

Mass Shooting

CJ 4990-Group 6
Summer 2019

Suzett Martinez, Angie Rawlings, Kacee Benitez



Overview

- Purpose
- Hypothesis/ Research Questions
- Literature review
- Collected Data/ Methods

OVERVIEW



Purpose

- Evaluate the effect that mass shootings have had on UVU's students
- Get the consent and opinions from students on how mass shootings have affected them or their sense of security.
- **Objective:** provide the data to UVU so that changes can be made to improve the safety and security of the campus



Hypothesis/ Research Question

1. Students at UVU view mass shootings as a learning experience to be more aware/ready.
2. How aware are students at UVU of Mass shootings?
3. What is the perception of students of UVU on Mass Shootings?



Literature Review

- From 2009 - 2017, there were at least 173 mass shootings
- 59% of these incidents took place entirely in private homes.
- 2017 there were four times as many people shot in mass shootings than the average of the 8 years prior.
- 2017 was the deadliest year on record for mass shootings.
- At least one third of the mass shootings, the shooter was legally prohibited from possessing firearms at the time the shooting occurred
- In half of the mass shootings, the shooter exhibited warning signs indicating that they posed a danger to themselves or others.



Literature review cont.

- The majority of mass shooters were related to domestic or family violence, which is responsible for 86% of mass shootings child fatalities.
- Mass shootings that involved the use of high capacity magazines resulted in more than twice as many fatalities and fourteen times as many injuries on average compared to those that did not.
- In the 9 years, mass shootings have resulted in at least 1,001 people shot and killed, and 792 shot and injured.
- One in five victims were children under the age of 18.
- At least 70 shooters died by suicide after perpetrating a mass shooting, and another 17 killed by responding officers.



Research Design

We used a Survey to help collect all the responses.

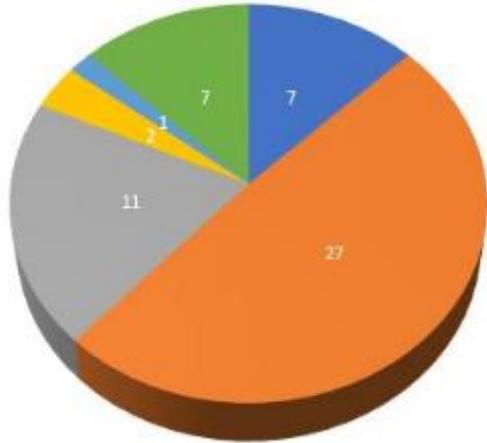
Survey overview:

- Survey was sent out by email to 300 randomly selected UVU students
- Desired 100 responses
- 55 students responded
- We collected data for 1 week

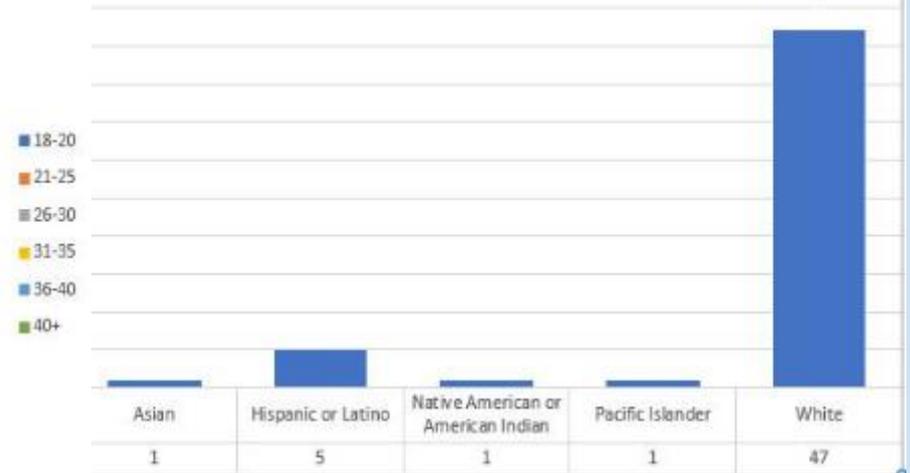


Findings

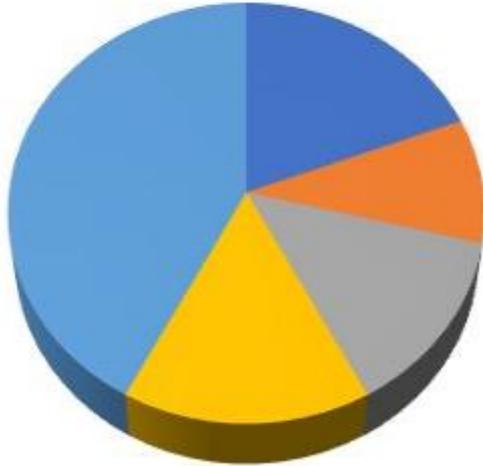
AGE:



