

The impact of guns on womens lives The impact of guns on women's lives 9 ISBN The impact of guns on women's lives The impact of guns on.

This is a well-researched fact that every Canadian should know. Indeed, this fact is the reason why YWCA Toronto has been part of the growing movement for gun control in Canada for some 20 years now. In response, Toronto City Council proposed a ban on hand guns and ammunition sales. While this is certainly an important step forward, what has consistently been missing from local discussions on gun violence is recognition of the impact of guns on the lives of women and children. How can it be that violence against women, which has claimed the lives of women in Canada, thus far in, is not met with the same public outcry and attention? The need for action is urgent. Article Continued Below Gun violence not only claims lives, it uproots women and children " every year more than, women and children in Canada leave their homes to escape abuse. Gun violence will not be resolved by having one city proclaim a ban on hand-held firearms. Rather, now is the time for the federal government to use its rightful authority to ban all hand guns and assault weapons in Canada. Our members of parliament and senators should know the facts. Women face disproportionate risks from guns that are too often used to threaten, control and kill. Indigenous women, racialized women, trans women, older women, newcomer women and women living with disabilities are at increased risk of experiencing violence because of systemic barriers. Access to firearms by an intimate partner increases the likelihood of femicide by per cent. It is also important to recognize that women in small towns or rural areas are at greater risk of violence and homicide involving firearms than their urban counterparts. Our politicians must ensure that this upcoming gun control review leads to action " not just further study and talk. They must heed the long standing calls of the Coalition for Gun Control to enact progressive legislation in the face of well-organized and well-financed members of the gun lobby " a lobby that argues gun ownership should extend to assault rifles and unregulated handguns. Under the previous federal government, we saw many regressive policy actions on the gun control file. For instance, it is not widely understood that Canada no longer tracks the sales of unrestricted rifles and shotguns " a minimum measure that is recognized even in the United States. The same federal legislation that has failed to protect people on the streets has failed to protect women in their homes. Article Continued Below Ultimately, we cannot leave women out of the discussion on gun violence. Stronger gun control laws in Canada will help to protect women, children and communities from the devastating impact of gun violence. It is on us, as concerned citizens, to speak out loudly and urge the federal government to act with courage and determination for gun control. This article was edited from a previous version that mistakenly said gender-based violence claimed the lives of 57 women in Ontario thus far in In fact, that number represented the number of women in all of Canada who died by violent means in the first four months of, according to a May report by the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability. As of September, that number jumped to Canadian women.

Chapter 2 : The impact of guns on women's lives - GSDRC

This report looks at the impact on women of guns in the home, in communities and during and after conflict. In each of these contexts, it looks at violence committed with guns against women, the role women play in gun use, and the campaigns women are spearheading against gun violence.

