

C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258
Clinton B. Monfort - S.B.N. 255609
Sean A. Brady - S.B.N. 262007
Anna M. Barvir - S.B.N. 268728
MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200
Long Beach, CA 90802
Telephone: (562) 216-4444
Facsimile: (562) 216-4445
Email: cmichel@michellawyers.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

SAN FRANCISCO VETERAN POLICE)
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, LARRY BARSETTI,)
RAINERIO GRANADOS, ARTHUR RITCHIE,)
and RANDALL LOW,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN)
FRANCISCO, THE MAYOR OF SAN)
FRANCISCO, EDWIN LEE, in his official)
capacity, THE CHIEF OF THE SAN FRANCISCO)
POLICE DEPARTMENT, GREG SUHR, in his)
official capacity, and DOES 1-10,)
Defendants.)

CASE NO: 13-CV-13-5351
DECLARATION OF GARY KLECK
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

DECLARATION OF GARY KLECK

My Qualifications

1
2
3 1. I am a Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University. I received
4 my doctorate in Sociology from the University of Illinois in 1979, where I received the University of
5 Illinois Foundation Fellowship in Sociology. I am currently the David J. Bordua Professor of Criminology
6 at Florida State University, where I have been on the faculty since 1978. My research has focused on the
7 impact of firearms and gun control on violence, and I have been called “the dominant social scientist in the
8 field of guns and crime” (Vizzard, 2000, p. 183).

9
10 2. I have published the most comprehensive reviews of evidence concerning guns and violence
11 in the scholarly literature, which informs and serves as part of the basis of my opinions. I am the author of
12 Point Blank: Guns and Violence in America, which won the 1993 Michael J. Hindelang Award of the
13 American Society of Criminology, awarded to the book of the previous several years which "made the most
14 outstanding contribution to criminology." More recently, I authored Targeting Guns (1997) and, with Don
15 B. Kates, Jr., The Great American Gun Debate (1997) and Armed (2001).

16
17 3. I have also published scholarly research in all of the leading professional journals in my
18 field. Specifically, my articles have been published in the American Sociological Review, American
19 Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, Social Problems, Criminology, Journal of Criminal Law and
20 Criminology, Law & Society Review, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Journal of
21 Quantitative Criminology, Law & Contemporary Problems, Law and Human Behavior, Law & Policy
22 Quarterly, Violence and Victims, Journal of the American Medical Association, and other scholarly
23 journals.

24
25 4. I have testified before Congress and state legislatures on gun control issues, and worked as a
26 consultant to the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding
27 and Prevention of Violence, as a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's Drugs-Violence Task
28 Force, and, most recently, as a member of the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council

1 Committee on Priorities for a Public Health Research Agenda to Reduce the Threat of Firearm-Related
2 Violence. I am a referee for over a dozen professional journals, and serve as a grants consultant to the
3 National Science Foundation.

4
5 5. Finally, I teach doctoral students how to do research and evaluate the quality of research
6 evidence, and have taught graduate courses on research design and causal inference, statistical techniques,
7 and survey research methodology. My current curriculum vitae is attached.

8 6. I am being compensated for my work at the rate of \$350 per hour.

9
10 **Opinions and Supporting Evidence**

11 7. Criminals rarely fire large numbers of rounds in a given crime incident, so possession of
12 magazines capable of holding more than ten rounds of ammunition (termed “large-capacity magazines” by
13 the San Francisco ordinance and thus referred to as “LCMs” hereafter) merely provides surplus rounds that
14 are not fired and thus rarely can injure additional victims.

15 8. Supporting Evidence: A study of Jersey City, NJ, found that offenders did not even fire a
16 single shot in over two-thirds of crimes in which the offender was armed with a handgun (Reedy and Koper
17 2003, p. 153). Of all violent crimes in which handguns *were* fired, only 2.5-3.0% involved more than 10
18 rounds being fired by the offender (p. 154). Even if limited just to incidents in which semi-automatic pistols
19 *were* fired, only 3.6-4.2% of the incidents involved over 10 rounds being fired, which is just 1.7-2.0% of *all*
20 handgun violent crimes (whether the gun was fired or not). The average number of rounds fired was 3.23-
21 3.68 in semi-automatic pistol incidents in which the gun was fired, and 2.30-2.58 in revolver incidents in
22 which the gun was fired. Likewise, a study of gun homicides in Philadelphia found even fewer shots fired
23 per incident than in the Jersey City study – only 2.7 shots per semi-automatic pistol killing in 1990
24 (McGonigal et al. 1993).
25

26
27 9. The only kind of shootings in which large numbers of rounds are commonly fired are mass
28 shootings, incidents that involve many victims. Mass shootings fortunately are quite rare in absolute terms.

1 For the most recent ten-year period for which we have complete data, 2003-2012 inclusive, there were 31
2 incidents with more than 6 persons shot (see Appendix) – about three per year in the United States (none
3 occurring in San Francisco). Further, mass shootings account for only a very tiny share of all the
4 homicides in the U.S. For the 2003-2012 period, mass shootings resulted in the murder of 233 persons (see
5 Appendix), while FBI data indicate that there were a total of 159,927 murders and non-negligent
6 manslaughter committed in the U.S. over that same period (U.S. FBI 2013). Thus, mass shootings were
7 responsible for just 1/7th of 1% of the nation’s criminal homicides, whether committed with a gun or not.
8 Even as a share of gun homicides, mass shootings account for well under 1% of the killings.
9

10 10. Even in the extremely rare mass shootings in which large numbers of victims were shot, the
11 shooters virtually never needed LCMs to injure or kill as many victims as they did, because they either (a)
12 possessed multiple guns, (b) possessed multiple magazines, or (c) had ample time and opportunity to
13 reload, using smaller-capacity magazines. Therefore, even the hypothetical potential for reducing harm or
14 improving the public’s safety by limiting magazine capacity to no more than 10 rounds can be fairly
15 described as being limited to no more than a very small subset of already very rare events.
16

17 11. A study of every mass shooting (more than six victims wounded or killed) that occurred in
18 the United States over a ten year period (1984-1993 inclusive) found that offenders possessed multiple guns
19 in thirteen of the fifteen incidents (about 87%), and in one of the two remaining cases (the Colin Ferguson
20 case in New York in 1993) the offender reloaded at least once. Thus, the killers in mass shootings did not
21 need LCMs to quickly fire large numbers of rounds or wound large numbers of victims – they either just
22 switched loaded guns or reloaded their guns without interference from bystanders (Kleck 1997, pp. 124-
23 126, 144).
24

25 12. I have updated the analysis of mass shootings beyond this published analysis covering 1984-
26 1993. All shooting incidents involving more than six victims shot (fatally or non-fatally, not including the
27 offenders) for the period 1994 through July 2013 inclusive were examined based on news media accounts,
28

1 and occasionally official reports. The incidents were confined to those involving more than six victims
2 because the proposition that the use of LCMs affects the number of people killed or wounded is most likely
3 to be supported in incidents with many victims. The cut-off of six victims was chosen because it would be
4 virtually impossible to shoot more than six victims using a typical 6-shot revolver without reloading.

5
6 13. I supplemented my list of mass shootings with a list of mass shootings that involved use of
7 LCMs compiled by the Violence Policy Center, an advocacy organization that favors strong gun control
8 laws and specifically supports bans on LCMs. They gathered an arguably comprehensive set of shootings
9 in which magazines of capacity 15 or more were used by the shooters (Violence Policy Center 2013). I
10 used this list to supplement my list because VPC was well-motivated to locate every mass shooting
11 involving the use of an LCM, as they clearly favored the notion that use of LCMs leads to a larger death
12 toll in mass shootings (Violence Policy Center 2011). Thus, I sought to compile as comprehensive a list of
13 such incidents as possible.

14
15 14. The updated results (see Appendix) confirmed the conclusions of the 1984-1993 analysis –
16 LCMs were not needed for mass shooters to kill or injure as many victims as they did. The killer in every
17 single mass shooting was either armed with multiple guns, had multiple magazines, or actually reloaded
18 during the incident. There were a total of 57 mass shootings (i.e., incidents with more than 6 victims killed
19 or wounded in a single incident) in the U.S. in 1994-2013 – none of which occurred in San Francisco. The
20 shooters used one or more magazines with a capacity of 15 or more rounds in 22 of these incidents; no
21 LCM was used in the other 35 incidents (or about 61%). Of the 22 mass shootings in which LCMs were
22 used, the shooter possessed only one gun in just four, or perhaps five, incidents (see, in Appendix, those
23 dated 11-2-96, 12-5-07, 1-8-11, 9-6-11, and possibly 3-12-05). In the other 17 or 18 incidents, the shooter
24 possessed multiple guns and therefore could continue firing large numbers of rounds simply by switching
25 guns, even if they had not possessed an LCM. Of the 22 mass shootings in which LCMs were used, the
26 shooter possessed only one magazine in just *one* incident (dated 2-7-08). In the other 21 LCM incidents,
27 the shooter possessed multiple magazines, and could therefore continue firing large numbers of rounds
28

1 simply by switching magazines. *There was not a single mass shooting in which the offender used an LCM,*
2 *and was known to have possessed just one gun and just one magazine in his immediate possession.* Thus,
3 even if LCMs had not been available, all of the shooters could have fired large numbers of rounds simply
4 by firing multiple guns or using a single gun but changing smaller capacity magazines.

5
6 15. One circumstance in which use of an LCM could affect the number of casualties even if the
7 shooter possessed multiple guns or multiple magazines is if there were bystanders willing to tackle the
8 shooter during his attempt to change magazines or firearms. The use of an LCM prior to that time could
9 affect the number of victims shot, since the killer could have fired more rounds before needing to reload or
10 switch guns. The only mass shooting in this 20-year period in which this definitely occurred was the
11 Springfield, Oregon murders on May 21, 1998, in which the shooter (Kip Kinkel) used an LCM, but was
12 tackled while attempting to reload. In this single case, the shooter's possession of an LCM may have
13 affected the number of casualties because he was able to fire more rounds before needing to reload, and
14 there were bystanders willing and able to intervene when he did try to reload. Thus, merely having
15 multiple smaller capacity magazines would not have been, in this incident, a complete substitute for an
16 LCM, since the casualty count was a function of the capacity of the magazine used before bystanders
17 stopped the shooter.

18
19 16. There was also one other mass shooting in this period in which bystanders intervened, but
20 key details are in dispute, making it unclear whether bystanders intervened while the shooter was reloading.
21 In the Tucson, Arizona shooting in January 2011 in which Rep. Gabrielle Gifford was wounded, the
22 shooter was tackled by bystanders. Some eyewitnesses stated, however, that the shooter was already trying
23 to leave the scene when he was tackled by bystanders, in which case the bystanders did not interrupt the
24 shooting while the shooter was trying to reload (*New York Times* January 10, 2011, p. A1). There were no
25 other mass shootings known to me in this 20-year period in which the shooter was disrupted by bystanders
26 while attempting to reload or switch guns.

1 17. In sum, use of large-capacity magazines arguably affected the number of persons killed or
2 wounded in just one, or possibly two, of the 57 mass shootings occurring in the U.S. in 1994-2013.
3 Synopses of the mass shootings for 1994-2013, and sources relied upon, can be found in the Appendix.

4 18. It might be speculated that the total number of rounds fired, and thus the number of victims
5 shot, might be increased by an offender's use of an LCM rather than a smaller capacity magazine because
6 use of the LCM would not require a magazine change so soon or so often. Thus, the absence of LCMs
7 would slow the shooter's rate of fire and extend the time the killer was not shooting, allowing some
8 prospective victims to take additional evasive or defensive actions they otherwise would not have been able
9 to take. While this has some hypothetical plausibility, it is inconsistent with the rates of fire sustained in
10 actual mass shootings. A change of the box-type magazines used in semi-automatic pistols and rifles takes
11 no more than 2-4 seconds, depending on the shooter's skill. Mass killers, however, virtually never fire at a
12 rate of even one round every 2 seconds, and usually fire at even slower rates.