ETHNICITY



ANNUAL INCOME



- Less than \$10,000
- \$70,000 - \$89,999
- \$50,000 - \$69,999
- \$30,000 - \$49,999
- \$10,000 - \$29,999

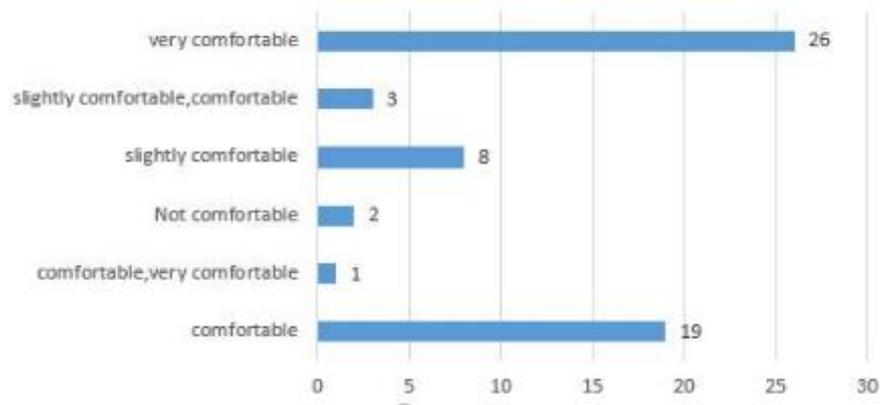
Gender

Male - 24

Female - 31

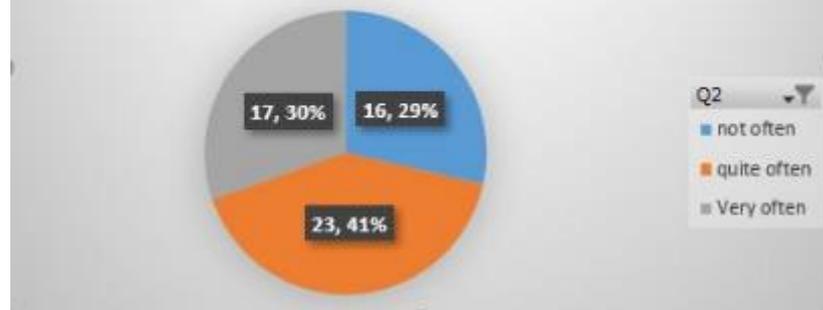


How Comfortable are you with talking about the subject of mass shooting?