Domestic violence in America is to a significant degree a problem of gun violence. Over the past 25 years, more intimate partner homicides in the U. Executive Summary Like many women who suffer domestic abuse, Zina Daniel had endured years of escalating attacks by her husband and finally sought a restraining order. Under federal law, this prohibited her husband from buying or possessing firearms, and for good reason. Three days later Zina was dead. But in practice, the laws are poorly defined and poorly enforced, and the results are as predictable as they are devastating. Women in the United States are eleven times more likely to be murdered with guns than women in other high-income countries. When it comes to gun violence, the most dangerous place for a woman in the developed world is America. More than half of women murdered with guns in the U. Zeoli, Letter to the Hon. And people with a history of committing domestic violence are five times more likely to subsequently murder an intimate partner when a firearm is in the house. At the same time, an astonishing share of gun violence in America is driven by domestic violence. According to FBI data there were 1, gun murders in which a woman was the lead victim. This data likely undercounts the phenomenon because in many other cases law enforcement could not confirm whether a shooter and victim were intimately involved. And research by Everytown for Gun Safety establishes that this is also true for mass shootings: Because of the risk that firearms pose when they intersect with domestic violence, a series of federal and state laws aim to keep guns out of the hands of the most dangerous domestic violence offenders. The strongest laws prohibit domestic abusers and stalkers from buying or possessing guns, require background checks for all gun sales, and create processes to ensure that abusers and stalkers surrender the guns already in their possession. When these laws are on the books and enforced properly, they save lives. Through April 30, , the criminal background check system has prevented gun sales to prohibited domestic abusers approximately , times. See below at note And in states that require background checks for all handgun sales, there are 38 percent fewer women shot to death by intimate partners. But because of loopholes in these laws and failures to enforce them, they do too little to curb the uniquely lethal American problem of guns and violence against women. Four gaps in the law are particularly harmful: First, federal law does nothing to keep guns out of the hands of abusive dating partners or convicted stalkers. The federal laws prohibiting domestic abusers from buying or owning guns do not apply to dangerous people convicted of misdemeanor stalking offenses or to dating partners—even though more women in the U. Alexia Cooper and Erica L. Second, in 35 states, state law does not prohibit all people convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence crimes and all people subject to restraining orders from buying or using guns. Only 15 states prohibit all domestic violence misdemeanants and subjects of restraining orders from buying or owning guns: So while domestic abusers in those states cannot possess guns under federal law, local law enforcement and prosecutors do not have the tools they need to enforce those restrictions. Third, federal law and the law in most states allows domestic abusers and stalkers to easily evade gun prohibitions by purchasing guns from unlicensed, private sellers. Federal law only requires background checks for gun sales at licensed dealers. Sixteen states require checks on all handgun sales, but in the remaining states, prohibited abusers seeking to avoid a background check have little trouble purchasing a gun from an unlicensed seller they meet online or at a gun show. Prohibited domestic abusers are well aware of this loophole—and have taken advantage of it to deadly effect. In a first-of-its-kind investigation of illegal online gun sales, Mayors Against Illegal Guns found that 1 of 4 prohibited purchasers seeking guns online had a domestic violence arrest. Finally, forty-one states do not require all prohibited domestic abusers to relinquish guns they already own. Without a clear law on the books that provides an enforceable process by which offenders relinquish their firearms, it is too easy for dangerous abusers to keep their guns even after they commit offenses that prohibit them from having them. The strongest state laws establish a clear process that courts and law enforcement can use to make sure prohibited batterers turn in their guns, but far too many