13 19. Table 1 summarizes data on all 21 of the 57 total mass shootings summarized in the
14 Appendix for which news media accounts provided information on both the number of shots fired and the
15 time span in which shots were fired, thereby allowing reasonable computation of rates of fire. Only 2
16 shooters of the 21 total took less than 2 seconds per shot fired, and only 5 took under 4 seconds. Even with
17 this handful of incidents with unusually rapid fire, however, the difference between the 1.4 seconds per shot
18 and 1.6 seconds per shot observed in two incidents with the highest rates of fire, and the 2-4 seconds that it
19 takes to change a box-type magazine is not likely to even be perceptible to prospective victims. That is,
20 they would be unlikely to even be aware of the very slight slowing of the killer's rate of fire necessitated by
21 his changing of magazines. In sum, even if LCM bans forced some mass shooters to use smaller capacity
22 magazines and therefore change magazines earlier and/or more often, it is unlikely that it would perceptibly
23 reduce those offenders' rate of fire and thereby allow victims to take any additional evasive or defensive
24 actions that they otherwise would not have been able to take. Only in the rare cases in which shooters took
25 an unusually long time to reload might there be an opportunity for victims to take additional defensive or
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28

1 evasive actions that they would not have taken, but for the magazine change.

2 20. On the other hand, limits on magazine capacity are likely to sometimes impair the ability of
3 citizens to engage in lawful self-defense, in those crime incidents necessitating that the victim fire many
4 rounds in order to stop the aggressive actions of offenders. In contrast to mass shooters, victims of crimes
5 generally cannot plan for or anticipate crimes to occur at a specific time and place – these things are beyond
6 their control. Therefore, they ordinarily cannot plan, like an intentional mass shooter, to routinely have
7 many loaded guns and/or numerous magazines with them at the times and places in which particular crimes
8 against them might occur. Victims usually have to make do with a single available gun and its ammunition
9 capacity. Consequently, if their one gun or magazine’s capacity was limited to 10 or fewer rounds, this
10 means they cannot do what mass-shooters do and simply plan to have multiple guns and magazines ready
11 for their use. Further, persons who are law-abiding would be unlikely to simply violate the law and acquire
12 banned LCMs, as criminals, by definition, freely do.
13

14 21. Some defensive gun uses (DGUs) are likely to require large numbers of rounds being fired
15 either because (a) the crime victim faces multiple offender adversaries who will not stop their aggression
16 unless shot or fired upon, and/or because (b) the victim will, under the stressful conditions of a crime
17 victimization, miss with most of his or her shots.
18

19 22. Regarding the first point, the 2008 U.S. Department of Justice’s National Crime
20 Victimization survey, indicated that 17.4% of violent crimes in the United States involved two or more
21 offenders, and that nearly 800,000 violent crimes occurred in 2008 in which the victim faced multiple
22 offenders. Thus, crime victims would need to fire larger numbers of rounds to protect themselves because
23 they would face multiple criminal adversaries. Regarding the second point, a reasonable estimate of the
24 marksmanship of crime victims using guns for self-defense can be inferred from a review of the many
25 detailed studies that have been done of shootings by police officers in which the officers were trying to
26 shoot criminal adversaries. In many of these shootings, the officers fired large numbers of rounds. Yet, in
27
28

1 63% of the incidents, the officers failed to hit even a single offender with even a single round (Geller and
2 Scott 1993).

3 23. Police officers have the experience, training, and temperament to handle stressful, dangerous
4 situations, so it might be argued that marksmanship among civilians using guns for self-protection is lower
5 than the 37% “hit rate” of police. (“Hit rate” here means the percent of incidents in which the police officer
6 achieved at least one hit, not the percent of shots fired that hit the criminal.) Certainly there is no reliable
7 empirical evidence that civilian marksmanship in such situations is better than that of police officers. Thus,
8 these data indicate that the typical crime victim would have to fire at least three rounds in order to
9 successfully wound each offender they tried to shoot. Crime victims facing four or more offenders would
10 therefore statistically need at least 12 rounds or more to even wound all of them. A ban on magazines with
11 more than 10 rounds would make it impossible to fire this many rounds with a single magazine.
12

13 24. Although we do not know the number of DGUs by crime victims that involved use of LCMs
14 or the firing of more than 10 rounds, the number is likely to be larger than the number of crimes in which
15 LCM- use caused a larger number of victims to be injured or killed, for two reasons. First, the number of
16 criminal uses fitting this latter description is, as previously noted, close to zero, so even a tiny number of
17 DGUs requiring an LCM would outnumber criminal uses requiring an LCM. Second, the *total* number of
18 defensive uses of guns by crime victims, without regard to number of rounds fired or use of LCMs, is far
19 larger (perhaps five times larger) than the total number of crimes committed by offenders using guns.
20

21 25. Regarding the second point, the most detailed survey of DGUs, based on the largest sample
22 of U.S. adults (n=4,977), was conducted in 1993. The researchers found that 1.32% of U.S. adults (age
23 18+) had used a gun defensively, either firing the gun at, or threatening, a criminal offender in the
24 preceding 12 months. Multiplying this times the size of the adult population yielded an estimate of 2.55
25 million DGUs in the preceding year (Kleck and Gertz 1995). This estimate was consistent with estimates
26 derived from many other, smaller scale, surveys (Kleck 2001). (Criticism of this estimate has been
27
28

1 uninformative due to an exclusive one-sided focus on errors tending to make the estimate too large, while
2 ignoring well-known factors discouraging the reporting of crimes in general, and possession or use of guns
3 in particular - see Kleck 2001).

4 26. In that same year, there were no more than 554,000 crimes committed in which offenders
5 fired a gun or used it to threaten a victim (Kleck and Gertz 1995, pp. 169-170), indicating there were about
6 five times as many DGUs as there were crimes in which offenders used guns. At least 18 other national
7 surveys have likewise yielded estimates of the national total of DGUs that exceeded the NCVS estimates of
8 criminal uses of guns (Kleck 2001).

9 27. Some law-abiding citizens, like many criminals, might acquire multiple smaller capacity
10 magazines as a substitute for banned larger capacity magazines. This development would to some extent
11 defeat the purpose of the magazine capacity limit. Some crime victims, however, will not be able to make
12 effective use of multiple magazines. Under the intense emotional stress of a crime victimization, when the
13 victim's hands are likely to be shaking violently, it will often be impossible for victims to eject the
14 expended magazine and insert a new one quickly enough to make effective use of the second magazine.
15 Further, elderly or physically handicapped persons may find it physically impossible for them to quickly
16 change magazines.

17 28. By definition, criminals obey laws at a lower rate than non-criminals, so violation of legal
18 limits on magazine capacity are likely to occur at a higher rate among criminals than among non-criminals.
19 That is, such a law will reduce possession of LCMs more among law-abiding citizens than among
20 criminals, and thus more among non-criminal victims and prospective victims than among criminal
21 offenders.

22 29. Points (24)-(28) in combination logically lead to the conclusion that a law limiting the
23 maximum capacity of magazines to no more than 10 rounds will reduce (a) DGUs by victims who needed
24 to fire large numbers of rounds to effectively defend themselves and were able to successfully do so more
25

1 than it will reduce (b) criminal attacks in which offender use of LCMs caused larger numbers of victims to
2 be killed or injured.

3 30. Victim DGU is generally effective: it makes it less likely the victim will be injured or lose
4 property. Consequently, a law that obstructs DGU by crime victims impairs their capacity for effective self-
5 protection and increases the likelihood of the victims suffering injury or property loss.
6

7 31. Analyses of data generated by the U.S. Census Bureau's National Crime Victimization
8 Survey (NCVS) have consistently indicated that crime victims who use guns for self-protection are less
9 likely to be injured or lose property than victims who do not (Kleck 1988; Kleck and DeLone 1993;
10 Southwick 2000; Kleck 2001, Chapter 7; Tark and Kleck 2004). More specifically, DGU is more effective
11 in preventing serious injury than any other victim self-protection strategy, among the 16 strategies covered
12 in the NCVS (Tark and Kleck 2004, pp. 891-894).
13

14 32. Opinions 29 through 31 in combination logically lead to the conclusion that a law limiting
15 magazine capacity to no more than ten rounds will do more harm than good, because it will reduce (a) the
16 harm-preventing effects of victim DGU more than it will reduce (b) the extremely rare harm-causing
17 effects of offender use of LCMs.
18

19 33. This conclusion not only follows logically from opinions 29 through 31, but is also
20 supported by actual experience with the federal ban on LCMs (also defined as holding over 10 rounds) that
21 was in effect nationwide from 1994 to 2004. A U.S. Department of Justice-funded evaluation found that
22 there was "no discernible reduction in the lethality or injuriousness of gun violence during the post-ban
23 years" (Koper 2013, p. 165; see also Koper 2004, p. 96). The author of the evaluation argued that the
24 federal ban would eventually have benefits if it were allowed to persist long enough. This claim, however,
25 was basically speculative, not based on any actual observed changes in violence.
26

27 34. In sum, the best available evidence indicates that San Francisco's ban on LCMs is more
28 likely, on net, to harm the safety of its citizens than to improve it.

1 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed within the United
2 States on December 23, 2013.

3 
4 Gary Kleck

5
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11 Table 1. Rates of Fire in Mass Shootings (over 6 casualties), 1994-2013

12 Date of Incident	Shots Fired ^a	Time of Firing (minutes)	Shots per minute	Seconds per Shot
13 6-20-94	>50	c. 5	>10	<6.0
14 2-28-97	1,101	44	25	2.4
15 4-20-99	188	49	3.8	15.6
16 9-15-99	>100	10	>10.0	>6.0
17 11-2-99	10	<30	<0.3	>180.0
18 5-24-00	c.5	<90	>0.06	<1080.0
19 9-22-00	9+	<10	>0.9	<66.7
20 12-26-00	37	5-8 (6.5)	5.7	10.5
21 2-5-01	25-30 (27.5)	8-15 (11.5)	2.4	25.1
22 3-5-01	c. 24	6	c. 4.0	c. 15.0
23 3-12-05	22	<1	>22/0	<2.7
24 3-21-05	45	9	5.0	12.0
25 3-25-06	8+	c. 5	>1.6	<37.5
26 10-2-06	17-18 (17.5)	c. 2	c. 8.75	c. 6.9
27 4-16-07	c. 174	156	c. 1.11	c. 53.8
28 10-7-07	30	c. 1	c. 30.0	c. 2.0
12-5-07	>30	c. 6	> 5.0	<12.0
2-14-08	56	5	11.1	5.4
8-3-10	19	3	6.3	9.5
9-6-11	60+	1.42	42.3+	1.4
12-14-12	154+	4	38.5+	1.6

25 Note:

26 a. Where a range was provided in news media accounts, the midpoint of the range (shown in
 27 parentheses) was used in rate-of-fire computations.

