



KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT CAMPUS CARRY



FACT

Guns in schools add expensive costs for increased security and insurance.

COST OF CAMPUS CARRY



“Right to Carry” laws increase aggravated assaults and such laws may be associated with large increases in this crime by almost

33%

Allowing concealed carry will not make campus safer.

Since Colorado has allowed campus carry, the rate of rape has increased

25% IN 2012
36% IN 2013

FACT



The presence of guns is linked to **more crime**, *not less*.

93%

of violent crimes that victimize college students occur off campus



FACT

Colleges and universities, which have traditionally prohibited guns on campus, are relatively safe from gun violence.

0.0001%

the homicide rate at postsecondary institutions

FACT



Guns on campus are a workplace safety issue—increasing the risk of homicide for all the people who work there, including students.



FACT

Campus life and culture— from binge drinking to the rate of young adult suicide— mean guns on campus come with other risk factors.

Shootings account for about **80%** of workplace homicides

Workplaces allowing workers to carry firearms and other weapons at work were **5-7 TIMES** more likely to be the site of an on-the-job homicide

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READ FOR YOURSELF:

Data is never neutral, so it's important to read it in context and pay attention to the source. We invite you to consider this information, taken from reputable academic studies and government statistics:

Despite high-profile shootings like VA Tech and NIU, homicides at American colleges and universities remain rare events:

- In 2013, the homicide rate at post secondary education institutions was 0.1 per 100,000 of enrollment and by comparison the criminal homicide rate in the United States was 4.4 per 100,000 (Clery Act Data - US Dept. of Education and FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2013).
- A 2001 study by the US Department of Education found that the overall homicide rate at postsecondary education institutions was 0.07 per 100,000 of enrollment in 1999. By comparison, the criminal homicide rate in the United States was 5.7 per 100,000 persons overall in 1999, and 14.1 per 100,000 for persons ages 17 to 29.2 (US Dept. of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, "The Incidence of Crime on the Campuses of U.S. Postsecondary Education Institutions," p. 5, <http://www2.ed.gov/finaid/prof/resources/finresp/ReportToCongress.pdf>).
- Another study, conducted by the Department of Justice, found that **93% of violent crimes that victimize college students occur off campus**. This research demonstrates conclusively that students on the campuses of post-secondary institutions are significantly safer than both their off-campus counter-parts and the nation as a whole (US Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002," p. 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf>).

Campus carry is costly:

- In 2015, Florida's state colleges estimated \$74 million in new costs to cover a full police force, unarmed security supplemented with armed police, armed security force, and an unarmed security. University of Central Florida estimated costs at \$1.1 million a year. Valencia College estimated costs at \$7 million in the first year alone. A February 2015 report stated that the University of Houston and University of Texas systems would incur charges up to \$47 million to respond to the new guns on campus law. Costs include gun safes, additional training for faculty, staff, and campus security, and signage. (*Orlando News Sentinel*, "Campus-carry bill comes with hefty price tag, schools say," January 14, 2016).
- Six of the major universities and university systems in Texas have estimated a combined cost over six years of \$59 million for such expenses as training for staff and security, extra personnel, and installation of gun safes and gun lockers. (*Houston Chronicle*, "Campus Carry Would Cost Texas Colleges Millions," February 21, 2015, <http://bit.ly/1a8zNJ3>).
- The cost of guns on campus in Arizona was estimated at \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual costs. The bill was defeated. (Arizona Republic, "Gun bill costly, universities say," March 1, 2012, <http://archive.azcentral.com/news/articles/2012/02/29/20120229arizona-universities-estimate-costs-campus-guns-bill.html>).

The presence of guns is linked to more crime, not less. There is not a link between violence and gun free zones:

- A 2014 Stanford study debunks the "More Guns, Less Crime" hypothesis with updated statistics and information, leading to the conclusion that the year-by-year impact of right to carry laws suggests that such laws increase aggravated assaults and that such laws "may be associated with large increases in this crime, perhaps increasing such gun assaults by almost 33 percent" (Abhay Aneja and John J. Donohue, and Alexandria Zhang, *The Impact of Right to Carry Laws and the NRC Report: The Latest Lessons for the Empirical Evaluation of Law and Policy*, September 4, 2014. Stanford Law and Economics Olin Working Paper No. 461. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2443681> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2443681>).
- Since Colorado has allowed campus carry (2012-2013), the rate of rape has increased 25% in 2012 and 36% in 2013 (15.2 and 20.8 per 100,000 respectively).
- In Utah since campus carry has been permitted (2004), the rape statistics have fluctuated greatly over the past ten years with the last four years going from 6.6 – 10.7 – 9.3 – 14 (2013) per 100,000. The difference between 2012 and 2013 accounted for nearly a 50% increase.
- The above two bullets are from: Julie Gavran, "Crime on Campuses that Permit Concealed Handguns," April 2016, with statistics taken from Charles D. Phillips, Obioma Nwaiwu, Szu-hsuan Lin, Rachel Edwards, Sara Imanpour, and Robert Ohsfeldt, "Concealed Handgun Licensing and Crime in Four States," *Journal of Criminology*, vol. 2015, Article ID 803742, 8 pages, 2015. doi:10.1155/2015/803742; the Department of Education, Clery Annual Campus Security Report, (<http://ope.ed.gov/security/>); and Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (<http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/>).

Studies have shown workplaces that allow guns are more likely to be the site of homicides.

- As one example, a North Carolina study found that workplaces allowing workers to carry firearms and other weapons at work were 5-7 times more likely to be the site of an on-the-job homicide compared to workplaces that prohibited workers from carrying weapons.
- The North Carolina study confirms that just as residents of households with guns are more likely to become a victim of a homicide in the home, workers who work in places that allow guns are more likely to be killed while at work (D. Loomis D, Marshall SW, Ta ML. "Employer Policies Toward Guns and the Risk of Homicide in the Workplace," *American Journal of Public Health*, 2005;95(5):830-832. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2003.033535. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1449263/>).
- To read more generally about workplace violence and how 80% of workplace homicides are shootings, see Erika Harrell, *Workplace Violence, 1993-2009: National Crime Victimization Survey and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011 <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2377>.

Campus life and culture—from binge drinking to the rate of young adult suicide—means guns on campus come with other risk factors. Consider:

- Half of all full-time college students (3.8 million) binge drink, abuse prescription drugs and/or abuse illegal drugs. (Columbia University, "Wasting the Best and the Brightest: Substance Abuse at America's Colleges and Universities," March 2007).
- Suicide is the second leading cause of death for college age young adults, exceeded only by accidental death mostly from motor vehicle accidents. (Centers for Disease Control, 2015, <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/suicide-datasheet-a.pdf>).
- On average, about 1,100 college students commit suicide each year while another 24,000 attempt suicide. Whereas suicide attempts by overdosing on drugs (the most common method) are fatal only about 3% of the time, suicide attempts with firearms are fatal more than 90% of the time. Making firearms more available to college students will make it more likely that more of the 24,000 unsuccessful suicide attempts each year will be fatal. (American College Health Association, http://www.acha-ncha.org/pubs_rpts.html).

For more evidence-based research, consult your local librarian.