states lack these laws or do not enforce them adequately. This report examines the prevalence and lethality of domestic violence incidents involving guns in America, and documents how the patchwork of federal and state laws aimed at keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers often fails. Domestic violence and gun violence are intimately connected and directly related to our porous gun laws. Domestic Abusers and Guns: A Deadly Combination Domestic violence is a major threat to American women. More than one in three American women will experience some domestic abuse in her lifetime, Michele C. Other research suggests more than one in four American women will suffer domestic violence in their lifetimes. Guns make it more likely that domestic abuse will turn into murder: When a gun is present in a domestic violence situation, it increases the risk of homicide for women by percent. Guns are a prevalent and particularly dangerous component of domestic violence in America. A survey of women living in California domestic violence shelters found that more than one in three About two-thirds of the women who lived in households with guns reported that their partner had used the gun against them, most often by threatening to shoot or kill the woman. Sorenson and Douglas J. Health , And guns make it more likely that domestic abuse will turn into murder: Over the past 25 years in the U. Leahy and Charles Grassley, Jan. And in , more than half 53 percent of all American women who were murdered with guns were killed by intimate partners or family members. Domestic violence also drives the majority of mass shootings in America. Everytown for Gun Safety has determined that in 57 percent of mass shootings 61 of incidents , the shooter killed a current or former spouse or intimate partner or other family member. In 18 percent of the mass shootings, the perpetrator had been previously charged with domestic violence. Whereas women make up only 13 percent of victims of gun homicide nationwide, they made up 51 percent of victims of mass shootings between and Keeping domestic violence offenders from obtaining firearms is an evidence-based way to protect women. Over the past 20 years, the federal government and many states have enacted laws and policies to reflect this reality, but gaps in the current laws still make it too easy for domestic abuser to access guns. Women pay the cost with their lives. The Laws of Domestic Violence and Guns A patchwork of federal and state laws is in place to keep guns out of the hands of the most dangerous domestic violence offenders. The strongest laws prohibit domestic abusers and stalkers from buying or possessing guns, require background checks on all gun sales to enforce those prohibitions, and create processes to ensure that prohibited abusers and stalkers turn in the guns they already own. But gaps in the laws and difficulties with enforcement pose lethal threats to the victims of domestic and family violence who are most at risk. Loopholes in laws prohibiting gun possession by domestic violence offenders allow abusers and stalkers to legally buy and possess guns. Gaps in our background check laws let prohibited domestic violence offenders easily evade background checks and buy guns from unlicensed sellers in most states. And many states lack adequate mechanisms to ensure domestic abusers who own guns turn them in when they become prohibited. Prohibitions on Gun Possession by Domestic Abusers and Stalkers Various federal and state laws currently seek to prohibit domestic violence offenders from buying or possessing guns. Federal law prohibits domestic abusers from buying or possessing guns if they have been convicted of a felony; Under federal law, a person is prohibited from purchasing or possessing guns if he or she is convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment of more than one year. Crimes classified as misdemeanors are only prohibiting if they are punishable by imprisonment of over two years. See Appendix for further details. Another nine states expressly authorizeâ€”but do not requireâ€”courts to include firearm prohibitions in restraining orders. A complete survey of state domestic violence gun laws is included in the Appendix. Misdemeanor Crimes of Domestic Violence Since the federal Gun Control Act was passed in following a series of high-profile political assassinations, it has been illegal for individuals convicted of a felony to buy or own firearms. But many dangerous abusers do not have felony convictions, and as of the law did not prohibit them from possessing guns. Indeed, abusers arrested for domestic violence felonies that pled guilty to lesser charges were able to continue legally buying and owning guns. By pleading their felony charges down to misdemeanors, these batterers could legally keep their guns despite their criminal convictionsâ€”and despite the risk they posed to their intimate partners. In , Senator Frank Lautenberg D-NJ introduced an amendment to the federal appropriations bill to extend the prohibition against gun ownership to those convicted of a domestic abuse misdemeanor. For a conviction to qualify as an MCDV, the offender must have been either represented

by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel. Not all domestic violence misdemeanants are federally prohibited under this definition. See also *United States v. Supreme Court* has recognized that so long as the victim is one of the family members listed in the federal statute, a general assault conviction counts as a MCDV even if the underlying assault and battery law does not specify that it is limited to domestic abuse situations. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia also have state laws prohibiting gun possession by domestic violence misdemeanants. The remaining states do not prohibit gun ownership by all abusers who are barred under federal law, which can create serious enforcement challenges. Even if a domestic abuser is barred by federal law from owning a gun, if state law does not include a similar prohibition, state or local prosecutors cannot bring state gun charges against the abuser. Fortunately, legislative momentum for stronger state domestic violence laws is growing among policy makers from both major parties. In just the first half of , for example, bipartisan coalitions of legislators passed bills in Louisiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Washington State that prohibit domestic abusers from purchasing guns. Governors of both parties signed these bills into law. Domestic Violence Restraining Orders Because the most dangerous time for a victim of domestic violence is the period immediately after she leaves her abuser and because many women take out protective orders against their batterers when they leave an abusive relationship federal law protects women by prohibiting abusers subject to restraining orders from buying or owning guns. Federal law now prohibits a person from buying or owning a gun or ammunition if the person is subject to a qualifying domestic violence restraining order. Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia also have laws prohibiting people subject to domestic violence restraining orders from buying or possessing guns, as shown in the Appendix. Before completing a gun sale, a federally licensed gun dealer must ask the gun buyer to show a photo ID and complete a simple form with basic identifying information; then the dealer must run a background check through NICS. If NICS reports that the potential purchaser is prohibited, the sale is denied; if no prohibition is reported, the sale is completed. Most NICS checks are resolved within 90 seconds. Since its inception in , NICS has stopped over 2. Convictions for domestic violence misdemeanors are the third leading basis for dealers to deny gun sales after running a NICS check trailing only felony convictions and arrest warrants See U. Between the inception of the NICS system in and April 30, , , gun sales were federally denied due to a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence conviction, and 46, gun sales were federally denied due to restraining or protection orders for domestic violence, making a total of , federal denials related to domestic violence. Between and , state and local agencies issued a total of , denials, and it is estimated they have issued , denials in the three years since data was last released. For agencies that reported reasons for these denials,

Chapter 3 : Small Arms Survey - Violence, Women, and Guns #OrangeUrHood

Countless women and girls have been shot and killed or injured in every region of the world. Millions more live in fear of armed violence against women.