28 Source: Appendix synopses of mass shootings.

1 **Appendix - Synopses of Mass Shootings, 1994-July 2013, in Chronological Order** (Mass shooting =
2 more than six victims killed or wounded in a single incident)

3 **Mass Shootings in 1994**

- 4 • The Washington Post: “5 Arrested in Shooting at Market; NE Men Charged with First
5 Degree Murder,” April 11, 1994
- 6 • Date: March 31, 1994
- 7 • Shooters: Unknown (Up to 4)
- 8 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: Unknown
- 9 • Types of Guns Used: Tec-9 semi-automatic (found but no confirmation it was used
10 during the shooting)
- 11 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 12 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 13 • Number of Shots Fired: 30+
- 14 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 15 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 16 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown
- 17 • Number Killed: 1
- 18 • Number Wounded: 9
- 19 • Notes: This was a gang related incident. Some reports indicate that other guns were found and there
20 was more than one shooter but nothing was confirmed. The shooters had 5 specific targets, 4 of which they
21 hit.
- 22 • The New York Times: “Gunman Kills 2 and Hurts 19 on Air Force Base,” June 21, 1994
- 23 • New York Times “An Airman's Revenge: 5 Minutes of Terror,” June
24 22, 1994; Seattle Times “Man Bent on Revenge Kills 4, Hurts 23,” June 21, 1994.
- 25 • Date: June 20, 1994 Shooters: 1
- 26 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2
- 27 • Type of Gun Used: MAK-90 rifle, another “unspecified 'single shot' weapon (unused)
- 28 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine(s): 70
- Number of Shots Fired: Over 50
- Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- Time From Start to End: Unknown – 5 minutes?
- How Gun Was Acquired: Legally purchased from licensed dealer
- Number Killed: 4 (5 including gunman)
- Number Wounded: 23
- The Washington Post: “Gunman Kills 2, Wounds 5 in Attack on Abortion Clinics,” December 31,
1994
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1-2 (A second was found at the scene but
unused)
- Type of Gun Used: .22 caliber rifle, miscellaneous handgun
- Number of Magazines: Unknown
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- Time from Start to End: Unknown
- How Guns were Acquired: Unknown

- 1 • Number Killed: 2
- 2 • Number Wounded: 5
- 3 • Notes: This was targeted at two abortion clinics with no specific individual target.

3 **Mass Shootings in 1995 - none**

4 **Mass Shootings in 1996 – none**

5 **Mass Shootings in 1997**

- 6 • CNN: “Gunman Shoots 7, Kills Self at Empire State Building,” February 24, 1997.
- 7 • Date: February 23, 1997
- 8 • Shooters: 1
- 9 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 10 • Type of Gun Used: .380 caliber Beretta
- 11 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 12 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 13 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 14 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 15 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 16 • How Gun was Acquired: Purchased in Florida (Legality unknown)
- 17 • Number Killed: 1 (2 including gunman)
- 18 • Number Wounded: 6

14 Police Magazine: “5 Gunfights That Changed Law Enforcement,” May 4, 2011.

15 Date: February 28, 1997

16 Shooters: 2

17 Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: At least 4

18 Types of Guns Used: Fully automatic AIM AK-47, Norinco Type 56 S-1, semi-automatic HK-91, and a Bushmaster XM15 E2S (modified)

19 Number of Magazines: Unknown Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown (at least 3,300 rounds in box and drum magazines)

20 Number of Shots Fired: 1,101

21 Did Offenders Reload: Yes

22 Time from Start to End: 44 minutes

23 How Guns were Acquired: Unknown

24 Number Killed: 0 (2 including gunmen)

25 Number Wounded: 18

26 Notes: The shooters had an arsenal that the police could not compete with. Many of their weapons were fully automatic and the magazines were likely high capacity. Accounts differ on the number of shots fired.

- 25 • The Associated Press: “Man to be Executed Friday for Plant Shootings,” October 30, 2005

26 • Date: September 15, 1997

27 • Shooters: 1

28 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1

• Type of Gun Used: semi-automatic pistol

• Number of Magazines: 4 empty

- 1 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 8 rounds
- 2 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 3 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 4 • Time from Start to End: 2.5 hours
- 5 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown
- 6 • Number Killed: 4
- 7 • Number Wounded: 3
- 8 • Notes: The shooter was fired and sought revenge. By some accounts he had four other magazines for a total of 8 magazines with 8 rounds.
- 9 • Reuters News: “Six Charged in Mississippi High School Shooting,” October 7, 1997
- 10 • Date: October 1, 1997
- 11 • Shooters: 1
- 12 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 13 • Type of Gun Used: Rifle
- 14 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 15 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 16 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 17 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 18 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 19 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown (possibly from parents)
- 20 • Number Killed: 2 (3 if mother included in separate killing, no gun used)
- 21 • Number Wounded: 7
- 22 • Notes: Six were charged, but with conspiracy. There was only one shooter and his target was an ex-girlfriend.
- 23 • The New York Times: “Gunfire Inside a School Kills 3 and Wounds 5,” December 2, 1997
- 24 • Date: December 1, 1997
- 25 • Shooters: 1
- 26 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 5
- 27 • Type of Guns Used: .22 caliber handgun (shooter also had two rifles and two shotguns)
- 28 • Number of Magazines: More than 1
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- Did Offender Reload: No
- Time from Start to End: Unknown
- How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
- Number Killed: 3
- Number Wounded: 5
- Notes: According to a CNN article entitled “Kentucky School Shooter ‘Guilty but Mentally Ill,’” October 5, 1998, the shooter stole the guns from different homes. According to The St. Petersburg Times: “Programmed to Kill,” December 1, 1997, the shooter shot 8 to 10 rounds. According to The New York Times: “Forgiveness, After 3 Die in Shootings in Kentucky,” printed on December 3, 1997, the shooter shot up to 12 rounds.
- The New York Times “Dismissed Worker Kills 4 and Then Is Slain,” December 20, 1997;
- Los Angeles Times “Aftermath of Killer's Fury,” December 20, 1997
- Date: December 18, 1997
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 3
- Type of Gun Used: AK-47, shotgun, and handgun

- 1 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 2 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine(s): Unknown
- 3 • Number of Shots Fired: 70
- 4 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 5 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 6 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown
- 7 • Number Killed: 4 (5 including gunman)
- 8 • Number Wounded: 3
- 9 • Notes: Employer was dismissed from Caltran's and a subsequent job. He then returned to the work site and randomly shot employees. He battled with police as well, for at least a minute, before his was killed.

8 **Mass Shootings in 1998**

- 9 • The New York Times: "From Wild Talk and Friendship to Five Deaths in a schoolyard March 29, 1998
- 10 • Date: March 24, 1998
- 11 • Shooters: 2
- 12 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: At least 4 (shooters had access to 10 guns and a crossbow)
- 13 • Type of Guns Used: Remington .30-60 hunting rifle, Ruger .44 Magnum rifle
- 14 • Number of Magazines: 3 .30 caliber magazines (19 .44 caliber shells, 41 .357 shells, 49 .380 shells, 16 .30 special shells, 26 .357 magnum shells, 6 .30 caliber shells)
- 15 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine(s): 30 round
- 16 • Number of Shots Fired: At least 26
- 17 • Did Offenders Reload: Unknown
- 18 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 19 • How Guns were Acquired: Stolen From Parents
- 20 • Number Killed: 5
- 21 • Number Wounded: 11 (15 hit)
- 22 • Notes: The History Channel has an article entitled "A School Shooting in Jonesboro, Arkansas, Kills Five. This article states that the two youths had "thirteen fully loaded guns including three semi automatic rifles, and 200 rounds of ammunition." The weapons were taken from the Golden family's home.
- 23 • The New York Times: "Sorrowful Town Honors Teen-Ager Killed in School Shooting," May 26, 1998.
- 24 • Date: May 21, 1998 Location: Springfield, Oregon
- 25 • Shooters: 1 (Kip Kinkel)
- 26 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 3
- 27 • Type of Guns Used: .22 caliber semi-automatic rifle, 9 mm Glock semi-automatic pistol, .22 caliber Ruger semi-automatic pistol
- 28 • Number of Magazines: At least 3
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 50
- Number of Shots Fired: 51
- Did Offender Reload: Attempted to do so, **tackled by bystanders**
- Time from Start to End: Unknown
- How Guns were Acquired: From Parents
- Number Killed: 2 (4 including the parents who were killed the night before)
- Number Wounded: 22

1 • Notes: According to PBS' Frontline
 2 (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/kinkel/kip/cron.html>) the shooter “carried 3 guns: a .22
 3 caliber semi-automatic Ruger rifle, his father's 9mm Glock pistol and a .22 caliber Ruger semi-automatic
 4 pistol.” The article states that he used a 50 round magazine and injured 25 students.

4 **Mass Shootings in 1999**

- 5 • The New York Times: “3 are Killed and 5 Hurt in Shootout in Utah City,” April 16, 1999
- 6 • Date: April 15, 1999
- 7 • Shooters: 1
- 8 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 9 • Type of Gun Used: .22 caliber semi-automatic handgun
- 10 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 11 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 12 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 13 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 14 • Time from Start to End: 1-2 hours
- 15 • How Gun Was Acquired: Unknown
- 16 • Number Killed: 2
- 17 • Number Wounded: 5
- 18 • Notes: Numerous other sources list the wounded as 4 and not 5. According to The South Florida Sun-Sentinel: “Gun Sale Issues Raised After Salt Lake City Shooting,” the shooter likely purchased the gun, a .22 caliber Ruger and had previously had a gun confiscated due to a misdemeanor gun offense.
- 19 • CNN Special: Using a copy of the Jefferson County Website with Details about the Columbine Massacre.
 20 (http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2000/columbine.cd/Pages/EQUIPMENT_TEXT.htm)
- 21 • Date: April 20, 1999
- 22 • Shooters: 2 (Dylan Klebold and Eric Harris)
- 23 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 4
- 24 • Types of Guns Used: Intratec TEC-DC-9 9-mm semi-automatic handgun, Hi-Point 995
 25 9mm carbine rifle, Savage-Springfield 67H 12 gauge pump action shot gun, Stevens
 26 311D double barreled shot gun.
- 27 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 28 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- Number of Shots Fired: 188
- Did Offenders Reload: Yes
- Time from Start to End: 49 minutes
- How Guns were Acquired: From Friends
- Number Killed: 13 (15 including shooters)
- Number Wounded: 21
- Notes: This is one of the most reported and well known mass shootings. Details are solidified through official reports by the Jefferson County Sheriffs' Department and the FBI. Some of the above information was taken from additional published sources.
- CNN: “‘Mental Breakdown’ Defense Hinted in Georgia School Shooting,” May 24, 1999
- Date: May 20, 1999
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2
- Types of Guns Used: .22 caliber rifle, .357 magnum handgun
- Number of Magazines: Unknown

- 1 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 2 • Number of Shots Fired: 14
- 3 • Did Offender Reload: No
- 4 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 5 • How Guns were Acquired: Stolen from parents
- 6 • Number Killed: 0
- 7 • Number Wounded: 6
- 8 • Notes: None
- 9 • The New York Times: “Shootings in Atlanta: The Overview; Gunman in Atlanta Slays 9, then Himself,” July 30, 1999
- 10 • Date: July 29, 1999
- 11 • Shooters: 1
- 12 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2
- 13 • Types of Guns Used: 9mm semi-automatic pistol, .45 caliber handgun
- 14 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 15 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 16 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 17 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 18 • Time from Start to End: 5.5 hours
- 19 • How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
- 20 • Number Killed: 9 (13 including family, but they were not shot, 14 including gunman who shot himself)
- 21 • Number Wounded: Unknown
- 22 • Notes: CNN: “Shooter Lost \$105,000 in Month, but Motive Still a Mystery,” July 30, 1999 states that 13 were wounded. This same article claims there were a total of four guns in the car with over 200 rounds of ammunition. There was a Glock 9mm handgun, a Colt .45 handgun, a H&R .22 caliber revolver, and a Raven .24 caliber pistol. The H&R was legally purchased by the shooter in a pawn shop in 1976 and someone else purchased the Raven from another pawn shop in 1992. The Glock and Colt were used during the shootings but there is no information regarding how they were obtained.
- 23 • Time Magazine: “Terror In The Sanctuary,” September 20, 1999
- 24 • Date: September 15, 1999
- 25 • Shooters: 1
- 26 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2
- 27 • Types of Guns Used: 9-mm semi-automatic handgun and a .380 caliber handgun
- 28 • Number of Magazines: 3
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 15
- Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- Did Offender Reload: Yes
- Time from Start to End: Unknown
- How Guns were Acquired: Purchased (Unknown source)
- Number Killed: 7 (8 including the gunman)
- Number Wounded: 7
- Notes: According to a Houston Press article entitled “Faith's Fusillade” from November 4, 1999, the gunman had purchased the guns seven years before the shooting in Grand Prairie. He took 10 magazines with him. They state that the 9mm gun was a Ruger and that the event lasted 10 minutes. According to the official Wedgwood Baptist Church website, the gunman fired over 100 rounds.
- The New York Times: “Man Opens Fire in Xerox Office, Killing 7,” November 3, 1999.
- Date: November 2, 1999
- Shooters: 1

