Advancing Understanding, and Informing Prevention of Public Mass Shootings: Findings from NIJ Funded Studies – Part 1

November 17, 2020

The webinar will begin shortly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presentation Title</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trends and Contagion in Mass Public Shootings</td>
<td>James Alan Fox, Ph.D., Northeastern University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasting the Severity of Mass Public Shootings</td>
<td>Grant Duwe, Ph.D., Minnesota Department of Corrections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of State Gun Laws on Mass Public Shootings; and Exploring Averted Incidents</td>
<td>Michael Rocque, Ph.D., Bates College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Trends and Contagion in Mass Public Shootings

James Alan Fox
Northeastern University

NIJ Webinar
November 2020
NEW YORK (AP) — The horrific massacre of 26 children and staff at a Connecticut elementary school, along with other mass shootings, was the top news story of 2012, narrowly edging out the U.S. election, according to The Associated Press' annual poll of U.S. editors and news directors.
Heightened scholarly interest

Scholarly publications on mass shooting, 1980-2019

Source: Google Scholar
## Then came the data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Definition of Mass Shooting Incident</th>
<th>Years Included</th>
<th>Incident Total</th>
<th>Victims Fatally Shot</th>
<th>Average Victims per Incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fox/Duwe/Rocque</td>
<td>4+ victims killed by gunfire in public within a 24-hour period excluding felony-related incidents</td>
<td>1976-2019</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterson/Densley</td>
<td>4+ victims killed by gunfire in public</td>
<td>1966-2019</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turanovic/Pratt</td>
<td>4+ victims killed by gunfire in a 24-hour period</td>
<td>1976-2019</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP/USA Today/NU&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4+ victims killed by gunfire</td>
<td>2006-2019</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Washington Post</td>
<td>4+ victims killed by gunfire in public excluding felony-related incidents</td>
<td>1966-2019</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everytown for Gun Safety</td>
<td>4+ victims killed by gunfire</td>
<td>2009-2019</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>1,337</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother Jones</td>
<td>4+ victims (3+ since 2013) killed by gunfire in public excluding domestic and felony related incidents</td>
<td>1982-2019</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>948&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun Violence Archive</td>
<td>4+ victims killed or injured by gunfire</td>
<td>2013-2019</td>
<td>2,345</td>
<td>2,651&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> The AP/USA TODAY/Northeastern University database also track mass killings by means other than gunfire

<sup>b</sup> The fatality counts in the Mother Jones database frequently (but not always) include offender deaths

<sup>c</sup> The fatality counts in the Gun Violence Archive include offender deaths
Defining characteristics

• Why mass public shootings with 4+ victim fatalities?
• What kind of event does the public tend to associate with the term “mass shootings”?
• What frightens Americans? The more common or the more deadly?

What is a mass shooting?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning of &quot;mass shooting&quot;</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>#Incidents 2013-19</th>
<th>Average #Fatalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4+ victims shot</td>
<td>GVA</td>
<td>4345</td>
<td>1.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ victims fatally shot</td>
<td>AP/USAT/NU</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ victims fatally shot in public</td>
<td>FDR</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*GVA includes assailant deaths in its fatality count
A minority of cases, but the most frightening

• Mass **public** shootings are more deadly and often indiscriminate
• Can happen at any place, at any time, to anyone

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**Trends in Mass Shootings by Type**

*Source: Associated Press/USA Today/Northeastern Univ. Project*

- Family (44%)
- Felony (18%)
- Public (23%)
- Other/Unk. (15%)

*2020 projection as of 11/5*
Trends in MPS incidence

- Modest increase in cases from mid-2000s to mid-2010s
- A clear spike in 2018-19
Trends in MPS severity

• Recent rise in severity (6 ave. victim fatalities pre-2015, 12 since)
• Notably Las Vegas, Orlando, Sutherland Springs, and El Paso
A mass shooting epidemic?

“We Are In The Midst Of An Epidemic Of Mass Shootings”
Joe Scarborough, Morning Joe
MSNBC, 2/15/2018

Mass Shootings Are an American Epidemic.

O’Rourke on CNN: America's mass shooting epidemic is "f***ed up"
An epidemic of fear

**ABC News/Wash Post Poll (Sept 2019):**
Six in 10 fear a mass shootings in their community

**Ipsos/USA Today Aug 2019 Poll:**
21% skipped public events where there would be a lot of people.

*Source: Chapman University Survey of American Fears*
Why the exaggerated sense of risk?