The effects of gun violence extend far beyond these casualties—gun violence shapes the lives of millions of Americans who witness it, know someone who was shot, or live in fear of the next shooting. In order to illustrate the magnitude of everyday gun violence, Everytown has gathered the most comprehensive, publicly available data. Still, significant data gaps remain—a result of underfunded, incomplete data collection at the state and federal level. Filling these gaps is necessary to truly understand the full impact of gun violence in the United States. Data reflect a 5 year average of gun deaths by intent. While it is broadly considered to be the most comprehensive firearm fatal injury source, two of the intent categories—“Shootings by law enforcement and Unintentional Deaths”—are estimated to be greatly underreported. This underreporting is largely due to missing information on death certificates, which may result in misclassification of intent. Multiple media sources and nonprofit groups have tracked shootings by law enforcement but no reliable public database captures unintentional shootings. This intent category is believed to be underreported and is likely being misclassified as homicide. Underreporting of justifiable homicides committed by police officers in the United States, *American Journal of Public Health*. Data reflects a 3 year average of gun deaths by intent. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Grinshteyn E, Hemenway D. *The American Journal of Medicine*. Access to a gun increases the risk of death by suicide by three times. The accessibility of firearms and risk for suicide and homicide victimization among household members: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. Gun suicides are concentrated in states with high rates of gun ownership. Explaining geographic patterns of suicide in the U. The role of firearms and antidepressants. Most people who attempt suicide do not die—“unless they use a gun. Across all suicide attempts not involving a firearm, less than five percent will result in death. Suicide mortality in the United States: The importance of attending to method in understanding population-level disparities in the burden of suicide. *Annual Review of Public Health*. But for gun suicides, those statistics are flipped: White men represent 75 percent of firearm suicide victims in America. White men defined as non-Hispanic white. Data reflect a 5 year average of gun deaths by homicide, including legal intervention. Access to a gun increases the risk of death by homicide by two times. Gun homicides are concentrated in cities—half of all gun homicides took place in just cities, which represented nearly a quarter of the U. Want to fix gun violence in America? Within these cities, gun homicides are most prevalent in racially segregated neighborhoods with high rates of poverty. Black Americans represent the majority of gun homicide victims. Data reflect a 5 year average of gun deaths by race. In fact, Black Americans are 10 times more likely than white Americans to die by gun homicide. Black males are 16 times more likely than white males to be shot and injured in assaults involving guns. Children and teenagers aged , Black defined as non-Hispanic, number of deaths by known intent homicide, suicide, unintentional deaths. Age calculated separately by the CDC because leading causes of death for newborns and infants are specific to the age group. Leading causes for *National Center for Health Statistics*. Nearly 1, children and teens die by gun homicide every year. Data reflect a 5 year average: For children under the age of 13, these gun homicides most frequently occur in the home and are often connected to domestic or family violence. Childhood firearm injuries in the United States. *American Academy of Pediatrics*. Black children and teens are 15 times more likely than white children and teens of the same age to die by gun homicide. In an average month, 50 American women are shot to death by an intimate partner, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program: Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation*. Nearly one million women alive today have been shot or shot at by an intimate partner. Nonfatal gun use in intimate partner violence: A systematic review of the literature. Tjaden P, Thoennes T. Full report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women: Access to a gun in a domestic violence situation makes it five times more likely that a woman will be killed. Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: Results from a multisite case control study. Black women are twice as likely to be fatally shot by an intimate partner compared to white women. *Uniform Crime*

Reporting Program: Analysis includes homicides involving an intimate partner and a firearm, and compares the crude death rates for Black women 0. An in-depth look at the attitudes and experiences of U. Approximately three million American children witness gun violence every year. Prevalence of childhood exposure to violence, crime, and abuse: Everytown analysis derives the 3 million number by multiplying the share of children ages who are exposed to shootings per year 4.

