

Kidnapped Students: 'Could Not Get Through To 911'

Authorities nab two in UGA
frat house robberies

GSU Police arrest man ...

Multiple Robberies Occur at Emory

Georgia Tech student beaten, robbed at gunpoint

Student eludes her would-be abductor

Another Tech student robbed at gunpoint

7 rapes reported at Emory in last 2 months

SCAD students tied up, robbed in Midtown dorm room

GUNS GOOD BANS BAD

An Analysis of
U.S. Department of Justice
2011 Crime Statistics



Armed burglars assault, rob Ga. Tech student inside dorm room

Police: Georgia Tech student raped before football game

Georgia Tech student robbed at gunpoint Wednesday

Tech students on alert after another student is attacked

Georgia State student robbed catching shuttle

Clark Atlanta student robbed at gunpoint outside dorm

Columbus Tech student robbed in college parking lot

Tech grad student robbed on campus

3 Georgia Tech students robbed at gunpoint

Georgia Highlands student robbed in the parking lot

Georgia Tech Students Handcuffed, Robbed

Georgia Tech student robbed at gunpoint in broad daylight

Kennesaw State Student Found Dead

Michael Menkus, P.E.

GeorgiaCarry.Org

December 2012

Georgia Tech student beaten, robbed at gunpoint

Guns Good, Bans Bad

An Analysis of U.S. Department of Justice Statistics

Michael Menkus, P.E.
GeorgiaCarry.Org

Summary

In the last 5 years, Georgia has expanded where background checked licensees could carry their firearms. In that time, the aggravated assault plus robbery rate has decreased by 25% statewide. Where guns continue to be banned such as on Georgia's university campuses, crime continues unabated and the defenseless students continue to be assaulted, raped, and robbed.

Unlike Georgia, some states allow background checked licensees to carry firearms on university campuses. When Utah repealed its gun ban, the aggravated assault plus robbery rate fell by 64%. On Colorado State University's campus, the aggravated assault plus robbery rate fell by 47% when guns were allowed to be carried there in 2003.

When Georgia banned guns within 1,000 foot of a campus, Georgia State's aggravated assault plus robbery rate rose 322%. When Colorado State University reversed itself and banned guns in 2010, the aggravated assault plus robbery rate against students on campus increased by 43% in 2 years

Episodic trend analysis of crime statistics from the U.S. Department of Justice demonstrates that when guns are freely carried by Americans, Aggravated Assaults plus Robberies decrease by 10% to 64%.

Year - Where - Change	REDUCTION of Aggravated Assault + Robbery
2006 - Utah Universities - Carry on Campus Allowed	64%
2003 - Colorado State U. - Carry on Campus Allowed	47%
2008 - Georgia - Expands Allowed Carry Locations	25%
2007 - Kansas - Once Licensees Exceed 1% of Population	10%
1996 - Texas - Concealed Carry Allowed	21%
2001 - Michigan - Licensing Becomes Shall Issue	15%
1996 - Kentucky - Concealed Carry Added	36%

When government imposes anti-carry laws that violate our right of self-defense, Aggravated Assaults plus Robberies increase by 20% to 322%

Year - Where - Change	INCREASE of Aggravated Assault + Robbery
1994 - Georgia - Imposes 1000' University Defenseless Victim Zone	322%
2010 - Colorado State U. - Carry on Campus Banned	43%
1982 - Chicago - Handguns Banned	307%
1976 - Washington DC - Handguns & Loaded Guns Banned	27%
1966 - New Jersey - Nearly All Citizens Disarmed	97%
1990 - Maryland - Affordable Handguns Banned	20%
1967 - California - Carrying Loaded Guns Banned	88%

When Americans freely carry guns, violent crime is significantly reduced for everyone.

Georgia Universities – Board of Regents Lobbies To Preserve Its Gun-Free Campuses

In 2010, the Georgia Legislature dramatically expanded the locations where background checked licensees could carry their weapons statewide. During the legislative process for SB308, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (Regents) lobbied heavily to have campuses included in the list of unauthorized locations along with jails and courthouses.ⁱ The Regents were successful and now have the ability to punish a licensee who carries a firearm across the unmarked campus property line with up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

At the time, the Regents claimed that their gun-free campuses are safe for students, parents, and employeesⁱⁱ. The truth is different. Here is a sampling of the type of crimes that have been committed against Georgia's defenseless students from September 2012 through November 2012 (3 months):

Examples of Crime On Georgia's Campuses – Sept. through Nov. 2012

Date	Location	Crime Summary
September 4, 2012	Georgia State	Robbery by Force of student on campus
September 6, 2012	Georgia Tech	Two females robbed just off campus
September 9, 2012	Georgia Gwinnett College	Woman raped in residence hall
September 11, 2012	Georgia Gwinnet College	Woman sexually assaulted in campus parking lot
September 14, 2012	Valdosta State	Robbery at campus parking deck
September 16, 2012	University of Georgia	Sexual battery – strong arm robbery
September 19, 2012	Savannah College of Art	Men broke into dorm room and bound and robbed 2 students.
September 28, 2012	Columbus Technical	Student was robbed and beaten with a bat in school parking lot
October 16, 2012	Sothern Polytechnic	Student shot on campus
October 26, 2012	Georgia State	Robbery by Force of student who was walking with her friends
October 29, 2012	Georgia State	Armed Robbery of student just off campus
November 5, 2012	Georgia Southern	Strong armed robbery on campus
November 7, 2012	Georgia State	Attempted Armed Robbery
November 9, 2012	Emory University	Seven students have been sexually assaulted in the last 2 months
November 12, 2012	Georgia State	Student was robbed of his cell phone and bag at gunpoint
November 12, 2012	Georgia Southern	Students physically assaulted and robbed in dorm room.
November 14, 2012	Clark Atlanta	Female student robbed at gunpoint outside dorm by gang
November 21, 2012	Valdosta State	Female Freshman murdered in dorm room
November 29, 2012	Georgia State	GSU student was robbed at gunpoint

List compiled by Jeffrey Anderson

The Most Dangerous Colleges In America

#10 Georgia Institute of Technology

Student population:
20,720

Violent crime
incidents per year:
15

Property crime
incidents per year:
592

2011 was a particularly
violent year, with four
forcible rapes, 11
robberies, and five
aggravated assaults.



Wikimedia Commons

Business Insider – Law & Order – Nov. 2012ⁱⁱⁱ

In the January 4, 2012 edition of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Mike Morris documented 23 serious violent crimes against Georgia Tech students including 3 attempted sexual assaults and 10 armed robberies during the period from 2009 through 2011. His article can be found at:

<http://www.ajc.com/news/news/local/timeline-of-georgia-tech-incidents-since-early-200/nQP4z/>^{iv}

Here is a high level summary of the crimes listed in the article:

Examples of Georgia Tech Crime – 2009 through 2011

Date	Crime	Details
February 7, 2009	Armed Robbery	Student was robbed at gunpoint
March 22, 2009	Robbery	Student was robbed walking from MARTA
March 28, 2009	Car-jacking	Female student car-jacked at gun point
March 30, 2009	Armed Robbery	Student was robbed at gunpoint
May 4, 2009	Armed Robbery	Male student shot in chest during robbery
June 21, 2009	Armed Robbery	Two students robbed at gun point
July 14, 2009	Armed Robbery	GT employee driving home was sideswiped and robbed
October 2, 2009	Armed Robbery	Three students robbed at gun point
October 10, 2009	Armed Robbery	Two students robbed at gun point
December 1, 2009	Home Invasion	Several students robbed during home invasion
December 5, 2009	Armed Robbery	Two students robbed at gun point
April 20, 2010	Robbery	Female student robbed in campus parking lot
November 15, 2010	Home Invasion	Two students tied up and robbed during home invasion
October 1, 2011	Attempted Sexual Assault	Two female student assaulted on campus in separate incidents
October 4, 2011	Attempted Sexual Assault	Female student grabbed from behind while walking on campus
October 29, 2011	Robbery	Male student robbed near campus
November 10, 2011	Rape	Female student raped on campus
December 5, 2011	Armed Robbery	Male student was robbed at gunpoint and beaten
December 9, 2011	Attempted Sexual Assault & Robbery	Female student assaulted in campus parking lot
December 10, 2011	Attempted Robbery	Male student resists robbery attempt

Ga. Tech grad student robbed near campus

Posted: Oct 08, 2012 6:05 PM EDT

Updated: Oct 08, 2012 6:05 PM EDT

By Angelique Proctor, FOX 5 reporter - [bio](#) | [email](#)

Some students who live in the area told FOX 5 they are extremely concerned they will be the next target, and they're doing what they can to make sure that doesn't happen.

Fox 5 Atlanta – October 8, 2012^v

Georgia Tech student robbed at gunpoint Wednesday

Victim allegedly held up outside a student resident hall in one of two campus crimes reportedly committed Wednesday that Georgia Tech police is investigating.

By Hunt Archbold | [Email the author](#) | December 6, 2012

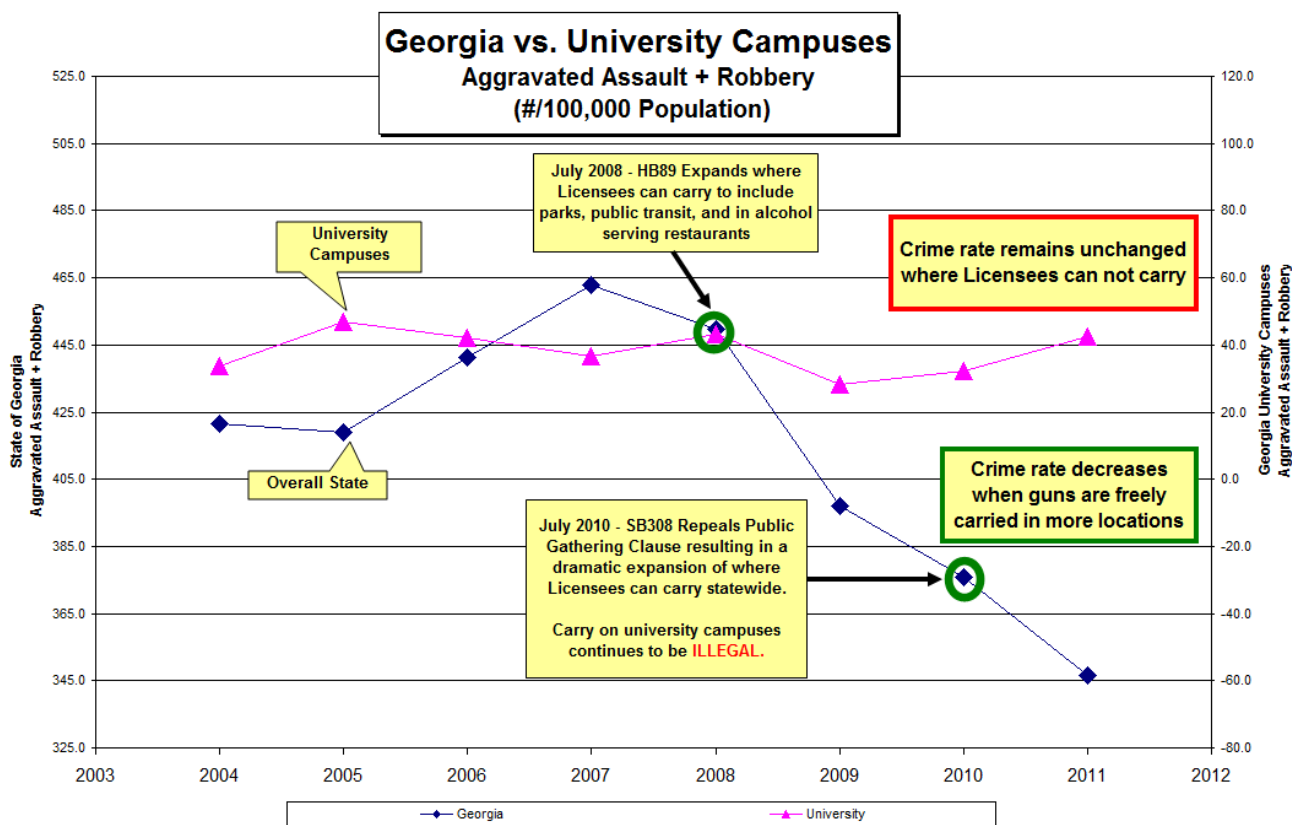
Midtown Patch – December 6, 2012^{vi}

When the Regents successfully banned firearms on campus, they unintentionally created the perfect controlled experiment to study how crime rates are affected by changes in carry laws.

