



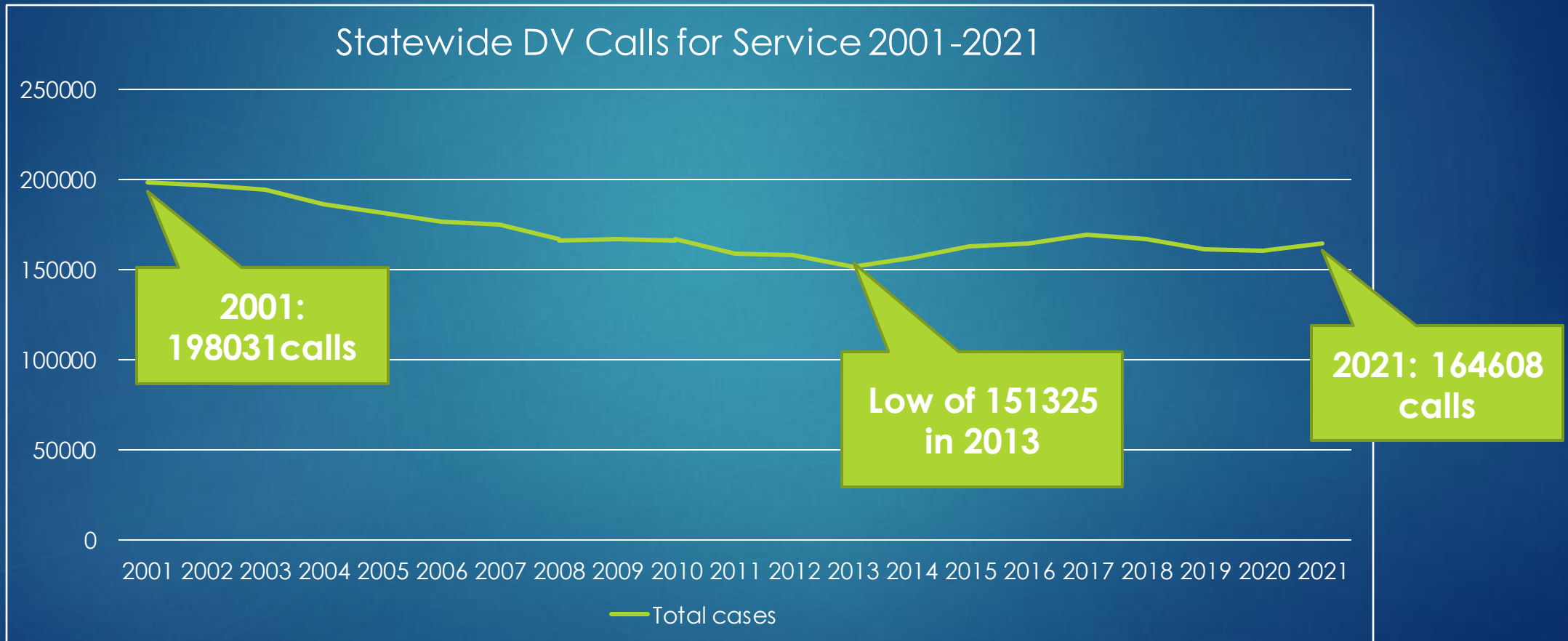
Domestic Violence, Guns, and Mass Shootings