Chapter 4 : Guns and Violence Against Women

The impact of guns on women's lives [Back cover text] Countless women and girls have been shot and killed or injured in every region of the world.

Which state has the highest proportion of gun owners? Find out here The study, published in JAMA Internal Medicine , looks at the strength of gun laws in 48 states, as well as homicide and suicide rates in more than 3, counties across the country. The researchers gave each county two scores. The first was a state policy score based on the strength of its firearm laws. The laws the researchers focused on include: Laws mandating strict licensing requirements or increased law enforcement oversight of gun dealers. Laws requiring background checks for private sales of firearms, including gun show sales. Laws that require individuals to obtain licenses to purchase or own firearms. Regulations setting minimum design standards for firearms, to limit the availability of inexpensive handguns. Laws restricting multiple purchases of guns, designed to prevent "straw purchasers" from buying multiple weapons on behalf of someone who cannot legally purchase a firearm. Laws requiring owners to report loss or theft of a firearm. The researchers also gave each county an interstate policy score, where a higher score meant stricter laws in nearby states. This is important because firearms can be moved so easily across state lines, presenting a challenge to states that have stronger policies in place. Counties were then divided into low, medium, and high scores. Using statistical models to compare groups of counties, the researchers found strong firearm laws in a state were associated with lower rates of firearm homicide. Conversely, counties in states with weak gun laws had the highest rates of firearm homicide. They also discovered that counties in states with weaker gun laws had lower rates of firearm homicide when surrounding states had strong gun laws. This suggests that when a state strengthens its firearms laws, both that state and its neighbors could see protective benefits. Counties in states with weak laws had fewer deaths than expected when surrounding state laws were strong. The study also notes that only a few states -- mostly along the East Coast, plus Illinois, Michigan and California -- have strict laws, so the "ability to detect an effect of the strictest laws may have been limited," the authors wrote. Guns sold through the mail and internet can also make firearms equally accessible no matter where someone lives. Guns and suicide Suicides account for nearly two-thirds of the gun deaths in the U. About 22, people took their own life with a gun in When the researchers looked specifically at suicide, they found that strong firearm laws in a state were associated with lower rates of suicide by gun -- and lower suicide rates overall, suggesting that people did not just find another way to kill themselves. That was true regardless of the strength of gun laws in neighboring states. The researchers say this finding is consistent with previous research showing that most firearm suicides involve people who own a gun or a family member of a gun owner, and likely involve legally-purchased firearms obtained for other purposes. Firearms are a swift and lethal method of suicide with a high case-fatality rate," David Hemenway, a professor of health policy at Harvard T. Limited data on how to stop gun violence The mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida that killed 17 people propelled the debate over gun safety laws once again into the national spotlight. Students led the call for walkouts, sit-ins and other actions on school campuses across the United States aimed at pushing lawmakers to pass tougher restrictions on guns. Gun advocates, including Wayne LaPierre , the chief executive of the National Rifle Association NRA take the opposite approach, asserting that more armed security rather than fewer guns is the answer. However, little data actually exists to inform this debate with hard evidence about the scope of the problem and what impact various policies may have. A provision known as the Dickey Amendment, which prohibits using public health funds to "advocate or promote gun control," had a chilling effect on virtually all government research on the topic.

Chapter 5 : The Impact of Guns on Women's Lives | Oxfam Policy & Practice

The impact of guns on women's lives. 1. The impact of guns on women's lives. Print book: Document: International government publication Computer File: English.

