

MOLDOVA

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) SURVEY

FAST FACTS

2012-2016

THE PURPOSE OF SALW SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION OF TRENDS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SALW

The type, quantity, possession, distribution, legal/illegal trade, production and movement of SALW



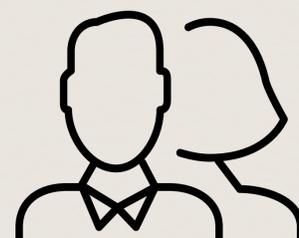
IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACT OF SALW ON CITIZENS

Firearm-related incidents and their characteristics



IDENTIFICATION OF PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON SALW

Public perception regarding firearms use, ownership, violence, and community safety



SALW **POSITIVE** TRENDS 2012-2016

123.6% INCREASE IN THE SMALL ARMS HANDED OVER VOLUNTARILY (562 TO 1,257)

66% DECREASE IN MURDER CASES WITH FIREARMS (6 TO 2)

13.6% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED FIREARMS (61,464 TO 69,826)



SALW **NEGATIVE** TRENDS 2012-2016

44.7% DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WEAPONS LEGALIZED (228 TO 126)

27.9% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FIREARMS HELD FOR SELF-PROTECTION (13,509 TO 17,286)

25% INCREASE IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES INFLICTED WITH FIREARMS (64 TO 80)

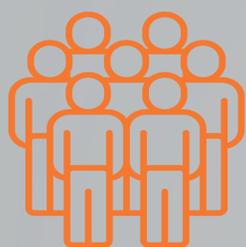
SALW DISTRIBUTION

TRENDS
2012-2016

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIREARMS HELD BY INSTITUTIONS*, CIVILIANS AND PRIVATE ENTITIES

71,820 IN 2016

13.7% 



TOTAL NUMBER OF FIREARMS HELD BY CIVILIANS

69,826 OR 97.2% 13.6% 



TOTAL NUMBER OF FIREARMS HELD BY PRIVATE ENTITIES

1,994 OR 2.8% 18.1% 

*DATA ON THE FIREARM HOLDINGS OF STATE AGENCIES WAS CLASSIFIED BY LAW AND THEREFORE UNAVAILABLE.

KEY FACTS

57 CIVILIAN OWNED FIREARMS LOST

891 FIREARMS LEGALIZED

93 CIVILIAN OWNED FIREARMS STOLEN

2 CASES OF FIREARMS TRAFFICKING BETWEEN 2012-2016

839 CASES OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS RECORDED

3,977 FIREARMS VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED

MYTH VS. FACT



MAJORITY OF FIREARM LICENSES ARE HELD BY MEN



FACT

MEN HELD 99% OF ALL FIREARM LICENSES

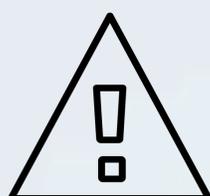


PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES HELD THE MAJORITY OF FIREARMS IN POSSESSION OF PRIVATE ENTITIES



FACT

PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES HELD THE MAJORITY OF FIREARMS WITH 95.6%



SELF-DEFENCE IS THE MOST CITED REASON FOR HOLDING FIREARMS



MYTH

60.6% OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HELD FIREARMS LICENSES CITED HUNTING AS A REASON

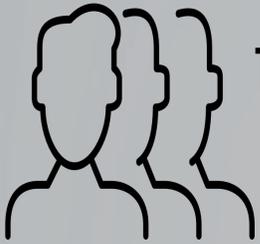
IMPACT OF SALW

TRENDS
2012-2016

REGISTERED CRIMINAL OFFENSES
COMMITTED WITH FIREARMS

340

25%



THREAT BY DANGEROUS IMPLEMENT
IN BRAWL OR QUARREL, INCLUDING
HOOLIGANISM

106

OR

31.2%

63.1%



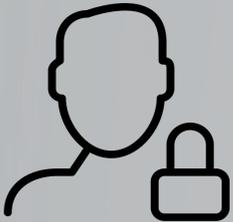
LIGHT BODILY INJURY

83

OR

24.4%

76.9%



ROBBERY

33

OR

9.7%

80%



KEY FACTS

31 CASES OF MURDERS WITH FIREARMS
RECORDED

839 ILLEGAL FIREARM AND AMMUNITION
POSSESSION CASES

21 UNLAWFUL MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, CARRYING, AND
SALE OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES CASES RECORDED

