counties, 2015-2017



Sacramento Sub-County Homicide Rates, 2013-2017

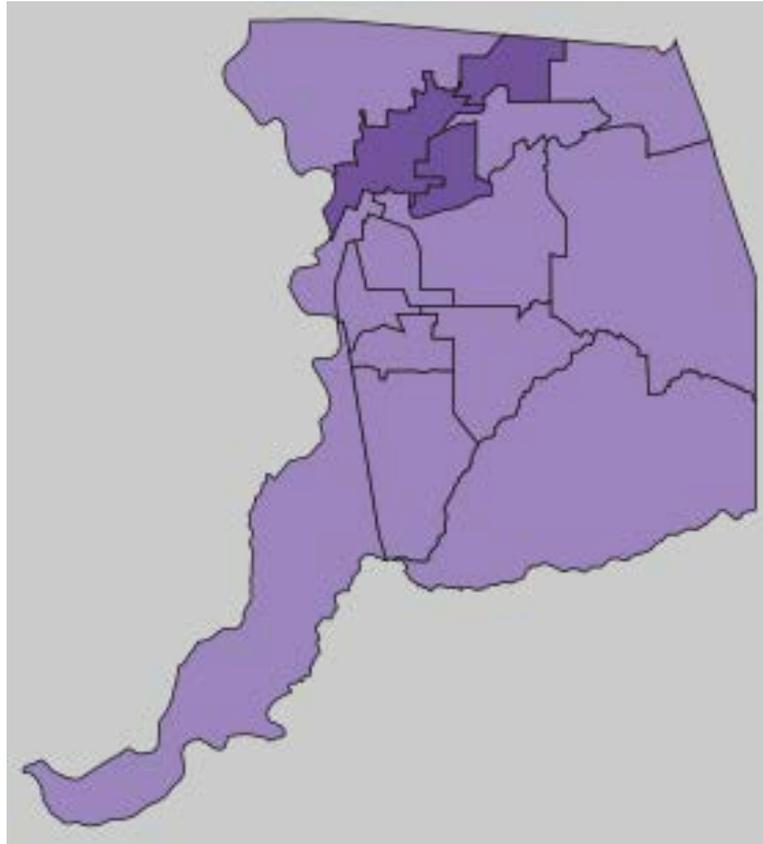


Suicide Rates in CA Counties, 2015-2017

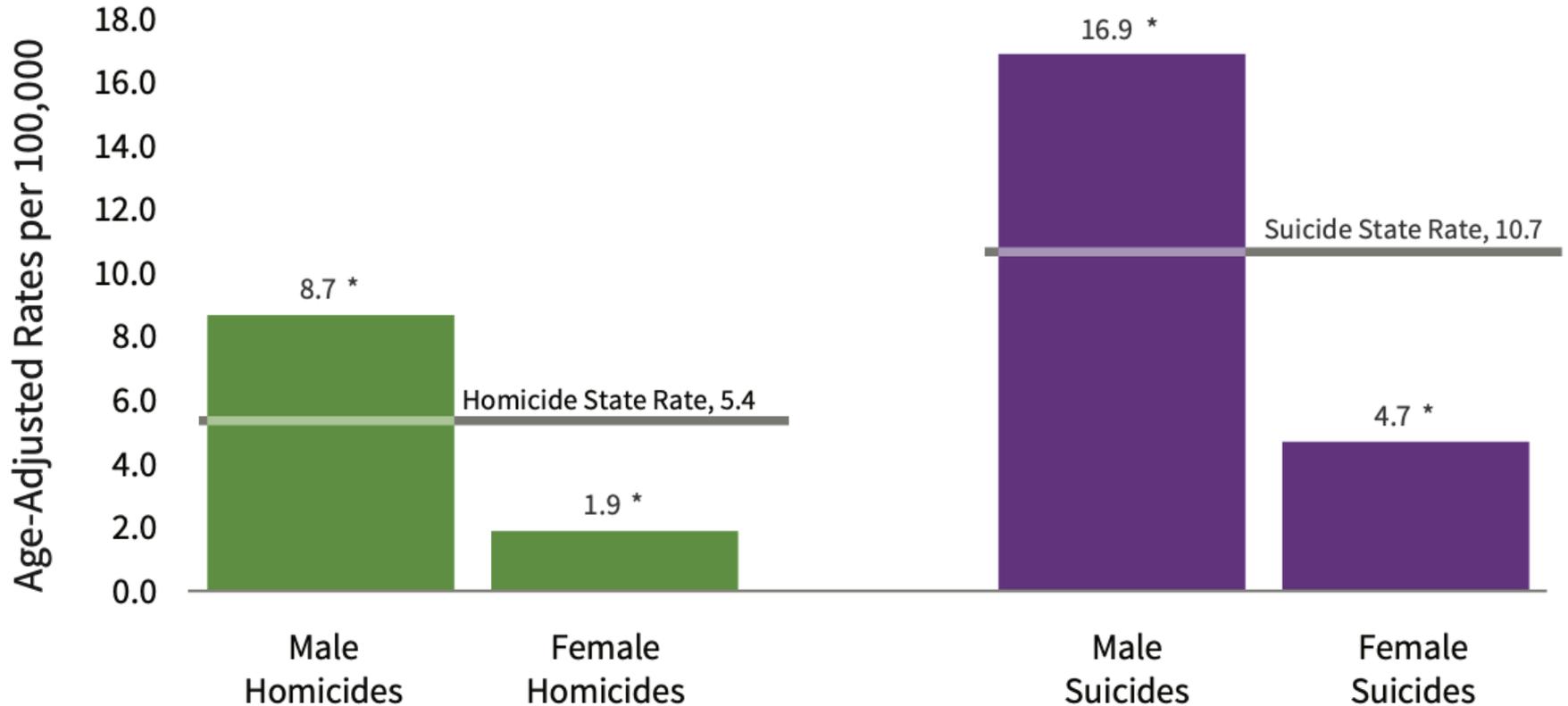


- California's statewide suicide rate is 10.7 suicides per 100,000 residents.
- Suicide rates are highest in northern California and along the eastern portions of the state. These are predominantly rural counties.

Sacramento Sub-County Suicide Rates, 2013-2017



Homicide and Suicide Rates by Sex in California, 2017

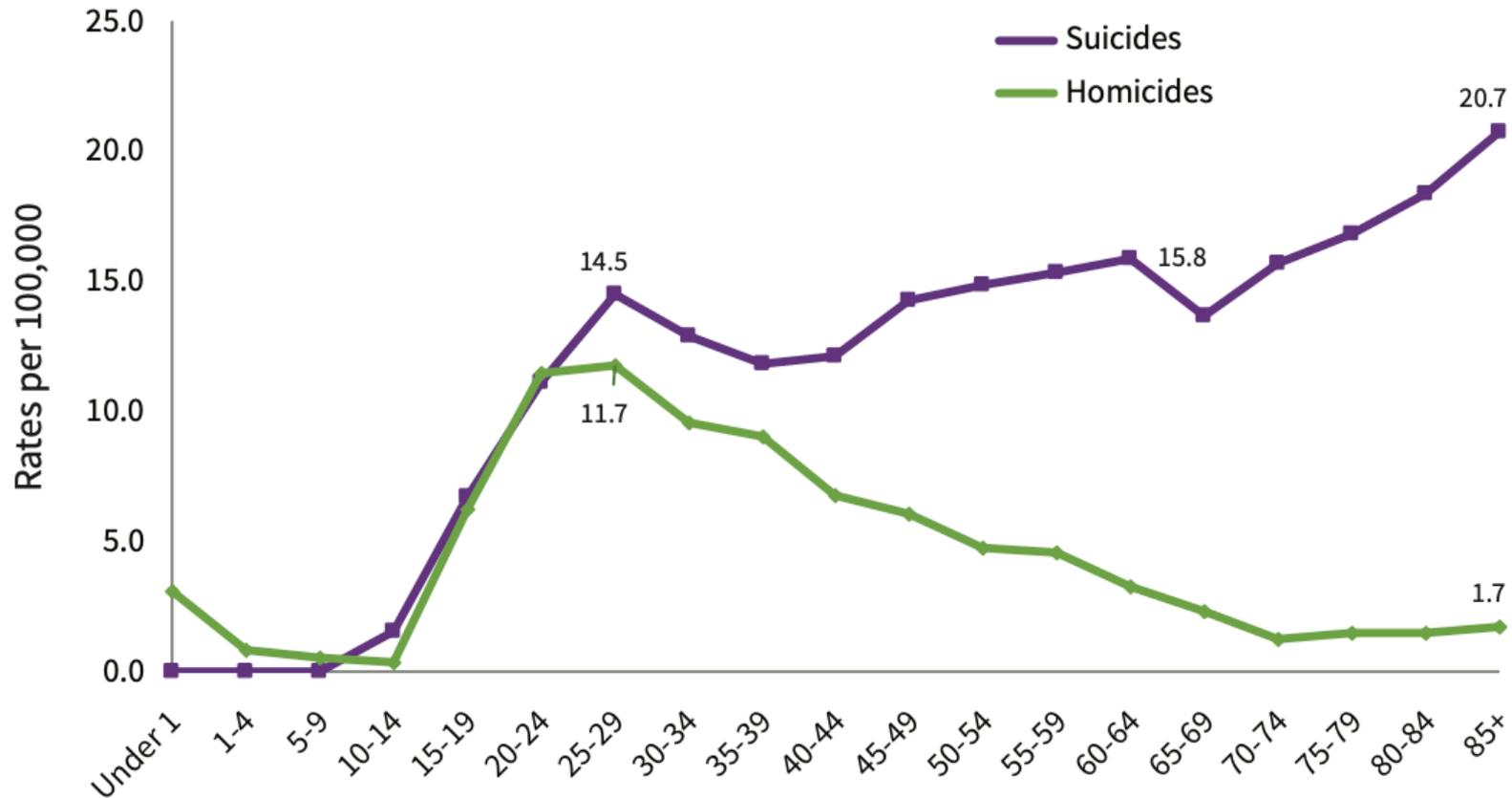


Note: Significantly different than state rate (*p<0.0001)