Watch the overview video. **Guns and Intimate Partner Violence** While the majority of the victims and perpetrators of firearms-related homicides are male, many more women than men are killed, injured, and intimidated by firearms in the context of intimate partner violence. In many cultures, the possession of guns, whether in a personal or a professional capacity, is strongly associated with traditional notions of masculinity that convey authority, privilege, prestige, and power. Yet the presence of guns in the home increases the risks of accidents, murder, and suicide for family members, and they play a significant role in the intimidation and long-term abuse of female partners. These realities have yet to significantly influence policy-making on gun violence prevention in many contexts. *Everyday Dangers*, highlights the relationships between guns, violence, and intimidation by intimate partners. It reviews what limited data exists on the use of firearms in intimate partner violence – whether to kill, injure, or intimidate. It also considers the gendered nature of firearm ownership and use, and the cultural supports for gun possession by men. Of the estimated 66, annual homicides of women committed each year, roughly 40 percent involve firearms. Guns are even more commonly used to injure, intimidate, and coerce women. Although some women own and use guns, policy and research on firearms tend to focus on the role of and effects on men. The *Small Arms Survey Research Note Women and Gun Ownership* shows that women account for a much smaller proportion of gun owners than men, and that women are not as aware of – or not as willing to acknowledge – the presence of firearms in homes and communities. It finds that survivors of sexual violence tend to be far younger than survivors of domestic violence and other violent crimes, averaging 16 years of age; however, rape of girls less than 10 years old is not uncommon. This compares to an average age of 27 for survivors of domestic violence and 28 for survivors of all other violent crimes. Perpetrators of sexual violence and domestic violence are generally considerably older than their victims, averaging approximately 25 and 33 years of age, respectively. Much of the violence is barely acknowledged, let alone investigated and prosecuted. Extreme and even fatal acts of violence – targeting poor women in particular – are common enough to be considered unremarkable, a non-issue for the media, the political class, the police, and by extension, the Kenyan state. A *Baseline of Information on Physical Threats against Women in Nairobi* documents what is known about the three types of violence, examining the prevalence, perpetrators, and the circumstances surrounding each. The report reveals a pattern of attacks that range from socially accepted disciplining – such as slapping – of women by their intimate partners, to extreme domestic violence using crude weapons, rape, gang rape, and sadistic methods of sexual and non-sexual torture, resulting in mutilation or violent deaths. Many Kenyans have yet to acknowledge and discuss these issues, and open dialogue about the prevalence and extreme nature of violence targeting women is almost non-existent. *Download Working Paper Battering, Rape, and Lethal Violence: A Baseline of Information on Physical Threats against Women in Nairobi* **Tackling Violence against Women** Widespread both in conflict and non-conflict situations, violence against women has devastating effects on individuals, communities, and on economic and social development generally. **Tackling Violence against Women: From Knowledge to Practical Initiatives**, from the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, discusses the need for specific initiatives to address this global problem. The economic and social effects of armed violence are devastating. In addition to the costs of lost productivity, medical treatment for injured victims, and loss of income, women especially suffer additional indirect effects. In many situations, when their husbands are killed, women and children lose access to their homes and livelihood, and are forced to choose prostitution, commercial labour, or domestic servitude in order to survive. The report discusses violence against women in the context of the Geneva Declaration, focusing on the relationship between armed violence against women VAW and development. It then sets out five possible initiatives to fill research gaps in the area:

Guns affect women's lives when they are not directly in the firing line. Women become the main breadwinners and primary carers when male relatives are killed. Women are displaced and forced to flee their homes, often facing starvation and disease as they struggle to fend for their families.