The control group in the experiment are the gun-free campuses dispersed throughout the state. The experimental group is the rest of Georgia where the ability to freely carry a firearm was dramatically increased. If carry rights don't have an impact on crime, then the changes in crime rates in Georgia (the experimental group) should be approximately the same as the gun-free campuses (the controlled group).

In the following chart, the right axis has been changed to so that the crime rate on campus aligns with the crime rate statewide during the pre-HB89 period of 2004 through 2008. In 2008 and 2010, Georgia expanded the places that background checked licensees could carry their self-defense weapons.

As you can see on the chart, violent crime, as measured as Aggravated Assault plus Robbery, has decreased statewide by 25% from 2007 to 2011. During that same period, violent crime has remained constant on University campuses where guns are not allowed.^{vii} **Guns Freely Carried Reduce Crime!**



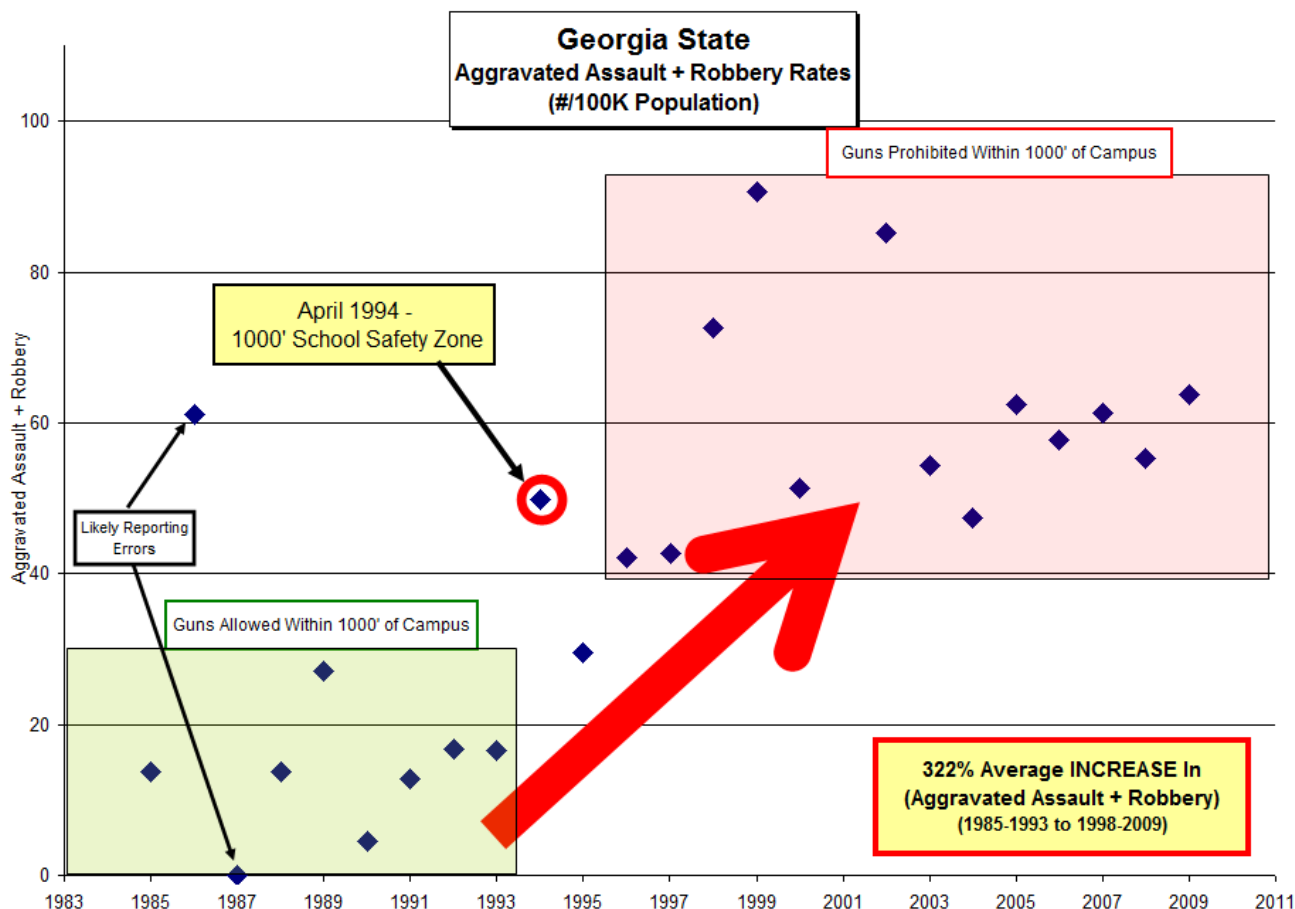
It is time to stop the hysteria, stop the political posturing, and stop the baseless claims of danger lurking and for Government to trust its lawful citizens.

Georgia Representative Tim Bearden - Advocating for Repeal of Public Gathering Clause
Atlanta Journal-Constitution - January 13, 2010^{viii}

Georgia State University –1000' University Defenseless Victim Zone

In April 1994, Georgia's School Safety and Juvenile Justice Reform Act was enacted and that prohibited guns within 1,000 feet around universities, colleges, technical schools, and other post-secondary education institutions (School Safety Zone), even by licensed gun carriers.^{ix}

Immediately after banishment of background checked gun carriers within 1,000' of the campus, violent crime on Georgia State University's campus skyrocketed. In four short years, the violent crime rate on Georgia State's campus increased over 4 times and has remained nearly as high since then. In July 2010, the 1,000 feet defenseless victim zone was repealed, however carrying a weapon on campus continues to be a felony for background checked licensees, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.



3 Georgia Tech students robbed at gunpoint

Three Georgia Tech students were robbed at gunpoint Friday and Saturday in separate incidents, police said.

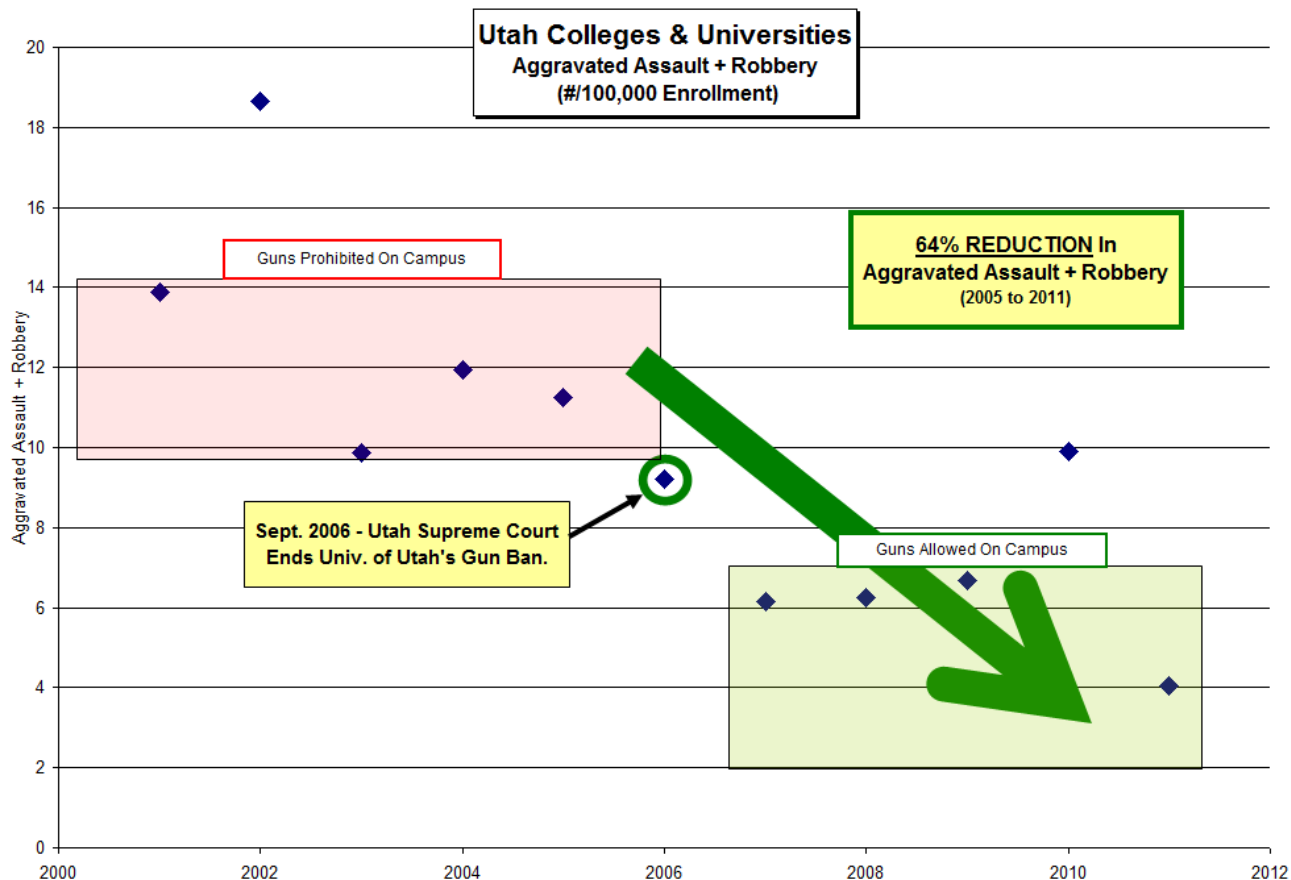
The Atlanta Police Department believes the robberies, two of which occurred during daylight hours, were committed by the same men, who demanded cell phones in each incident.

Atlanta Journal-Constitution – June 24, 2012 ^x

Utah Universities - Carry on Campus Allowed

Utah offers proof that guns on campus results in reduced crime. In 2004, Utah legislators enacted a law that prohibited government agencies from adopting gun bans on private and public property.^{xi} Immediately afterward, the University of Utah challenged the law in State and Federal court claiming the law interfered with the University's autonomy guaranteed by the state Constitution.^{xii} On September 8, 2006, the Utah Supreme Court ruled that the universities could not ban guns on their campuses.^{xiii} After that ruling, guns were permitted everywhere on campus including university classrooms, buildings and dorms.^{xiv}

Aggravated Assault plus Robbery crime rate on campuses decreased by 64% once armed students were allowed on Utah campuses and in dorms.