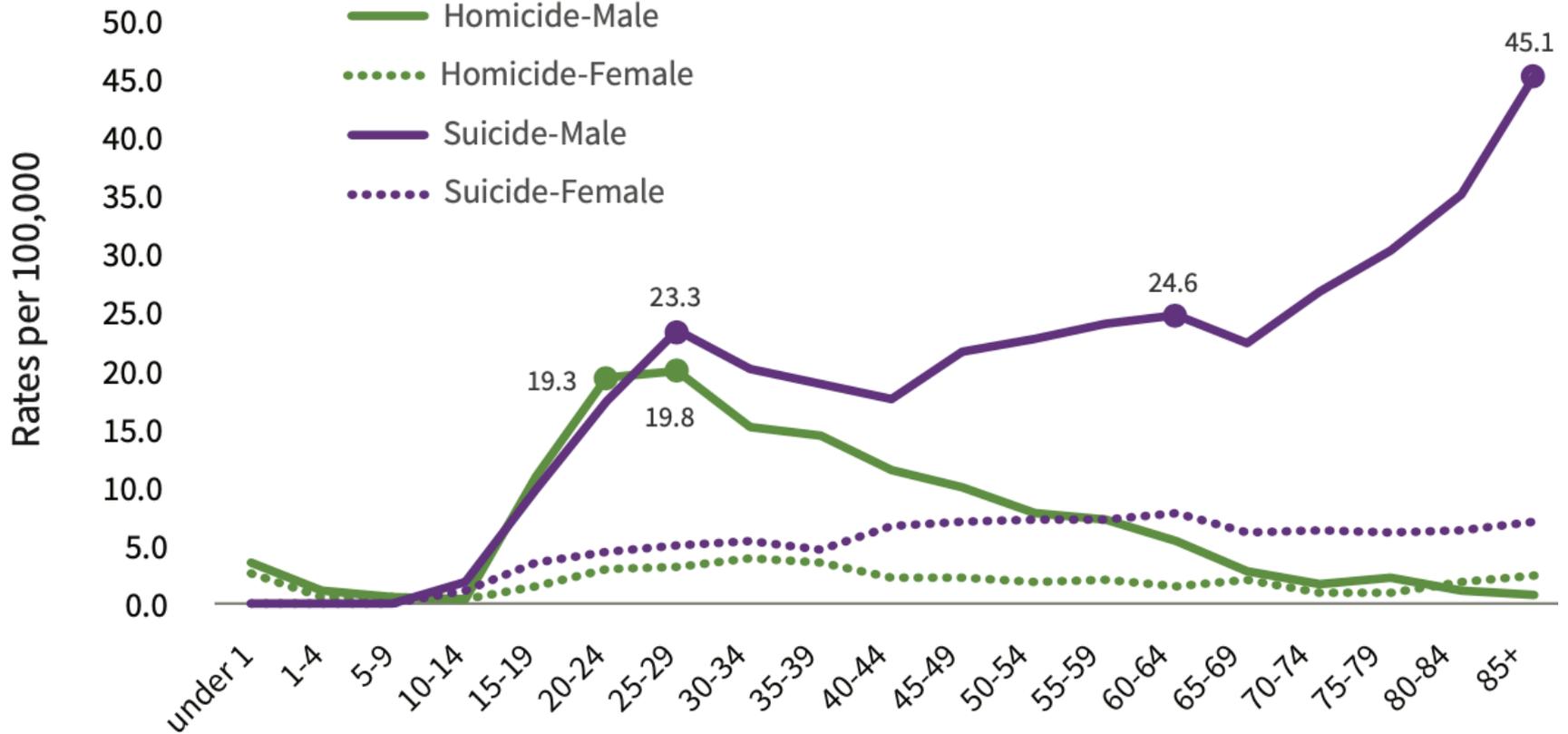
Sources: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Vital Statistics Death File (2017); Department of Finance P-3 Population Projection File (2010-2060)

Prepared by: CDPH, Safe and Active Communities Branch

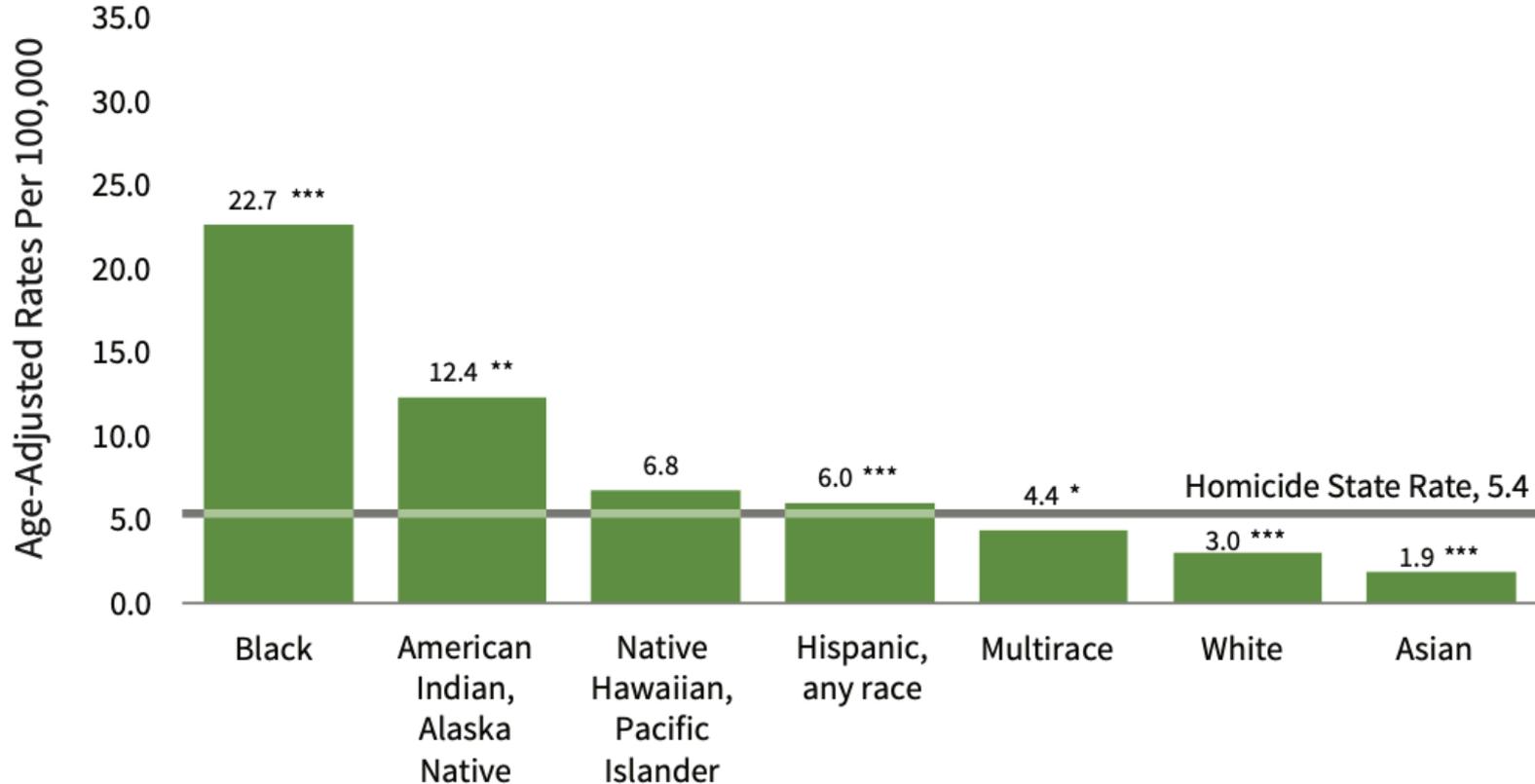
Homicide and Suicide Rates by Age Group in California, 2017