Impact of Abortion on Society The economic cost of abortion Before abortion law reform, abortion advocates argued that legalising abortion would have a positive effect on society. After several decades most of these predictions have proven false. Rather than giving women more freedom, abortion has led to exploitation by men who no longer want the responsibility of providing for their children. Some men feel they have been disenfranchised and powerless as they have no legal rights when it comes to abortion. Abortion has not decreased the crime rate as advocates claimed would happen, the opposite is true. Abortion of unwanted babies has not led to fewer victims of child abuse as claimed, numbers are in fact on the increase. Opponents said legalising abortion would be the slippery slope to the acceptance of infanticide and euthanasia, this has happened. Advocates of abortion and early activists seeking abortion law reform, used arguments designed to persuade people that abortion would be beneficial for women in particular, and society as a whole. Abortion was supposed to empower women, free them from the rigours of childbearing and the drudgery of housework, and enable them to achieve an equal place with men in the workforce. Several decades later many women are wondering when this freedom, empowerment and equality is going to have a positive impact on their lives. Women appear to be the losers when it comes to abortion. In the s the birth control pill was promoted as a way in which women could be equal with men, having all the pleasure of sex whenever they wanted, without the fear of consequences. Researchers found that lowering the dose of oestrogen and progesterone reduced the risk of deep-vein blood clots that gave rise to pulmonary-embolisms. Read more about birth control and abortion here. Men who wanted sex without any obligations put pressure on women to have an abortion - it was, after all, safe and legal. For many girls and women, this was the final death of romance for them - Prince Charming had turned out to be a toad who only wanted to use them, or rather, their bodies. Women who chose not to have an abortion often found themselves abandoned by the man and faced the hard life of a single parent. Single parenthood has been said to be the single most indicator of poverty for a woman. Lack of support, especially of adequate day care, has been one of the toughest barriers a single working mother has had to face, although there are signs that this is changing. Having to come to terms an increasing lack of romance and with reduced prospects of marriage with men who preferred sex without strings, women retaliated. Read more about abortion and infertility here. This is particularly found with unmarried relationships, or when the husband either did not know in advance or objected to the abortion. Abortion and men Abortion has also had a negative effect on men. Except in China, a man, married or otherwise, has no legal right to force a woman either to have an abortion or to bear his child. This has led to many men complaining that not only has this left them disenfranchised deprived of a legal right , it has caused many to experience a feeling of powerlessness, especially when the father has offered to raise the child himself. Read more about men and abortion here. The traditional role of men has been to provide and protect. Abortion has fractured that role for many men, leaving them confused as to what their role now is. This can become apparent later in life as maturity causes him to look back at his actions. Another effect of this breaking down the barriers is that, having already violated his nature by asking or allowing a woman to have an act of violence kill his child, he feels less restraint at inflicting violence on her or others. Rates of domestic violence and child abuse have risen since the legalisation or decriminalisation of abortion. Abortion and children One of the main arguments abortion advocates used was that unwanted children were victims of child abuse, and were more likely to grow up to be criminals. Legal abortion will decrease the number of unwanted children, battered children, child abuse cases, and possibly subsequent delinquency, drug addiction, and a host of social ills believed to be associated with neglectful parenthood. It should usher in an era when every child will be wanted, loved, and properly cared for; when the incidence of infanticides and battered children should be sharply reduced. They believe that the widespread practice of infanticide of born children in hospitals, and parental abuse, are an inevitable flow-on