"Last year, after Virginia Tech, I thought I'm not going to be a victim. My first thought was how tragic. But then I couldn't help but think it could've been different if they'd allowed the students the right to protect themselves"

A University of Utah Senior,
CNN - Feb. 20, 2008^{xv}

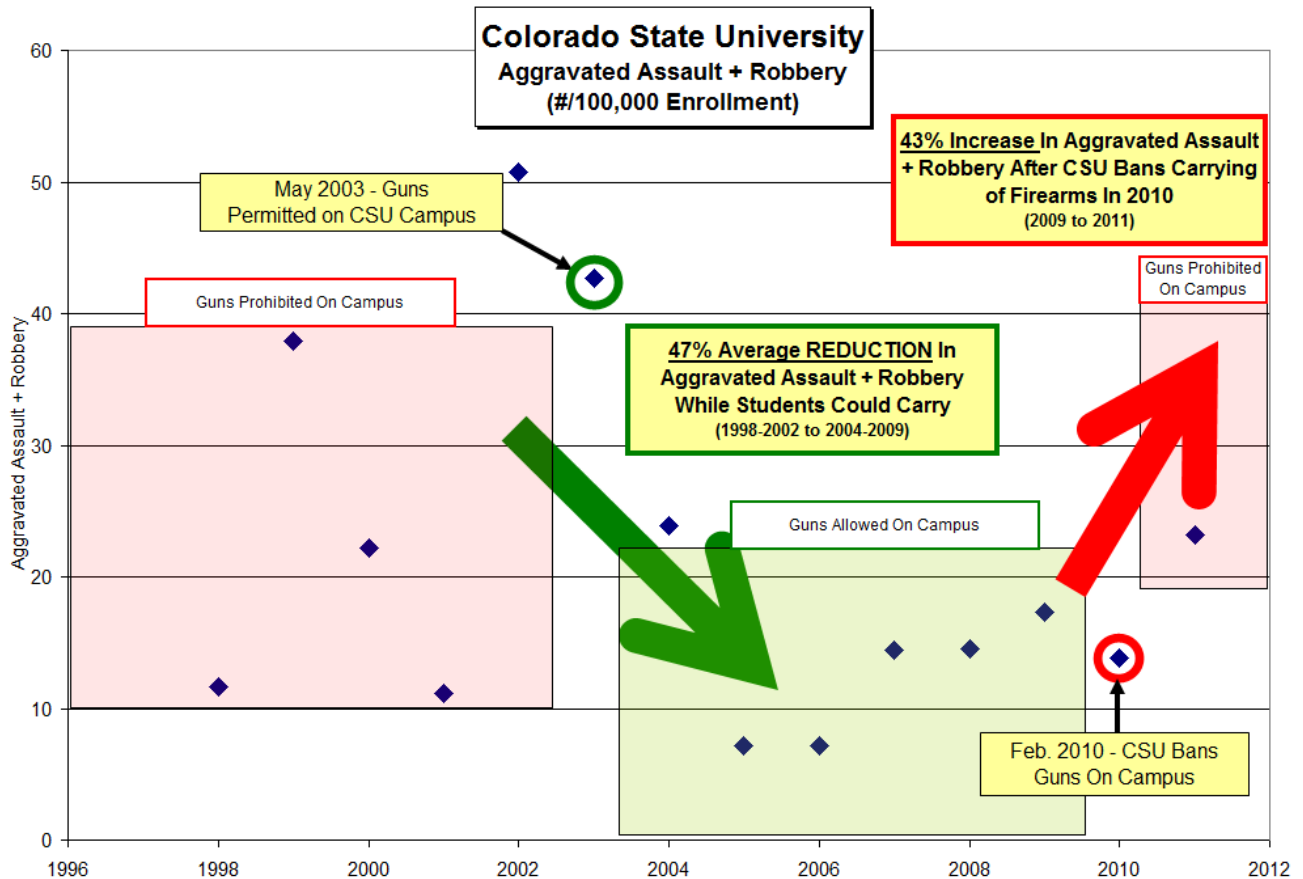
"There's plenty of evidence to suggest that
more guns equals less crime."

Utah Attorney General Mark Shurtleff
High Country News - February 18, 2002^{xvi}

Colorado State University - Ft. Collins – Ideology Ahead of Student Safety

In May 2003, Colorado preempted local governments and agencies from enacting and enforcing gun bans more restrictive than state laws.^{xvii} In response, Colorado State University (CSU) repealed its gun ban and permitted licensed students and employees to carry on campus.^{xviii xix}

While CSU allowed carrying on campus, all of the other Colorado campuses refuse to comply with the law and continued to ban guns. In Dec. 2008, Students for Concealed Carry (<http://concealedcampus.org/>) (SCC) challenged the University of Colorado's ban. Their lawsuit was initially dismissed by a judge in April 2009. SCC appealed and one month before the challenge was to be heard in Appeals Court, CSU reversed its 2003 policy and banned guns on campus (Feb. 2010). SCC won the appeal but University of Colorado appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court. In March 2012, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled that the universities could not ban guns on campus.



During the period when licensed students were able to carry firearms on CSU's campus, **Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rates had dropped by nearly one-half.** **When Colorado State prohibited licensees from carrying firearms on campus, violent crime against students rose by 43%.**

"This ban, which is broad and encompassing, basically denies students at the Fort Collins campus any defensive capacity at all. It's a weapons-free zone for law-abiding people, and it won't do a single thing to keep armed criminals off of campus. It will only ensure them a lot of defenseless victims.

The people who did this are lost in their own world of ideological liberalism. You would think people involved in academia would want to deal in data and experience, but this has been all about emotion."

Larimer County Sheriff Jim Alderden
Colorado Springs Gazette – Feb, 23, 2010^{xx}

United States – A Restoration of Our Inalienable Right of Self Defense

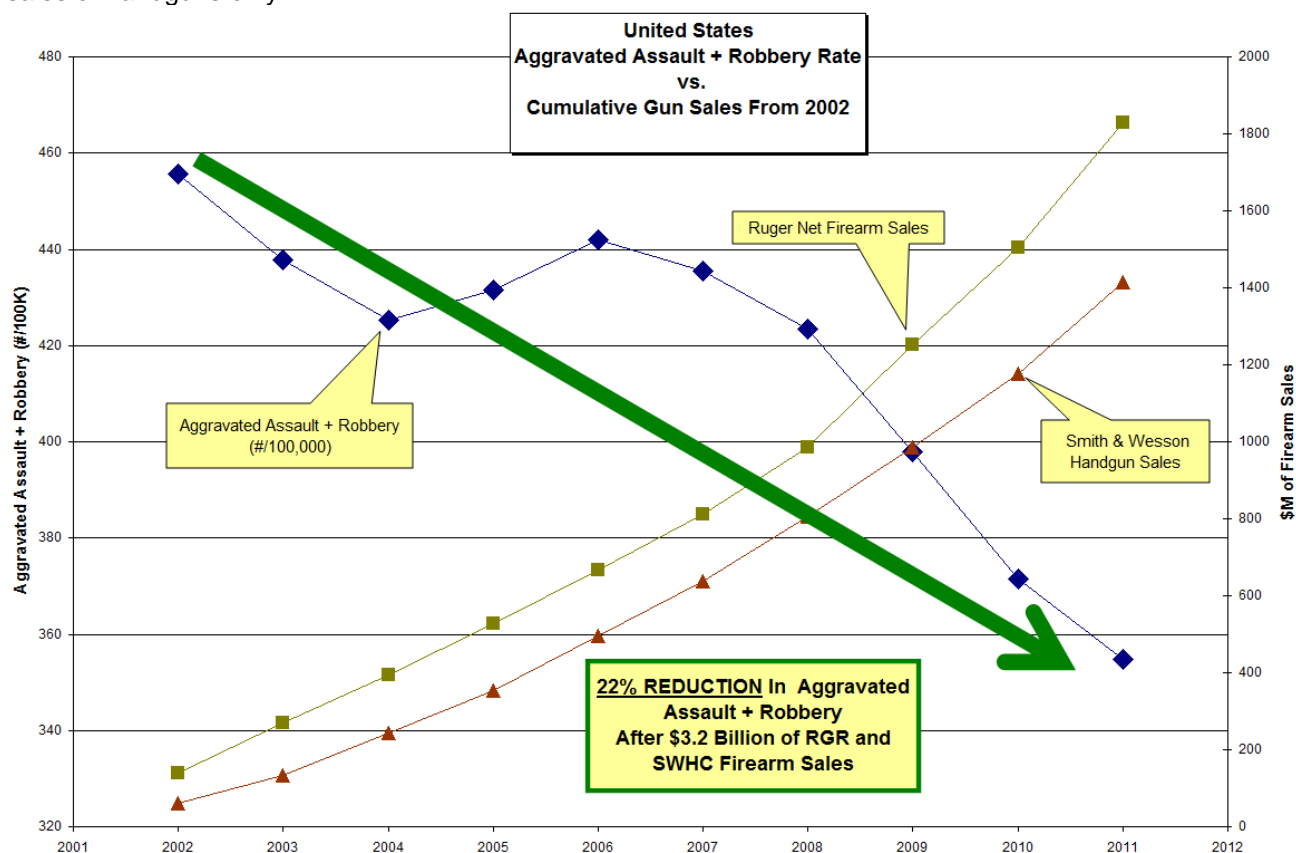
America is undergoing a significant restoration of our inalienable Right of Self Defense. Each year more states decriminalize the carrying of the most effective self defense tool, firearms. The result is less crime which baffles the ideologically prejudiced "experts" who dismiss the dramatic increase in the availability of firearms for protection.

Despite these horrific events, firearm crime continues to decline, as it has since the early 1990s. The rate of gun-related murder and manslaughter fell 11 percent from 2008 to 2010, the most recent year for which comparable statistics are available. This trend cannot, however, be neatly attributed to anything that happened during the Obama administration. The gun-killing rate has fallen a total of 51.5 percent since 1993. **Criminologists can't agree why.**

Business Week – Oct. 2012^{xxi}

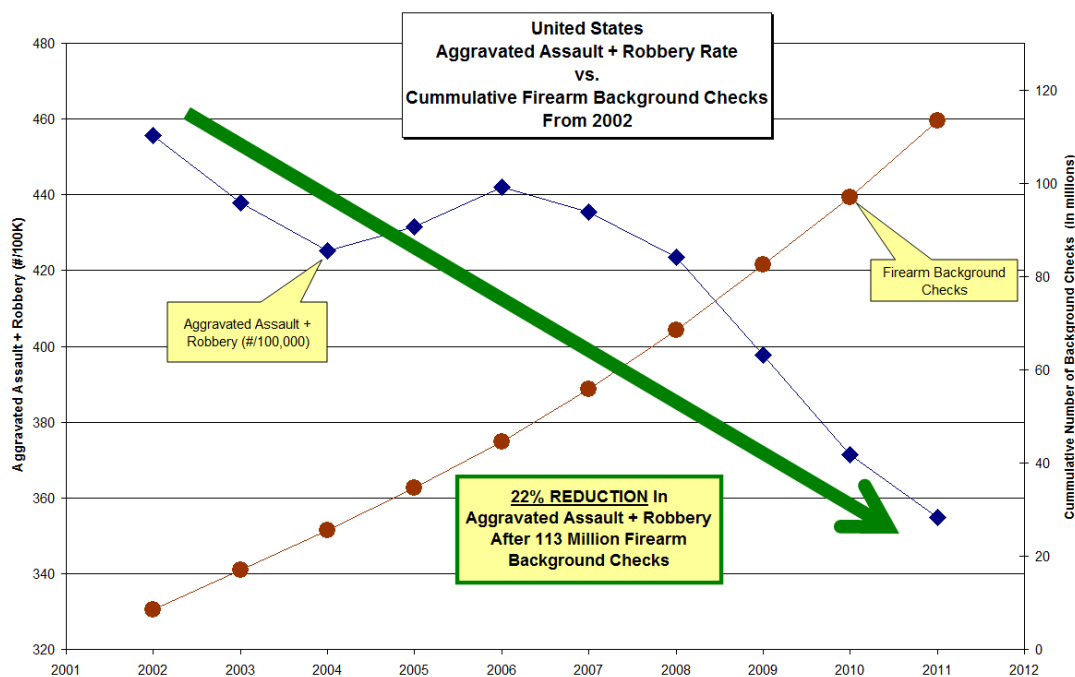
There are three ways to measure the increase in availability of firearms for protection: Reported gun sales data from public traded companies (Ruger and Smith and Wesson), the number of background checks run over time, and the growth of the number of active carry licensees.