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONFERENCE 2022

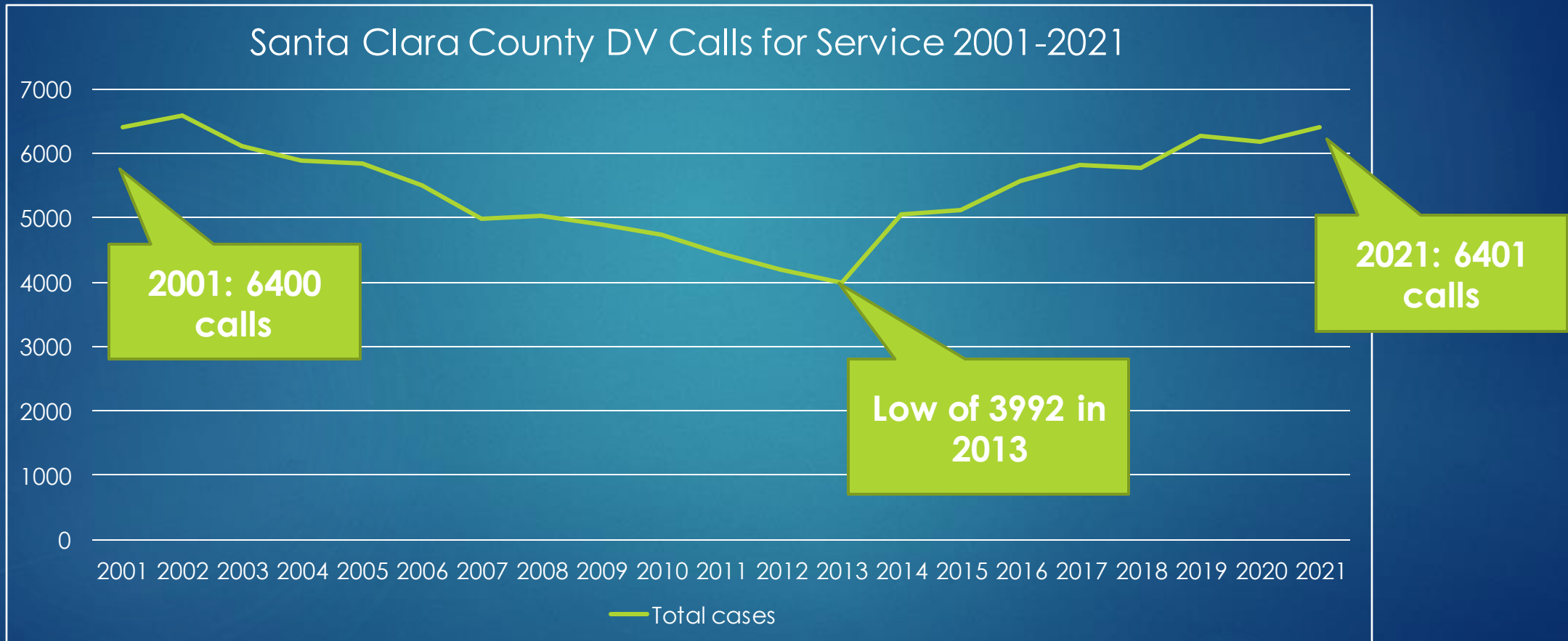


Let's start with
where we are with
domestic violence

Statewide, domestic violence calls have declined by about 17% over 20 years



Santa Clara County calls also declined, but then trended upward



Criminal Referrals to DA's Office, and Criminal Court Filings

Year	Referrals	Filed	Felonies	Misd.	Not-filed
2015	4,286	2,686	757	1,929	1,660
2016	5,101	2,314	981	1,333	2,797
2017	5,524	2,759	1,430	1,329	2,765
2018	5,519	3,249	1,433	1,816	2,270
2019	5,908	3,231	909	2,322	2,677
2020	5,933	3,470	689	2,781	2,463

Challenges and opportunities exist to improve reporting

Reporting

Nationwide, only about half of domestic violence incidents are reported to law enforcement (US DOJ Crime Victimization, 2019)

Challenges

- Fear of impact on status (finances, child custody, immigration, housing)
- Fear of repercussions within the relationship
- Language/cultural barriers
- Care/concern for the abuser
- Lack of access to reporting

Opportunities to improve:

- Provide resources and services to mitigate negative consequences
- Increase diversity of law enforcement, mandated reporters, and advocates
- Create more avenues for reporting