- 1 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 2 • Types of Gun Used: 9mm pistol
- 3 • Number of Magazines: 3
- 4 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 15
- 5 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 6 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 7 • Time from Start to End: Less than 30 minutes
- 8 • How Guns were Acquired: Legally Purchased and Registered 17 of the 18
- 9 • Number Killed: 7
- 10 • Number Wounded: 0
- 11 • Notes: The shooter was a registered owner of 17 guns, but 18 were recovered from his home including 11 handguns, 5 rifles and 2 shotguns. According to The Honolulu Advertiser's article “No Closure Yet for Families Suing Uyesugi” published on November 1, 2004, the gun was a Glock. According to TruTV's Crime Library in an article entitled “Examining Workplace Homicide: The Xerox Murders,” the shooter fired 10 rounds.
- 12 • The New York Times: “Gunman Kills 5 in Rampage Starting at Florida Hotel,” December 31, 1999
- 13 • Date: December 30, 1999
- 14 • Shooters: 1
- 15 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2
- 16 • Types of Guns Used: 9mm semi-automatic handgun, .38 caliber handgun
- 17 • Number of Magazines: Unknown but more than one
- 18 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 19 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 20 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 21 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 22 • How Guns Were Acquired: Legally purchased at a flea market and a local store
- 23 • Number Killed: 5
- 24 • Number Wounded: 3
- 25 • Notes: None

Mass Shootings in 2000

- 18 • *The Baltimore Sun* “Police Arrest Teen Suspect in National Zoo Shooting,” April 26, 2000
- 19 • Date: April 24, 2000
- 20 • Shooters: 1
- 21 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 22 • Types of Guns Used: 9mm (Gun was never recovered, but 9mm shells were found on the scene along with a holster)
- 23 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 24 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 25 • Number of Shots Fired: According to a witness 6-8 (See video here: <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/156805-1>)
- 26 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown but unlikely
- 27 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 28 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown (Since the shooter was a minor it was likely illegally obtained)
- Number Killed: 0
- Number Wounded: 7
- Notes: Two groups of teens had a fight early in the day and this event was believed to be related and

1 some form of retaliation.

- 2 • *CNN* “Two Suspects in Wendy’s Shootings Arrested,” May 26, 2000
- 3 • Date: May 24, 2000
- 4 • Shooters: 2
- 5 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 6 • Types of Guns Used: Bryco-Jennings .380 caliber semi-automatic pistol
- 7 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 8 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 9 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown (Each victim was shot once in the head so likely 5)
- 10 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown but unlikely
- 11 • Time from Start to End: Less than 1.5 hours
- 12 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown
- 13 • Number Killed: 5
- 14 • Number Wounded: 2
- 15 • Notes: This was connected to a robbery, but the shooters knew ahead of time that they would execute each of the employees.

- 16 • *The Washington Post* “Gay Shooting Said Linked to Jokes,” September 27, 2000
- 17 • Date: September 22, 2000
- 18 • Shooters: 1
- 19 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 20 • Types of Guns Used: 9mm Ruger semi-automatic handgun
- 21 • Number of Magazines: 1
- 22 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown but more than 9
- 23 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown (Victims suffered wounds from at least 9 shots see *Roanoke Times* “Grand Jury Indicts Suspect in Bar Shootings if Convicted on All Charges, He Could Face 180-Year Sentence,” 2000
- 24 • Did Offender Reload: No
- 25 • Time from Start to End: Less than 10 minutes
- 26 • How Gun was Acquired: Unknown
- 27 • Number Killed: 1
- 28 • Number Wounded: 6
 - Notes: A Vietnam vet who suffered from post traumatic stress disorder who was unable to get medication hated that his last name was “Gay” and that people teased him for that.
- *The New York Times* “A Deadly Turn to a Normal Work Day,” December 28, 2000, *Boston Herald* “Wakefield Massacre; Accused Shooter Amassed Arsenal at His Home, Work”, December 28, 2000
- Date: December 26, 2000
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 3
- Types of Guns Used: AK-47 style rifle, a Winchester 12 gauge pump-action shotgun and a .32 caliber semi-automatic pistol
- Number of Magazines: 4+
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 30
- Number of Shots Fired: 37
- Did Offender Reload: Yes
- Time from Start to End: 5-8 minutes
- How Guns were Acquired: Unknown

- 1 • Number Killed: 7
- 2 • Number Wounded: 0
- 3 ◦ Notes: The shooter claimed that he heard voices and that his victims were Nazis from the past.
- 4 The jury didn't believe he was mentally ill and the prosecution showed he was intelligent and
- 5 executed this plan targeting specific people and it was due to owing upwards of \$5,000 in back
- 6 taxes that were to be garnished from his wages.

7 **Mass Shootings in 2001**

- 8 • *ABC News* "Ex-Employee Kills 4, Self in Rampage," February 6, 2001, *Chicago Tribune* "Navistar
- 9 Gunman Got Past Cracks in Gun Law," February 7, 2001, *Chicago Tribune* "Weapon Used at
- 10 Navistar Traced to Shorewood Man," March 1, 2001
- 11 • Date: February 5, 2001
- 12 • Shooters: 1
- 13 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 4
- 14 • Types of Guns Used: SKS semi-automatic rifle, Remington shotgun, .30 caliber hunting rifle, .38
- 15 caliber revolver
- 16 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 17 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 18 • Number of Shots Fired: 25-30
- 19 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 20 • Time from Start to End: 8-15 minutes
- 21 • How Guns were Acquired: The Remington shotgun and .30 caliber hunting rifle were purchased
- 22 legally in 1993 from a dealer. The SKS rifle was transferred illegally.
- 23 • Number Killed: 4 (5 including shooter)
- 24 • Number Wounded: 4

25 Notes: The shooter claimed that he heard voices and that his victims were Nazis from the past. The

26 jury didn't believe he was mentally ill and the prosecution showed he was intelligent and executed this plan

27 targeting specific people and it was due to owing upwards of \$5,000 in back taxes that were to be garnished

28 from his wages.

- 19 • *ABC News* "Exclusive: Santana School Shooter," October 10, 2001
- 20 • Date: March 5, 2001
- 21 • Shooters: 1
- 22 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
- 23 • Types of Guns Used: .22 caliber revolver
- 24 • Number of Magazines: N/A
- 25 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: N/A
- 26 • Number of Shots Fired: ~24
- 27 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 28 • Time from Start to End: 6 minutes
- How Guns were Acquired: Stolen from shooter's father
- Number Killed: 2
- Number Wounded: 13

Notes: The shooter was a 15 year old freshman who claimed he was bullied and wanted to prove that he was strong enough to fend for himself. He reloaded the revolver three times and had a total of 40 bullets with him at the time.

1 **Mass Shootings in 2002** – none

2 **Mass Shootings in 2003**

- 3
- 4 • *The New York Times* “Man Kills 5 Co-Workers at Plant and Himself,” July 9, 2003, *The Clarion-Ledger* “Meridian Rampage: Investigation Winds Down,” November 17, 2003
 - 5 • Date: July 8, 2003
 - 6 • Shooters: 1
 - 7 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2 (Shooter had a total of 5, 3 in his car)
 - 8 • Types of Guns Used: Winchester 12 gauge pump-action shotgun (did not fire but had a Mini-14 .223 semi-automatic; in the car he had a .22 Magnum derringer, a .45 caliber Ruger, and a .22 rifle)
 - 9 • Number of Magazines: Unknown (He wore a bandolier to store ammunition)
 - 10 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
 - 11 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
 - 12 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
 - 13 • Time from Start to End: ~10 minutes
 - 14 • How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
 - 15 • Number Killed: 6 (7 including the shooter)
 - 16 • Number Wounded: 8

17 Notes: This was a racially motivated work place shooting. The shooter was heavily armed but used only the pump-action shotgun during the shooting.

18 **Mass Shootings in 2004**

- 19
- 20 • *The Associated Press* “Suspect Says Hunters Shot at Him First,” November 23, 2004, *Duluth News Tribune* “Timeline of Sunday's Shootings,” November 23, 2004, *The Associated Press* “Murder Trial of Hmong Immigrant Accused of Killing Six Hunters Opens in U.S.,” September 10, 2005
 - 21 • Date: November 21, 2004
 - 22 • Shooters: 1
 - 23 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
 - 24 • Types of Guns Used: SKS 7.62mm semi-automatic rifle
 - 25 • Number of Magazines: 1-2
 - 26 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 10 rounds
 - 27 • Number of Shots Fired: 20+
 - 28 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
 - Time from Start to End: Unknown (Captured four hours after the shooting)
 - How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
 - Number Killed: 6
 - Number Wounded: 2

Notes: Some accounts claim that the shooter had a 20 round magazine. However, the AP report states that prosecutors displayed a 10 round magazine in court and claimed that he shot at least 20 rounds.

Mass Shootings in 2005

- *The New York Times* “Police Search for Answers in Wisconsin Shooting,” March 13, 2005, *The*

1 *New York Times* "After Shootings in Wisconsin, a Community Asks 'Why,'" March 14, 2005

- 2 • Date: March 12, 2005
- 3 • Shooters: 1
- 4 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
- 5 • Types of Guns Used: 9mm semi-automatic handgun
- 6 • Number of Magazines: 2
- 7 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown (Based on shots fired, they must have been 11+)
- 8 • Number of Shots Fired: 22
- 9 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 10 • Time from Start to End: Less than a minute
- 11 • How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
- 12 • Number Killed: 7 (8 including shooter)
- 13 • Number Wounded: 4

Notes: None.

10 • *CBS News* "Red Lake Massacre Took 3 Minutes," February 11, 2009

11 • Date: March 12, 2005, *CNN Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees*, Aired March 22, 2005

12 • Shooters: 1

13 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 3

14 • Types of Guns Used: Ruger .22 caliber semi-automatic handgun, Glock .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun, Remington 12 gauge shotgun (The brands were listed on Wikipedia but the articles only list the caliber and types)

15 • Number of Magazines: Unknown

16 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown

17 • Number of Shots Fired: 45 (13 more were used to kill his grandfather and his friend)

18 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown

19 • Time from Start to End: 9 minutes (This is for the school shooting. He killed his grandfather and his grandfather's friend that morning as well)

20 • How Guns were Acquired: Stolen from grandfather

21 • Number Killed: 7 (9 including grandfather and grandfather's friend, 10 including shooter)

22 • Number Wounded: 5

Notes: Another school shooting by a troubled teen. He killed his grandfather by shooting him twice in the head and ten times in the chest with the .22. He then shot and killed his grandfather's friend before going to the school.