• Misinterpreted data sets
• Confusion from conflicting definitions
• Amount and nature of media coverage

Criminology Professor to CNN's Tapper: Mass Shootings Aren't an 'Epidemic'

On Thursday's The Lead on CNN, James Allen Fox used actual crime data to splash cold water on a liberal talking point claiming that mass shootings on the rise: "It's a horrific event when four, five, twelve people are gunned down...But let's not think that this is an epidemic."

The CNN anchor first asked Professor Fox, "I have to say, it's hard to believe, when it seems like every week, we're reporting another mass shooting – many of them at schools – that this isn't an increasing trend. But that's what your data shows. I have
Mass confusion and mass shootings

There have been more mass shootings than days this year

DEADLIEST MASS SHOOTINGS IN MODERN U.S. HISTORY

Las Vegas, NV [2017] 58 killed
Orlando, FL [2016] 49
Blacksburg, VA [2007] 32
Newtown, CT [2012] 27
Sutherland Springs, TX [2017] 26
Killeen, TX [1991] 23
El Paso, TX [2019] 22
San Ysidro, CA [1984] 16
San Bernardino, CA [2015] 14

More mass shootings than days this year in U....

GVA 2013-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>With 4+ killed</th>
<th>%4+ killed</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Fatalities*</th>
<th>Ave. fatalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass Shootings</td>
<td>2,345</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12,426</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes some assailants

No benchmark to assess long-term trend
Seeing is believing
What gets covered the most?

• MPS receive far greater coverage than family and felony cases (Duwe, 2000)
• Which MPS are particularly newsworthy?
  • $N=97$ MPS incidents, 2000-2019
  • Amount of AP State & Local wire coverage
  • Major factors: higher death toll, younger offenders, schools and churches, terrorism, white victims, arrested assailant

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### Factor impacting news coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>$p$-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#Victims killed</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Victims injured</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>+ 0.074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West*</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>+ 0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>+ 0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worship</td>
<td>+ 0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off. Age</td>
<td>+ 0.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 24</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>+ 0.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off. Race</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If White</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributor</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>+ 0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievance</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental illness</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>+ 0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Arrested</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Victims strangers</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Victims female</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Victims &lt; 18 yo</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Victims white</td>
<td>+ 0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interracial event</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$N = 97$
Contagion of mass shootings

• Is there a price to news coverage?
• “Mass Shootings Can Be Contagious, Research Shows,” NPR, Aug.2019
• “…mass killings involving firearms are incented by similar events in the immediate past. On average, this temporary increase in probability lasts 13 days, and each incident incites at least 0.30 new incidents…” Towers et al. (2015)
• Analyzed the timing of USA Today mass shooting data (2006-13), but no measurement of media
• Most mass shootings receive little coverage

“Don’t name them; don’t show them”
A study of contagion

• Analysis of contagion should reflect the extent of media coverage
• \( N=6,940 \) daily counts of mass shooting stories (2000-2018) in the AP wire, major U.S. newspapers, and network TV news programs and timing of 89 MPS
• Fox, Sanders, Fridel, Duwe, & Rocque, “The contagion of mass shootings: The interdependence of large-scale massacres and mass media coverage.” (under review)
Media coverage pre/post MPS

13 major daily newspapers weighted by circulation

2 day lag in peak
Associated Press
National Wire

Network TV
News

1 day lag in peak
No lag in peak
Responsible coverage

• The act v. the actor
• Report facts, not fluff
• Don’t give perpetrator a platform by publishing rants
• Focus more on strength and resilience, less on pain and suffering
Rise and fall of social contagion (and public obsession)

