Crime Victimization and Gun Ownership

Destiny Daniel, Rayshan Hampton & Leslie Sanchez
Department of Behavioral Sciences & Human Services, Bowie State University



HYPOTHESIS

• Students with higher victimization score responses will be more likely to own a gun in the future

PARTICIPANTS

- **\$54 Social Science Students**
- Classification
- Freshman (N=1)
- ❖Sophomore (N=1)
- ❖Junior (N=9)
- ❖Senior (N=43)
- ❖49 Women/ 5 Men
- *Race
 - **♦** African American (N = 51),
 - ❖ White, (N= 0),
 - **‡** Latino (N =1),
 - Asian/Pacific Islander (N =1),
 - ❖ Middle Eastern (N=1)

MEASURES

- ❖ Safety (Never Been A Victim of Crime N= 16, Been A Victim of Crim N= 37)
- Used Gun (Yes N=10, No N= 44)



RESULTS

Victimization and Gun Ownership
t(49)= 4.802, p=.000, significant, students who reported being a
victim of a crime or witnessing a crime were more likely to own a
gun in the future for their safety



DISCUSSION

The results of this study suggest the following:

- Students who have been a victim of a crime or know someone who has been a victim would be more likely to own a gun than students who have not been a victim of a crime.
- Students who feel more unsafe in their neighborhoods would be more likely to own a gun than students who feel safe in their neighborhoods.
- Most students do not currently own a gun and their perceptions of crime victimization has an influence on their decision to own a gun in the future.