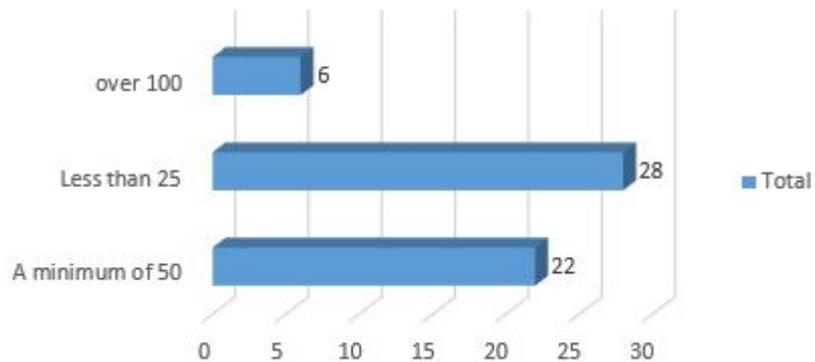


Count of Q2

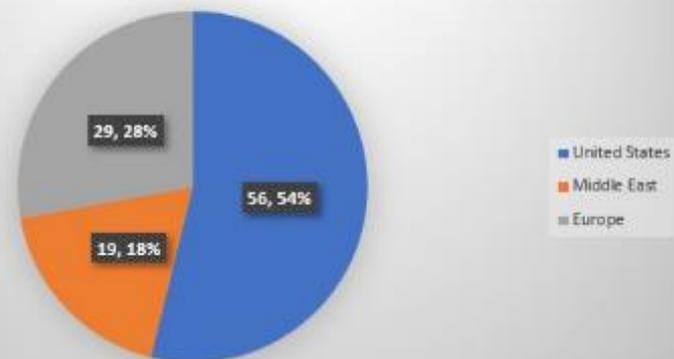
How often would you guess the U.S. experiences mass shootings?



How many mass shootings would you guess Utah has experienced?



When you hear about mass shootings, where do the shootings often occur?



Have mass shootings made you more aware of your surroundings?
If so, where do you pay most attention to your surroundings?

- School
- Work
- Public facilities (libraries, hospitals, churches, stores, etc.)
- Entertainment venues (movie theaters, concert venues, Sporting events, etc.)
- Public transportation
- High tourist areas
- Mass shootings have not made me more aware of my surroundings



Check all that apply...

- School - 37 responses
- Entertainment venues - 35
- High tourist areas - 25
- Public facilities - 25
- Public transportation -17
- Work - 17
- Mass shootings have not made me more aware of my surroundings - 12

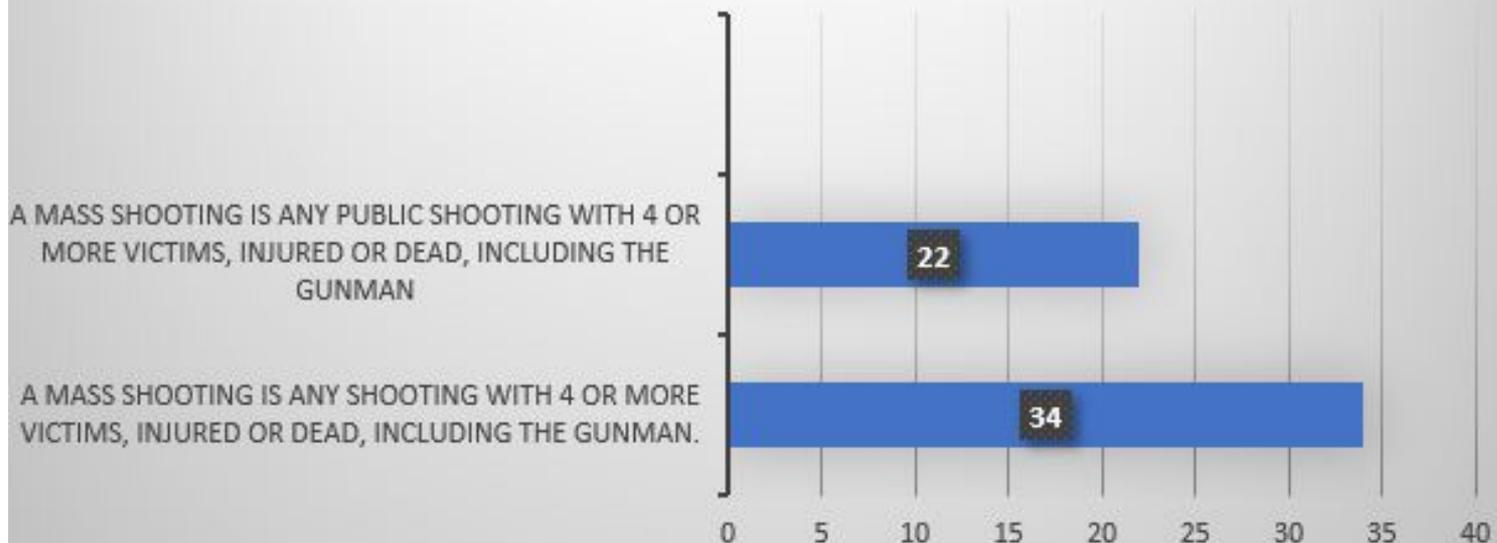


How Familiar are you with the term "active shooter"?