Our first example is to compare the cumulative number of guns sold over time as reported by Ruger and Smith & Wesson in their U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission financial disclosures versus nationwide Aggravated Assault Plus Robbery rates (methodology and rationale described later in report). A cumulative measurement is appropriate since guns have a long useful life, ie a gun bought in 2002 is still functional and usable in 2012, and provides a sense of the increase in gun ownership over the measured time period. Ruger data is Net Firearm Sales which includes rifles, pistols, and revolvers^{xxii}. Smith and Wesson data are sales of handguns only.^{xxiii}

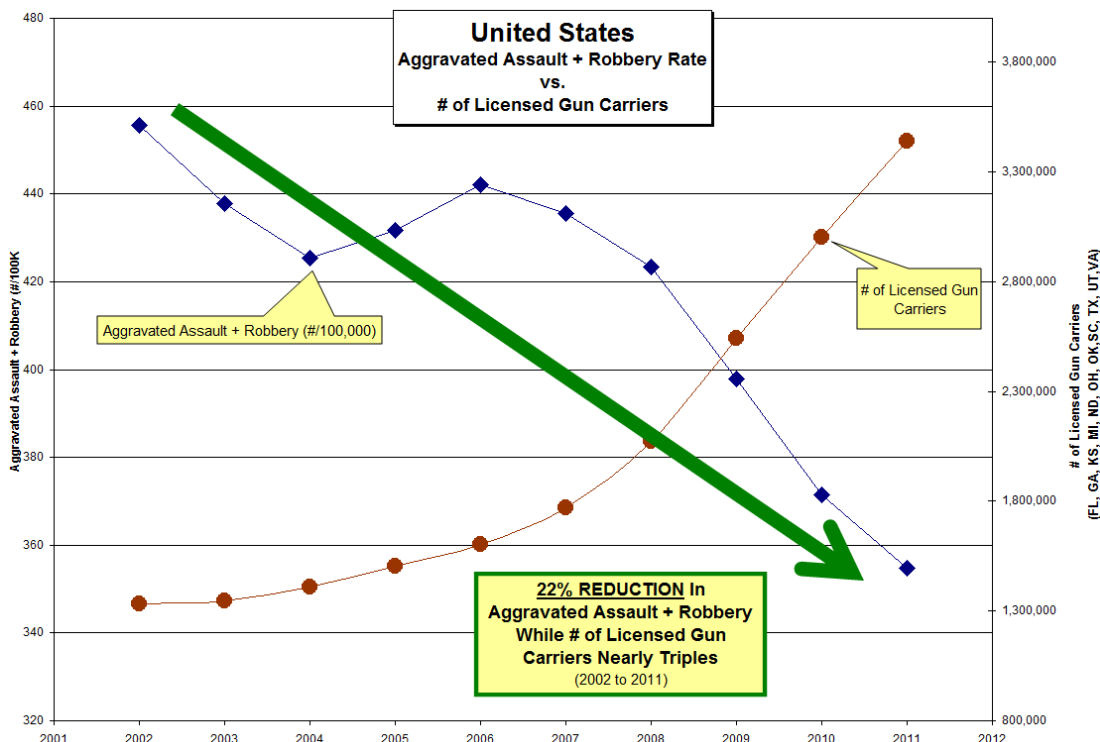


From 2002 through 2011, Ruger and Smith & Wesson sold \$3.2 Billion worth of firearms while Aggravated Assault + Robbery rates decreased by 22%. **More guns, less crime!**

Another proxy measure of the numbers of guns available to Americans for self-defense is the number of gun transfer background checks (aka - National Instant Criminal Background Check). From 2002 to 2011, 113 million firearm background checks were conducted (1 background check for every 3 Americans during those 10 years).^{xxiv} In that time Aggravated Assault + Robbery rates decreased by 22%. **More gun transfers, less crime!**



Not only are the numbers of guns increasing, more Americans are carrying them everyday during their daily journeys. A proxy measure of the numbers of Americans carrying firearms nationwide are the reported numbers of issued licenses from a sampling of eleven states that have complete data spanning the period between 2002 to 2010 (FL,GA, KS, MI, ND,OH,OK, SC, TX,UT,VA).^{xxv} As shown on the graph below, the number of valid carry licenses has doubled while at the same time Aggravated Assault plus Robbery nationwide has decreased by 22%. **More people carrying guns, less crime!**



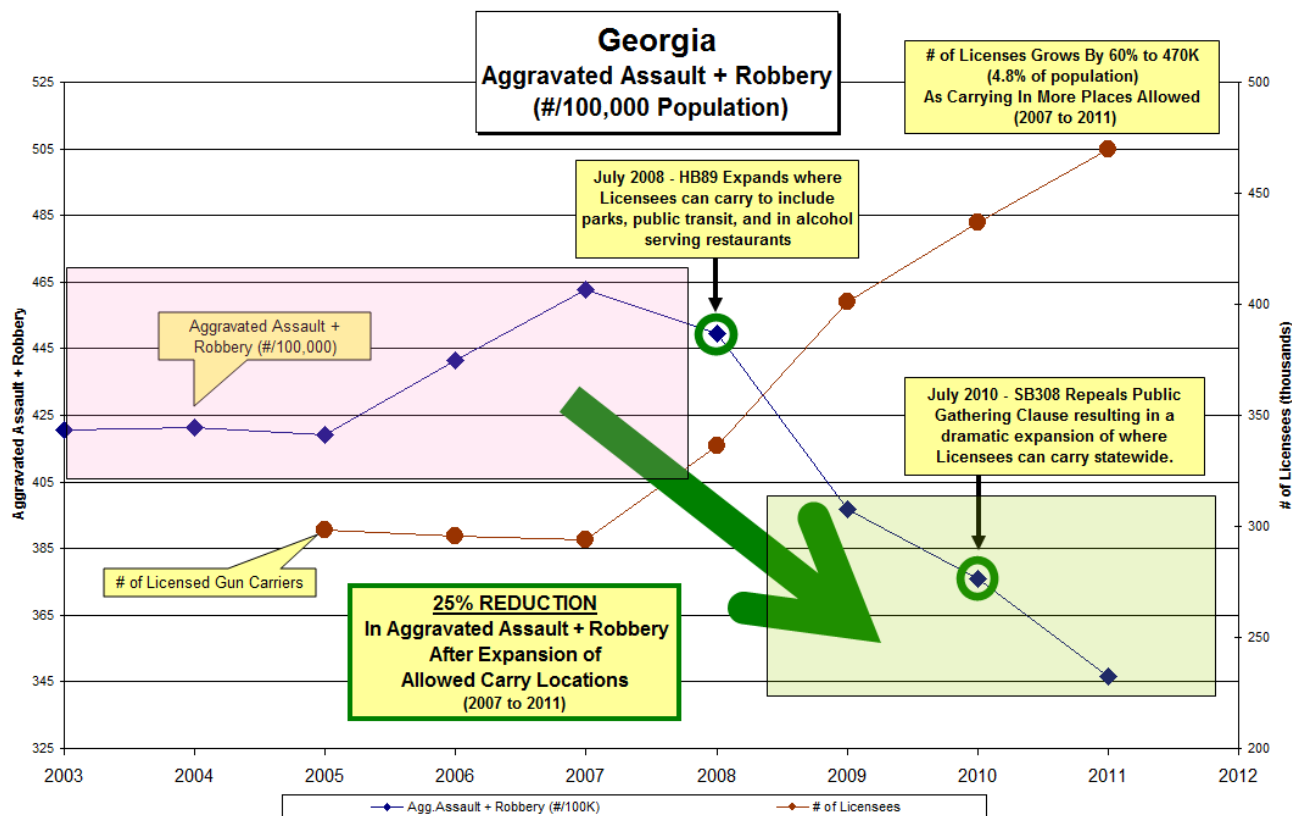
Georgia - Expands Allowed Carry Locations

In 2008, the Georgia Legislature enacted HB89 which was authored by **Representative Tim Bearden** and promoted by GeorgiaCarry.Org. HB89 decriminalized the carrying of firearms in restaurants that serve alcohol, in parks, and on public transit. It also eliminated restrictions on carrying firearms within motor vehicles, and restrained the Probate Judges who were refusing to issue carry licenses.^{xxvi}

At the time of HB89's passage, anti-Liberty politicians claimed there would be "*gun fights over dropped chicken wings*" and the public transit workers signed a petition to demand bullet proof enclosures to protect them from the gun fire of gun toting vigilantes.^{xxvii} Atlanta Mayor Shirley Franklin said, "*The presumption needs to be, in order to have a safe city, that there are no concealed weapons.*" Robert Hiett, President of the Georgia Transit Association, claimed that HB89 would cause more people to feel less safe.^{xxviii}

In 2007 and prior to the passage of HB89, Georgia's Probate Judges issued 58K licenses/year on average. In the year after HB89 enactment, the Probate Judges issued twice as many licenses (124K in 2009).

In 2010, **Governor Sonny Perdue** signed SB308 which repealed 140 years of gun control in Georgia. SB308, sponsored by **Senator Mitch Seabaugh** and championed by GeorgiaCarry.Org, eliminated the incomprehensible Public Gathering clause which severely limited where Licensees could legally carry their firearms. SB308 dramatically reduced the off limits locations to a defined list including K-12 schools, university campuses, government buildings, courthouses, jails and prisons, places of worship, mental health facilities, polling places, bars, and nuclear power plants. It removed the prohibition against drinking while carrying.



Since HB89 (2008) and SB308 (2010) went into effect, the average Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rate in Georgia has decreased by 25% (2007 to 2011), while the number of Georgians licensed to carry increased by 60% to 470K. Presently, 4.8% of Georgians are licensed to carry in the state which is an increase from 3.1% prior to HB89 (2007).