31 ACCIDENTAL DEATHS RECORDED

17 SERIOUS BODILY INJURY CASES
RECORDED

72 PEOPLE KILLED BY FAMILY MEMBERS
WITH FIREARMS OR OTHER MEANS

MYTH VS. FACT



MEN ACCOUNT FOR MAJORITY OF
PERPETRATORS OF ALL FIREARM-
RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENSES



FACT

99% OF PERPETRATORS OF ALL
FIREARM-RELATED CRIMINAL
OFFENSES WERE MEN



WOMEN ARE PREDOMINANTLY MORE AT
RISK FROM THEIR INTIMATE PARTNERS



FACT

74.4% OF WOMEN KILLED IN THE
DOMESTIC CONTEXT WERE KILLED BY
THEIR FORMER OR CURRENT PARTNERS



THE MOST FREQUENT CRIMINAL
OFFENSE INFLICTED WITH FIREARMS
IS MURDER



MYTH

ONLY 9.1 % OF ALL CRIMINAL
OFFENSES WERE MURDERS

ONLINE PUBLIC SURVEY ON PERCEPTIONS ON THE USE, OWNERSHIP AND DANGERS OF FIREARMS



52% WOMEN

9,785

RESPONDENTS ACCESSED THE ONLINE PERCEPTION SURVEY

48% MEN



31% TOWN

42% FULLY EMPLOYED



26% RURAL

68% OF THE RESPONDENTS REPORTED THEY HAD NEVER HAD AN EXPERIENCE WITH A GUN

70% OF THE RESPONDENTS STATED THAT THEY WOULD NOT OWN A GUN

25% OF THE RESPONDENTS REPORTED SOME FORM OF DIRECT PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH A GUN

52% OF THE RESPONDENTS STATED THAT A GUN AT HOME WOULD MAKE THEM FEEL LESS SAFE

67% OF RESPONDENTS HAD MOST FREQUENTLY EXPERIENCED GUN USE IN A VIOLENT OR PERCEPTIBLY UNSAFE MANNER

82% OF SURVEYED WOMEN AGED 25-44 WOULD NOT OWN A GUN

KEY FACTS

43% OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO WOULD OWN A GUN STATED THEY WOULD DO SO FOR “PROTECTION/ SAFETY” REASONS

62% OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO HAD A GUN DIRECTED AT THEM, WOULD OWN A GUN

55% OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO LIVED IN A “VERY UNSAFE” NEIGHBORHOOD, WOULD OWN A GUN

73% OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO HAD EXPERIENCED THE USE OF A GUN IN THE PAST YEAR, WOULD OWN A GUN

87% OF THOSE WHO FELT LESS SAFE WITH A GUN AT HOME, WOULD NOT OWN A GUN

20% OF MEN RESPONDENTS WOULD NOT OWN A GUN BECAUSE IT WAS UNSAFE

COMMUNITY SAFETY

83%

OF ALL RESPONDENTS ACKNOWLEDGED AWARENESS OF THE PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL FIREARMS POSSESSION

24%

RESPONDENTS BELIEVED “MORE POLICE OR AUTHORITIES PRESENT” WOULD MAKE COMMUNITIES SAFER

44%

OF WOMEN RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BLAME NEWS ON FIREARM-RELATED INCIDENTS

7%

OF THE RESPONDENTS STATED MORE PEOPLE OWNING GUNS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES WOULD MAKE COMMUNITIES SAFER

GENDER, AGE AND SALW

63% OF WOMEN WERE KILLED BY THEIR INTIMATE PARTNER, WITH FIREARMS AND OTHER MEANS

62% OF SURVEYED WOMEN WOULD NOT OWN A GUN

27.4% OF MEN WERE KILLED WITH FIREARMS

93.2% OF ALL VICTIMS OF FIREARM-RELATED INJURIES WERE MEN

15.1% OF ALL WOMEN KILLED WERE KILLED BY A FAMILY MEMBER

99.5% OF PERPETRATORS OF ALL FIREARM-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENSES WERE MEN

45.7% OF ALL VICTIMS OF FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES WERE MEN AGED 19-35

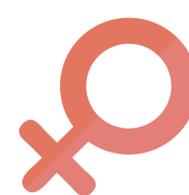
54.5% OF MEN AGED 19-35 WERE VICTIMS OF FIREARM-INFLECTED INJURIES

14.1% OF VICTIMS OF FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES AND INJURIES WERE WOMEN

85.9% OF VICTIMS OF FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES AND INJURIES WERE MEN

SALW AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

63.8% OF ALL FAMILY-RELATED HOMICIDES WERE COMMITTED BY INTIMATE PARTNERS



**FAMILY-RELATED HOMICIDES
OUT OF TOTAL HOMICIDES**

4.3%

15.1%

**INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE
OUT OF TOTAL HOMICIDE**

2.2%

11.2%

**FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES,
BY LOCATION SUCH AS HOME,
APARTMENT AND YARD**

24.1%

75%

REGIONAL WORKING GROUP

- DEVELOPING AND AGREEING ON A METHODOLOGY FOR A REGIONAL SALW SURVEY
- DISCUSSING, REVIEWING AND ADOPTING THE METHODOLOGY INSTRUMENTS

UNDP SEESAC

- TECHNICAL SUPPORT
- METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESS
- QUALITY ASSURANCE
- ANALYSES OF DATA ON DISTRIBUTION AND IMPACT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- COORDINATING DATA COLLECTION PROCESS
- COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF DATA ON DISTRIBUTION AND IMPACT

SALW SURVEY METHODOLOGY



ONLINE RANDOM DOMAIN INTERCEPT TECHNOLOGY

- DATA ON PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS REGARDING THE USE, POSSESSION AND DANGERS OF FIREARMS

SEESAC



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