Homicide and Suicide Rates by Sex and Age Group in California, 2017



Homicide Rates by Race/Ethnicity in California, 2017

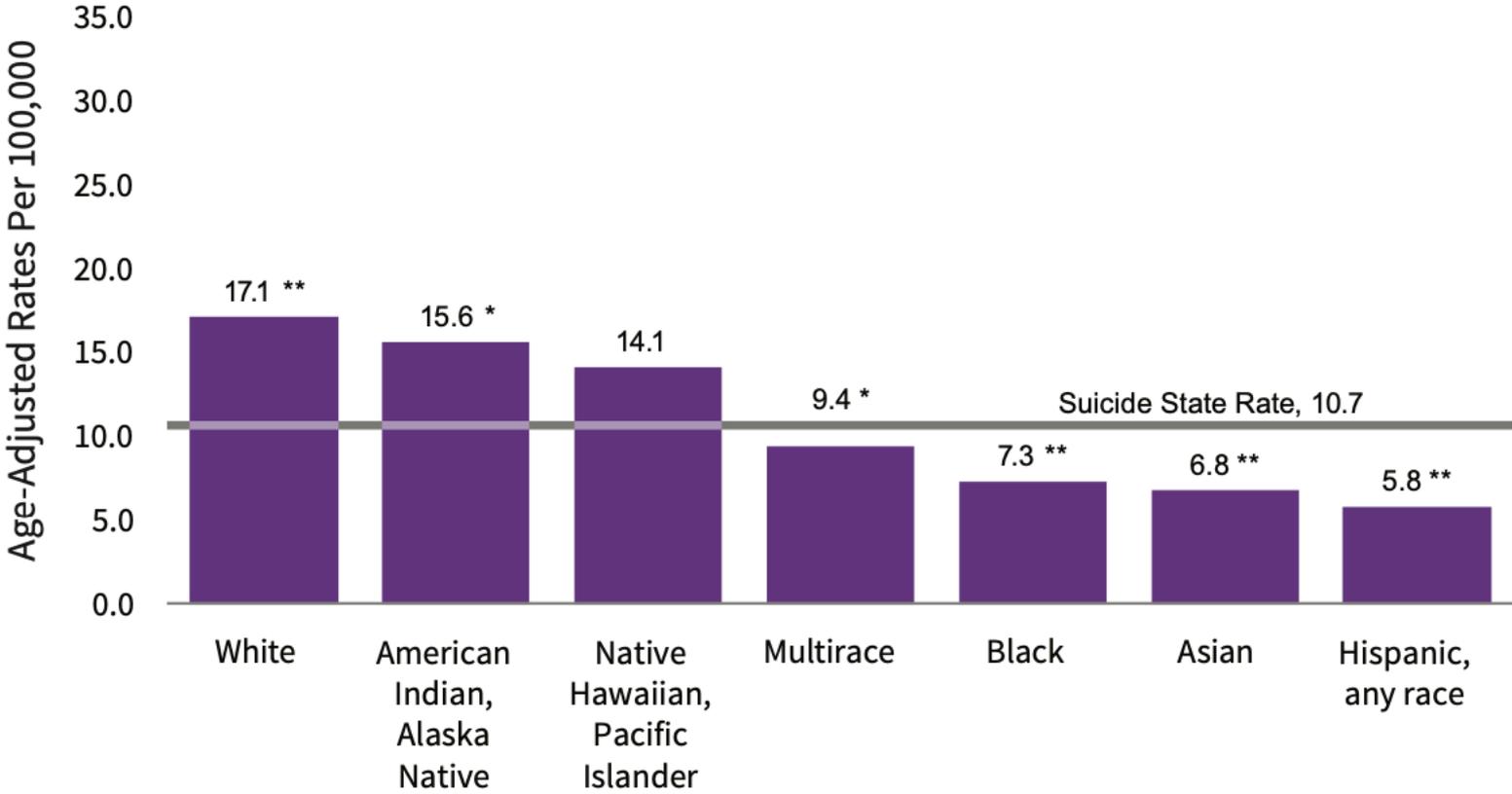


Note: Significantly different than state rate at (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.001$, *** $p < 0.0001$)

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

Prepared by: CDPH, Safe and Active Communities Branch

Suicide Rates by Race/Ethnicity in California, 2017



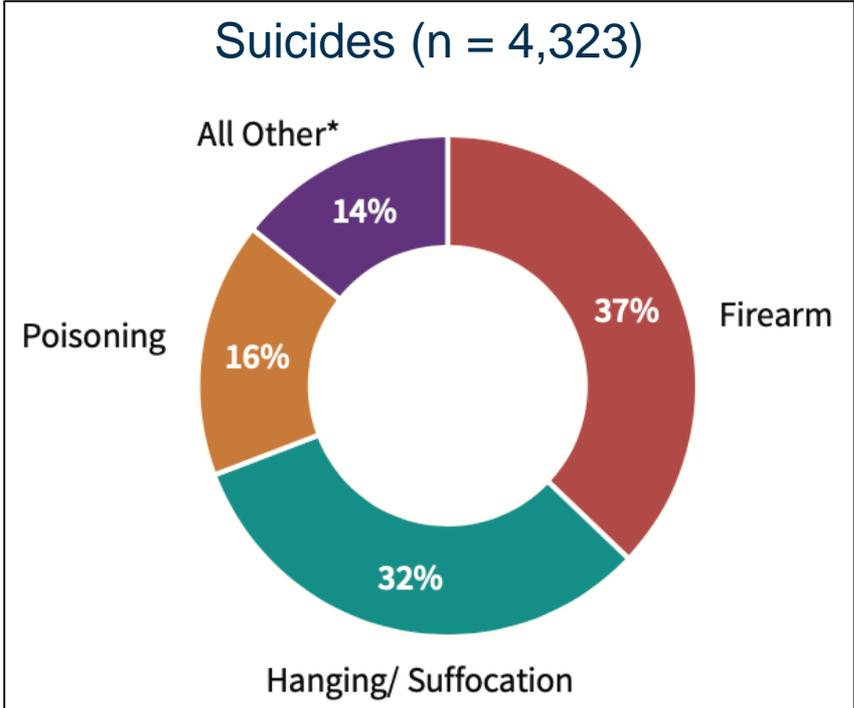
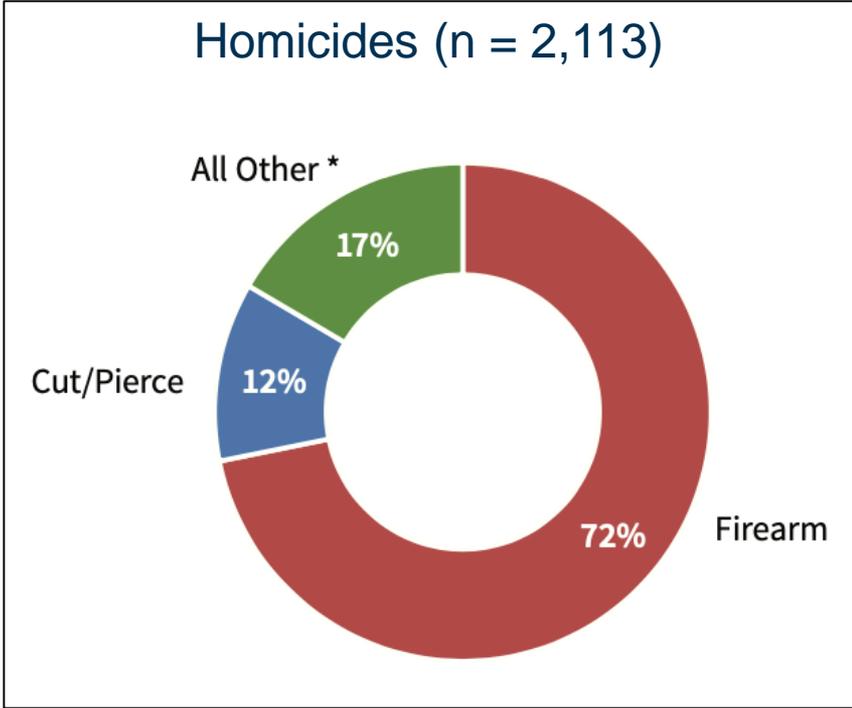
Note: Significantly different than state rate at (*p<0.05, ** p<0.001, *** p<0.0001)

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

Prepared by: CDPH, Safe and Active Communities Branch

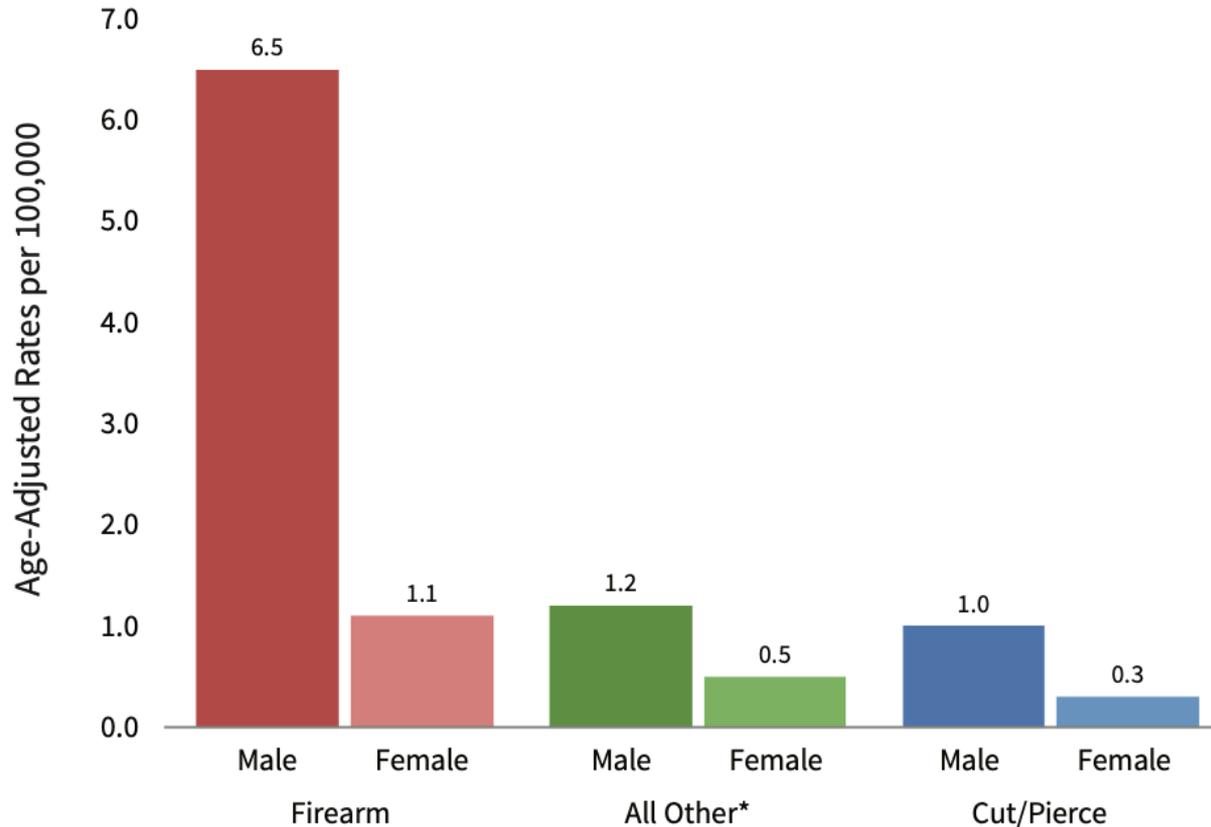
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Proportion of Violent Deaths by Mechanism in California, 2017