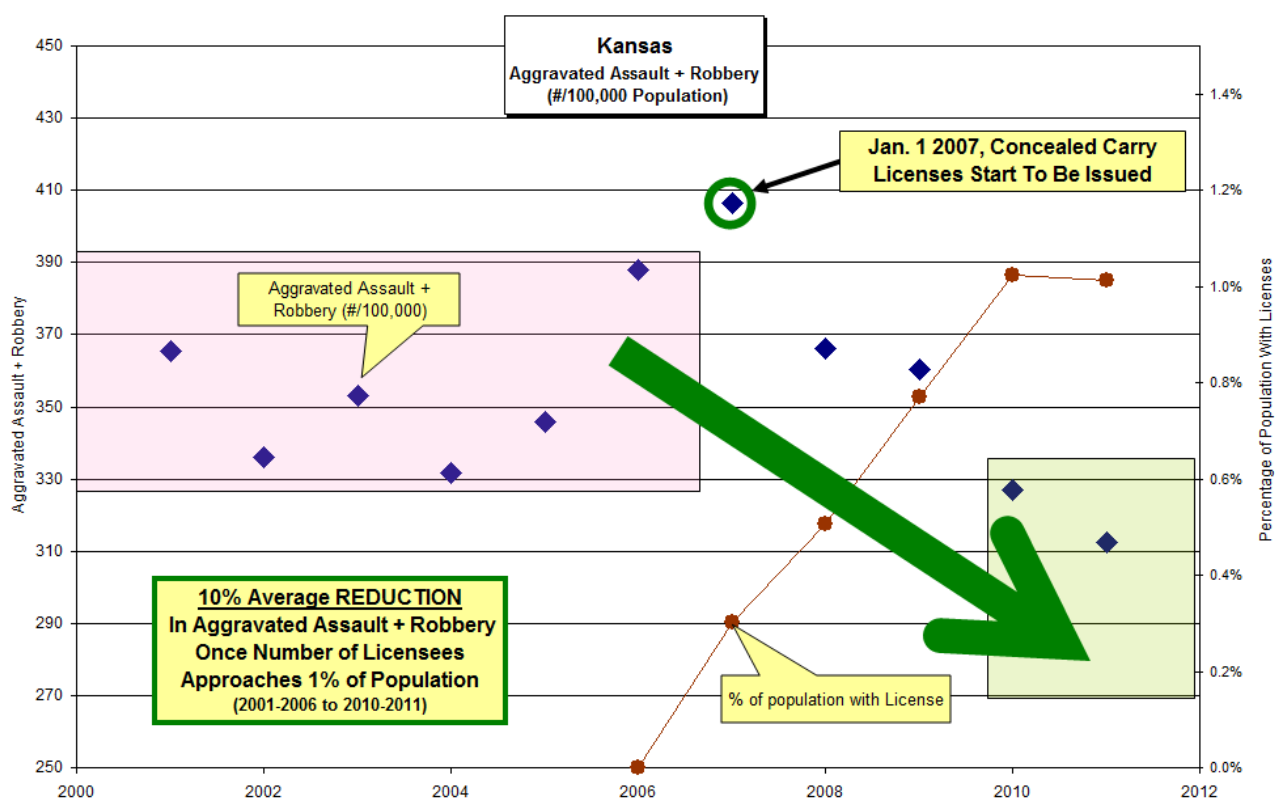
These licensing numbers are from reports issued by the Probate Courts and some are incomplete. In 2012, the United State Government Accounting Office determined that there are approximately 600K valid licensees in Georgia, representing 11.5% of the adult population.^{xxix}

Kansas – Crime Reductions Begin Once 1%+ Of Population Are Licensed To Carry

In March 2006, the Kansas Legislature overrode then Governor Sebelius' veto of a bill that would allow Kansans to carry concealed guns. Prior concealed carry bills were vetoed in 1997 and 2004. In 1997, Republican Governor Bill Graves vetoed the bill saying it would result in more accidental shootings. A second attempt at passage of a concealed carry bill was vetoed in 2004 by Governor Sebelius. Her reason was *"police officers, highway patrolmen, sheriffs, and deputies in Kansas would be forced to assume that any person they stop could have a firearm. This would make their already dangerous job even more difficult"* ^{xxx}
^{xxxi}

Concealed Carry Licenses started to be issued on Jan. 1. 2007. Open Carry in Kansas is lawful however most localities have banned it, thus eliminating the citizens ability to carry their firearms in the areas of greatest violent crime risk.

In the following chart, the number of active concealed carry licenses is shown. Once the number of licensees approached 1% of the population, violent crime begins to decline and after 2 years at the 1%+ licensing level the aggravated assault plus robbery rate has decreased by 10%.



Stats: Kansas concealed-gun holders commit few crimes

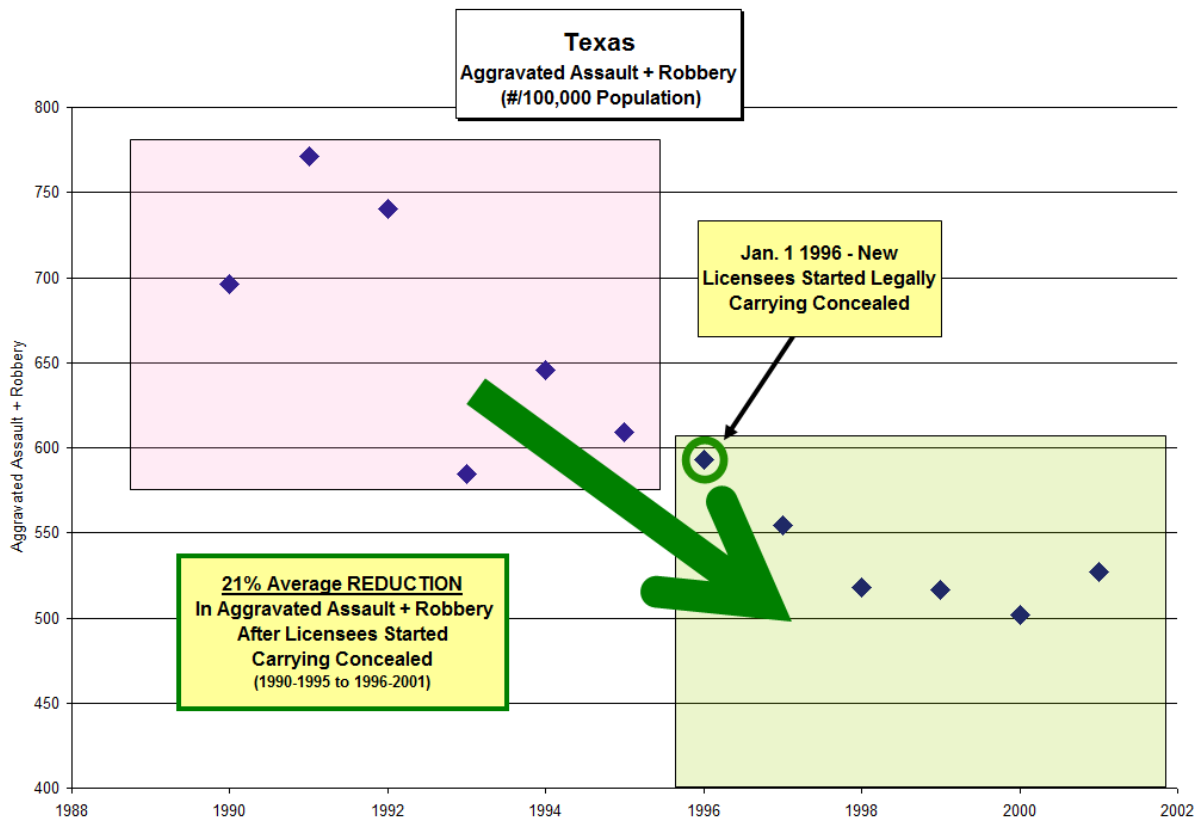
Less than .1 percent of holders charged with gun crimes

Published 2:03 PM CST Nov 19, 2012

KMBC.com – Nov. 2012 ^{xxxii}

Texas - Concealed Carry Allowed

In 1995, Governor George Bush signed a bill that allowed the carrying of concealed firearms in Texas (open carry remains illegal). In the first year of the program, 114,000 licenses were issued. Three years later, the number of licensees possessing a carry license exceeded 200,000. Licensees started legally carrying on Jan. 1, 1996. **Texas saw a 21% average reduction in Aggravated Assault plus Robbery crime rates 5 years after the enactment of their concealed carry law.** Presently, 2.0% of Texans have concealed carry licenses.^{xxxiii}



"Count us <Amarillo Globe-News> as one of the early critics of a Texas concealed handgun-carry law that went into effect in 1995. We have changed our minds on the concealed-carry statute and what effect it have had on crime in Texas. ... it works"

Amarillo Globe-News - June 29, 2008^{xxxiv}

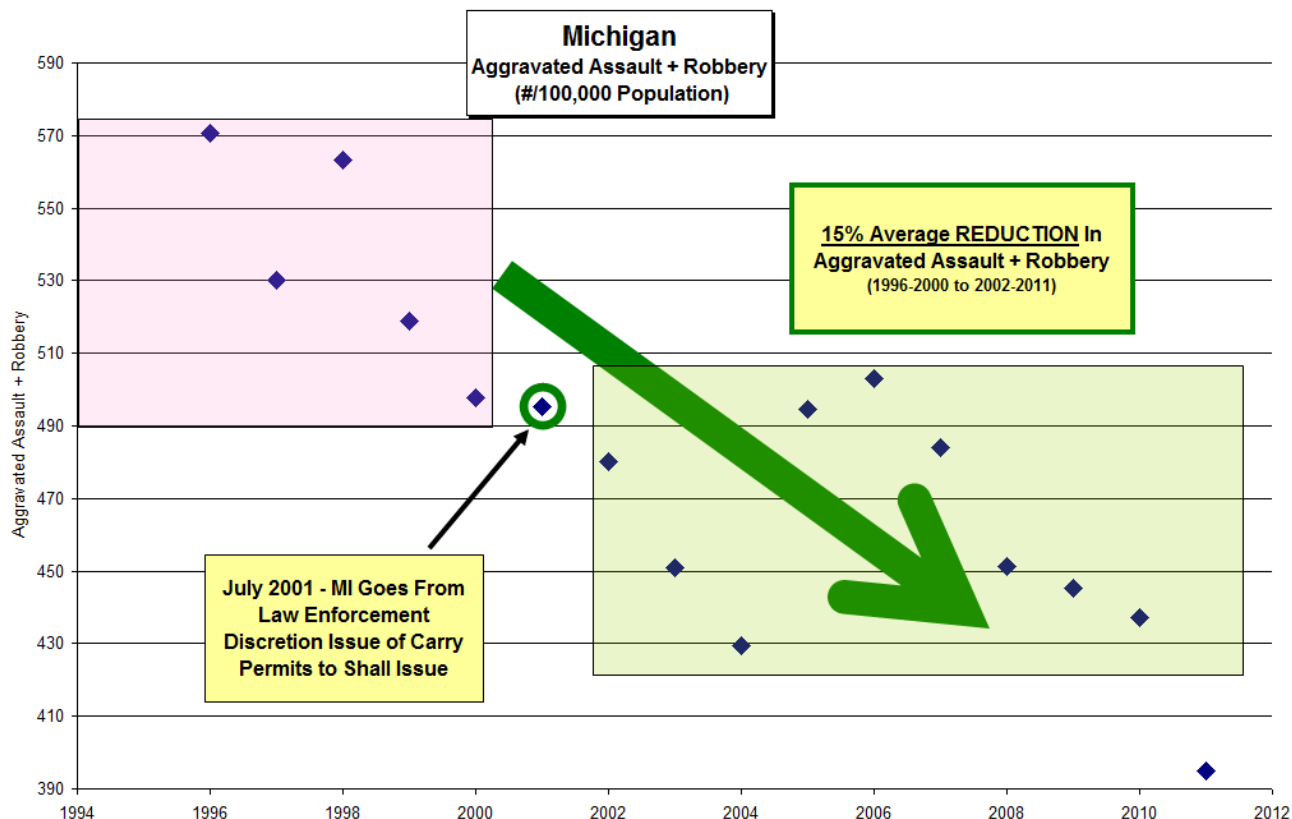
"... I was very outspoken in my opposition to the passage of the Concealed Handgun Act. I did not feel that such legislation was in the public interest and presented a clear and present danger to law abiding citizens by placing more handguns on our streets. Boy was I wrong. Our experience in Harris County, and indeed state-wide, has proven my initial fears absolutely groundless."