- Eight multiple victim school shooting in 1996-2001
- “School shootings are an epidemic.” Dan Rather, March 5, 2001
- Not another for 4 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Shooter, Age</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/2/1996</td>
<td>Barry Loukaitis, 14</td>
<td>Frontier Junior H.S.</td>
<td>Moses Lake, WA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/19/1997</td>
<td>Evan Ramsey, 16</td>
<td>Bethel Regional H.S.</td>
<td>Bethel, AL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/1997</td>
<td>Luke Woodham, 16</td>
<td>Pearl H.S.</td>
<td>Pearl, MS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/1/1997</td>
<td>Michael Carneal, 14</td>
<td>Heath H.S.</td>
<td>West Paducah, KY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/21/1998</td>
<td>Kipland Kinkel, 15</td>
<td>Thurston H.S.</td>
<td>Springfield, OR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/20/1999</td>
<td>Eric Harris, 18 &amp; Dylan Klebold, 17</td>
<td>Columbine H.S.</td>
<td>Littleton, CO</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/5/2001</td>
<td>Charles &quot;Andy&quot; Williams, 15</td>
<td>Santana H.S.</td>
<td>Santee, CA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/21/2005</td>
<td>Jeffrey Weise, 16</td>
<td>Red Lake H.S.</td>
<td>Red Lake, MN</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Incidents with 4+ victims and at least two deaths (not including the assailant)
Looking ahead

• The Sept. 11, 2001 attack on America diverted attention away from the threat of multiple victim school shootings

• Might the COVID-19 pandemic pause in mass public shootings dissipate the social contagion and panic over these incidents?

Source: AP/USA Today/Northeastern Univ. Project
Speaking of trends and what might lie ahead, what does the future hold in terms of the severity of MPS?
Forecasting the Severity of Mass Public Shootings in the United States

Grant Duwe, Ph.D.
November 2020

NIJ Webinar
The incidence and severity of mass public shootings have increased since the mid-2000s
  - 2017 Las Vegas: 60 people killed and another 411 victims wounded by gunfire
  - 2016 Orlando: 49 people killed and another 53 victims injured by gunfire

What is the likelihood of attacks as catastrophic as Orlando or Las Vegas occurring in the next 10 years? Or 20 years?
  - What is the probability of an even worse mass public shooting taking place in the future?

Presentation provides results from our study (under review)
  - “Forecasting the Severity of Mass Public Shootings in the United States” by Grant Duwe, Nathan Sanders, Michael Rocque and James Alan Fox
Forecasting the Likelihood of Catastrophic Events

• Research in other fields has shown it’s possible to develop valid estimates of future likelihood of rare catastrophic events
  • Seismology → Earthquake > 7.0 on Richter scale
  • Terrorism → Attack similar in magnitude to 9/11

• Heavy-tailed distributions
  • Most events are relatively small (low severity) while a small number are very severe

• Mass Public Shootings
  • Tend to follow a heavy-tailed distribution
  • Relatively few have had more than 10 fatal victims or more than 25 total victims who were shot
Why It Matters

• Estimates can help inform decisions about resources

• If the likelihood is very low, then it may be more prudent to divert resources elsewhere

• But what if the likelihood is greater than 10% (or higher) over the next 5 or 10 years?
  • Such an estimate might be relevant for:
    • Modeling trauma capacity of regional hospital systems
    • Understanding potential consequences of policies relating to firearms or mental health
    • Law enforcement assessing risk around large public gatherings
Defining Mass Public Shootings

- Mass murder = incidents in which 4 or more victims are killed within 24-hour period
- “Mass shooting” = any gun-related mass murder
- “Mass public shooting” = incidents in which 4 or more victims are killed with a gun in a public location
  - Exclude cases in connection w/ other criminal activity
  - MPS = most newsworthy mass murders/mass shootings
    - Infamous Examples of MPS
      - Columbine school shooting: 1999
      - Virginia Tech school shooting: 2007
      - Las Vegas massacre: 2017
  - Make up about 12% of all mass murders
Measuring Mass Public Shootings

• Triangulated data collection strategy
  • FBI’s Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)
    • Identify when and where mass murders have occurred since 1976
    • No information on number of wounded victims or type of location
  • News reports
    • More detailed info but relying only on news coverage → underreporting
      • See Mother Jones or Gun Violence Archive
    • Use both → Strategy also adopted by Congressional Research Service and USA Today
  • Consulted both published and unpublished lists
  • Consensus review by FDR (Fox, Duwe and Rocque)
• Sample = 156 mass public shootings from 1976-2018
  • 2,360 total victims shot, of whom 1,092 were killed
Severity of Mass Public Shootings, 1976-2018

MPS Fatality Rate Per 100 Million

YEAR


MPS Fatality Rate 5 per. Mov. Avg. (MPS Fatality Rate)
Forecast Assumptions

- Forecasts influenced by assumptions about future prevalence of mass public shootings