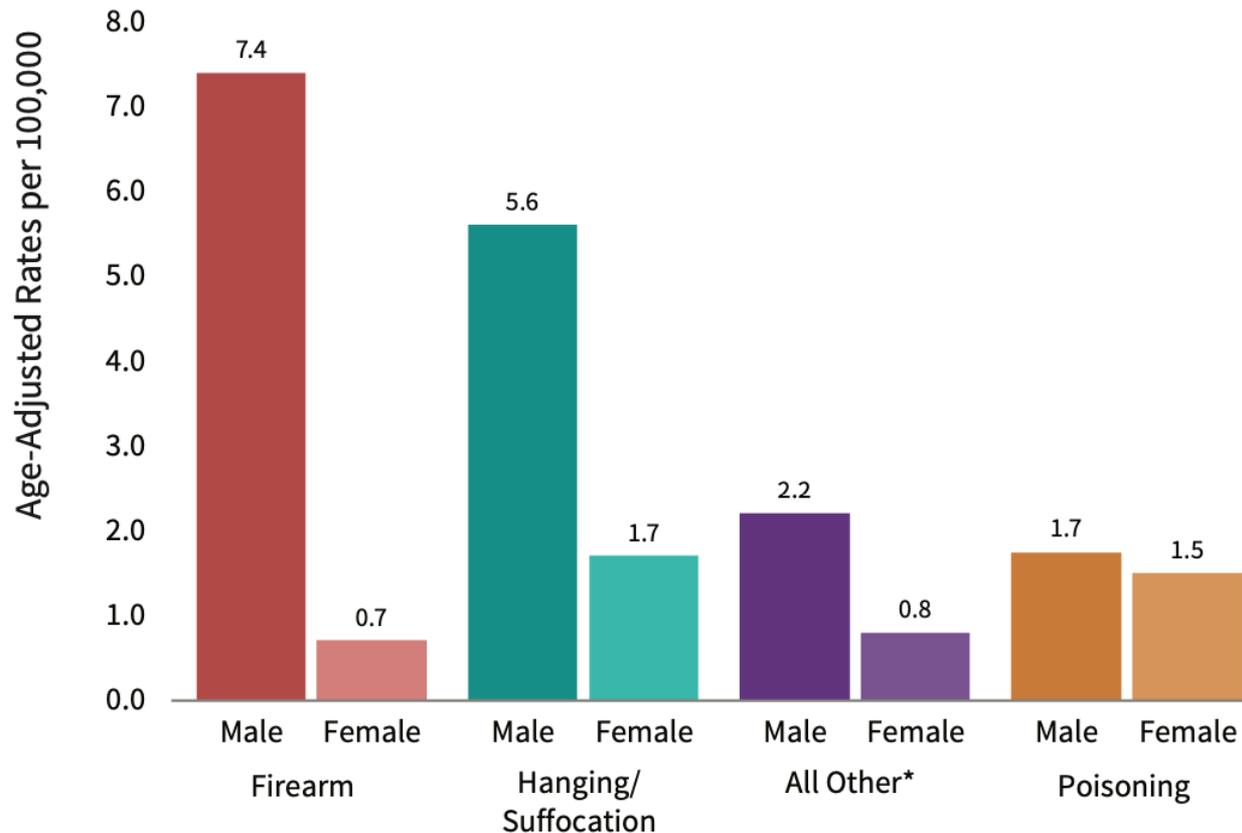


Sources: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Vital Statistics Death File (2017); Department of Finance P-3 Population Projection File (2010-2060)
Prepared by: CDPH, Safe and Active Communities Branch

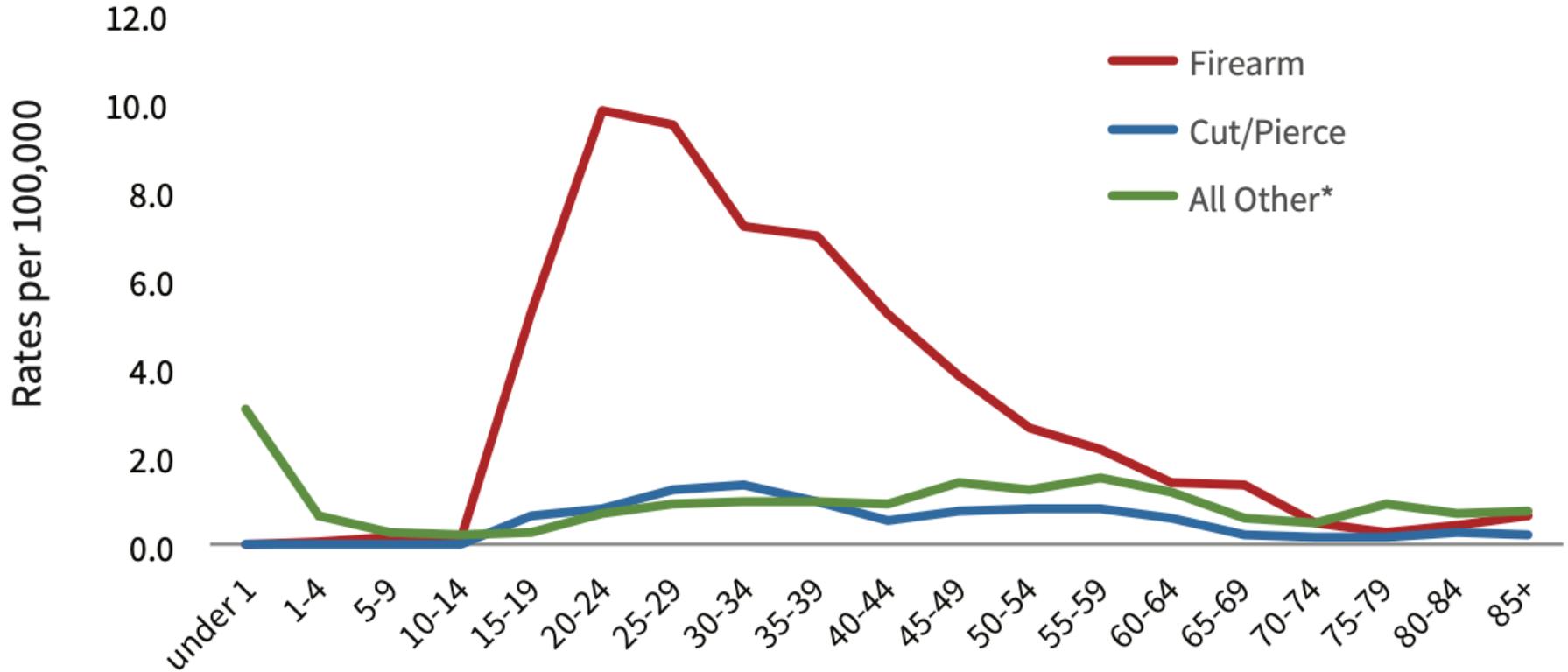
Homicide Rates by Mechanism and Sex in California, 2017