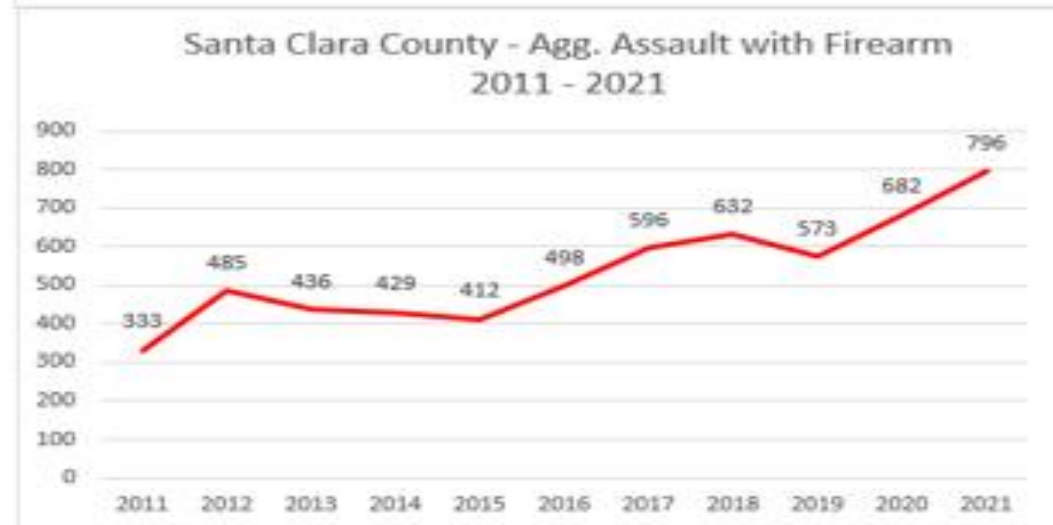
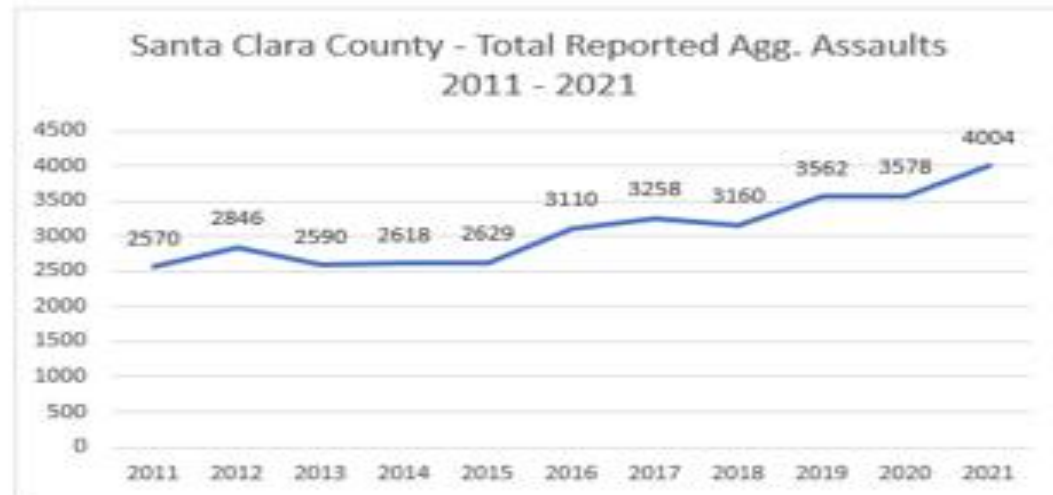
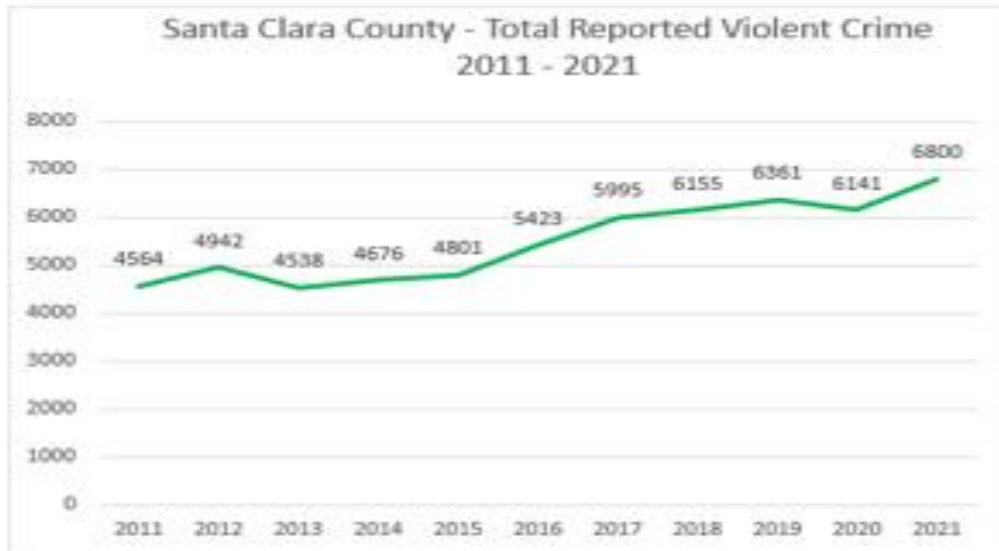
Open question: why is Santa Clara County not the following the statewide trend?





Where are we with
guns?

What Does Gun Crime Look Like In Santa Clara County?



GVA - Seven Year Review	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Deaths - Willful, Malicious, Accidental	12,418	13,537	15,112	15,679	14,896	15,448	19,411
Suicides by Gun	21,386	22,018	22,938	23,854	24,432	23,941	Pending
Injuries - Willful, Malicious, Accidental	22,779	27,033	30,666	31,265	28,284	30,186	39,492
Children [aged 0-11] Killed or Injured	603	695	671	733	664	695	999
Teens [aged 12-17] Killed or Injured	2,318	2,695	3,140	3,256	2882	3,122	4,142
Mass Shooting	269	335	382	346	336	417	611
Murder-Suicide	624	530	549	608	623	632	573
Defensive Use [DGU]	1,531	1,393	2,001	2,107	1874	1,597	1,478
Unintentional Shooting	1,605	1,969	2,202	2,039	1691	1,905	2,315

Number of Deaths, Injuries, Children, Teens killed/injured [actual numbers]

Mass Shooting, Murder-suicides, Defensive Use, Unintentional Shooting [number of incidents]

Suicide numbers supplied by CDC End of Year Report [actual numbers]

