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## Six studies on effects of various gun laws...

1 message

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Fri, Apr 21, 2023 at 3:54 AM

**Subject: Six studies on effects of various gun laws...**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

Liberals have much to celebrate: Studies support background checks, certain Red Flag Law analysis, and minimum age requirements. Same with lack of discretion in law enforcement approving concealed carry permits, something that may be bad for homicide rates. Also, one interesting study finding slightly higher (twelve percent), crime rates in "red" states versus "blue."

Conservatives, however, also have much to celebrate: Concealed carry laws are, very often, found to be good, and so-called assault weapon bans, found to be unhelpful.

Interestingly-enough, another study finds laws have differing effects for different areas of the city: Background checks & heightened CWP standards were helpful in large cities, but not rural or urban areas. By contrast, laws restricting violent misdemeanor criminals helped in suburban & rural areas, but not large cities. CWP Permit requirements were associated with lower firearm homicide rates in both large cities, and suburban & rural areas.

Lastly, a VERY close reading of the actual results of one meta-study by RAND supported the Conservative views even in spite of the so-called stated conclusions supporting Liberal opposition to Conservative initiatives regarding gun control, which this author found very odd, if not bizarre, and, as a result, I linked a copy of this study in multiple download mirrors for your review.

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Score 1 for the Liberals... well a half a one: Weak, but not inconclusive, evidence supports Liberal claims that gun laws work, particularly background checks and minimum age requirements. SOURCE: "What Science Tells Us About the Effects of Gun Policies," RAND, Updated January 10, 2023

<https://www.Rand.org/research/gun-policy/key-findings/what-science-tells-us-about-the-effects-of-gun-policies.html>

<https://Archive.vn/sS4c9>

<https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230416122358/https://www.rand.org/research/gun-policy/key-findings/what-science-tells-us-about-the-effects-of-gun-policies.html>

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Two BOSTON UNIVERSITY studies ALSO support Liberals regarding background check laws: States need to have two types of laws to be effective: first, restrictions on who can access a gun; and second, universal background checks so that you know whether a prospective buyer is subject to those restrictions. (I.e., Red Flag laws were helpful.)

<https://www.BU.edu/articles/2019/state-gun-laws-that-reduce-gun-deaths/>

<https://Archive.vn/G48Xk>

<https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230410021413/https://www.bu.edu/articles/2019/state-gun-laws-that-reduce-gun-deaths/>

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Those same Liberals, however, had good things to say about Concealed Carry laws. QUOTE: "What surprised us the most was that in states that enacted a combination of universal background-check laws, laws prohibiting the sale of guns to

people with violent misdemeanors, and concealed carry permit laws, the homicide rates were 35 percent lower than in states with none of those three kinds of laws. The practice of keeping guns out of the hands of people who are at the greatest risk for violence—based on a history of violence—appears to be the most closely associated with decreased rates of firearm homicide."

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Some Liberals gave positive comments regarding assault weapons. QUOTE: "Although I completely understand the desire to ban assault weapons, I just don't see empirical evidence that such bans have any substantial impact on homicide rates. These bans are most often based on characteristics of guns that are not directly tied to their lethality."

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Another study supports Red Flag laws and high standards for concealed carry permits. QUOTE:

"In conclusion, this study provides evidence that universal background checks and laws prohibiting gun ownership by people with a history of a violent misdemeanor are associated with lower overall homicide rates, while laws that provide no discretion to law enforcement officials in approving concealed carry permits are associated with higher homicide rates."

SOURCE: Published: 28 March 2019

The Impact of State Firearm Laws on Homicide and Suicide Deaths in the USA, 1991–2016: a Panel Study, by Michael Siegel, Molly Pahn, ...David Hemenway, Journal of General Internal Medicine volume 34, pages2021–2028 (2019)

<https://Link.Springer.com/article/10.1007/s11606-019-04922-x>

<https://Archive.ph/x1wnp>

<https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230418220152/https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11606-019-04922-x>

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Another study finds laws have differing effects for different areas of the city. QUOTE-#1: "Purpose: This article aims to examine whether state firearm laws impact homicide rates differently in suburban and rural areas compared to large cities in the United States."