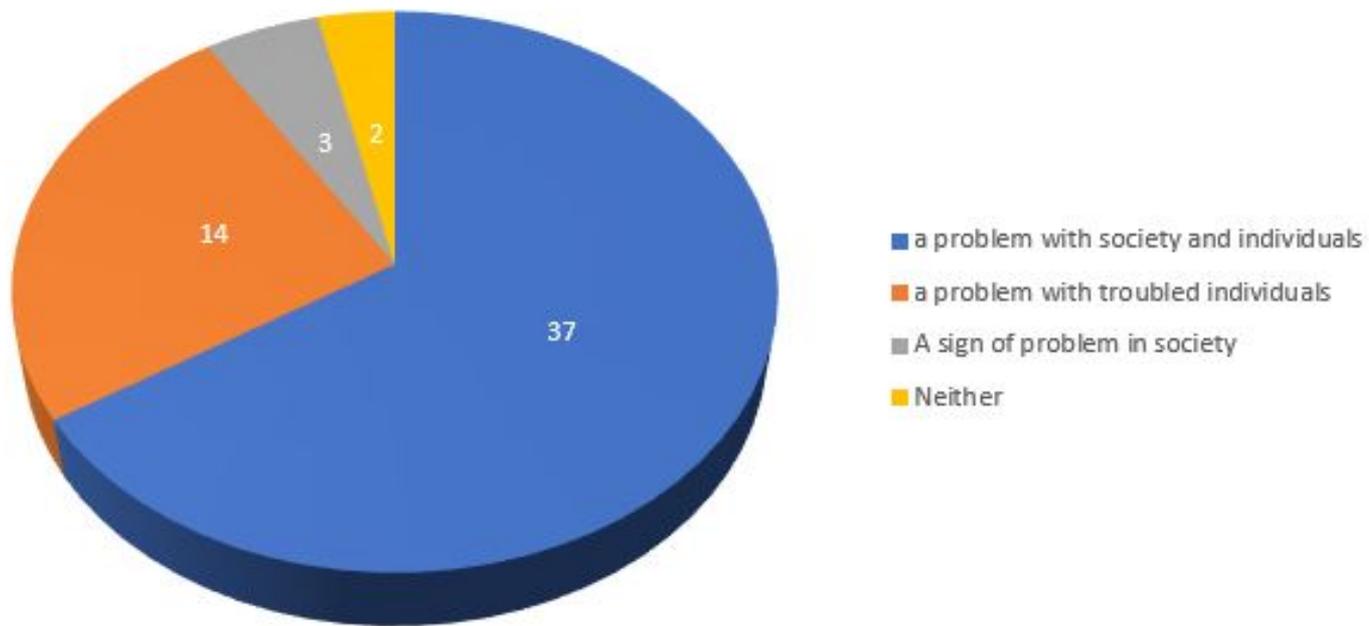
- Not familiar - 1
- Sort of familiar - 10
- Familiar - 45



The classification of a mass shooting differs between the FBI and news networks. Which definition do you most agree with?



ARE MASS SHOOTINGS:



Which of these do you agree with the most?

- Actions should be taken by congress to reduce mass shootings - **2**
- congress and society cannot do anything to stop the mass shootings - **4**
- society needs to take more action to reduce mass shootings - **16**
- society and congress need to take more action to reduce mass shootings - **31**



How do you think mass shootings in schools can be reduced? 1-7 (1 being most important)