@gundeaths

www.gunviolencearchive.org

www.facebook.com/gunviolencearchive

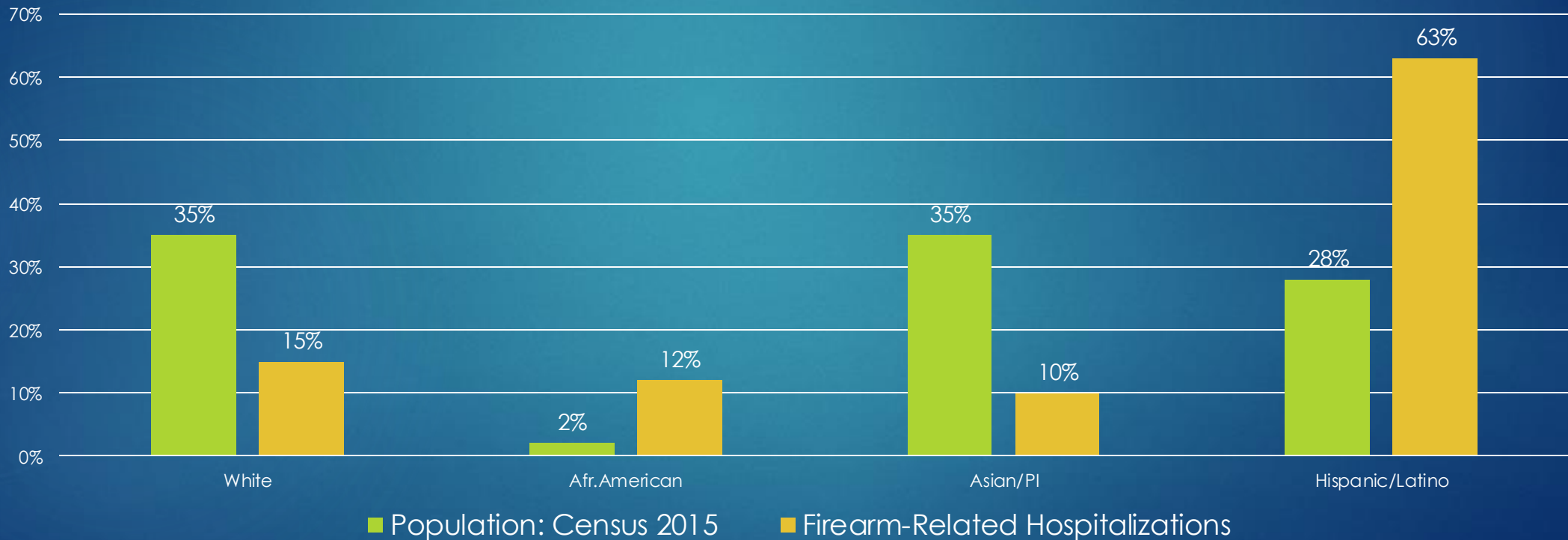
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Consistent
with
National
Trends

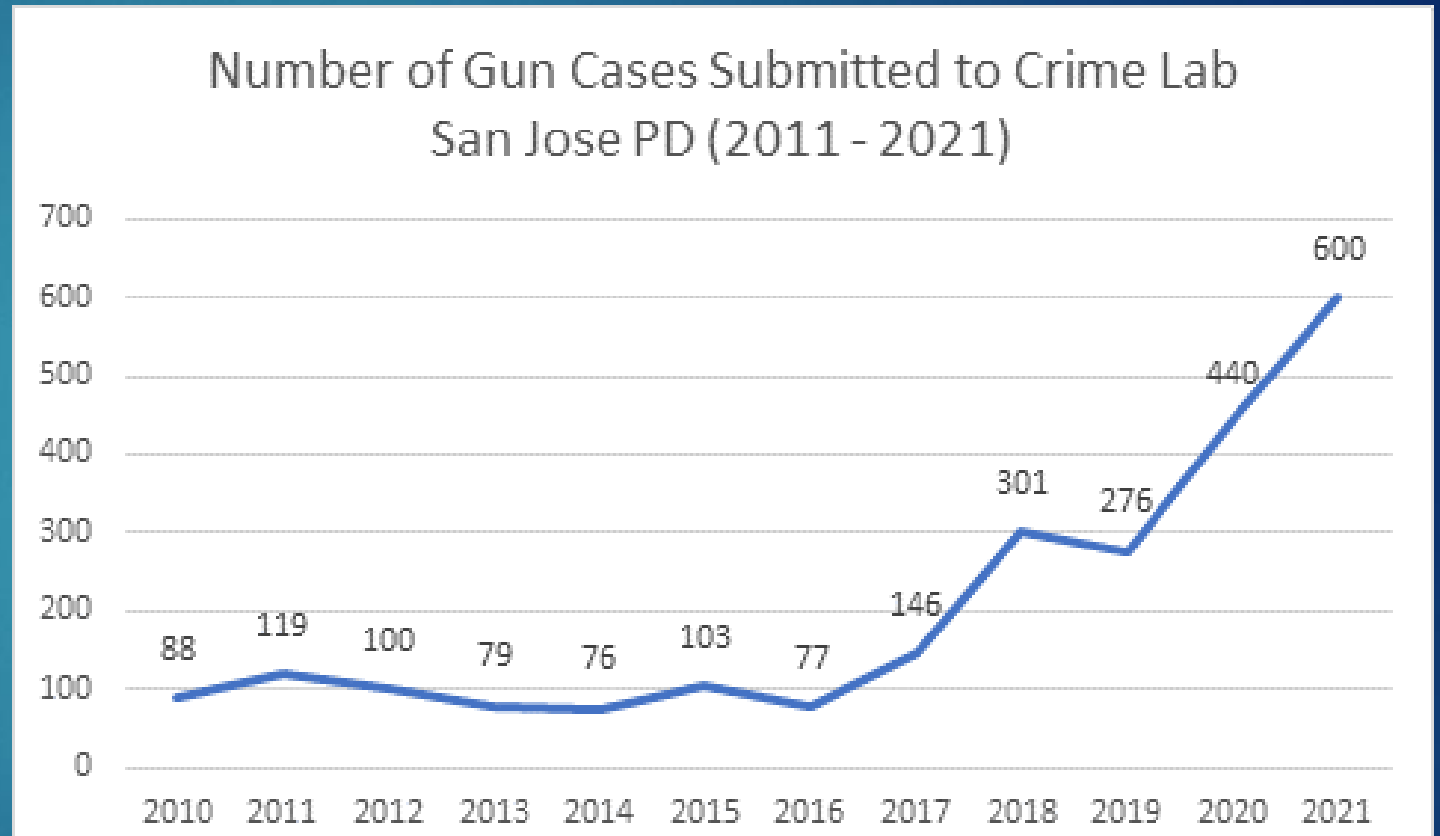
Firearm Victimization Rates Are Racially Disproportionate To The Population