John Holmes, former Harris County Texas District Attorney - January 9, 2006^{xxxv}

Michigan - No More Begging For Permission to Exercise a Right

In 2001, Michigan reduced its draconian requirements to obtain a carry license. Prior to 2001, prospective licensees had to prove a valid need to carry a concealed weapon to a county licensing board. The licensing board consisted of a representative of the sheriff, prosecutor, and state police. There was very little right of appeal if denied. Under the 2001 law, the licensing board is required to issue a permit unless the applicant is not eligible, known as a Shall Issue law.^{xxxvi}

Since the rules made it easier to get a concealed carry license, **the number of Michiganders licensed to carry has increased nearly twelve fold (25,000 to 291,000) and Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rates have decreased by 13%.**

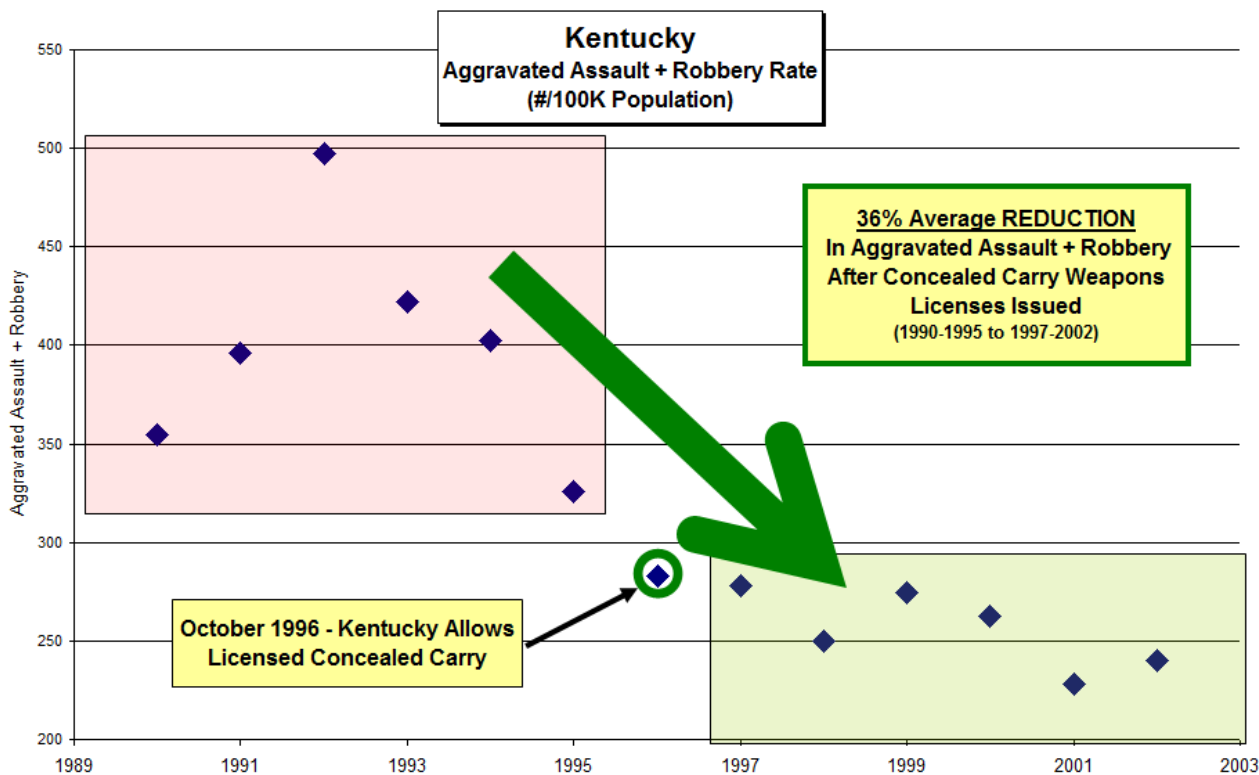


"probably hasn't turned out as bad as I thought. I don't think I was wrong, but my worst fears weren't realized."

Kenneth Levin, an early critic of Michigan's change to Shall Issue
Detroit Free Press - January 6, 2008^{xxxvii}

Kentucky - Concealed Carry Added

In October 1996, Kentucky started issuing licenses for concealed carrying of firearms, which was previously forbidden. The issuance of the licenses was initially delayed due to a shortage of government approved trainers. Unlicensed open carry was and continues to be legal. Even with unlicensed open carry, 3.6% of Kentuckians have decided to obtain a Concealed Deadly Weapon license.



The early data are in, and widespread fears that passage of Kentucky's "concealed-carry" gun law would foster a wave of gun violence have proved to be groundless.

We freely acknowledge that we were among those with serious reservations about the law's potential impact.

We should have known better, since we've long known that the overwhelming majority of gun owners are responsible, law-abiding citizens.

Even the harshest critics of the 1996 law that permits qualified citizens to carry concealed weapons now conceded that their fears were unjustified.

"None of our concerns have been borne out," said Hazard Police Chief Rod Maggard, president of Kentucky Chiefs of Police



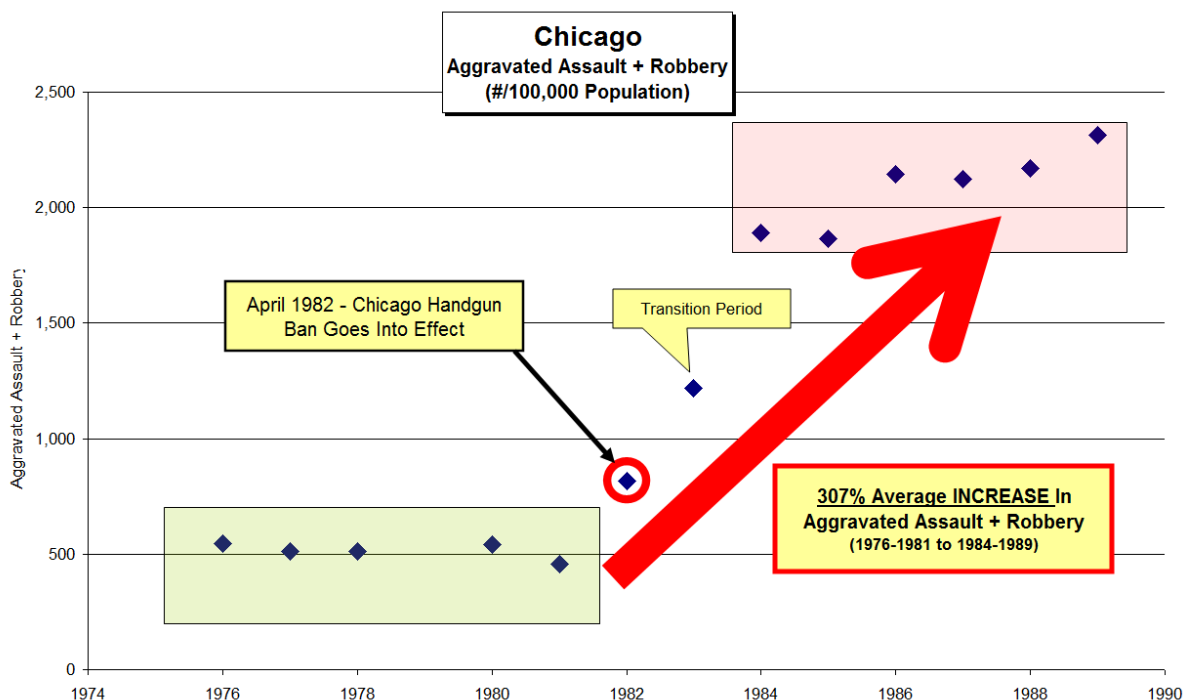
**CECIL
HERNDON**
NEW ERA Columnist

Association, which opposed the legislation.

Kentucky New Era - Aug 3, 2000 xxxviii

Chicago - Handguns Are Banned

In 1982, Chicago banned all handguns within its city limits. **After the ban was enacted, Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rates nearly quadrupled in just 3 years (1981 to 1984).**



In 2010, this ban was overturned by the Supreme Court in the case McDonald v. Chicago which applied the 2nd Amendment to the states.



At a news conference on May 20, 2010, Chicago Reader reporter Mick Dumke asked Chicago Mayor Daley about Chicago's gun ban's effectiveness,

" ... you've talked about all the gun violence that still has gone up. The gun ban here is still in effect in the city so how effective has it actually been?"

Chicago Mayor Daley picked up a rifle with a bayonet and said:

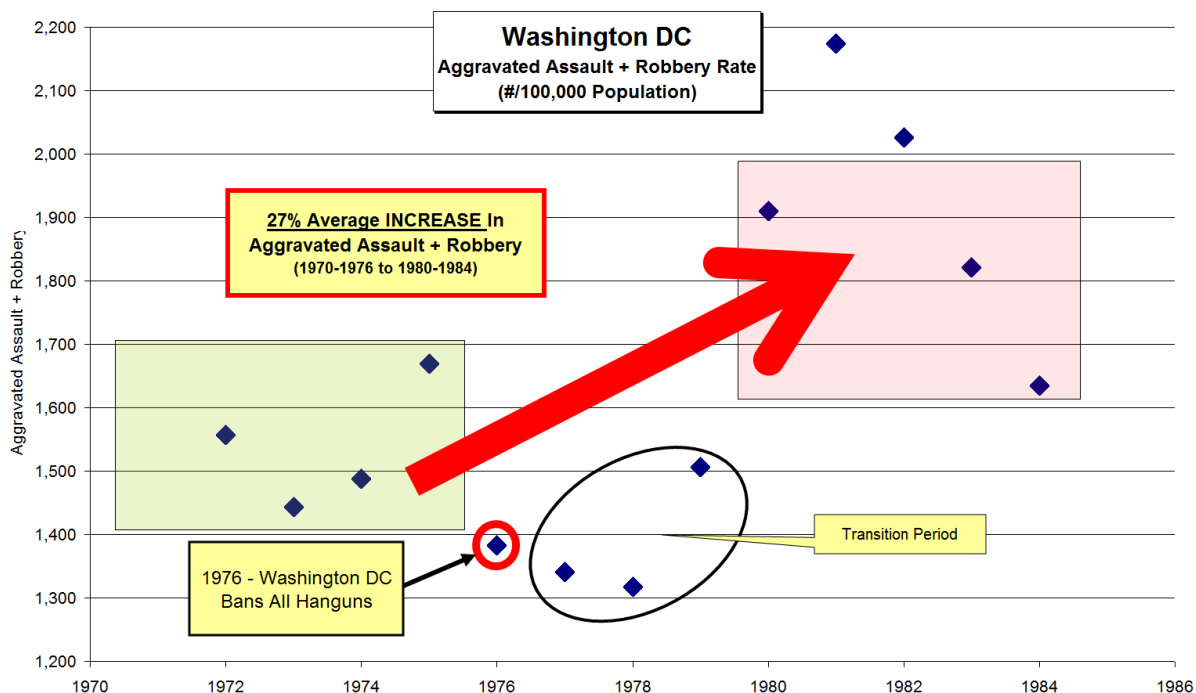
"It's been very effective, if I put this up your butt, you'll find out how effective it is. If we put a round up your, you know. ha ha"