22 **Mass Shootings in 2006**

23 • *Panel Report on the Shooting* (See

24 <http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/ABPub/2006/07/17/2003133196.pdf>)

25 • Date: March 25, 2006

26 • Shooters: 1

27 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 2 (Others found in his car)

28 • Types of Guns Used: Winchester Defender pump-action 12 gauge shotgun, Ruger P-94 .40 caliber handgun (He had an AR-15 in his car)

• Number of Magazines: 2 bandoliers containing 15 rounds of 00 buckshot shotgun and 3 total magazines for the Ruger (Shotgun was reloaded twice with 8 rounds and the handgun was reloaded

1 once)

- 2 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 3 • Number of Shots Fired: 9+ from the shotgun (one to kill himself) 8+ from the Ruger
- 4 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 5 • Time from Start to End: ~5 minutes
- 6 • How Guns were Acquired: Purchased legally
- 7 • Number Killed: 7
- 8 • Number Wounded: 2

9 Notes: Perhaps one of the most detailed shootings given the full report. The magazines seemed to hold less than 15 rounds given the number fired and when they were reloaded. Most of the damage was done with the shotgun, but the shooter did use both guns on victims who didn't die. It is unknown why he didn't use the AR-15 but carried ammunition for it.

- 10 • *The Washington Post* "Pa. Killer had Prepared for 'Long Siege,'" October 4, 2006, *Fox News*
- 11 • "Gunman Reportedly Bent on 'Revenge' Kills Girls, Self at Amish School," October 3, 2006, *Vancouver Sun*
- 12 • "Man Takes Own Life at End of Killing Spree," October 3, 2006
- 13 • Date: October 2, 2006
- 14 • Shooters: 1
- 15 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 3
- 16 • Types of Guns Used: Springfield 9 mm semi-automatic pistol, a Ruger .30-06 bolt-action rifle and a Browning 12 gauge pump action shotgun
- 17 • Number of Magazines: Unknown (Shooter had a bag with over 600 rounds)
- 18 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 19 • Number of Shots Fired: 17-18 rounds (One coroner report lists at least 24 shots in one child, which differs from the police reports)
- 20 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 21 • Time from Start to End: c. 2 minutes
- 22 • How Guns were Acquired: 9mm purchased legally, others unknown
- 23 • Number Killed: 5 (shooter killed himself, bringing the total to 6)
- 24 • Number Wounded: 5

25 Notes: The shooter broke into the school, forced the boys and older women to leave and then made the remaining ten girls line up facing the chalkboard. He planned on molesting the girls, but attempted to execute them all instead.

26 **Mass Shootings in 2007**

- 27 • *The New York Times* "After a Rampage, Trying to Grasp What Led a Son to Kill," February 20, 2007, *The Associated Press* "Agents Say Pistol had Changed Hands Many Times," March 29, 2007, *Desert Morning News* "Gun Dealer to Plead in Trolley Square Gun Case," November 20, 2007, *The Associated Press* "Man Pleads Guilty to Selling Handgun to Mall Shooter," October 25, 2007
- 28 • Date: February 12, 2007
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 2
- Types of Guns Used: Maverick Arms Model 88 12 gauge shotgun, Smith and Wesson .38 caliber pistol
- Number of Magazines: N/A (Shooter had "backpack full of ammunition" and "bandolier of shotgun shells")
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: N/A

- 1 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 2 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown but unlikely
- 3 • Time from Start to End: 6 minutes
- 4 • How Guns were Acquired: Shotgun purchased legally, handgun stolen from a man's father to trade
for drugs and eventually sold to shooter(Sources differ on the shotgun's legality. The shotgun had a
5 pistol grip and the shooter was 18 thus making it illegal. If that is the case, both guns were illegally
6 possessed by the shooter)
- 7 • Number Killed: 5 (6 including shooter)
- 8 • Number Wounded: 4
 - 9 ◦ Notes: The shooter went to Trolley Square and opened fire with no known motive. An off-duty
10 police officer fired at him and stopped him from killing others until the SWAT team showed up
11 and killed the shooter.
- 12 • *Virginia Tech Review Panel* (See
13 <http://www.governor.virginia.gov/TempContent/techPanelReport.cfm>)
- 14 • Date: April 16, 2007
- 15 • Shooters: 1
- 16 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 2
- 17 • Types of Guns Used: Glock 19 9mm semi-automatic pistol, Walther P22 .22 caliber pistol
- 18 • Number of Magazines: 19
- 19 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 15 rounds
- 20 • Number of Shots Fired: ~174
- 21 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 22 • Time from Start to End: 2 hours 36 minutes
- 23 • How Guns were Acquired: The Walther P22 was purchased online and picked up at a pawn shop,
the Glock 19 was purchased at a gun shop.
- 24 • Number Killed: 32 (33 including shooter)
- 25 • Number Wounded: 23 (17 by gunfire)
 - 26 ◦ Notes: The VA Tech shooting was as highly or more highly publicized than the Columbine
27 shooting. All the information here is taken from the official panel review. The panel review also
28 states that if Cho had only used 10 round magazines, it was unlikely that the outcome would
have been different.
- *CNN "Computers May Yield Clues About Mall Shooter,"* December 7, 2007, *The New York Times*
"Details of Omaha Shooting Emerge," December 6, 2007
- Date: December 5, 2007
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
- Types of Guns Used: AK-47 style semi-automatic rifle
- Number of Magazines: 2 (Some reports indicate that the magazines were taped together "jungle
style")
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 30 rounds
- Number of Shots Fired: ~30
- Did Offender Reload: Unknown but likely (Police report that the shooter likely shot more than 30
rounds)
- Time from Start to End: ~6 minutes
- How Guns were Acquired: Stolen from father
- Number Killed: 8 (9 including shooter)

- Number Wounded: 5

Notes: A depressed and suicidal teen randomly picked this mall and opened fire. There is no clear motive.

- (A shooting on December 10, 2007 was a spree killing not a mass shooting. 12 hours Shootings took place over a 12-hour period, were in two different locations about 75 miles apart. Shooter posted threats online between shootings)

Mass Shootings in 2008

- *St. Louis Dispatch* "Thornton Used Stolen Gun in Kirkwood Killings," February 28, 2008, *The Los Angeles Times* "Killer of Five Left Note: 'Truth will win' The Gunman ha a Long-Running Feud with City Officials," February 9, 2008
- Date: February 7, 2008
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 2
- Types of Guns Used: .44 caliber revolver (article claims gun's make and model cannot be identified), Smith and Wesson .40 caliber semi-automatic pistol
- Number of Magazines: 1 (Based on the fact that shooter stole the gun from police officer)
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown (15 would be likely)
- Number of Shots Fired: 15+
- Did Offender Reload: Unknown but unlikely
- Time from Start to End:
- How Guns were Acquired: .44 caliber revolver was stolen over ten years before the shooting (shooter may not have known it was stolen), the .40 caliber handgun was stolen from a police officer the shooter shot
- Number Killed: 6 (7 including shooter)
- Number Wounded: 1
 - Notes: The shooter used all six rounds in his gun, shooting a police officer and taking his gun. It is unknown exactly how many shots he fired from it, but he shot at least 15 total.
- *U.S Fire Administration/Technical Report Series* (See here http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/tr_167.pdf) *Report of the February 14, 2008 Shootings at Northern Illinois University* (See <http://www.niu.edu/feb14report/feb14report.pdf>)
- Date: February 14, 2008
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 4 (Reports indicate that he had 4 but may have only used two; the Remington and the Glock)
- Types of Guns Used: Sig Sauer P232 9mm semi-automatic pistol, HiPoint CF380 .380 caliber semi-automatic pistol, Glock 19 9mm pistol, Remington Sportsman 48 12 gauge shotgun
- Number of Magazines: At least 6
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 33 (Shooter had 2 15 round magazines and 2 33 round magazines for the Glock)
- Number of Shots Fired: 56 (6 rounds from the shotgun, 50 rounds from the Glock)
- Did Offender Reload: Yes
- Time from Start to End: 5 minutes
- How Guns were Acquired: Legally purchased from gun store
- Number Killed: 5 (6 including shooter)
- Number Wounded: 21

- 1 • Notes
- 2 ◦ Both reports indicate that he fired with the Glock and Remington. Two fully loaded .380
- 3 magazines were found on the floor. The shooter was diagnosed with schizophrenia, depression,
- 4 anxiety and had delusions. It is somewhat unclear what the motive for the killings was. (An incident
- 5 occurring on September 2, 2008 was a spree killing, not a mass shooting.)
- 6 • *The Associated Press* “Santa Gunman Had Lost Job, Wife Before Gory Attack,” December 27,
- 7 2008
- 8 • Date: December 24, 2008
- 9 • Shooters: 1
- 10 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 4
- 11 • Types of Guns Used: semi-automatic handguns
- 12 • Number of magazines: Unknown
- 13 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 14 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown (One news account stated that all four guns were emptied)
- 15 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown but unlikely
- 16 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 17 • How Guns were Acquired: Purchased (Unknown if legal or not)
- 18 • Number Killed: 9 (10 including shooter)
- 19 • Number Wounded: 2
- 20 ◦ Notes: There aren't any news reports indicating the brand or model of the guns or the size of the
- 21 magazines.

22 **Mass Shootings in 2009**

23 *New York Times*, March 10, 2009

24 Location: Geneva County, AL

25 Date: March 10, 2009

26 Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 4

27 Types of Guns Used: Bushmaster AR-15, SKS rifle, shotgun, and .38 caliber pistol

28 Number of Magazines: Unknown

Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown

Number of Shots Fired: Unknown

Did Offender Reload: Unknown

Time from Start to End: Unknown

How Guns Were Acquired: Unknown

Number Killed: 10

Number Wounded: 0

Fayetteville Observer, “Carthage Killings: A Key Eyewitness Speaks,” March 31, 2009

Location: Carthage, NC

Date: March 29, 2009

Shooters: 1

Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 2+

Types of Guns Used: Shotgun, at least one other gun

- Number Magazines: Unknown

- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown

- Number of Shots Fired: Unknown

- Did Offender Reload: Unknown

- 1 • Time from Start to End: 15 minutes?
- 2 • How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
- 3 • Number Killed: 8
- 4 • Number Wounded: 3
- 5 • *The New York Times* "Shooting in Binghamton, N.Y.," April 3, 2009; *Bloomberg* "Binghamton
- 6 Killer Fired 99 Shots from Two Handguns, Police Say," April 8, 2009
- 7 • Date: April 3, 2009
- 8 • Shooters: 1
- 9 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 2
- 10 • Types of Guns Used: Beretta .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol, Beretta 9mm semi-automatic pistol
- 11 • Number of Magazines: 3+
- 12 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 30
- 13 • Number of Shots Fired: 99
- 14 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 15 • Time from Start to End: Minutes (It took police hours to secure the building)
- 16 • How Guns were Acquired: Legally purchased (Shooter had a license for the two guns)
- 17 • Number Killed: 13 (14 including shooter)
- 18 • Number Wounded: 4
 - 19 ◦ Notes: A somewhat deranged individual who believed police were secretly harassing him
 - 20 entered the immigration office and started shooting. The motive is unclear due to his mental
 - 21 condition and rambling letter. The number of magazines isn't exact, but at least two 30 round
 - 22 magazines were discovered for the 9mm and only 11 shots were fired from the .45.
 - 23 *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, "Gunman Kills 3, Wounds 9 Before Killing Himself at Collier Fitness
 - 24 Center," August 5, 2009
 - 25 Location: Collier, PA
 - 26 Date: August 4, 2009
 - 27 Shooters: 1
 - 28 Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 4
 - Types of Guns Used: 2 x 9 mm pistols, .45 caliber pistol, .32 caliber pistol
 - Number of magazines: 2+
 - Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 30
 - Did Offender Reload: Unknown
 - Number of shots fired: 50
 - Time from start to end: Unknown
 - How Guns Were Acquired: Unknown
 - Number Killed: 3
 - Number Wounded: 9
- *ABC News* "Alleged Fort Hood Shooter Nidal Malik Hasan was 'Calm,' Methodical During
- Massacre," November 6, 2009, *The Dallas Morning News* "Investigators Detail Ammo Found at
- Fort Hood Shooting Scene," October 21, 2010 (Updated November 26, 2010)
- Date: November 5, 2009
- Shooters: 1
- Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1-2
- Type of Gun Used: FN Herstal 5.7 tactical pistol (Smith and Wesson .357 magnum was found but
- not used in the shooting)
- Number of Magazines: 15 (6 loaded with 177 rounds, 6 empty with 146 spent casings, 3 empty with
- 68 casings)

- 1 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 20-30
- 2 • Number of Shots Fired: 214
- 3 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 4 • Time from Start to End: Minutes (It took police hours to secure the building)
- 5 • How Guns were Acquired: Legally purchased
- 6 • Number Killed: 13
- 7 • Number Wounded: 38
 - Notes: The widely covered Fort Hood shooting.