Firearm-Related Hospitalizations by Race/Ethnicity: 2010-2014



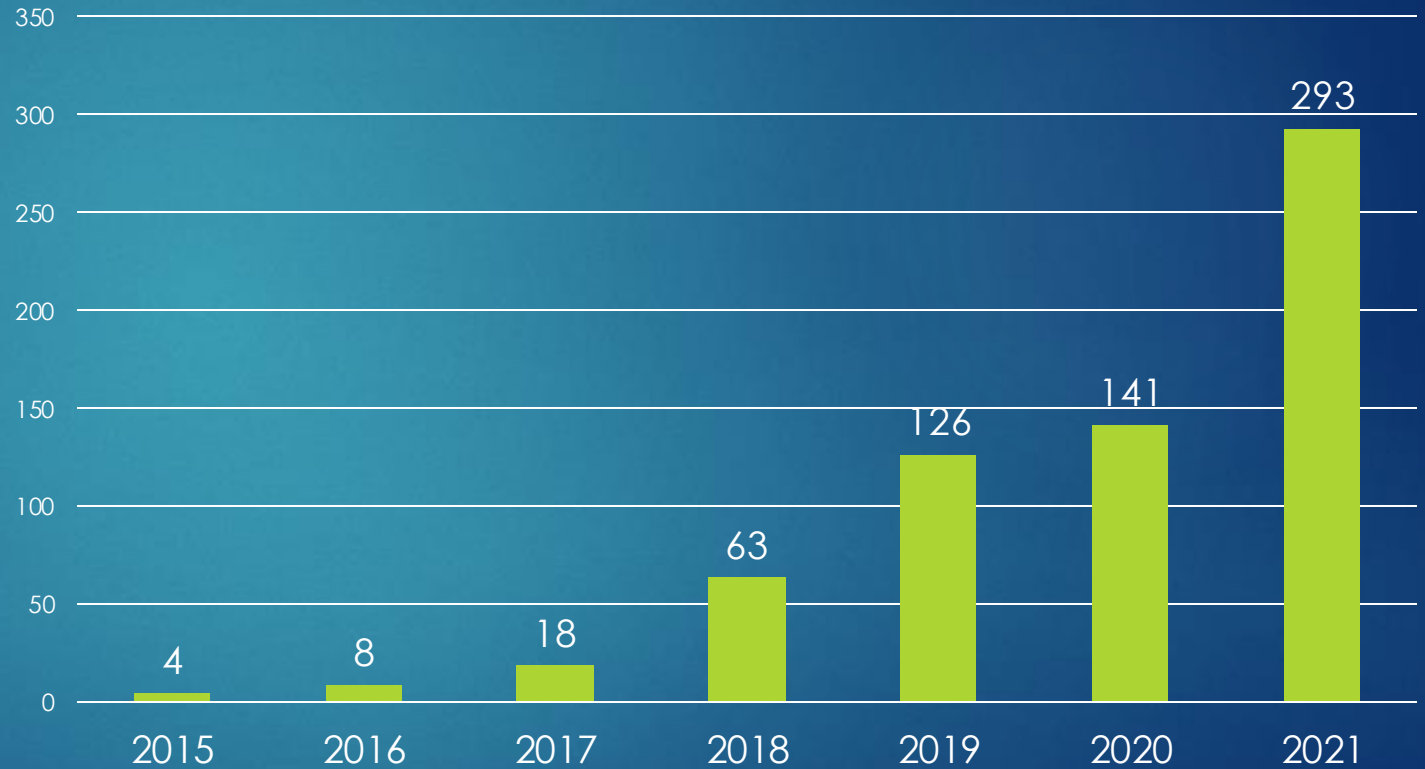
*Hospitalization data provided by SCC Dept. of Public Health for 2010-2014; Census data from 2015