Assault weapons ban

Common answer = 7

Arm teachers

Common answer = 1

Universal background checks for firearms

Common answer = 1 & 7

Having students and staff report potential threats

Common answer - 4

Active shooter drills

Common answer = 3

Banning violent video games

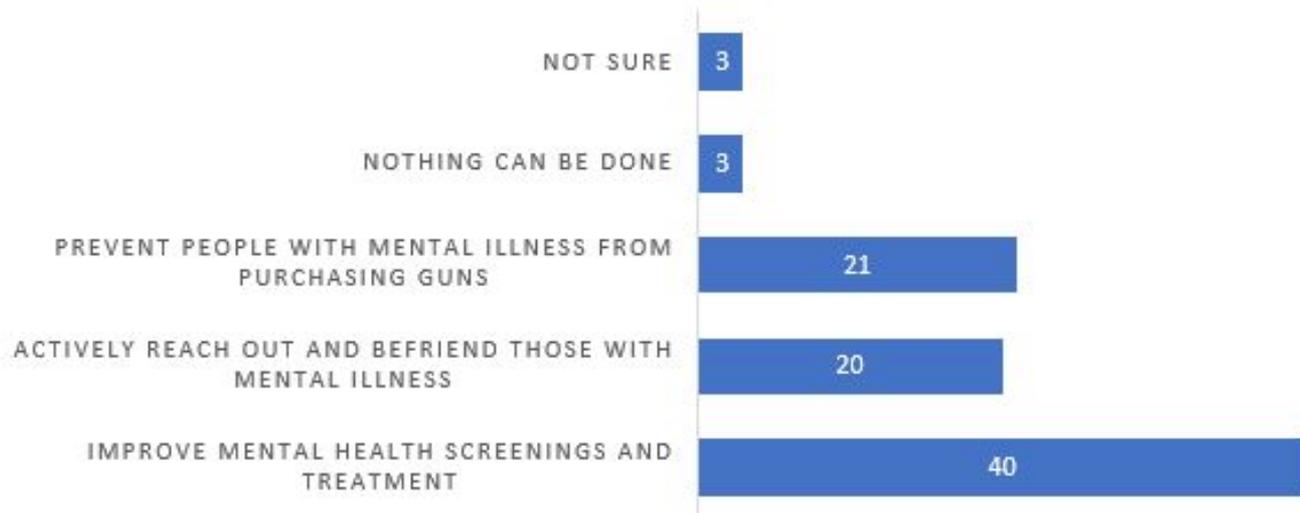
Common answer - 6

Stricter security in schools

Common answer = 3



MANY SHOOTERS HAVE HAD A HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS. HOW SHOULD THIS BE HANDLED?:



On a Scale from 1-5, (1 being the lowest, 5 being the highest) how confident would **you** be in your reaction to any of these?

Active shooter (an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area)

Common answer = 3

Earthquake

Common answer = 4

Bomb threat

Common answer = 3

Fire

Common answer - 5



On a scale from 1-5. (1 being the lowest, 5 being the highest) How confident are you in **UVU**'s safety procedures in these categories?

Active shooter

Common answer = 3

Earthquake

Common answer = 4 & 5

Bomb threat

Common answer = 3

Fire

Common answer - 5

Conclusion

- UVU students are aware of mass shootings and what is happening in the country and it has made them more aware of their surroundings
- Students feel most prepared when it comes to fire and earthquakes, but not as confident about mass shootings and bomb threats
- With the frequency of mass shootings around the world, it might benefit UVU staff and students to have frequent active shooter drills at the school



Works cited

Mass Shootings in America, 2009 To 2017 <https://everytownresearch.org/reports/mass-shootings-analysis>

Lee, J. H. (2013). School shootings in the U.S. public schools: Analysis through the eyes of an educator. *Review of Higher Education and Self-Learning*, 6, 88–120.

Levin, J., & Madfis, E. (2009). Mass murder at school and cumulative strain: A sequential model. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 52, 1227–1245.

Garry R. Walz & Jeanne C. Bleuer (2015). School shootings and student mental health: Role of the school counselor in mitigating violence. Retrieved from <https://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/vistas/school-shootings-and-student-mental-health.p>

Blair, J. Pete, and Katherine W. Schweit. 2014. A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013. Texas State University and Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice (Washington, D.C.).

Works Cited (Cont.)

Bjelopera, Jerome, Erin Bagalman, Sarah W. Caldwell, Kristin M. Finklea, and Gail McCallion. 2013. *Public Mass Shootings in the United States: Selected Implications for Federal Public Health and Safety Policy*. Congressional Research Service (Washington, D.C.)

Schildkraut, Jaclyn, Margaret Formica, and Jim Malatras. 2018. *Can Mass Shootings Be Stopped?* May 22. Rockefeller Institute of Government (Albany, N.Y.)

New York City Police Department (NYPD). 2012. *Active Shooter: Recommendations and Analysis for Risk Mitigation—2012 Edition*. New York: New York City Police Department

Lankford, A. (2019). Confirmation That the United States Has Six Times Its Global Share of Public Mass Shooters, Courtesy of Lott and Moody's Data. *Econ Journal Watch*, 16(1), 69–83. Retrieved from <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&AN=135941330&site=eds-live&scope=site> Angie