QUOTE-#2: "**Findings:** Two policies-universal background checks and "may issue" laws that required a heightened showing of suitability for concealed carry-were associated with lower firearm homicide rates in large cities but were not associated with firearm homicide rates in suburban and rural areas. In contrast, laws that prohibited gun possession by people convicted of a violent misdemeanor were associated with lower firearm homicide rates in suburban and rural areas, but were not associated with firearm homicide rates in large cities. Permit requirements were associated with lower firearm homicide rates in both large cities and suburban and rural areas.

**Conclusions:** This article provides the first evidence that state firearm laws may have a differential impact on firearm homicide rates in suburban and rural areas compared to urban areas in the United States."

SOURCE: "The Impact of State Firearm Laws on Homicide Rates in Suburban and Rural Areas Compared to Large Cities in the United States, 1991-2016," by Michael Siegel et al. J Rural Health. 2020 Mar., PubMed.gov, Nat'l Library of Medicine (J. Rural Health, 2020 Mar;36(2):255-265., doi: 10.1111/jrh.12387. Epub 2019 Jul 30)

<https://PubMed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31361355/>

<https://Archive.vn/ZdDjw>

<https://Web.Archive.org/web/20220214225737/https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31361355/>

More bad reports on Red States. QUOTE:

"The murder rate in the 25 states that voted for Donald Trump has exceeded the murder rate in the 25 states that voted for Joe Biden in every year from 2000 to 2020. [] Altogether, the per capita Red State murder rate was 23% higher than the Blue State murder rate when all 21 years were combined. [] Even when murders in the largest cities in red states are removed, overall murder rates in Trump-voting states were 12% higher than Biden-voting states across this 21-year period and were higher in 18 of the 21 years observed."

SOURCE: REPORT: "The Two-Decade Red State Murder Problem," by Kylie Murdock & Jim Kessler, THIRD WAY, Published January 27, 2023, 13 minute read, LINK:

<https://www.ThirdWay.org/report/the-two-decade-red-state-murder-problem>

<https://Archive.vn/IPP5e>

Wayback Library seems to get error messages, Lol: [https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230000000000\\*/https://www.thirdway.org/report/the-two-decade-red-state-murder-problem](https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230000000000*/https://www.thirdway.org/report/the-two-decade-red-state-murder-problem)

Try this instead:

<http://WebCache.Googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:https://www.ThirdWay.org/report/the-two-decade-red-state-murder-problem&client=ms-android-samsung-gs-rev1&prmd=ivn&strip=1&vwsrsc=0>

And:

<http://Web.Archive.org/web/20230421053307/http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:https://www.ThirdWay.org/report/the-two-decade-red-state-murder-problem&client=ms-android-samsung-gs-rev1&prmd=ivn&strip=1&vwsrsc=0>

Or screen shot here:

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CONCLUSION: look closely at the weird self-contradiction in this RAND meta-study:

SOURCE: "Effects of Concealed-Carry Laws on Violent Crime," RAND, Updated January 10, 2023, LINK:

<https://www.Rand.org/research/gun-policy/analysis/concealed-carry/violent-crime.html>

<https://Archive.vn/lhq0J>

<https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230404223701/https://www.rand.org/research/gun-policy/analysis/concealed-carry/violent-crime.html>

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QUOTE below-- Please carefully read the entire, albeit lengthy, first two paragraphs, and then see my commentary.

QUOTE:

## [[["Conclusions

Because so much more study has been done of the relationship between concealed-carry laws and violent crime than of any other gun policy and outcome, there is a much richer evidence base to draw on, including studies that raise serious methodological concerns and several that did not raise as many concerns among our methodology review team. Therefore, to focus this review on the best available evidence, we draw our conclusions in this section using just those 22 studies that did not raise serious methodological concerns. We incorporate all studies that met this criterion in our discussion, but we prioritize findings from studies with a study time frame that extended beyond 2000. We do so because studies omitting more-recent data (1) identify policy effects excluding a large number of states that have enacted shall-issue laws in the past 20 years and (2) have limited post-implementation data to allow these policies to establish their full effects.