Consistent
with
Increased
Gun
Submissions

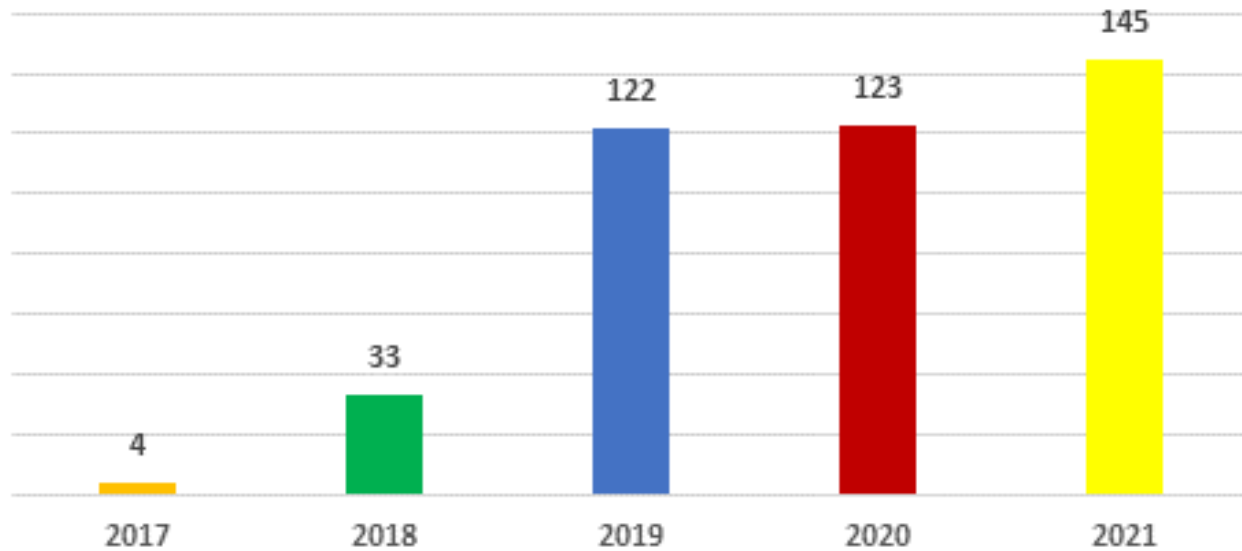


Major Increase in “Ghost Guns”

Number of Ghost Guns Examined by SCC
Crime Lab:
2015 - 2021



Number of Issued GVROs -
Santa Clara County



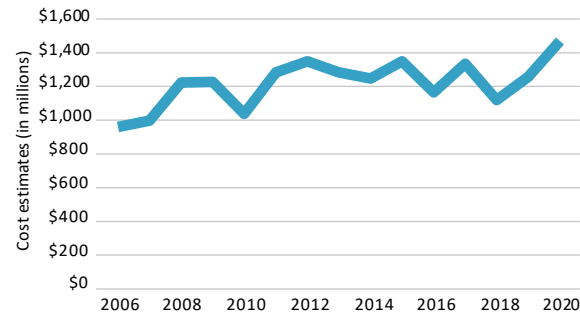
Education,
Partnership with
Police, City
Attorneys and
County Counsel
Means More Issued
Gun Violence
Restraining Orders

California Public Policy Institute study in 2021

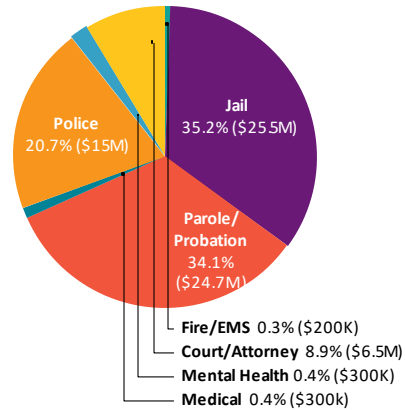
- ▶ California saw 1,658 homicides in 2019; the number climbed to 2,161 in 2020—an increase of 503 homicides (or 30.3%). Of these deaths, gun homicides jumped by 460 in 2020 (or 40.6%).
- ▶ **In other words, the increase in gun deaths accounted for 91% of the overall jump in homicides.**

Purpose: Quantify the economic and societal costs associated with gun violence in Santa Clara County from 2000 to 2020 and inform policy options and strategies to advance violence prevention.

Costs of Firearm Violence in Santa Clara County, 2006-2020



Public Cost of Firearm Violence



ii SANTA CLARA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

\$1.2B

The average annual cost of firearm violence was 1.2B in Santa Clara County during 2016-20.

\$725M

The average annual public sector costs of firearm violence were \$72.5M in the county.

>50%

More than half of the total cost were related to firearm assault/homicide (53%, \$727M) and 37% (\$517M) for self-inflicted injuries and suicide.

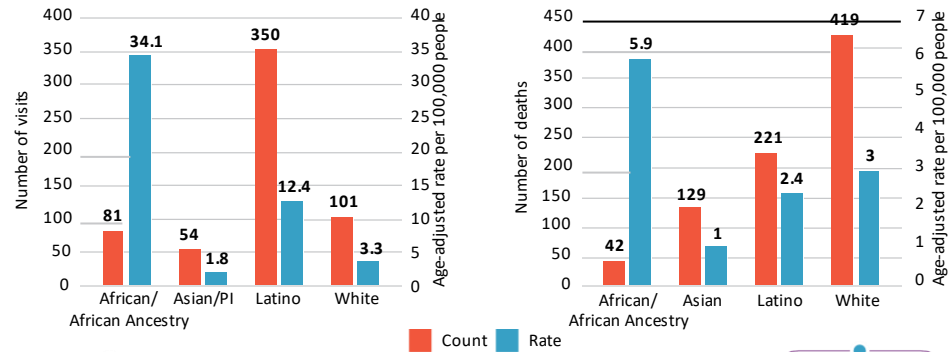
\$35M


The total cost increased nearly \$35M annually from 2006 to 2020; a 54% increase over the 15-year period.

