

DR. CAILLIN LANGMANN ON FACEBOOK – JUNE 15, 2019 5:07 PM

<https://m.facebook.com/caillin.langmann/posts/10157136892261006>

Here is a partial list of quotes from studies that demonstrate gun buy backs, bans, legislation etc. of semi automatic rifles (so called assault weapons) has no effect:

“The NFA (gun buyback of firearms from legal owners including semiauto firearms) had no statistically observable additional impact on suicide or assault mortality attributable to firearms in Australia.” (1)

“It was also found that assault weapons bans did not significantly affect murder rates at the state level.” (USA) (2)

“but this was not statistically significant for firearm homicide (ratio of trends, 0.975; 95%CI, 0.949-1.001).” (Australia) (3)

“1994 Federal assault weapons ban, United States. This law banned the sales and ownership of semiautomatic firearms and large-capacity ammunition magazines. Koper and Roth (76) using UCR data (1980–1995) found no association between the law and homicide rates in 15 states after adjusting for the presence of other firearm laws and crime laws in New York and California. A recent study by Gius (48) showed that the federal assault weapons ban was associated with higher rates of firearm homicides.” [...] “The 1988 Victoria state law, Australia. Ozanne-Smith et al. (78) examined the Victoria law that tightened restrictions on semiautomatic long-arms and pump action guns, by comparing pre- versus post trends of annual death rates in Victoria compared with other states in Australia. The law was associated with a 17.3% decrease in the rate of firearm deaths and lower rates of firearm suicides, but not with firearm homicides (78).” (4)

“Ban assault weapons Absolute Rate Difference: 0.97 0.84 (0.66-1.07), Table 4. No benefit.” (USA) (5)

“In all of these 23 incidents, the shooter possessed either multiple guns or multiple magazines, meaning that the shooter, even if denied large capacity magazines, could have continued firing without significant interruption by either switching loaded guns or changing smaller loaded magazines with only a 2- to 4-seconds delay for each magazine change. Finally, the data indicate that mass shooters maintain such slow rates of fire that the time needed to reload would not increase the time between shots and thus the time available for prospective victims to escape.” (6)

“The results of these tests suggest that the NFA did not have any large effects on reducing firearm homicide or suicide rates.” (Australia) (7)

“(Federal Assault Weapons Ban) We found no evidence of reductions in multiple-victim gun homicides or multiple-gunshot wound victimizations.” (USA) (8)

“This study failed to demonstrate a beneficial association between legislation and firearm homicide rates between 1974 and 2008.” (Canada) (9)

“Les homicides commis à l’aide d’AAF à autorisation restreinte ou prohibée n’ont pas réagi suite à l’introduction des lois.” (Homicides with restricted or prohibited authorization have not responded to the introduction of the laws.) (Canada) (10)

“The results are consistent with the findings of most previous studies that the 1977 Canadian firearms legislation did not have a significant effect on homicide rates.” (Canada) (11)

“There was little evidence to suggest that increased firearms legislation in Canada had a significant impact on preexisting trends in lethal firearm violence against women. These results do not support the view that increasing firearms legislation is associated with a reduced incidence of firearm-related female domestic homicide victimization.” (12)

Bibliography

1. Gilmour S, Wattanakamolkul K, Sugai M. The Effect of the Australian National Firearms. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2018;108(11):1511-1516.
2. Guis M. An examination of the effects of concealed weapons laws and assault weapons bans on state-level murder rates. *Applied Economics Letters*. 2014;21(4):265-267.
3. Chapman S, Alpers P, Jones M. Association Between Gun Law Reforms and Intentional Firearm Deaths in Australia, 1979-2013. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 2016;316(3):291-299.
4. Santaella-Tenorio J, Cerda M, Villaveces A, Galea S. What Do We Know About the Association Between Firearm Legislation and. *Epidemiologic Reviews*. 2016;38:140-157.
5. Fleegler E, Lee L, Monuteaux M, Hemenway D, Mannix R. Firearm Legislation and Firearm-Related Fatalities in the United States. *Journal of American Medical Association Internal Medicine*. 2013;173(9):732-740.
6. Kleck G. Large Capacity Magazines and the Casualty Counts in Mass Shootings: The Plausibility of Linkages. *Justice Research and Policy*. 2016;17(1):28-47.
7. Lee WS, Suardi S. *The Australian Firearms Buyback*. Melbourne: The University of Melbourne; 2008.
8. Koper C, Roth J. The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapon Ban on Gun Violence Outcomes: An Assessment of Multiple Outcome Measures and Some Lessons for Policy Evaluation. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. 2001;17(1):33-74.
9. Langmann C. Canadian firearms legislation and effects on homicide 1974 to 2008. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 2012;27(12):2303-2321.
10. Blais E, Gagne MP. L'effet des lois en matière de contrôle des armes à feu sur les homicides au Canada, 1974–2004. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. 2011;53(1):27-61.
11. Mauser G, Holmes R. An Evaluation of the 1977 Canadian Firearms Legislation. *Evaluation Review*. 1992;16(6):603-617.
12. McPhedran S, Mauser G. Lethal Firearm-Related Violence Against Canadian Women: Did Tightening Gun Laws Have an Impact on Women's Health and Safety? *Violence and Victims*. 2013;28(5):875- 883.

NOTE: Posted with permission of the author.

Dr. Caillin Langmann, M.D. Ph.D. FRCPC ABEM
Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine
Div. Emergency Medicine
McMaster University
Hamilton ON