**Total homicides.** Of the 22 studies without serious methodological concerns, 18 examined the effects of shall-issue laws on total homicides, and one examined the effects of the laws on fatal assaults of law enforcement officers. Of the ten studies that evaluated shall-issue laws and included data after 2000, six found only uncertain effects of these laws (Donohue, Aneja, and Weber, 2019; Hamill et al., 2019; Luca, Malhotra, and Poliquin, 2017; Crifasi, Pollack, and Webster, 2016; Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2014; Schell et al., 2020). Kendall and Tamura (2010) found small suggestive effects consistent with shall-issue laws reducing homicides. Moody et al. (2014) found that shall-issue laws cause a downward trend in homicides, although a subsequent study that included four more years of data found uncertain effects of the law in seven of eight evaluated years, with a single significant negative effect in the seventh year (Moody and Marvell, 2018a). Two recent studies found that shall-issue laws increased homicide rates (Knopov et al., 2019; Siegel et al., 2019), and one found that stringent may-issue laws requiring a heightened showing of suitability led to significantly lower rates of homicide in medium-to-large cities (Siegel et al., 2020b). Of the six studies focused on a period prior to 2000, two found that shall-issue laws caused a downward trend in homicide or murder rates (Strnad, 2007; Plassmann and Whitley, 2003), one found a suggestive negative effect (Olson and Maltz, 2001), and three found uncertain effects (Hepburn et al., 2004; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004; Ludwig, 1998). Weighing the relative strengths of these studies, and considering their analyses of different data sets and periods, we find that the existing literature provides *supportive evidence that shall-issue laws increase total homicides.*''' ]]

#### **Gordon's comments:**

Of that entire word jumbo above, only one sentence ((''Two recent studies found that shall-issue laws increased homicide rates (Knopov et al., 2019; Siegel et al., 2019),''')) supported the conclusion that concealed carry laws are bad. The study that was described as having a "negative" effect seemed to support the concealed carry laws as helpful. So, concealed carry laws, if done with proper background checks, seem to REDUCE deaths, not increase, if we are to believe the text of the article (which contradicts its conclusion about Concealed Carry laws increasing total homicides).

#### **Call for a tiebreaker: [ 6 of 6 ]]**

SOURCE: "The Impact of Liberalized Concealed Carry Laws on Homicide: An Assessment,"  
24 Pages, by K. Alexander Adams,  
University of Wyoming College of Law - Firearms Research Adam's, and Youngsung Kim, Colorado State University  
Posted: 28 Feb 2023, Date Written: February 23, 2023, LINK:

[https://Papers.SSRN.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4368641](https://Papers.SSRN.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4368641)

<https://Archive.vn/wiNqT>

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<https://Web.Archive.org/web/20230421070210/https://contractwithamerica2.com/FannyDeregulation/SSRN-id4368641.pdf>

LONG QUOTE: **Abstract:** This paper uses panel data from 1980 to 2018 in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia to examine the relationship between liberalized concealed carry laws, homicide, and firearm homicide. Multivariate regression analysis was conducted with state and time fixed effects. A general-to-specific procedure was also used to reduce the arbitrariness of choosing control variables in the crime equation. Various robustness checks were also employed, including the use of a generalized synthetic control model. The relationship between shall-issue and constitutional carry laws and homicide were statistically insignificant at the 1%, 5%, and even 10% level. The results were robust to multiple alternative model specifications. We find no evidence that looser concealed carry laws pose a significant public health or criminological risk."

SHORT QUOTE: **"Discussion and Conclusion**

This paper improves upon prior research by including a larger number of control variables and a longer study period. It also does so by employing the GETS methodology to reduce the arbitrariness of selecting control variables. Being one of the only papers to test the impact of permitless carry provides a unique test of the impact of liberalized concealed carry laws. Our use of the synthetic control method further bolsters our main findings related to more recently adopted permitless carry laws. Our results do not comport with the "more guns, less crime" hypothesis. On the other hand, the results do not support claims that these laws will increase homicide either. The results presented suggest that liberalized concealed carry laws may have no effect on homicide or firearm homicide. []

The results presented here suggest that there is no strong association between RTC [right to carry] laws and homicide rates. The results for both shall-issue and permitless carry are insignificant, and in the case of permitless carry, the direction of the relationship is consistently negative in all our empirical models. As public health scholars, social scientists, and public officials continue to study and debate the causes of gun violence, this paper suggests that allowing citizens to carry firearms may not endanger public health or criminological outcomes at least as far as homicide rates are concerned."

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