28,000

During 2017-21, an average of 28,000 firearms were purchased annually in Santa Clara County.


Count and age-adjusted rate of non-fatal firearm injury-related emergency department visits and firearm deaths by race/ethnicity among Santa Clara County residents, 2016-20






2x

Annual count of non-fatal firearm injury-related emergency department (ED) visits doubled during the past decade, increasing from 60 in 2011 to 156 in 2020.




2 in 3

Nearly 2 in 3 (65%) of the non-fatal firearm injury-related ED visits were among adults ages 18 to 34 years.




34%

One in 3 (34%) firearm deaths were among county residents ages 18 to 34 years.



6 in 10

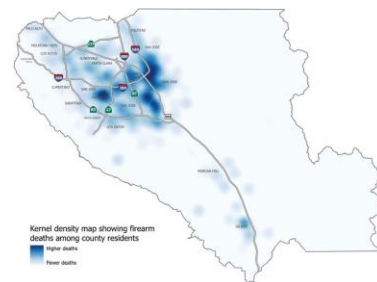
Six in 10 firearm deaths were suicide (60%) and 34% were homicide.



Latinos had the most non-fatal firearm injury-related ED visits, while African/African Ancestry had the highest rate.

iii SANTA CLARA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH | THE COST OF GUN VIOLENCE IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Firearm death density



Higher density areas within the city of San José are hot spots for firearm violence and have higher rates of fatal and non-fatal firearm injuries.

Per-capita costs for firearm injuries were nearly double in San José (\$977) compared to rest of the county (\$523).

Recommendations ▶



The Intersection of Guns and Fatal Domestic Violence

2021 DVDRT Report

- ▶ 4 of the 5 DV-Related Deaths in our County from the previous year, were by gunshot.

The Intersection Between Guns & Domestic Violence - 1

- Nearly half of all women killed in the U.S. are murdered by a current or former intimate partner.
- Over half of all intimate partner homicides are committed with guns.
- A woman is 5 times more likely to be murdered when her abuser has access to a gun.
- There are about 4.5 million women in the U.S. who have been threatened with a gun and nearly 1 million women who have been shot / shot at by an intimate partner.



Sources: Websdale, Ferraro, et al. (2019); Sorenson & Schut (2018); Zeoli (2018); Campbell, Webster, et al. (2003)



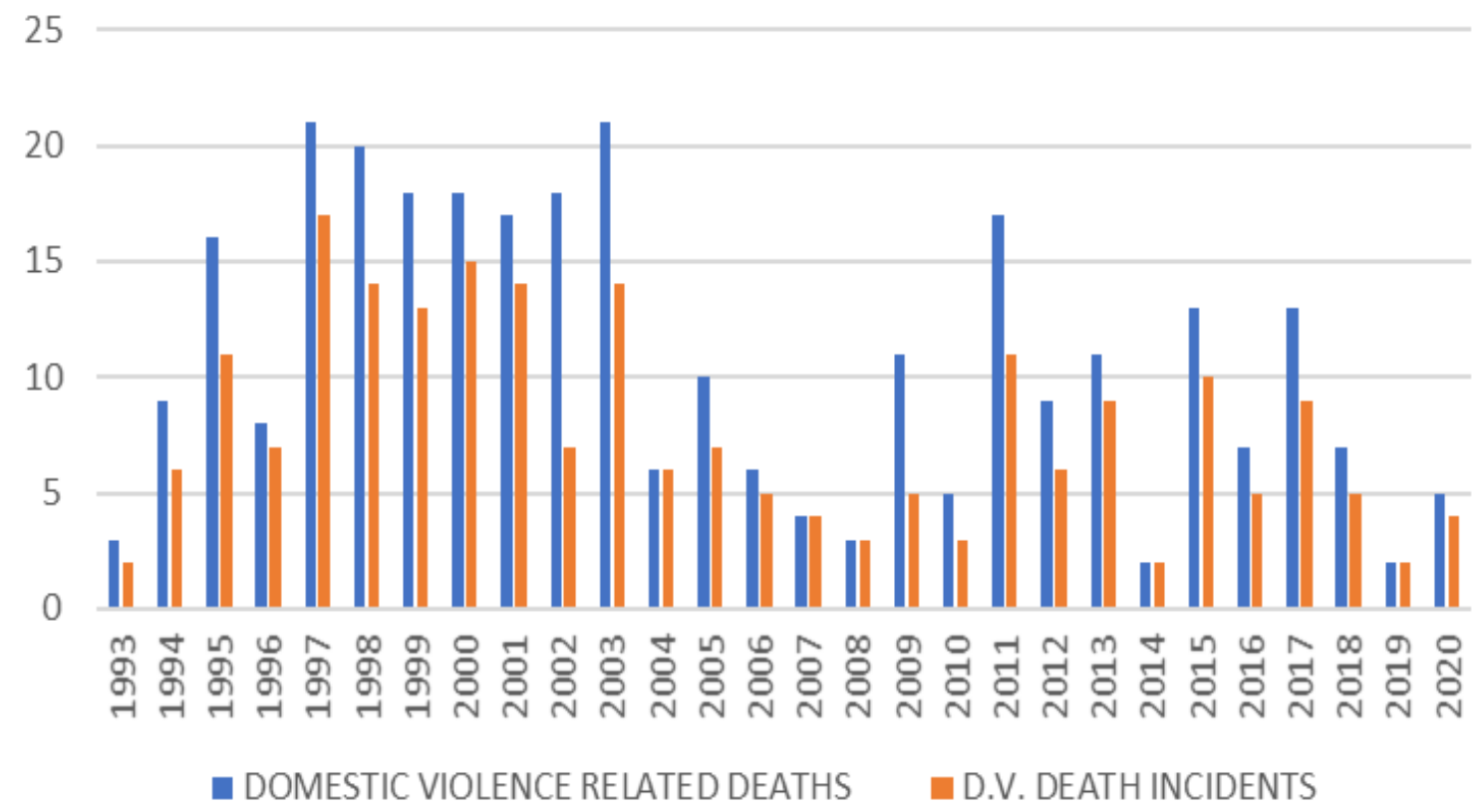
Domestic Violence & Multiple Victim Homicides