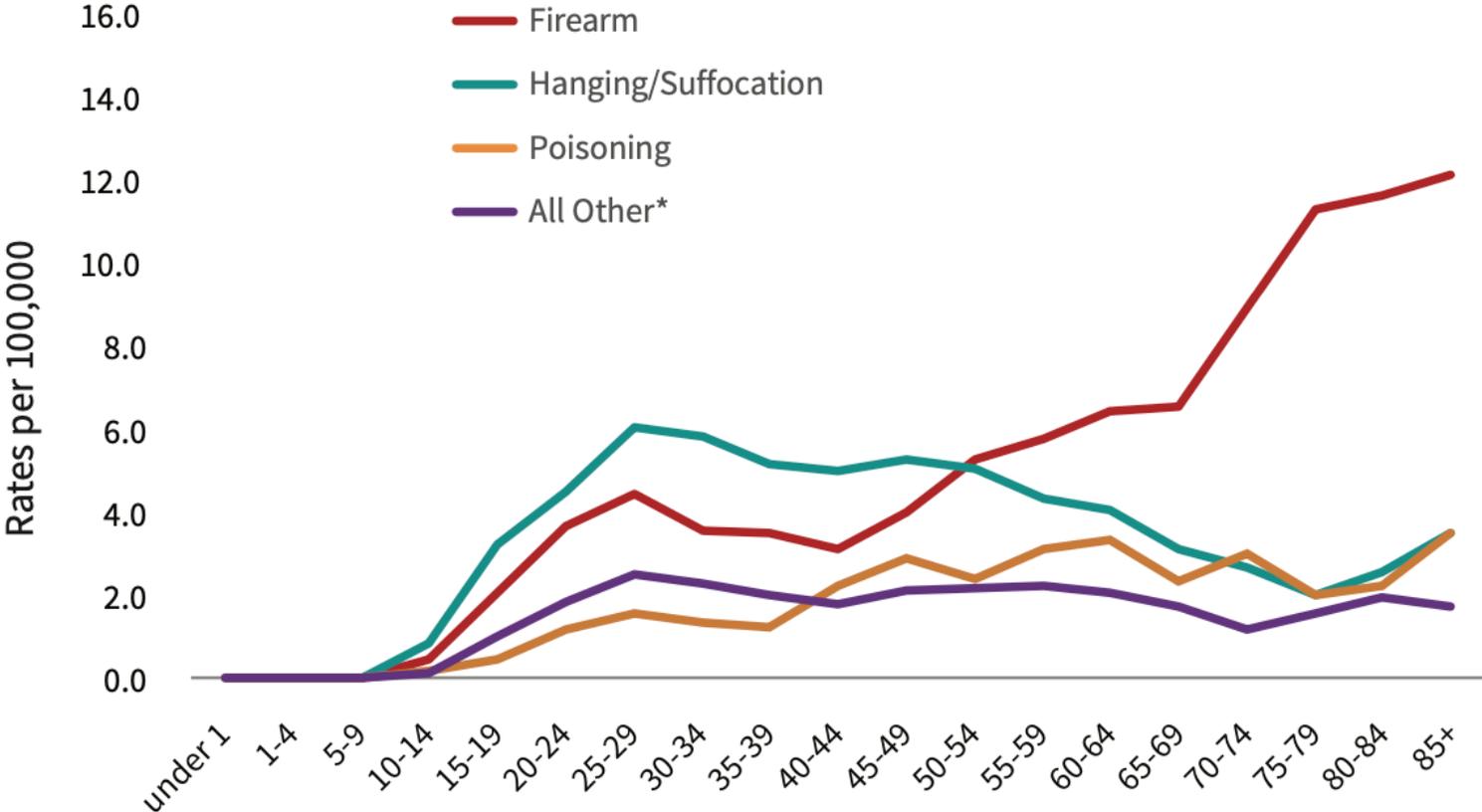
Suicide Rates by Mechanism and Sex in California, 2017