Chicago Reader reporter Mike Dumke responds,

"Bad people still have guns!" xxxix xl xli

Washington D.C. - Handguns & Loaded Guns Banned

In 1976, Washington D.C. banned all handguns and required long guns to be unloaded and rendered unusable, even in people's homes. Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rates decreased 5% in the two years after the ban was enacted. Once that transition period was over and **criminals learned who was disarmed by the law, the Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rate increase 27%**



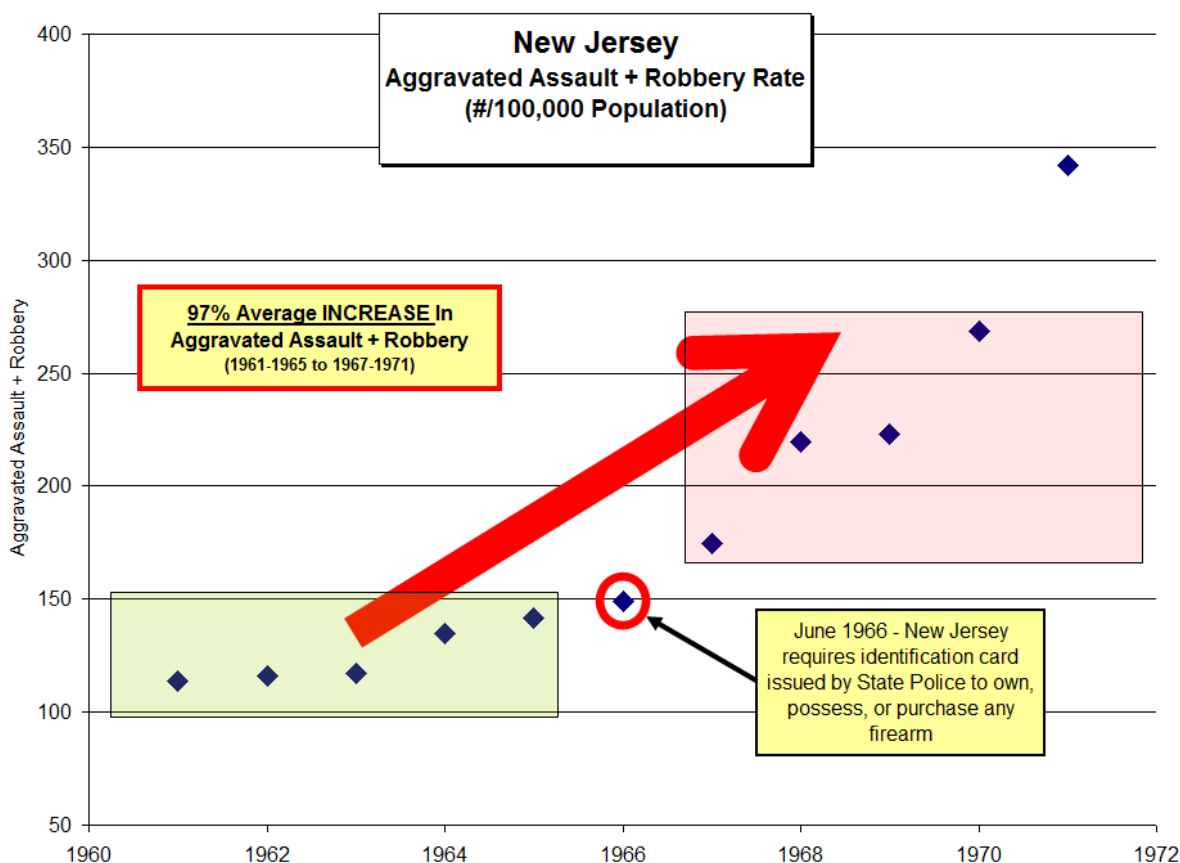
The statistics do show a soaring District crime rate. And the District's crime rate went up after the District adopted its handgun ban. But, as students of elementary logic know, *after it* does not mean *because of it*. What would the District's crime rate have looked like without the ban? Higher? Lower? The same? Experts differ; and we, as judges, cannot say.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice J. Breyer - dissenting
District of Columbia et. al. v. Heller
June 2008^{xlii}

New Jersey - New Licensing Law Disarms Nearly All Citizens

In 1966, New Jersey enacted a gun control regime that they hoped would form the model for federal law. The law required an identification card to buy, possess, or own a firearm. The state police was tasked with fingerprinting and investigating the character of the applicants. The police were able to reject "any person where the issuance would not be in the interest of the public health, safety, or welfare".^{xliii} The first arrest under the law was on Aug. 28, 1966.^{xliiv} New Jersey issued 5,115 identification cards in 1966 and 8,254 in 1967 (approximately 0.1% of the population).^{xliv}

After 99.9% of the population of New Jersey was disarmed, Aggravated Assault plus Robbery crime rates nearly doubled in 4 years (1964 to 1968)

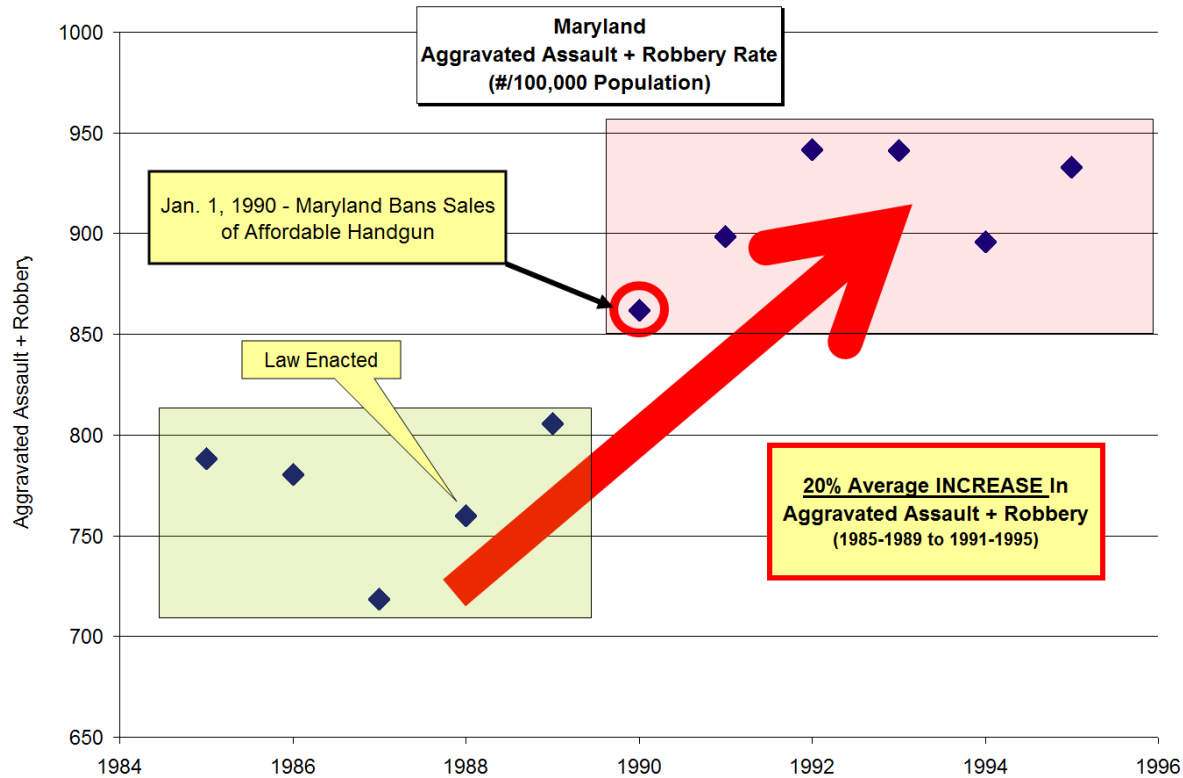


If gun laws in fact worked, the sponsors of this type of legislation should have no difficulty drawing upon long lists of examples of crime rates reduced by such legislation. That they cannot do so after a century and a half of trying — that they must sweep under the rug the southern attempts at gun control in the 1870-1910 period, the northeastern attempts in the 1920-1939 period, the attempts at both Federal and State levels in 1965-1976 — establishes the repeated, complete and inevitable failure of gun laws to control serious crime.

Senator Orrin Hatch
Subcommittee on the Constitution - February 1982^{xlvi}

Maryland - Affordable Guns Banned

In 1988, Maryland banned the sale of affordable firearms, which they gave the scary name of Saturday Night Specials. The law set up a Board to prepare and maintain a list of handguns that could be sold in Maryland. Any gun that was easily concealed or cheaply made was banned.^{xlvii} The law went into full effect on January 1, 1990. **Once affordable guns were no longer available, the Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rate went up 20%.**



"This is indeed a great step for public safety," Sarah Brady said. "I can't think of a sweeter, more wonderful day."

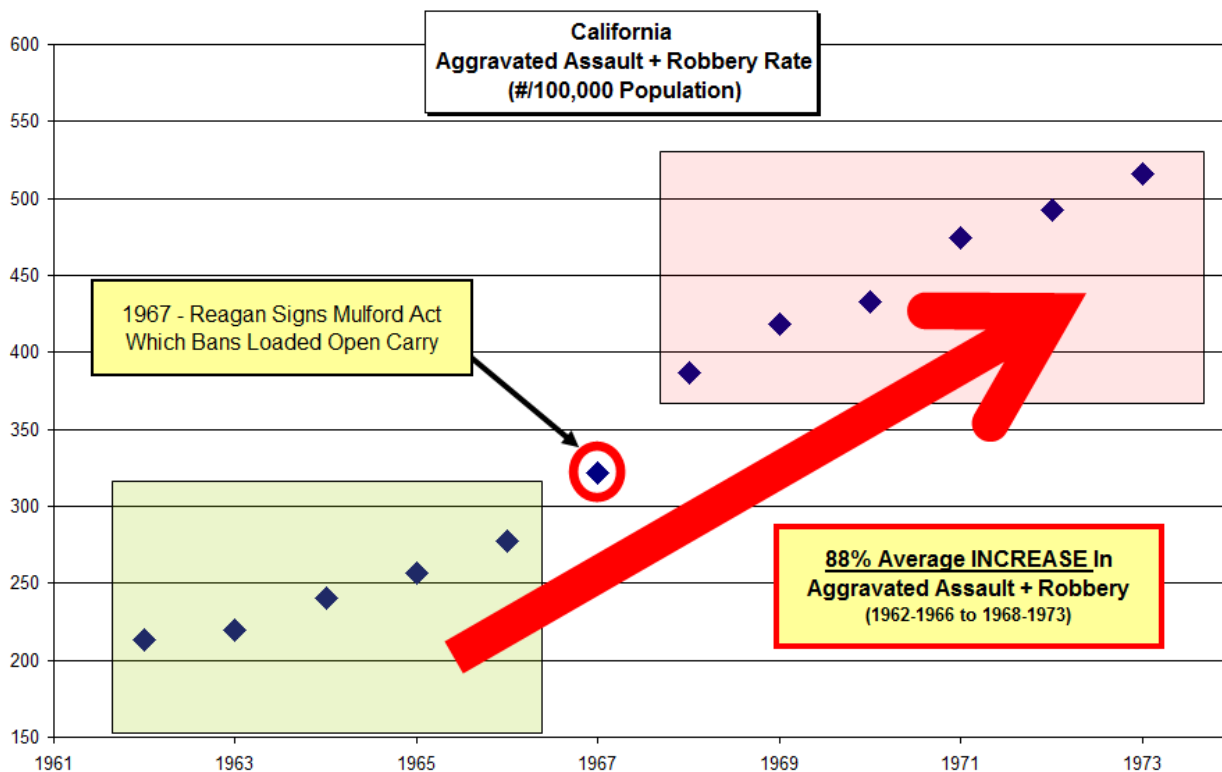
**Sarah Brady - Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence
New York Times - May 24, 1988^{xlviii}**

California - Banning Loaded Guns Is The Same As Banning All Guns

Seeking to end vicious police brutality and violations of Black American's civil rights by the Oakland CA Police Department, members of the Black Panthers would listen to police radio calls and rush to the scene of an arrest. Their aim was to prevent physical abuse by the police and to protect the Constitutional rights of the arrestee. They called themselves the Black Panther Safety Patrols and they openly carried loaded firearms at the scene, which was legal at the time.