- The use of a firearm in a domestic homicide increases the risk of multiple fatalities (not the case when a firearm is used in a non-domestic homicide)
- Males who perpetrate domestic homicides are twice as likely to kill another person when using a gun vs. other means
- It is not uncommon for intimate partner homicide (IPH) events to result in multiple victims, including: family, friends, new dating partners of the victim, coworkers, children of victim and/or perpetrator, strangers, police, perpetrator suicide
- Study of IPH in 16 states found that 30% resulted in multiple deaths

Sources: Kivisto & Porter (2020);
Zeoli (2018); Kivisto (2015); Smith
et al. (2014)



Santa Clara County DV Related Deaths 1993-2020



46% of Death Incidents Involved a Suicide

216 DV Death Incidents
300 DV Related Deaths



The Intersection of Domestic Violence and Mass Shootings

National High Profile Cases Where the Link Between a Mass Shooting and Domestic Violence Was Clear

- The man who killed 49 people at Pulse nightclub in Orlando in 2016 was abusive toward his ex-wife, who described frequent beatings.
- Five years before an Air Force veteran killed 26 people at a church in Sutherland Springs, Texas, in 2017, he was court-martialed for attacking his then-wife and her infant daughter.
- On August 1, 1966, after stabbing his mother and his wife to death the previous night, Charles Whitman, a Marine veteran, took rifles and other weapons to the observation deck atop the Main Building tower at the University of Texas at Austin and then opened fire indiscriminately on people on the surrounding campus and streets. Over the next 96 minutes he shot and killed 14 people, including an unborn child, and injured 31 other people.

SCC Death Review Data and Mass Victimization

- 9 Perpetrators account for 37 deaths (14.6 % of deaths).
- 8 of them killed their wife or husband and children, and then committed suicide.
- 1 killed his wife and children, and was later prosecuted and sentenced to death.
- 1 was female and 8 were male

The role of domestic violence in fatal mass shootings in the United States, 2014–2019: data, measures, and analytic methods

- Data source:
 - Gun Violence Archive, and associated news articles
- Methods:
 - Summarize the percent of mass shootings that were DV- related, history of DV, or non-DV-related
 - Examine whether there were differences in the average number of injuries or fatalities or the case fatality rate between DV, history of DV, and non-DV-related mass shootings
 - Calculate the case fatality rates (CFRs) for each category

Source: Geller, Booty, & Crifasi (2021).



The role of domestic violence in fatal mass shootings in the United States, 2014–2019, Johns Hopkins (Geller et al.) findings:

- 59.1% of mass shootings between 2014 and 2019 were DV-related
- **68.2% of mass shootings, the perpetrator either killed at least one partner or family member or had a history of DV.**
- 64.6% of DV-related mass shooting perpetrators died during the shooting and 85.7% died by firearm suicide

Source: Geller, Booty, & Crifasi
(2021).



What next?

- ▶ Get the guns out of the hands of DV Perpetrators
 - ▶ Firearm relinquishment/seizure after restraining order
 - ▶ Gun Violence Restraining Order and immediate seizure
 - ▶ Vigorously enforce gun laws about gun possession by people prohibited from having guns
 - ▶ Stop the flow of illegally made/illegally trafficked guns
- ▶ Gun Task Force
- ▶ Courts
- ▶ Non-Profit Advocacy Agencies

Questions and Discussion





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