- Following Clauset and Woodard (2013), 3 sets of assumptions about future incidence of MPS
  - Grounded in historical data from 1976-2018
    - Pessimistic: highest prevalence of MPS
    - Status Quo: average prevalence of MPS
    - Optimistic: lowest prevalence of MPS

- Relied on U.S. Census Bureau projections of U.S. population from 2019-2039
  - Calculated anticipated future number of MPS for each year based on size of U.S. population and MPS rates for each scenario
Forecast Parameters

• Generated 108 independent forecasts
  • 3 scenarios (pessimistic, status quo and optimistic)
  • 3 distributions (Pareto, Weibull and lognormal)
  • 3 forecast horizons
    • 5 years
    • 10 years
    • 20 years
  • 2 minimum severity cutoffs: 4 victims and 10 victims
  • 2 severity outcomes
    • Number of victims killed
      • 49 (Orlando)
      • 60 (Las Vegas)
      • 75
      • 100
    • Number of victims shot (killed and wounded)
      • 100
      • 250
      • 500
      • 1,000
Results for Number of Victims Killed by Gunfire

- Estimates varied across forecast parameters but...
- ...even under optimistic conditions over next 10 years:
  - At least 38% for attack as lethal as Orlando
  - At least 26% for attack as lethal as Las Vegas
  - At least 16% for MPS with at least 75 fatal victims
  - At least 9% for MPS with at least 100 fatal victims

- ...and under pessimistic conditions over next 10 years:
  - At least 51% for attack as lethal as Orlando
  - At least 37% for attack as lethal as Las Vegas
  - At least 24% for MPS with at least 75 fatal victims
  - At least 13% for MPS with at least 100 fatal victims
Results for Total Number of Victims Shot

- Under optimistic conditions over next 10 years:
  - At least 41% for MPS with at least 100 victims shot
  - At least 5% for MPS with at least 250 victims shot
  - At least 0.6% for MPS with at least 500 victims shot
  - At least 0.05% for MPS with at least 1,000 victims shot

- Under pessimistic conditions over next 10 years:
  - At least 56% for MPS with at least 100 victims shot
  - At least 8% for MPS with at least 250 victims shot
  - At least 1% for MPS with at least 500 victims shot
  - At least 0.08% for MPS with at least 1,000 victims shot
Summary of Results

- Regardless of forecast parameters used, odds are very low we’ll see MPS with as many total gunfire victims as Las Vegas (500+) in near future.

- Odds are higher when focusing on fatalities
  - Even under optimistic conditions, at least:
    - 26% for a MPS with 60 victims killed
    - 9% for a MPS with 100 victims killed

- Likelihood of a MPS as bad as Las Vegas or worse is not trivial
  - Resource allocation decisions
    - Law enforcement
    - Medical professionals
    - Policymakers
Final Thoughts

• Main Limitations
  • Study cannot tell us where or exactly when a severe MPS may transpire
  • Variability across parameters
    • Estimates strongly depend on assumptions made about type of distribution and tail location

• Drew upon strategy used in other disciplines that’s novel for criminology
  • Provides sound methodology to predict probability of mass casualty events
  • May be applied to other types of violence (often heavy-tailed distribution)
    • Example: serial murder
The Effect of State Gun Laws on Mass Public Shootings; and Exploring Averted Incidents

Michael Rocque, PhD
Bates College

Findings from NIJ funded studies to advance understanding and inform prevention of public mass shootings, Part 1.
Gun laws vary by state

Public/Policy interest

- Fear
- Media attention

https://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2013/jan/15/gun-laws-united-states

State gun laws & MPS

November 18, 2020
• Theory-gun availability (Cook, 1983)
• Mechanisms
  • Direct, routine activities
  • Indirect, motivation

Background
• Three studies find support for stricter gun laws
  • Gius (2015)
    • AWB lower severity
  • Klarevas et al. (2019)
    • LCM bans lower severity
  • Webster et al. (2020)
    • LCM bans lower incidence
• Limitations
  • Unclear definitions of state laws
  • Mass shooting data

Previous work
• Data from 1976 to 2018 on 89 state gun laws and MPS by state

State Laws:
1) AWB
2) LCM bans
3) Permits
4) Extreme-risk protection orders
5) Universal background checks
6) May-issue concealed-carry laws
7) Relinquishment of guns for those prohibited
8) Violent misdemeanor prohibitions