Homicide Rates by Mechanism and Age Group in California, 2017

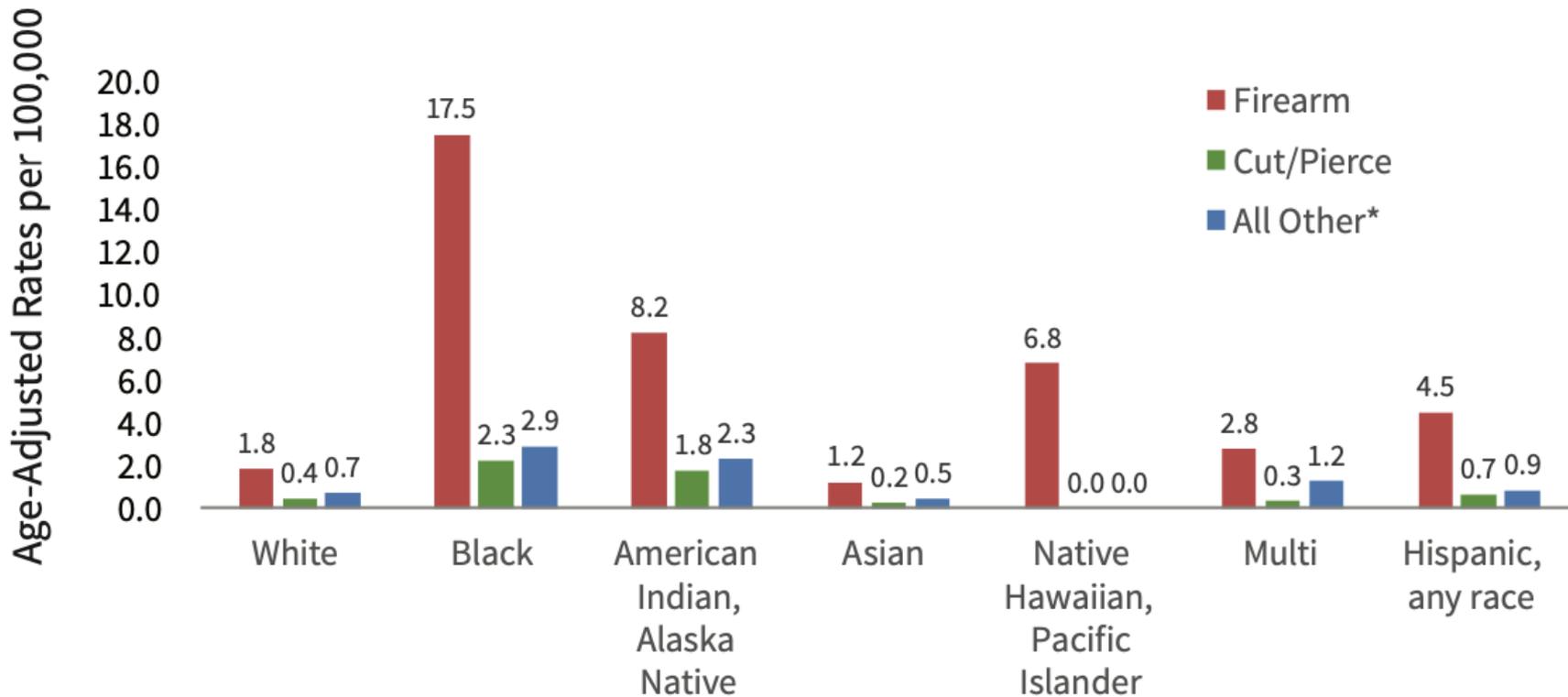


Suicide Rates by Mechanism and Age Group in California, 2017

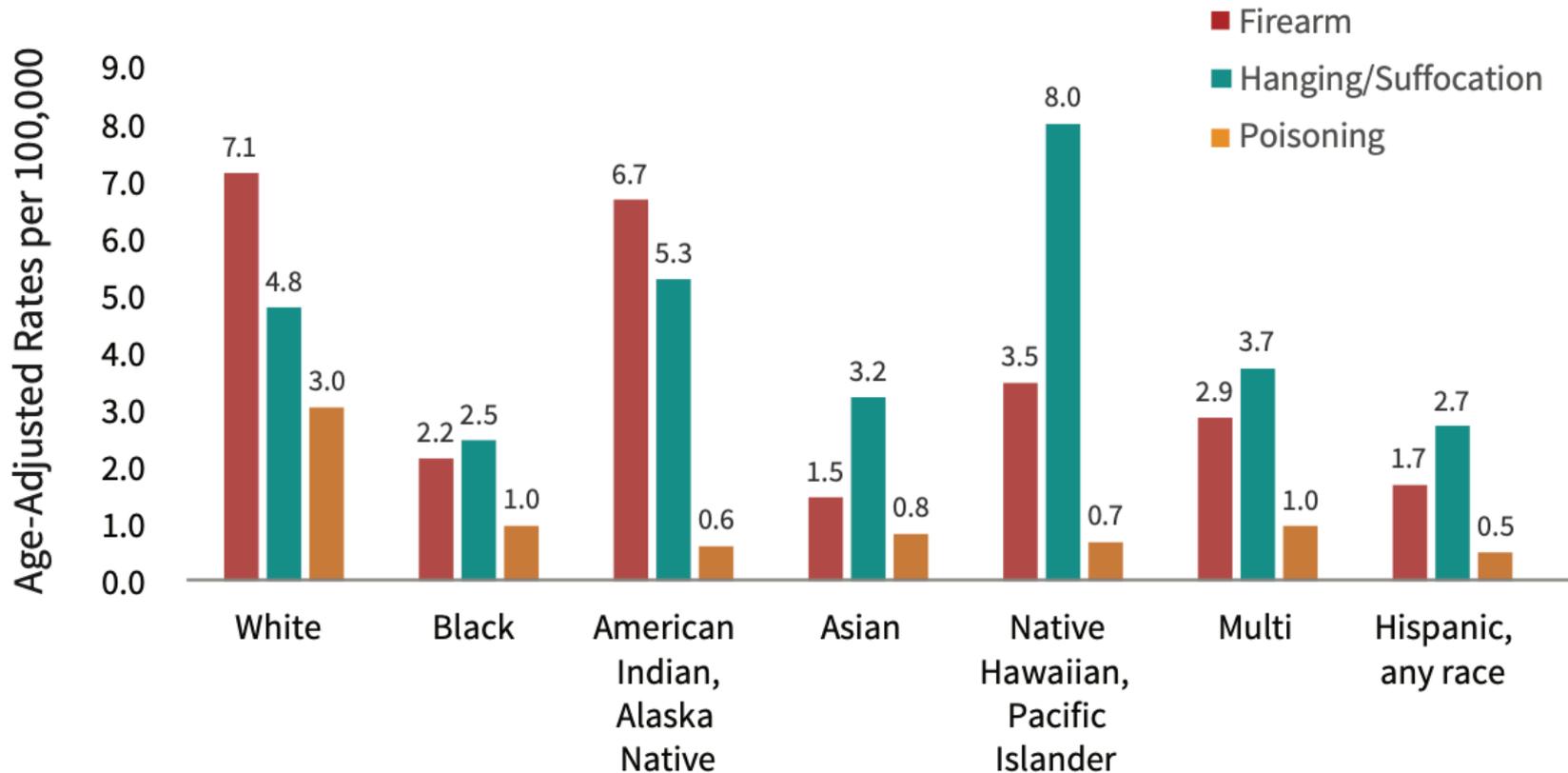


Sources: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Vital Statistics Death Files (2017); Department of Finance P-3 Population Projection File (2010-2060)
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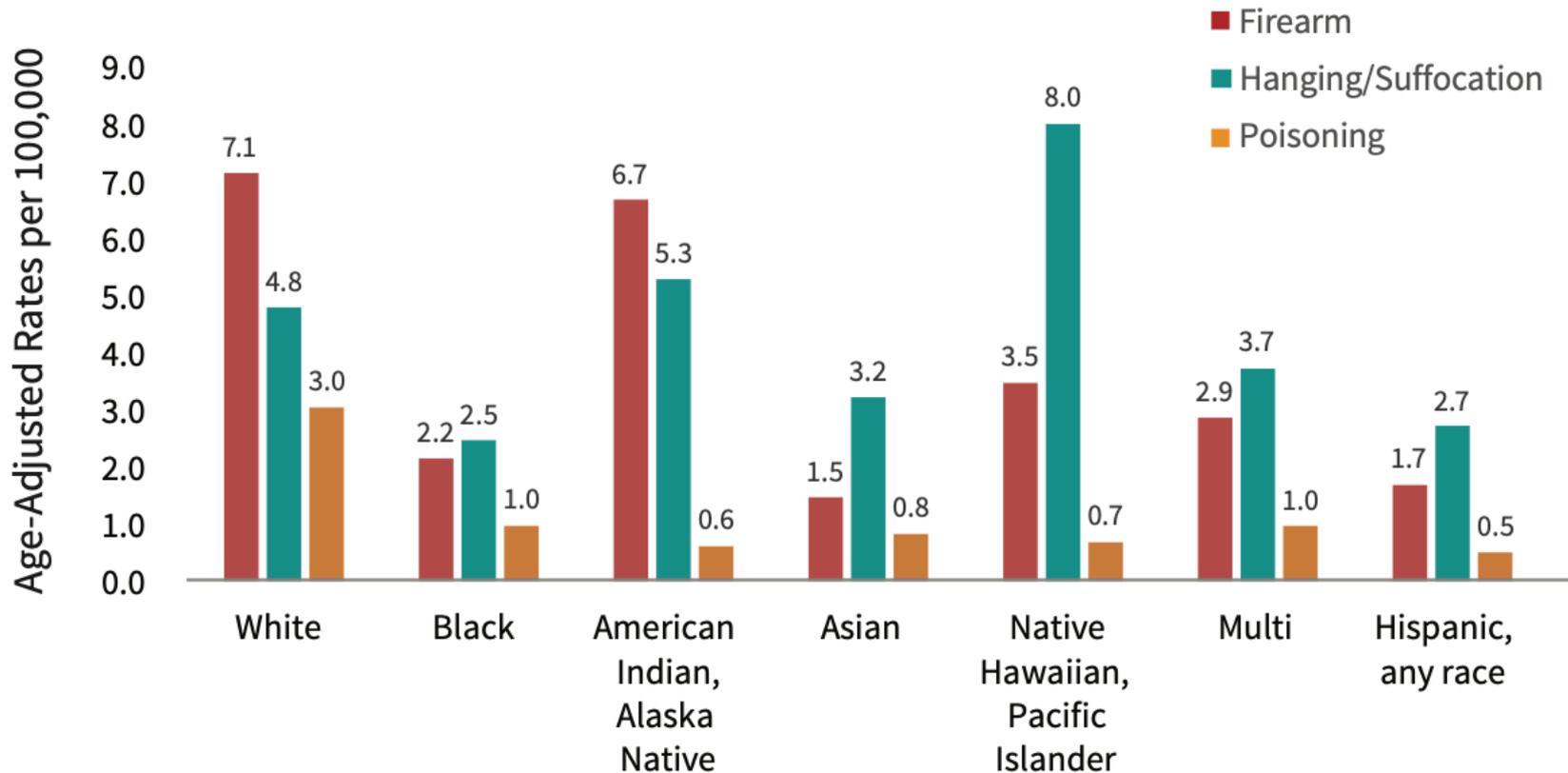
Homicide Rates by Mechanism and Race/Ethnicity in California, 2017



Suicide Rates by Mechanism and Race/Ethnicity in California, 2017



Suicide Rates by Mechanism and Race/Ethnicity in California, 2017



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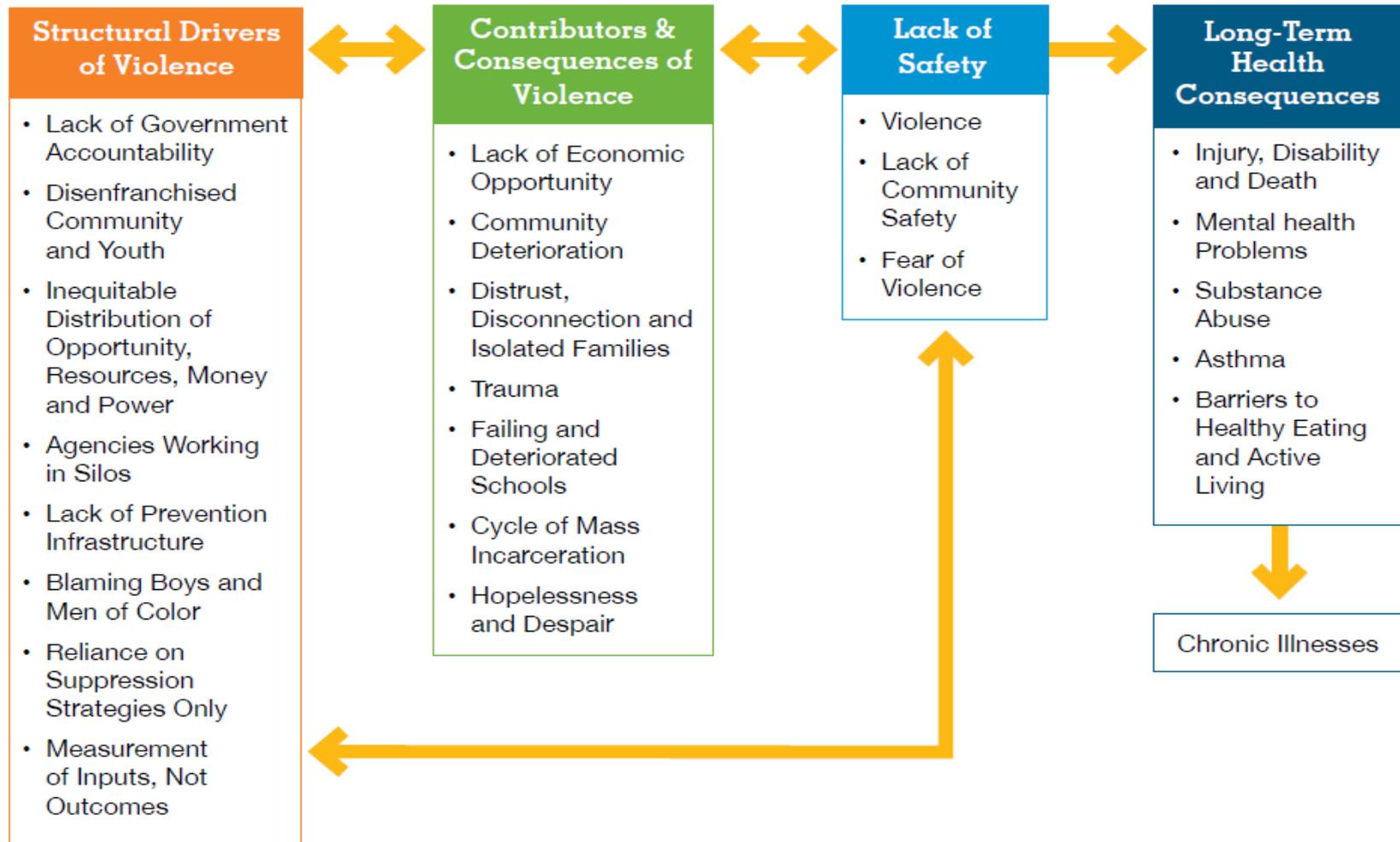
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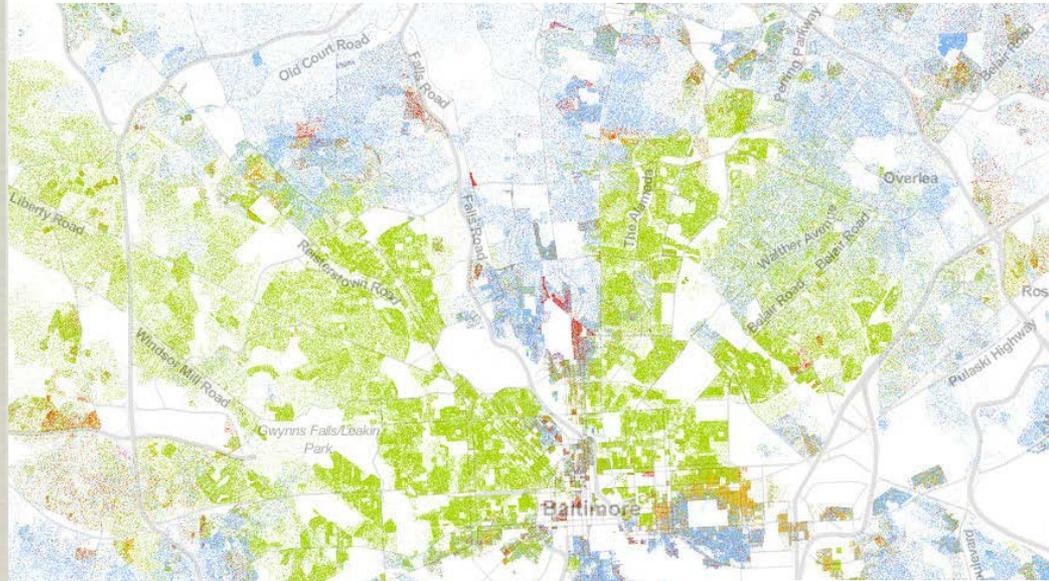
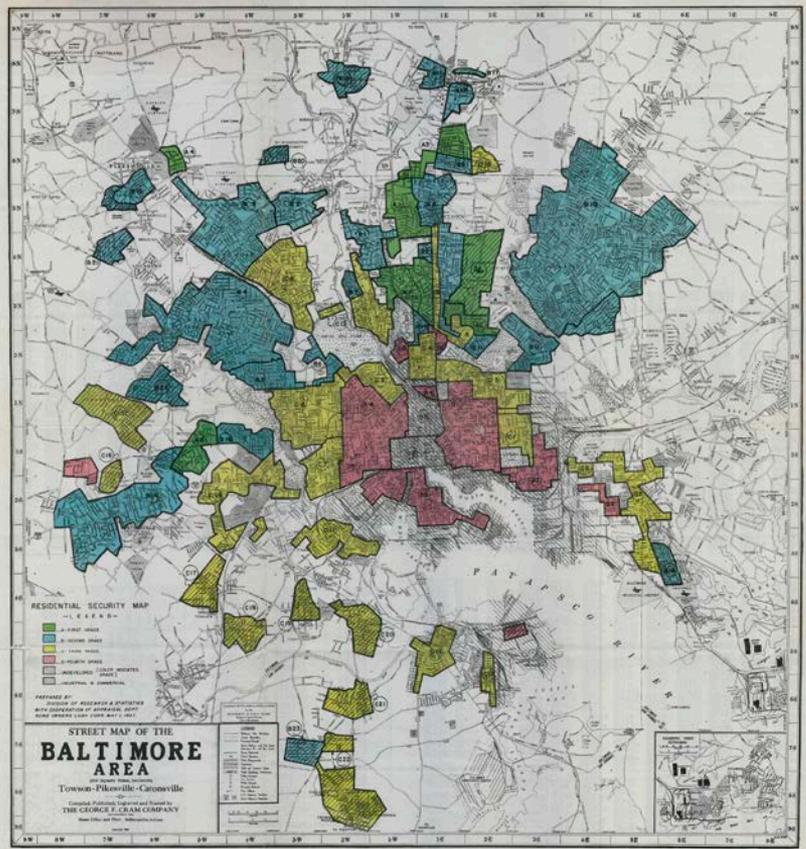
Concentration of Gun Violence - Places