from what they call the wholesale abuse of unborn children. Ney, head of the Department of Psychiatry at Royal Jubilee Hospital in Canada, has outlined some psychological mechanisms showing how abortion leads directly to child abuse. Permissive abortion diminishes the taboo against aggressing [against] the defenseless. Abortion increases the hostility between the generations. Abortion has devalued children, thus diminishing the value of caring for children. Abortion increases guilt and self-hatred, which the parent takes out on the child. Abortion increases hostile frustration, intensifying the battle of the sexes, for which children are scapegoated. Abortion cuts the developing mother-infant bond, thereby diminishing her future mothering capability. In New Zealand in , figures from Child Youth and Family showed that the Department received ten thousand calls more than the year before, and were concerned that there was a rise in the number of suspected critical cases. This is more than four times the first world average. This generation has grown up with legal abortion and in many case have, in some way or another, been affected by it. There is hardly anyone today who has not been touched by abortion, even those who have not had an abortion themselves usually know of a family member or friend who has ahd one. Many teenagers have seen the sometimes devastating effect abortion has had on a friend whose behaviour has changed, who avoids former friends, is very emotional and who may have become suicidal. An even greater way teenagers have been affected by abortion is when they find out that their mother has had an abortion. It occurs to them that the aborted sibling could just as easily have been them. It is estimated that between one in three and one in five of this generation have been aborted. Abortion can impede mother-child bonding in subsequent pregnancies. This can distort the relationship through many years and contribute to many of the problems seen in this generation which has described itself as lost, empty, and no good. One affect abortion has on women is that they become increasingly hostile towards men. The mother may vent this hostility toward a son as he grows older. A relationship breakdown leads to many children growing up in homes where the adult male is not their biological father and who may not have a strong interest in their welfare. This can confuse the process of male identification in young men. When men have experienced the absence of their father when growing up, they fear intimacy. Girls are also seriously affected by the loss of their biological father. If the father leaves they grow up in a home where they are poorly protected from other "sexually opportunistic males in the surrounding community. With gains from immigration, this has not yet had a significant impact on the economy of the country, but economists are beginning to show some concern. It has been estimated that New Zealand will need between , immigrants each year to maintain the status quo. With a declining population, many will be disappointed. Should the population decline, they will discover that their savings capital, if invested in New Zealand, has a low productivity and a poor return. And they make this discovery only when they are old and can no longer cope well with such disappointments. These countries will all be competing for the same pool of suitable immigrants. Population growth is a major source of economic growth. More people create more demand for products and services and supply labour that is need by industry and commerce. There is evidence to suggest that an aging or greying population works to depress the rate of technological innovation and entrepreneurship. Older populations are seen to reflect the normal characteristics of older people. They become more security conscious, less progressive and dynamic, more rigid in their ways. Read more about the "Global consequences of the falling birth rate" here. Abortion and economic growth Since , there have been , abortions in New Zealand. As the cumulative numbers of abortion rise, the yearly impact on the economy will increase. In the 22 years up to there were an estimated , abortions. These missing consumers have meant fewer sales of many products and services over the years, such as disposable nappies, toys, shoes, clothes, school books, weetbix and Happy Meals. It has meant a reduced need for such things as teachers, cars and houses. While immigration levels have kept figures up, this will not always be the case. In there were 15, abortions. In this means: Although economists may be able to construct models of how economies could grow amid a shrinking population, in the real world, it has never happened. When the size of the work force falls, economic growth can occur only if productivity increases enough to compensate. And these increases would have to be substantial to offset the impact of aging. An aging society By the middle of the 21st century, one in four New Zealanders will be aged 65 or older, compared with one in eight at While some people may choose to continue working into old age it is just as likely that some people will choose to care for elderly relatives. The New Zealand government has

been looking at ways to encourage people to remain economically active later in life. There will be a greater reliance on mid- and late-career workers to meet skill demands. Although advances in medical science mean that people are healthier in later years than previous generations, a large proportion of New Zealanders lack qualifications, having acquired skills on the job. This potentially constrains the ability of older workers to adapt to changes in the labour market and technology. Thus, not all skills, and therefore the workers who possess them, will be sought after equally. The ageing population also raises the concern that the growing number of retirees will increase the burden on the working population that supports them. Australia is predicted to be facing severe labour shortages in many industries by as early as How that will impact on New Zealand is yet to be seen. One possibility is that more New Zealanders will be recruited to cross the Tasman. This would leave New Zealand industry in a precarious position. Abortion and euthanasia In the early days of abortion activism opponents were ridiculed for suggesting that abortion was the thin end of the wedge, the slippery slope that would lead to euthanasia. Many of the early abortion advocates were also involved with organisations promoting euthanasia. An argument used by euthanasia advocates is that if we may kill unborn babies, we may kill other human beings. Being elderly and ill in Holland, where euthanasia is legal is a frightening experience, because the elderly know that they are officially "expendable. The same has been found in Oregon where many treatments are not covered by Medicaid, but euthanasia is.

Chapter 7 : Revealing the Impacts of Gun Violence | Violence Policy Center

IANSA and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. IANSA Women's Network members were involved in a wide range of NGO side events, including 'The Impact of Guns on Women's Lives', a joint seminar between the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and IANSA on 3 March

Chapter 8 : The impact of guns on women's lives - Amnesty International Ireland

The impact of guns on women's lives 7 March , Index number: ACT 30// This report looks at the impact on women of guns in the home, in communities and during and after conflict.

Chapter 9 : Gun Violence in America - www.nxgvision.com

It examines the impact on women of guns in the home, in communities, and during and after conflict. In each of these contexts, it looks at violence committed with guns against women, the role women play in gun use, and the campaigns women are spearheading against gun violence.