• MPS dataset: triangulated approach
  • SHR, existing databases, news stories

Current study
Models:
1) Logistic regression for incidence
2) Zero-inflated negative binomial for incidence and number of fatalities/victims

Controls:
- State pop
- Pop density
- Black (proportion)
- Male 15-29 (proportion)
- Poverty rate
- Unemployment rate
- Alcohol consumption
- Divorce rate
- Firearm homicide rate
- Suicide rate
- Incarceration rate
- Household gun ownership
- Violent crime rate
Results

Total numbers

Varying incidence

Average Rate of MPS per Million 1976-2018

- Quartile
- 4th
- 3rd
- 2nd
- 1st

155 MPS
1,078 deaths
1,694 non-fatal injuries

Created with Adobe Spark

November 18, 2020
Results: Gun Laws

Statistically sig p <.05, LCM is for severity model

State Laws and MPS 1976-2018

- Population
- Unemployment rate
- Divorce rate
- Firearm homicide rate
- Suicide rate
- Permit requirement
- LCM bans

Odds Ratio and 95% CI
AVERTED MASS PUBLIC SHOOTINGS
(with Madison Gerdes and Maddy Clark)

• Research on MPS
  • Individual, contextual, historical factors
  • Leakage, threats (Duwe, 2017; Lankford et al., 2019; Silver et al., 2018 (FBI))
• But what about planned events that were stopped?
  • Do they look like completed cases?
  • Can we learn points of intervention to help prevent future events?

Studying averted MPS
A Comparative Analysis of Attempted and Completed School-Based Mass Murder Attacks

Laura E. Apgar

Pre-attack behaviors:

- 77% > week
- 4-5 concerning behaviors

Averted targeted school killings from 1900-2016

A Content Analysis of New of Averted School Raids

- Averted MPS
- Warning signs common
- Younger, white, more partners, less target specific

Existing research
Our project

- Different completed data
- Different credibility assessment
- Different data sources
• “Any plot, plan, or threat to shoot four or more individuals in a public location within a 24-hour period, absent of other criminal activity (e.g., robberies, drug deals, gang conflict, etc.), in which no injuries (other than to the perpetrator) occurred.”
• Must be credible (specific plan or threat with access to weapon)
• Plan must be detailed (e.g., maps, targets) or weapons must be accessible. Silva required gun or plan to acquire gun.

Definition
A multi-pronged approach

Existing databases:
• Madfis, n=237
• Agnich, n=32
• Sarteschi, n=38 credible, 22 non
• Averted School Violence
• K-12 School Shooting Database
• Online lists (e.g., ABC)
• Lexis Uni searches

Potential cases identified:
• Each case reviewed (2 researchers)
• Disagreements resolved

Methods
• Codebook developed and data collection starting in summer 2019

• Variable information gathered via open sources (news stories, online corrections databases)

• Three coders, with discussion to resolve questions

Methods
• Reliability Assessment (Summer, 2020)
  • First a trial, then 10 case reliability assessment
  • Coding focused on “subjective” fields (mental illness, plan/threat length, response, motivation, and credibility)
    • Percent agreement: 47-93%
    • Gwet’s AC: MI=.73; Threat=.40, Plan=.86, Credibility=.92
    • Response and Motivation=text but good agreement, 100% for response and 93% for motivation
• Lots of missing data, information hidden
  • When to move on
• Coding
  • Length variables problematic, initially in days, recoded to categories
• Focused on credibility for agreement
  • At least two coders reviewed every case
• WhatsApp to the rescue!

Challenges
• As of November, 2020: 210 cases
• Date range: 1999-2019
• Offender/incident structured
• Mostly quantitative, some text (motivation/response, location)
• Database is in progress

Database
MI=mental illness; any discussion or diagnosis of mental illness for any suspect involved in a case

Comparison
• Permit/LCM bans related to incidence and severity of MPS across states
  • Mechanism unclear
• Averted MPS project continuing
  • Some similarities and differences
  • Future work will explore the plans in detail to help guide intervention efforts

Conclusion
Thank you

Questions and Answers

Please submit questions to “all panelists” in the Q&A box.

Indicate which presenter the question is for.