- Homicides concentrate in cities due to population concentration in urban vs. rural areas
- 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.

Concentration of Gun Violence – People

- Substantial share of gun violence committed by tiny fraction of city's population
- Even in communities with high rates of gun violence, violence committed by tiny fraction of the residents
 - Oakland → 60% of homicides occur within social network of about 0.3% of city's population
 - New Orleans → 50+% of homicides occur within network of < 1% of population
 - Chicago → 70% of nonfatal shootings and 46% of fatal ones occur within network containing 6% of population





2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- Blue dot: White
- Green dot: Black
- Red dot: Asian
- Orange dot: Hispanic
- Brown dot: Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

Violence and Gangs, Drugs, and Immigrants

- Most people in most gangs, crews, cliques, and groups are not violent.
- The most common drug associated with gun violence is **alcohol**.
 - Some gun violence does stem from the illicit drug market.
- Higher percentages of immigrants – undocumented or not – correlate with no change or lower levels of violent crime.

“Hurt people hurt people.”

- In most intracity gun violence, those who commit violence:
 - Have histories of violence, often with juvenile or criminal justice experience
 - Frequently have substance abuse problems
 - Come from impoverished and difficult backgrounds
 - Overwhelmingly have had extensive trauma in their own lives
 - Yesterday’s victim is often tomorrow’s transgressor

Successful Community-Level Gun Violence Prevention Includes:

- A. Focusing on individuals at greatest risk for violence victimization and perpetration.
- B. Providing supports to those individuals at greatest risk.
- C. Having well-functioning and just systems to hold individuals accountable for violent behavior.
- D. Address system inequities and advance justice and equity across communities to prevent future violence.

Hospital-based Violence Intervention Programs

- Support holistic recovery from violent injury (VI)
- Transition (VI) patients from hospital to long term community and natural support
- Uses culturally competent case management by Violence Intervention Specialists (VIS)
 - Relationship based care through continuum of recovery
 - Addresses social determinants of violence

UC Davis Health Wraparound Program

Target Population

- Ages 13-26 years
- Injured by interpersonal violence

Inclusion Criteria

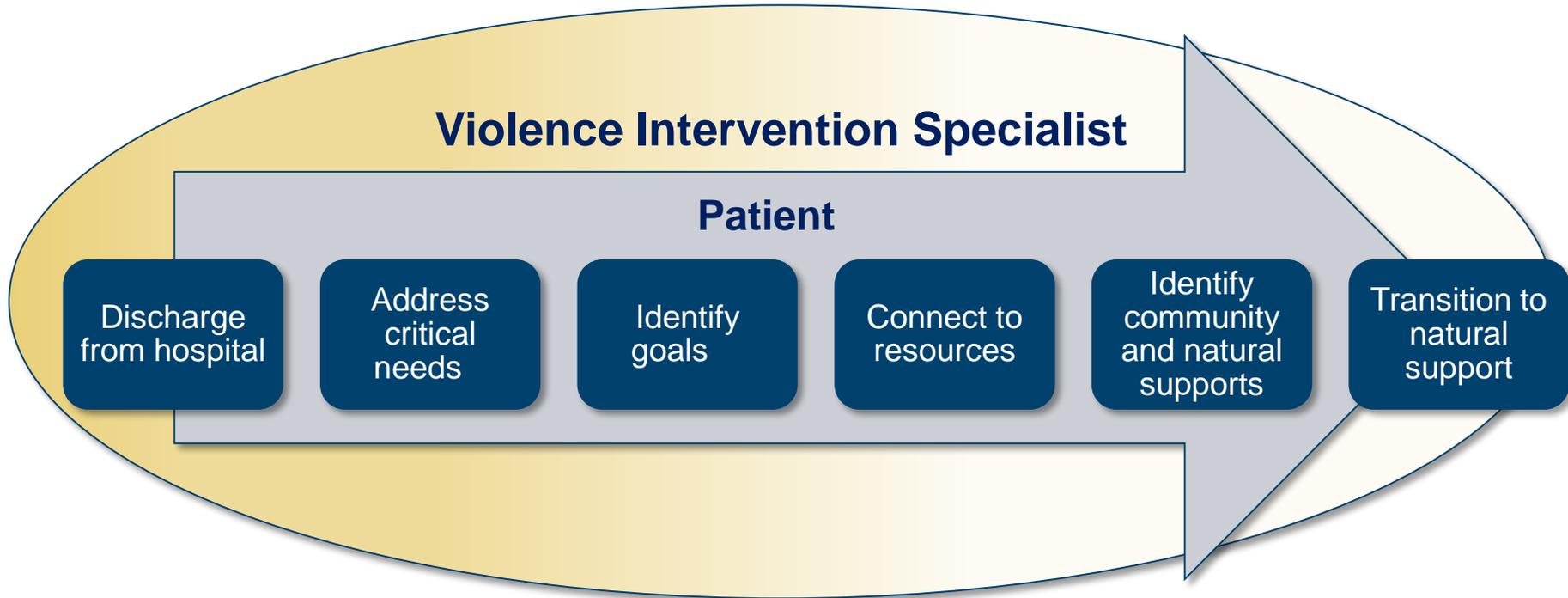
- GSW, SW, Assault
- Admitted to hospital on trauma service

Exclusion Criteria

- SA/DV/Child Abuse/SI
- Prisoner
- Level I mental illness

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Continuum of Recovery from Violent Injury



Wraparound Community Partnerships

- Black Child Legacy Campaign (BCLC)
- WellSpace Health Sacramento Violence Intervention Program (SVIP)
- Chicks in Crisis (CIC)
- Sacramento City Unified School District (SCUSD)
- Sacramento Food Bank (SFB)
- Sacramento County Probation Department
- We Help Youth Sacramento Collaboration (WHY Sac)
- Build Black/Sacramento Kings
- California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB)
- Department of Human Assistance (DHA)

The Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO)

- Response to the Isla Vista shooting in 2014
- GVRO law went into effect on January 1, 2016
- Allows **family, household members, and law enforcement** to petition for a GVRO, which:
 - Temporarily removes firearms and ammunition from individuals who pose significant danger to themselves or others
 - Prevents the purchase of firearms and ammunition

GV-100 Petition for Gun Violence Restraining Order

Read *Can a Gun Violence Restraining Order Help Me?* (form GV-100-INFO) before completing this form.

1 Petitioner

a. Your Full Name: _____

I am: A family member of the Respondent
 A law enforcement officer employed by (name of law enforcement agency): _____

b. Your Lawyer (if you have one for this case):
Name: _____ State Bar No.: _____
Firm Name: _____

c. Your Address (If you have a lawyer, give your lawyer's information. If you do not have a lawyer and want to keep your home address private, you may give a different mailing address instead. You do not have to give telephone, fax, or e-mail. Law enforcement officer, give agency information.)
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____
E-Mail Address: _____

Check stamps date here when form is filed.