7 **Mass Shootings in 2010**

8 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, “Why the Rampage? Police Plan to Interview Family of
9 Gunman, Co-workers at ABB Plant,” January 9, 2010

10 Date: January 7, 2010

11 Location: St. Louis, MO

12 Shooters: 1

13 Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 3 or 4

14 Type of Guns Used: Romarm AK-47-style rifle, Tristar 12 gauge shotgun, Hi-Point .40 caliber
15 pistol, possibly one other pistol

16 Number of magazines: 2

17 Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: “Banana-style” magazines – probably LCMs

18 Did offender reload? Unknown

19 Number of shots fired: “Over 100”

20 Time from Start to End: Unknown

21 How Guns Were Acquired: Unknown

22 Number Killed: 3

23 Number Wounded: 5

24 Notes: Workplace shooting by disgruntled employee

25 *The Lynchburg News & Advance*, “Law Officers Maintained Dark Vigil to Wait Out
26 Appomattox Shooting Suspect.”

27 Date: January 19, 2010

28 Shooters: 1

Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: Unknown

Types of Guns Used: “High-powered rifle”

Number of Magazines: Unknown

Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown

Number of Shots Fired: Unknown

Time from Start to End: Unknown

How Guns Were Acquired: Unknown

Number Killed: 8

Number Wounded: 0

Washington Times: Three are Arrested in Drive-by Shooting,” April 1, 2010

Date: March 30, 2010

Shooters: 3

Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 3

Types of Guns Used: AK-47 “assault rifle,” 9 mm semiautomatic pistol, .45 caliber

1 semiautomatic pistol
Number of Magazines: Unknown
2 Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
3 Did Offender Reload: Unknown
4 Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
5 Time from Start to End: Unknown
6 How Guns Were Acquired: Unknown
7 Number Killed: 4
8 Number Wounded: 5

9 *Miami Herald* "Massacre in Hialeah Captured by Cameras," June 9, 2010.

- 10 • Date: June 6, 2010
- 11 • Shooters: 1
- 12 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
- 13 • Types of Guns Used: .45 caliber semi-automatic handgun
- 14 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 15 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 16 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 17 • Did Offender Reload: Unknown
- 18 • Time from Start to End: Unknown
- 19 • How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
- 20 • Number Killed: 4
- 21 • Number Wounded: 3
- 22 • *The Associated Press* "Police Report: No Racism Before Conn. Shootings," May 12, 2011, *The Hartford Courant* "Shooter had a Plan, Police: Mass Murderer hinted at His Intentions to Kill Co-Workers," May 13, 2011, *The Associated Press* "Cops: Conn. Gunman May Have Targeted Some Victims," August 4, 2010
- 23 • Date: August 3, 2010
- 24 • Shooters: 1
- 25 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 2 (Shooter also had an unused shotgun in his car)
- 26 • Type of Gun Used: 2 x Ruger 9mm semi-automatic handguns
- 27 • Number of Magazines: 3-4 (Uncle stated that he saw 4 17 round magazines the night before the shooting but some reports say there was only 1 extra magazine)
- 28 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 17 rounds
- Number of Shots Fired: 19
- Did Offender Reload: Unknown (Reports seem to indicate that he only used one of the guns. If so, he reloaded)
- Time from Start to End: 3 minutes
- How Guns were Acquired: Legally registered
- Number Killed: 8 (9 including shooter)
- Number Wounded: 2
- Notes: Eyewitness accounts state that he used one gun while carrying his lunchbox which held the other gun, magazines and extra ammo.

The Buffalo News "Two more sought in shootings," August 20, 2010
Buffalo, NY

1 Date: August 14, 2010
2 Shooters: 1
3 Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: Unknown
4 Type of Guns Used: Unknown
5 Number of magazines: Unknown
6 Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
7 Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
8 Did Offender Reload? Unknown
9 Time from Start to End: Unknown
10 How Guns Were Acquired: Unknown
11 Number Killed: 4
12 Number Wounded: 4

8 **Mass Shootings in 2011**

- 9 • *NBC News* "Tucson Shooting with High-Capacity Magazines Reignites Gun Debate," January 9,
10 2011, *Reuters* "TIMELINE: Tucson Shooting Rampage as it Unfolded," January 14, 2011; *New*
11 *York Times* January 10, 2011, p. A1
- 12 • Date: January 8, 2011
13 • Shooters: 1
14 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
15 • Types of Guns Used: Glock 19 9mm semi-automatic handgun
16 • Number of Magazines: 4
17 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 2 x 33, 2 x 15
18 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
19 • Did Offender Reload: Not successfully. Witness reports conflict as to exactly what happened.
20 • Time from Start to End: 5 minutes
21 • How Guns were Acquired: Legally purchased
22 • Number Killed: 6
23 • Number Wounded: 13
24 • *Mlive* "Felon Linked to Stolen Gun in Rodrick Dantzler's Killing Spree Pleads to Firearms Charge,"
25 June 11, 2013, *The Grand Rapids Press* "Wife's Intent to Leave May have Set Off Killer, Police
26 Say Gun was Stolen from a Kent County Home, but Motivation Remains Elusive," July 10, 2011,
27 *Wood TV Channel 8* "Man to Plead to Selling Dantzler a Gun," June 27, 2013
- 28 • Date: July 7, 2011
• Shooters: 1
• Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
• Types of Guns Used: Glock 9mm semi-automatic handgun
• Number of Magazines: 2+
• Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 1x 12 round (One report indicates that police had reason
to believe he had an "extended" magazine)
• Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
• Did Offender Reload: Yes
• Time from Start to End: 8 hours (4 hour standoff with police and hostages before committing
suicide)
• How Guns were Acquired: Stolen
• Number Killed: 7 (8 including shooter)

- 1 • Number Wounded: 2
 - Notes: No clear motive and not much evidence regarding the magazines or their capacity.
- 2 • *CNN* “Gunman Kills 3, Wounds Other at Nevada IHOP,” September 7, 2011
- 3 • September 6, 2011, *RGJ* “IHOP Shooting One Year Later: 85 Seconds that Changed Carson City,” September 12, 2012
- 4 • Date: September 6, 2011
- 5 • Shooters: 1
- 6 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1
- 7 • Types of Guns Used: Norinco MAK 90 (Illegally modified to be fully automatic)
- 8 • Number of Magazines: 3
- 9 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 2x 30, 1x Unknown (likely 30)
- 10 • Number of Shots Fired: 60+
- 11 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 12 • Time from Start to End: 1 minute 25 seconds
- 13 • How Guns were Acquired: Unknown
- 14 • Number Killed: 4 (5 including shooter)
- 15 • Number Wounded: 14
 - Notes: Shooter had been diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia at age 18 and had used medication. The toxicology reports show no medication in his system.
- 16 • *The Los Angeles Times* “Prosecutors Seek Death Penalty in Salon Shooting Case,” October 15, 2011, *The Press Telegram* “DA to Seek Death Penalty for Alleged Seal Beach Shooter,” October 14, 2011
- 17 • Date: October 14, 2011
- 18 • Shooters: 1
- 19 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 3
- 20 • Types of Guns Used: Springfield 9mm semi-automatic handgun, Heckler and Koch .45 caliber handgun, Smith and Wesson .44 Magnum
- 21 • Number of Magazines: 5+ (Reports say he had “extra magazines”)
- 22 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown
- 23 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 24 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 25 • Time from Start to End: 2 minutes
- 26 • How Guns were Acquired: Legally purchased and registered
- 27 • Number Killed: 8
- 28 • Number Wounded: 1
 - Notes: Upset over a custody battle, the father executed his ex-wife and several employees at a salon. It is unclear how many magazines he had at the time or their capacities. It is also unclear how many shots were fired.

Mass Shootings in 2012

- *Reuters* “Accused Gunman in Oakland Shooting Unfit for Trial: Judge,” January 7, 2013, *The San Jose Mercury News* “California's Tough Gun Laws Could Not Prevent East Oakland Tragedy,” April 5, 2012
- Date: April 2, 2012
- Shooters: 1

- 1 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
- 2 • Types of Guns Used: Unknown .45 caliber handgun
- 3 • Number of Magazines: 4
- 4 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown (News sources described them as "fully loaded")
- 5 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 6 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 7 • Time from Start to End: Minutes (Shooter was apprehended 2 hours later)
- 8 • How Guns were Acquired: Legally purchased (Police are still confirming the gun they found that has a matching serial number to the one purchased by the shooter was used in the murders)
- 9 • Numbers Killed: 7
- 10 • Number Wounded: 3
 - Notes: The *San Jose Mercury News* states that the magazines were 8 round magazines. California law prohibits magazines larger than 10 rounds. The shooter has been diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenic and is currently unfit to stand trial.
- 11 • *The Denver Post* "12 Shot Dead, 58 Wounded in Aurora Movie Theater During Batman Premier," July 21, 2012, *ABC Channel 7 News* "Aurora, Colo Theater Shooting Timeline, Facts," July 26, 2012
- 12 • Date: July 20, 2012
- 13 • Shooters: 1
- 14 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 3
- 15 • Types of Guns Used: Remington tactical shotgun, Smith and Wesson M&P semi-automatic rifle, Glock .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun
- 16 • Number of Magazines: Unknown
- 17 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 1 x 100 round magazine, which jammed; others unclear
- 18 • Number of Shots Fired: Unknown
- 19 • Did Offender Reload: Yes
- 20 • Time from Start to End: ~6 minutes
- 21 • How Guns were Acquired: Purchased legally
- 22 • Numbers Killed: 12
- 23 • Number Wounded: 58
 - Notes: Some information has not been released or determined yet. While the shooter had purchased 6,295 rounds (2,600 for the Glocks, 375 for the Remington, and 3,370 for the Smith and Wesson) it is unknown how many were with the shooter at the time, how many magazines were with him, and how many shots were fired.
- 24 • *The Los Angeles Times* "Sikh Temple Shooting: Gun Shop Owner Says Wade Page Seemed Normal," August 8, 2012; "7 Shot Dead at Sikh Temple," August 6, 2012.
- 25 • Date: August 5, 2012
- 26 • Shooters: 1
- 27 • Number of Guns in Shooter's Immediate Possession: 1
- 28 • Type of Gun Used: Springfield Armory XDM 9mm semi-automatic handgun
- Number of Magazines: 3
- Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 19
- Number of Shots Fired: 19+ (50-60 according to one witness)
- Did Offender Reload: Yes
- Time from Start to End: Unknown

- 1 • How Guns were Acquired: Purchased legally
- 2 • Numbers Killed: 6 (7 including shooter)
- 3 • Number Wounded: 3
 - 4 ◦ Notes: The final FBI report has not been released yet. Several news outlets describe “several empty clips” but there is no evidence suggesting how many, how large or how many rounds were fired.