Aiming to disarm the Black Panther Safety Patrols, Republican Assemblyman Don Mulford introduced a bill that criminalized the carrying of loaded firearms. On May 2, 1967, the Black Panthers went to California's state capital to protest Mulford's bill, pointing out that it violated their Second Amendment rights. The group carried loaded firearms into the State Capitol building and tried to read a statement in opposition to Mulford's bill. They were eventually forced out onto the Capitol lawn. The Legislature responded a month later by passing Mulford's bill and it was signed by Governor Ronald Reagan.^{xlix}

Until October 2011 when Governor Jerry Brown signed AB1444, open carrying an unloaded firearm was legal and didn't require a license.



Although Aggravated Assault + Robbery rates were climbing prior to the ban of loaded open carry, the rates gapped up and the increase accelerated. **After the ban was enacted, Aggravated Assault plus Robbery rates rose 88% in just 5 years (1968 to 1973).**

"Openly carrying a gun with [an ammunition] magazine in your back pocket into Starbucks and other establishments creates a culture of fear and intimidation. It is irresponsible and dangerous."

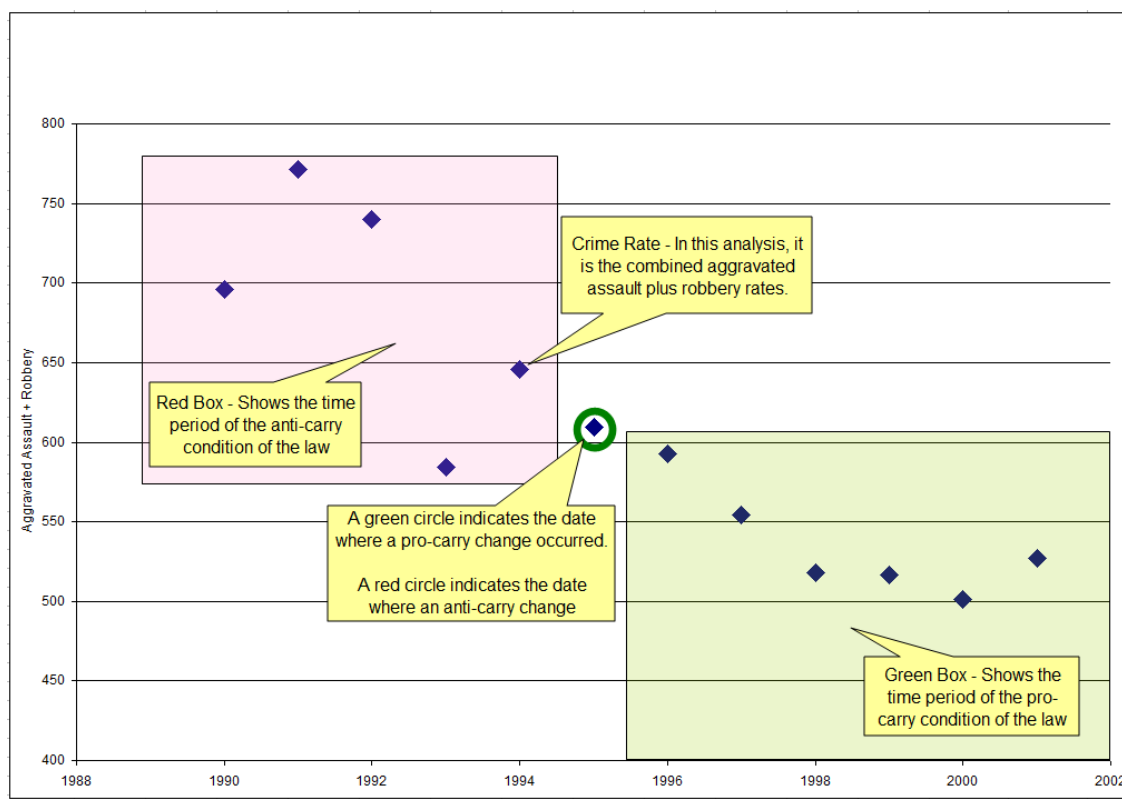
Brian Malte, Director for the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence
Los Angeles Times, September 17, 2011¹

Methodology

The trend analysis methodology utilized in this report is based on the Darvas Box Theory surrounding episodic changes in gun laws. In 1956, Nicolas Darvas created and utilized the theory to grow his stock investment portfolio from \$10,000 into \$2,000,000 in 18 months. The Darvas Box Theory is a trend analysis structure that organizes the variability of stock prices as a series of upward or downward stacked boxes, thereby highlighting long term structural trends and meaningful changes in price ranges.ⁱⁱ The theory continues to be successfully utilized by stock market technical analysts and investors today.

Instead of stock prices, this report uses crime rates measured as per 100,000 persons. The focal point is a specific change (episode) in carry and gun laws. The boxes are drawn to encompass the distribution of crime rates before and after the change (episode).

The graphics in this report are colored in red indicating a comparative anti-carry condition and green indicating a comparative pro-carry condition. The episode or change in carry laws is shown as a circle around the date that the change occurred. Red is used to show an anti-carry change and green is used to show a pro-carry change. If the change (episode) occurs in January, the circle is included in the box since a full year of effect is included in the statistic, otherwise the circle is outside either box, indicating a transition period when the full effect of the change is ramping up or down.



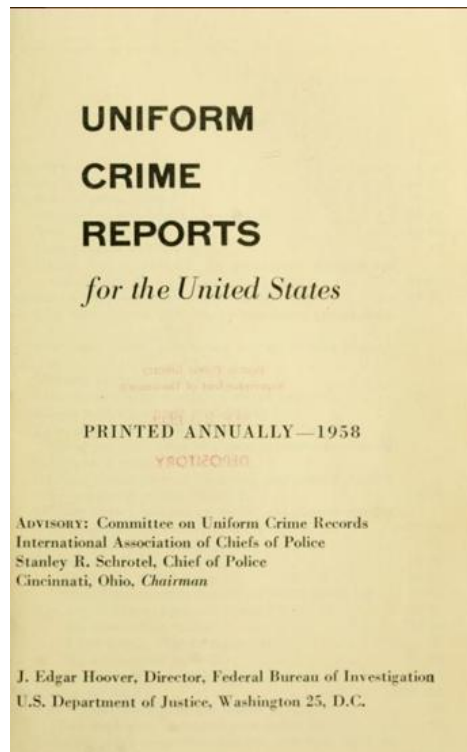
"A license to carry a firearm is not a license to commit a crime and restricting the rights of law abiding citizens in no way stops random acts of violence."

Georgia Senator Mitch Seabaugh, April 2010ⁱⁱⁱ

Source of Data

The source of the data is the Crime in the United States Annual Uniform Crime Report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice (UCR) for each of the years specified in the graphs.^{liii} The reports from 1995 to 2011 are available at:

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr>



Major public and university libraries have earlier versions.

Consistent Inconsistency

The Darvas Box Theory method is non-predictive, replicable, and effectively handles inconsistency in the data reporting. In some of the following charts, you will see outliers where it's clear that either the reporting was erroneous or something unique happened that year. The outliers are isolated outside the "Box".

Since we focused on one geographical unit's statistics over a limited time period (generally 5 years on either side of the episode), the collection/reporting methods are assumed to be consistently applied during that time period. Those collection/reporting methods may be different than other geographic units so we can not do a comparison of rates between geographic units. The FBI warns researchers of this on their web site:

The data user is, therefore, cautioned against comparing statistical data of individual reporting units from cities, metropolitan areas, states, or colleges or universities solely on the basis of their population coverage or student enrollment.

Another variable is the percentage of crimes which are reported. The data in the Uniform Crime Reports and this report are the offenses KNOWN to law enforcement. If people are discouraged from reporting crime, law enforcement fails to investigate crime^{liv} or law enforcement lies about the reporting^{lv} then the crime rates are lower than reality. This report tries to minimize that impact by limiting the focus within a geographic area, focusing on non-headline crime measurements (Aggravated Assault and Robbery), and limiting the analysis time frame. However, significant analysis risk exists in that the fudgers are not fudging consistently.

Retired Officers Raise Questions on Crime Data

By WILLIAM K. RASHBAUM

Published: February 6, 2010

More than a hundred retired New York Police Department captains and higher-ranking officers said in a survey that the intense pressure to produce annual crime reductions led some supervisors and precinct commanders to manipulate crime statistics, according to two criminologists studying the department.



New York Times - Feb. 6, 2010^{vi}

Aggravated Assault PLUS Robbery

The crime data used in this report is the summation of the Aggravated Assault and Robbery rates (# of reported incidents per 100K people) from the Uniform Crime Reports available from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is a different approach than most crime studies which utilize the entire spectrum of violent crime including the breakouts of murder and rape.

We focused on Aggravated Assault PLUS Robbery since both involve weapons usage (100% for Aggravated Assault and 44% for Robbery), relatively higher levels of stranger initiated violence (45% for Aggravated Assault and 62% for Robbery), and relatively higher levels of reporting to Law Enforcement (60% for Aggravated Assault and 58% for Robbery)^{lvii} If gun carriers were utilizing their firearms for either defensive or criminal purposes, these events would be reported in the Aggravated Assault and Robbery statistics.

Rape was excluded from the analysis since 79% of the time a weapon is not used, 67% of the rapes are committed by non-strangers (friends, family, partners), and has a high level of false accusations (~25%).^{lviii lix} Based on these factors, we can hypothesize that a firearm has a less significant impact on the predator's mindset and victims preparation.

Murder was also excluded since its not a crime that is typically repeated by a perpetrator and a high proportion of the victims were involved with gangs, drugs, and other criminal activity, something that licensed gun carriers are not involved with^{lx}

Criminals who commit assaults and robberies, repeat their crimes several times before being captured. The higher the number of criminal attacks, the more likely a criminal will encounter an armed American, an event which dramatically alters the benefit/cost equation and decreases the attractiveness of that particular style of crime.

Author Notes:

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He is a member of GeorgiaCarry.Org and WisconsinCarry.Org. Michael was on the Board of GeorgiaCarry.Org and its first Treasurer from the organization's founding to 2010. Mike's other interests include sewing projects, stock market investing and practical shooting competitions (USPSA and Steel Challenge)

His prior research effort was documenting the racist origins of Georgia's gun laws. You can read that report at the tinyurl redirect address: <http://tinyurl.com/2hp256> A direct link to the report is : <http://www.georgiacarry.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2007/11/racist-roots-of-ga-gun-laws.pdf>

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After CU administrators told him he could not display that sign, he replaced it with one simply asking students not to bring guns inside. (Jessica Cuneo / Daily Camera)

Daily Camera – Oct. 2012^{lxi}

University of Colorado Adviser Ken Bonetti changes his no-guns sign from “Absolutely” to “Please”. The University “advised him the wording of the sign would be better if it were made as a friendly request”.^{lxi}

As Bill Engvall says Here's Your Sign!

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