Fill in court name and street address:
Superior Court of California, County of _____

Court file in case number when form is filed.
Case Number: _____

2 Respondent
Full Name: _____ Age: _____
Address (if known): _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3 Venue
Why are you filing in this county? (Check all that apply).
a. The Respondent lives in this county.
b. Other (specify): _____

4 Other Court Cases
a. Are you aware of any other court cases, civil or criminal, involving the Respondent?
 Yes No If yes, on the next page, check each kind of case and give as much information as you know as to where and when each was filed.

This is not a Court Order.

Judicial Branch of California, www.courts.ca.gov
Rev. January 1, 2016. Mandatory Form
Penal Code, § 18500 et seq.

Petition for Gun Violence Restraining Order
(Gun Violence Prevention)

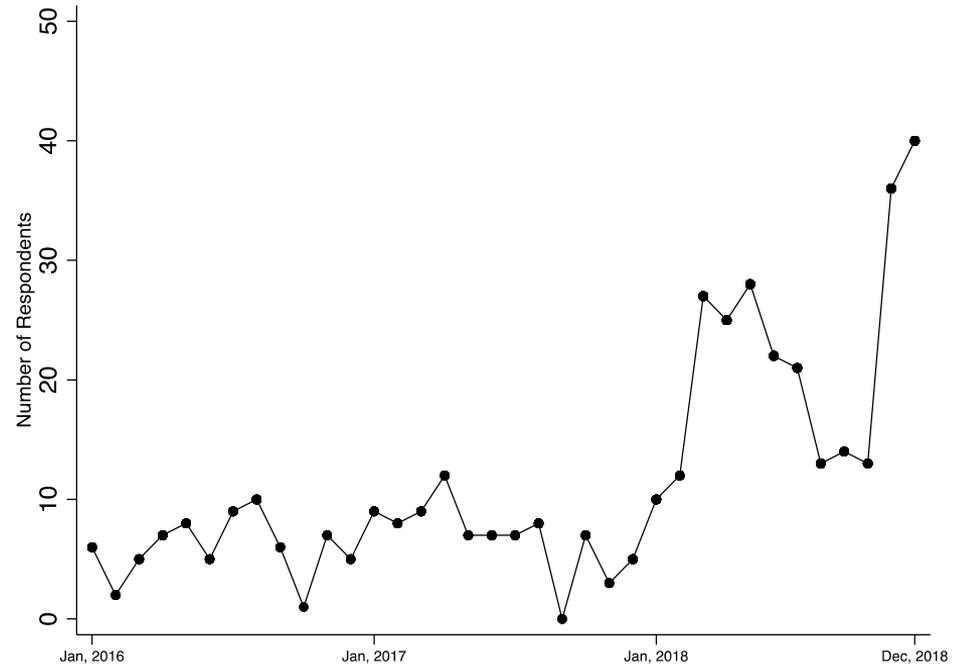
GV-100, Page 1 of 4

Types of GVROs

- **Emergency temporary orders:** Available to law enforcement petitioners 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Last for 21 days.
- **Ex parte orders:** Available to law enforcement and family/household member petitioners. Last for 21 days.
- **Orders issued after notice and hearing:** Available to law enforcement and family/household member petitioners. Last for 1 year.

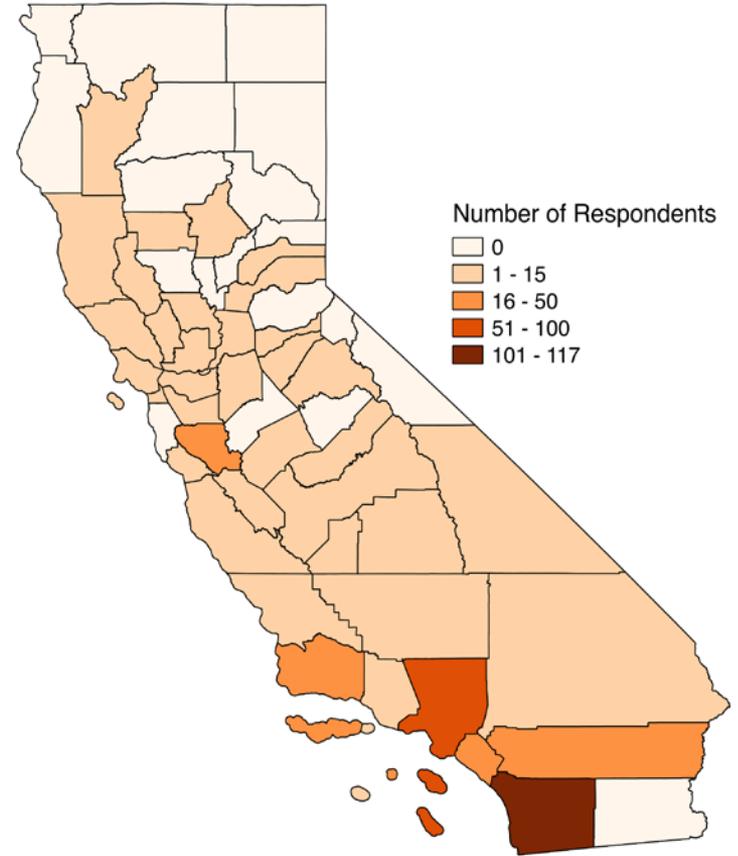
GVRO respondents by year & month, California

	2016 N (%)	2017 N (%)	2018 N (%)	Total N (%)
Total	71 (100)	82 (100)	261 (100)	414 (100)
<i>GVRO type</i>				
Emergency	48 (67.6)	66 (80.5)	113 (43.3)	227 (54.8)
Ex Parte	16 (22.5)	9 (11.0)	66 (25.3)	91 (22.0)
After hearing	7 (0.9)	7 (8.5)	82 (31.4)	96 (23.2)



GVRO respondents by county (2016-2018)

- San Diego is leading the state in use of GVROs (117), followed by Los Angeles (53) and Santa Barbara (34)
- 19 of 58 counties did not issue any GVROs in the first three years



GVRO respondents by year: demographics

	2016 N (%)	2017 N (%)	2018 N (%)	Total N (%)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	57 (80.3)	77 (93.9)	243 (93.1)	377 (91.1)
Female	14 (19.7)	5 (6.1)	18 (6.9)	37 (8.9)
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>				
White	47 (66.2)	55 (67.1)	150 (57.5)	252 (60.9)
Hispanic	9 (12.7)	10 (12.2)	62 (23.8)	81 (19.6)
Black	4 (5.6)	2 (2.4)	23 (8.8)	29 (7.0)
Asian	4 (5.6)	8 (9.8)	14 (5.4)	26 (6.3)
Other	7 (9.9)	7 (8.5)	12 (4.6)	26 (6.3)

GVRO respondents by year: characteristics

	2016 N (%)	2017 N (%)	2018 N (%)	Total N (%)
<i>Petitioner</i>				
Family	6 (8.5)	6 (7.3)	4 (1.5)	16 (3.9)
LEO	63 (88.7)	76 (92.7)	257 (98.5)	396 (95.7)
<i>Service</i>				
Served	62 (87.3)	72 (87.8)	181 (69.4)	315 (76.1)
Unserved	9 (12.7)	10 (12.2)	80 (30.7)	99 (23.9)

- Vast majority of petitioners have been law enforcement officers
- Service (or reporting of service) has declined over time

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Extreme Risk Protection Orders Intended to Prevent Mass Shootings

A Case Series

Garen J. Wintemute, MD, MPH; Veronica A. Pear, MPH; Julia P. Schleimer, MPH; Rocco Pallin, MPH; Sydney Sohl, BS; Nicole Kravitz-Wirtz, PhD; and Elizabeth A. Tomsich, PhD

Urgent, individualized interventions to reduce firearm access, such as extreme risk protection orders (ERPOs, colloquially known as “red flag” orders), provide a rapid, focused response when risk for imminent firearm violence is high. Studies to date suggest such interventions are most commonly used to prevent suicide and are effective. Authorizing legislation has often been enacted after public mass shootings but, to our knowledge, there have been only 2 reported cases of ERPO use in efforts to prevent mass shootings. California enacted the nation's first ERPO statute, which took effect in January 2016. The authors are evaluating that statute's implementation and effectiveness and are seeking to obtain court records for all 414 cases occurring in 2016 to 2018. Based on 159 records received thus far, this article presents an aggregate summary and individual histories for a preliminary series of 21 cases in which ERPOs were used in efforts to prevent mass shootings. Most subjects were male and

non-Hispanic white; the mean age was 35 years. Most subjects made explicit threats and owned firearms. Four cases arose primarily in relation to medical or mental health conditions, and such conditions were noted in 4 others. Fifty-two firearms were recovered. As of early August 2019, none of the threatened shootings had occurred, and no other homicides or suicides by persons subject to the orders were identified. It is impossible to know whether violence would have occurred had ERPOs not been issued, and the authors make no claim of a causal relationship. Nonetheless, the cases suggest that this urgent, individualized intervention can play a role in efforts to prevent mass shootings, in health care settings and elsewhere. Further evaluation would be helpful.

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For author affiliations, see end of text.

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Additional Research at UC Davis VPRP

- Armed and Prohibited Persons System (APPS)
- California Safety and Wellbeing Survey (CSaWS)
- What You Can Do (WYCD) → AB 521
- DUI and violence risk among handgun purchasers
- Changing the physical environment

THANK YOU

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<https://health.ucdavis.edu/vprp/>