5 *Associated Press, Minnesota state wire 9-29-12*

6 Date: 9-27-12

7 Shooters: 1

8 Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 1

9 Types of Guns Used: Glock 9 mm semiautomatic pistol

10 Number of Magazines: Unknown

11 Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: Unknown

12 Number of shots fired: At least 46

13 Did Offender Reload: Yes

14 Time from Start to End:

15 How gun was acquired: Legally purchased at gun store a year earlier

16 Number killed: 6

17 Number wounded: 2

- 18 • *The New York Times* “Children were All Shot Multiple Times with a Semiautomatic, Officials Say,” December 15, 2012; *CNN* “Newton Shooting Details Revealed in Newly Released Documents,” March 29, 2013; Office of the State’s Attorney, Judicial District of Danbury, *Report of the State’s Attorney for the Judicial District of Danbury on the Shootings at Sandy Hook Elementary School and 36 Yogananda Street, Newtown, Connecticut on December 14, 2012*, available online at <http://www.thecrimereport.org/news/inside-criminal-justice/2013-11-report-newtown-massacre-was-over-in-minutes>

19 • Date: December 14, 2012

20 • Location: Newtown, CT

21 • Shooters: 1

22 • Number of Guns in Shooter’s Immediate Possession: 3

23 • Types of Guns Used: Bushmaster XM15-E2S.223 caliber semi-automatic rifle, Glock 20 10 mm semi-automatic pistol, Sig Sauer P226 9 mm semi-automatic pistol (not used in shootings)

24 • Number of Magazines: 12+

25 • Maximum Capacity of Largest Magazine: 10 x 30 round, 2+ others of unknown

26 • Number of Shots Fired: 154+

27 • Did Offender Reload: Yes

28 • Time from Start to End: c. 4 Minutes

• How Guns were Acquired: Stolen from mother

• Numbers Killed: 26 (27 including shooter's mother, 28 including shooter)

• Number Wounded: 2

- Notes: The shooter seemed to have used mostly the Bushmaster, and 154 casings for it were found. That is the minimum number of shots fired. (Considering he shot himself with the Glock, 155 would be the minimum) Of the 30 round magazines, 3 were found completely full, three were completely empty, and the others had 10, 11 or 13 rounds left in them.

27 **Mass Shootings in 2013 (January 1 through July 31) - None**

1 (A Santa Monica shooting on 6-7-13 was a spree shooting, not a mass shooting – killer shot 9
2 people in 3 different locations.)
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CURRICULUM VITAE

GARY KLECK

(Updated April 15, 2013)

PERSONAL

Address: College of Criminology and Criminal Justice
306 Hecht House
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306-1127

Telephone Numbers: Office: (850) 644-7651
Office FAX: (850) 644-9614

e-mail Address: gkleck@fsu.edu

CURRENT POSITION

David J. Bordua Professor of Criminology, Florida State University

COURTESY APPOINTMENT

Professor, College of Law, Florida State University

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Society of Criminology
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

EDUCATION

A.B. 1973 - University of Illinois, with High Honors and with Distinction in
Sociology

A.M. 1975 - University of Illinois at Urbana, in Sociology

1 Ph.D. 1979 - University of Illinois at Urbana, in Sociology

2 ACADEMIC HONORS

3 National Merit Scholar, 1969

4 Freshman James Scholar, University of Illinois, 1969

5 Graduated from University of Illinois with High Honors and with Distinction in Sociology, 1973

6 University of Illinois Foundation Fellowship in Sociology, 1975-76

7 1993 Winner of the Michael J. Hindelang Award of the American Society of Criminology, for the book that
8 made "the most outstanding contribution to criminology" (for Point Blank: Guns and Violence in
9 America).

10 TEACHING POSITIONS

11 Fall, 1991 to present. Professor, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University

12 Fall, 1984 to Spring, 1991. Associate Professor, School of Criminology, Florida State University.

13 Fall, 1979 to Spring, 1984,. Assistant Professor, School of Criminology, Florida State University.

14 Fall, 1978 to Spring, 1979. Instructor, School of Criminology, Florida State University.

15 COURSES TAUGHT

16 Criminology, Applied Statistics, Regression, Introduction to Research Methods, Law Enforcement,
17 Research Methods in Criminology, Guns and Violence, Violence Theory Seminar, Crime Control,
18 Assessing Evidence, Survey Research, Research Design and Causal Inference.

19 DISSERTATION

20 Homicide, Capital Punishment, and Gun Ownership: An Aggregate Analysis of U.S. Homicide Trends
21 from 1947 to 1976. Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana. 1979.

22 PUBLICATIONS (sole author unless otherwise noted)

23 BOOKS

24 1991, 2005 Point Blank: Guns and Violence in America. Hawthorne, N.Y.: Aldine de Gruyter. Winner of
25 the 1993 Michael J. Hindelang award of the American Society of Criminology. Republished in
26 2005 in paperback by Transaction Publishers. Reviewed in Contemporary Sociology, American
27 Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, The Criminologist,
28 The Public Interest, Criminal Law Forum, Social Science Review, Criminal Justice Abstracts,
Crime, Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement, Newsletter of Public Policy Currents,
Commonweal, Choice, and others.

1997 Targeting Guns: Firearms and their Control. Hawthorne, N.Y.: Aldine de Gruyter.

- 1 1997 The Great American Gun Debate: Essays on Firearms and Violence (with Don B. Kates, Jr.). San
2 Francisco: Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy.
- 3 2001 (with Don B. Kates) Armed: New Perspectives on Gun Control. N.Y.: Prometheus Books. Selected
4 to Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries' 39th annual "Outstanding Academic Title
5 List," awarded for "excellence in scholarship and presentation, the significance of their contribution
6 to their field, and their value as an important treatment of their topic." Awarded to less than one
7 percent of books.

6 RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

- 7 1979 Bordua, David J., Alan J. Lizotte, and Gary Kleck. Patterns of Firearms
8 Ownership, Use and Regulation in Illinois. A Report to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission,
9 Springfield, Illinois.

9 ARTICLES IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS

- 10 1979 "Capital punishment, gun ownership, and homicide." American Journal of Sociology 84(4):882-
11 910.
- 12 1981 "Racial discrimination in criminal sentencing: A critical evaluation of the evidence with additional
13 evidence on the death penalty." American Sociological Review 46(6):783-804.
- 14 1982 "On the use of self-report data to determine the class distribution of criminal behavior." American
15 Sociological Review 47(3):427-33.
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21 by the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation to study the link between actual and perceived punishment
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23 PRESENTED PAPERS

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9 Criminology, Montreal.
- 10 1988 "Suicide, guns and gun control." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the Popular Culture Associa-
11 tion, New Orleans.
- 12 1988 (with Susan Sayles) "Rape and resistance." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American
13 Society of Criminology, Chicago, Ill.
- 14 1989 (with Karen McElrath) "The impact of weaponry on human violence." Presented at the Annual
15 Meetings of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco.
- 16 1989 (with Britt Patterson) "The impact of gun control and gun ownership levels on city violence rates."
17 Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Reno.
- 18 1990 "Guns and violence: a summary of the field." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American
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- 20 1991 "Interrupted time series designs: time for a re-evaluation." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the
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- 25 1992 "Crime, culture conflict and support for gun laws: a multi-level application of the General Social
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- 27 1994 (with Marc Gertz) "Armed resistance to crime: the prevalence and nature of self-defense with a
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- 1995 (with Tom Jordan) "The impact of drug enforcement and penalty levels on urban drug use levels
and crime rates." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
Boston.
- 1996 (with Michael Hogan) "A national case-control study of homicide offending and gun ownership."
Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago.
- 1997 "Evaluating the Brady Act and increasing the utility of BATF tracing data." Presented at the annual

- 1 meetings of the Homicide Research Working Group, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.
- 2 1997 "Crime, collective security, and gun ownership: a multi-level application of the General Social
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- 4 1998 (with Brion Sever and Marc Gertz) "Testing a fundamental assumption of deterrence-based crime
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6 Washington, D.C.
- 7 1998 "Measuring macro-level gun ownership levels." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American
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- 11 2000 "Absolutist politics in a moderate package: prohibitionist intentions of the gun control movement."
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- 13 2001 (with Tomislav V. Kovandzic) "The impact of gun laws and gun levels on crime rates." Presented at
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- 17 2001 "The effects of gun ownership levels and gun control laws on urban crime rates." Presented at the
18 Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago.
- 19 2003 (with Tomislav V. Kovandzic) "The effect of gun levels on violence rates depends on who has
20 them." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Denver.
- 21 2003 (with Kyubeom Choi) "Filling in the gap in the causal link of deterrence." Presented at the Annual
22 Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Denver.
- 23 2004 (with Tomislav Kovandzic) "Do violent crime rates and police strength levels in the community
24 influence whether individuals own guns?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American
25 Society of Criminology, Nashville.
- 26 2004 (with Jongyeon Tark) "Resisting crime: the effects of victim action on the outcomes of crime."
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- 2005 (with Jongyeon Tark) "Who resists crime?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American
Society of Criminology, Toronto.

- 1 2005 (with Jongyeon Tark and Laura Bedard) “Crime and marriage.” Presented at the Annual Meetings
of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto.
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- 3 2006 (with Shun-Yang Kevin Wang) “Organized gun trafficking, ‘crime guns,’ and crime rates.”
Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles.
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St. Louis.
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Amendment and the Right to Bear Arms After DC v. Heller.” January 23, 2009, Los Angeles.
- 14
- 15 2009 (with Shun-Yung Wang) “Employment and crime and delinquency of working youth: A
longitudinal study of youth employment.” Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American
Society of Criminology, November 6, 2009, Philadelphia, PA.
- 16
- 17 2009 (with J. C. Barnes) “Do more police generate more deterrence?” Presented at the Annual Meetings
of the American Society of Criminology, November 4, 2009, Philadelphia, PA.
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- 19 2010 (with J. C. Barnes) “Article productivity among the faculty of criminology and criminal justice
doctoral programs, 2005-2009.” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of
Criminology, November 18, 2010, San Francisco, CA.
- 20
- 21 2010 (with Will Hauser) “Fear of crime and gun ownership.” Presented at the annual Meetings of the
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- 22
- 23 2010 “Errors in survey estimates of defensive gun use frequency: results from national Internet survey
experiments.” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
November 19, 2010, San Francisco, CA.
- 24
- 25 2010 (with Mark Faber and Tomislav Kovandzic) “Perceived risk, criminal victimization, and prospective
gun ownership.” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
November 19, 2010, San Francisco, CA.
- 26
- 27 2011 (with Shun-young Wang) “The impact of job quality and career commitment on delinquency:
conditional or universal?” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of
Criminology, November 17, 2011.
- 28
- 2011 (with Moonki Hong) “The short-term deterrent effect of executions on homicides in the United

1 States, 1984-1998.” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
2 November 16, 2011.

3 2011 (with Kelly Roberts) “Which survey modes are most effective in getting people to admit illegal
4 behaviors?” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November
5 17, 2011.

6 2011 (with Will Hauser) “Pick on someone your own size: do health, fitness, and size influence victim
7 selection?” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November
8 18, 2011.

9 2011 (with Tomislav Kovandzic) “Is the macro-level crime/punishment association spurious?” Presented
10 at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 18, 2011.

11 2012 (with Dylan Jackson) “Adult unemployment and serious property crime: a national case-control
12 study.” Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 15,
13 2012.

14 CHAIR

15 1983 Chair, session on Race and Crime. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
16 Denver.

17 1989 Co-chair (with Merry Morash), roundtable session on problems in analyzing the National Crime
18 Surveys. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Reno.

19 1993 Chair, session on Interrupted Time Series Designs. Annual meetings of the American Society of
20 Criminology, New Orleans.

21 1993 Chair, session on Guns, Gun Control, and Violence. Annual meetings of the American Society of
22 Criminology, Phoenix.

23 1994 Chair, session on International Drug Enforcement. Annual meetings of the American Society of
24 Criminology, Boston.

25 1999 Chair, Author-Meets-Critics session, More Guns, Less Crime. Annual meetings of the American
26 Society of Criminology, Toronto.

27 2000 Chair, session on Defensive Weapon and Gun Use. Annual Meetings of the American Society of
28 Criminology, San Francisco.

Chair, session on the Causes of Gun Crime. Annual meetings of the American Society of
Criminology, Chicago.

2004 Chair, session on Protecting the Victim. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
Nashville.

1 DISCUSSANT

- 2 1981 Session on Gun Control Legislation, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
3 Washington, D.C.
- 4 1984 Session on Criminal Sentencing, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology,
5 Cincinnati.
- 6 1986 Session on Sentencing, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.
- 7 1988 Session on Gun Ownership and Self-protection, Annual Meetings of the Popular Culture Associa-
8 tion, Montreal.
- 9 1991 Session on Gun Control, Annual Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Atlanta, Ga.
- 10 1995 Session on International Drug Enforcement, Annual Meetings of the American Society of
11 Criminology, Boston.
- 12 2000 Session on Defensive Weapon and Gun Use, Annual Meetings of the American Society of
13 Criminology, San Francisco.
- 14 2004 Author-Meets-Critic session on Guns, Violence, and Identity Among African-American and Latino
15 Youth, by Deanna Wilkinson. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.
- 16 2007 Session on Deterrence and Perceptions, University of Maryland 2007 Crime & Population
17 Dynamics Summer Workshop, Aspen Wye River Center, Queenstown. MD, June 4, 2007.
- 18 2009 Session on Guns and Crime, at the DeVoe Moore Center Symposium On The Economics of Crime,
19 March 26-28, 2009.
- 20 2012 Panel discussion of news media coverage of high profile crimes. Held at the Florida Supreme Court
21 On September 24-25, 2012, sponsored by the Florida Bar Association as part of their 2012
22 Reporters' Workshop.

23 PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

24 Editorial consultant -

25 American Sociological Review

26 American Journal of Sociology

27 Social Forces

28 Social Problems

Law and Society Review

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

1 Social Science Research

2 Criminology

3 Journal of Quantitative Criminology

4 Justice Quarterly

5 Journal of Criminal Justice

6 Violence and Victims

7 Violence Against Women

8 Journal of the American Medical Association

9 New England Journal of Medicine

10 American Journal of Public Health

11 Journal of Homicide Studies

12 Grants consultant, National Science Foundation, Sociology Program.

13 Member, Gene LeCarte Student Paper Committee, American Society of Criminology, 1990.

14 Area Chair, Methods Area, American Society of Criminology, annual meetings in Miami, November, 1994.

15 Division Chair, Guns Division, American Society of Criminology, annual meetings in Washington, D.C.,
November, 1998.

16 Dissertation evaluator, University of Capetown, Union of South Africa, 1998.

17 Division Chair, Guns Division, American Society of Criminology, annual meetings in Washington, D.C.,
November, 1999.

19 Member of Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences selection committee for Editor of Justice Quarterly,
2007.

21 UNIVERSITY SERVICE

22 Member, Master's Comprehensive Examination Committee, School of Criminology, 1979-1982.

23 Faculty Advisor, Lambda Alpha Epsilon (FSU chapter of American Criminal Justice Association), 1980-
24 1988.

25 Faculty Senate Member, 1984-1992.

26 Carried out campus crime survey for President's Committee on Student Safety and Welfare, 1986.

27 Member, Strategic Planning and Budgeting Review Committee for Institute for Science and Public Affairs,
28 and Departments of Physics and Economics, 1986.

1 Chair, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology,
2 Summer, 1986.

3 Member, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology,
4 Summer, 1986 to present.

5 Chair, Committee on Graduate Assistantships, School of Criminology, Spring, 1987.

6 Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Computers, School of Criminology, Fall, 1987.

7 Member, Recruitment Committee, School of Criminology, Spring, 1988; Spring, 1989; and 1989-90
8 academic year.

9 Member, Faculty Senate Committee on Computer-Related Curriculum, Spring, 1988 to Fall, 1989.

10 Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Merit Salary Distribution, School of Criminology, Spring, 1988.

11 Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Enrollment Strains, Spring, 1989.

12 Member, Graduate Handbook Committee, School of Criminology, Spring, 1990.

13 Member, Internal Advisement Committee, School of Criminology Spring, 1990.

14 University Commencement Marshall, 1990 to 1993.

15 Member, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Teaching Incentive Program award committee.

16 Chair, Faculty Recruitment Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1994-1995.

17 Chair, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology and
18 Criminal Justice, 1994-1995.

19 Member, University Computer and Information Resources Committee, 1995-1998.

20 Member, University Fellowship Committee, 1995 to present.

21 Member, University Library Committee, 1996 to 1999.

22 Chair, Electronic Access Subcommittee, University Library Committee, 1998 to 1999.

23 Member, Ad Hoc Committee on Merit Salary Increase Allocation, School of Criminology and Criminal
24 Justice, 1998-1999.

25 Member, Academic Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-present.

26 Member, Recruiting Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-2001.

27 Member, Promotion and Tenure Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-present.

28 Chair, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology and

1 Criminal Justice, 2000-2002.

2 Chair, Promotion and Tenure Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2001-2002.

3 Faculty Adviser, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Graduate Student Association, 2001-present.

4 Member, ad hoc committee on survey research, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2002.

5 Coordinator of Parts 2 and 4 of the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Unit Review, 2002.

6 Chair, Academic Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2002-2003.

7 Director, Honors Programs, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2002-present.

8 Member, University Promotion and Tenure Committee, Fall, 2003 to present.

9 Member of University Graduate Policy Committee, Fall 2003 to present.

10 Chair, Promotion and Tenure Committee, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2005-2006.

11 Director of Graduate Studies, School (later College) of Criminology and Criminal Justice, April 2004 to
12 May 2011.

13 PUBLIC SERVICE

14
15 Television, radio, newspaper, magazine, and Internet interviews concerning gun control, racial bias in
16 sentencing, crime statistics, and the death penalty. Interviews and other kinds of news media contacts
17 include Newsweek, Time, U.S. News and World Report, New York Times, Washington Post, Chicago
18 Tribune, Los Angeles Times, USA Today, Boston Globe, Wall Street Journal, Kansas City Star, Philade-
19 lphia Inquirer, Philadelphia News, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Arizona Republican, San Antonio
20 Express-News, Dallas Morning News, Miami Herald, Tampa Tribune, Jacksonville Times-Union, Womens'
21 Day, Harper's Bazaar, Playboy, CBS-TV (60 Minutes; Street Stories) ABC-TV (World News Tonight;
22 Nightline), NBC-TV (Nightly News), Cable News Network, Canadian Broadcasting Company, National
23 Public Radio, Huffington Post, PolitiFact.com, and many others.

24 Resource person, Subcommittee on Crime and Justice, (Florida House) Speaker's Advisory Committee on
25 the Future, February 6-7, 1986, Florida State Capitol.

26 Testimony before the U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, June 15,
27 1989.

28 Discussant, National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences Symposium on the Understanding
and Control of Violent Behavior, April 1-4, 1990, Destin, Florida.

Colloquium on manipulation of statistics relevant to public policy, Statistics Department, Florida State
University, October, 1992.

Speech to faculty, students, and alumni at Silver Anniversary of Northeastern University College of
Criminal Justice, May 15, 1993.

- 1 Speech to faculty and students at Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, October, 1993.
- 2 Speech on the impact of gun control laws, annual meetings of the Justice Research and Statistics
3 Association, October, 1993, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- 4 Testimony before the Hawaii House Judiciary Committee, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 12, 1994.
- 5 Briefing of the National Executive Institute, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, March 18, 1994.
- 6 Delivered the annual Nettler Lecture at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, March 21, 1994.
- 7 Member, Drugs-Violence Task Force, U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994-1996.
- 8 Testimony before the Pennsylvania Senate Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Automatic and
9 Semiautomatic Firearms, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1994.
- 10 Delivered lectures in the annual Provost's Lecture Series, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
September 19, 1994.
- 11 Briefing of the National Executive Institute, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, June 29, 1995.
- 12 Speech to personnel in research branches of crime-related State of Florida agencies, Research and Statistics
13 Conference, sponsored by the Office of the State Courts Administrator, October 19, 1995.
- 14 Speech to the Third Annual Legislative Workshop, sponsored by the James Madison Institute and the
15 Foundation for Florida's Future, February 5, 1998.
- 16 Speech at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement on the state's criminal justice research agenda,
December, 1998.
- 17 Briefing on news media coverage of guns and violence issues, to the Criminal Justice Journalists
18 organization, at the American Society of Criminology annual meetings in Washington, D.C., November 12,
19 1998.
- 20 Briefing on gun control strategies to the Rand Corporation conference on "Effective Strategies for
Reducing Gun Violence," Santa Monica, Calif., January 21, 2000.
- 21 Speech on deterrence to the faculty of the Florida State University School of Law, February 10, 2000.
- 22 Invited address on links between guns and violence to the National Research Council Committee on
23 Improving Research Information and Data on Firearms, November 15-16, 2001, Irvine, California.
- 24 Invited address on research on guns and self-defense to the National Research Council Committee on
25 Improving Research Information and Data on Firearms, January 15-16, 2001, Washington, D.C.
- 26 Invited address on gun control, Northern Illinois University, April 19, 2002.
- 27 Invited address to the faculty of the School of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, 2004.
- 28

1 Invited address to the faculty of the School of Public Health, University of Pennsylvania, March 5, 2004.

2 Member of Justice Quarterly Editor Selection Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Spring
3 2007

4 Testified before the Gubernatorial Task Force for University Campus Safety, Tallahassee, Florida, May 3,
5 2007.

6 Gave public address, "Guns & Violence: Good Guys vs. Bad Guys," Western Carolina University,
7 Cullowhee, North Carolina, March 5, 2012.

8 Invited panelist, Fordham Law School Symposium, "Gun Control and the Second Amendment," New
9 York City, March 9, 2012.

10 Invited panelist, community forum on "Students, Safety & the Second Amendment,"
11 sponsored by the Tallahassee Democrat.

12 Invited address at University of West Florida, Department of Justice Studies, titled "Guns, Self-Defense,
13 and the Public Interest," April 12, 2013.

14 OTHER ITEMS

15 Listed in:

16 Marquis Who's Who, 2009

17 Marquis Who's Who in the South and Southwest, 25th edition

18 Who's Who of Emerging Leaders in America, 1st edition

19 Contemporary Authors

20 Directory of American Scholars, 10th edition, 2002

21 Writer's Directory, 20th edition, 2004.

22 Participant in First National Workshop on the National Crime Survey, College Park, Maryland,
23 July, 1987, co-sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the American Statistical
24 Association.

25 Participant in Second National Workshop on the National Crime Survey, Washington, D.C., July,
26 1988.

27 Participant, Seton Hall Law School Conference on Gun Control, March 3, 1989.

28 Debater in Intelligence Squared program, on the proposition "Guns Reduce Crime." Rockefeller
University, New York City, October 28, 2008. Podcast distributed through National Public Radio.
Further details are available at <http://www.intelligencesquaredus.org/Event.aspx?Event=36>.

Subject of cover story, "America Armed," in Florida State University Research in Review,

1 Winter/Spring 2009.

2 Grants reviewer, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 2010.

3
4 **Expert Testimony**

5 Illinois Association of Firearms Retailers, et al, v. City of Chicago, et al. Deposed 10-28-11.

6 Heller et al. v. District of Columbia (remand of *Heller II*). Deposed 7-2-13.

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