

An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

## Students, Guns and Shootings



- Post Reprint: “America’s deadliest shooting incidents are getting much more deadly”
- Post Editorial: “The lives we’ve lost in mass shootings — again”
- Post Informational Graphics: “The terrible numbers that grow with each mass shooting”
- Post Reprint: “1,077 victims”
- Student Activity: From Data to Graphics



An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

## POLITICS ANALYSIS

# America's deadliest shooting incidents are getting much more deadly

BY PHILLIP BUMP

• Originally Published October 2, 2017

*This article has been updated with new fatality numbers.*

The mass shooting that killed at least 50 people in Las Vegas on Sunday night was the worst in modern American history. Police suspect that Stephen Paddock fired on the crowd at a country-music concert indiscriminately from his hotel room window, killing dozens and injuring hundreds more.

If it seems as though we only just experienced another deadliest mass shooting in modern American history, it's because we did. About 16 months ago, Omar Mateen killed 49 people at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando after pledging allegiance to the Islamic State. Before that, the record was held by the mass shooting at Virginia Tech in 2007, in which 32 people were killed.

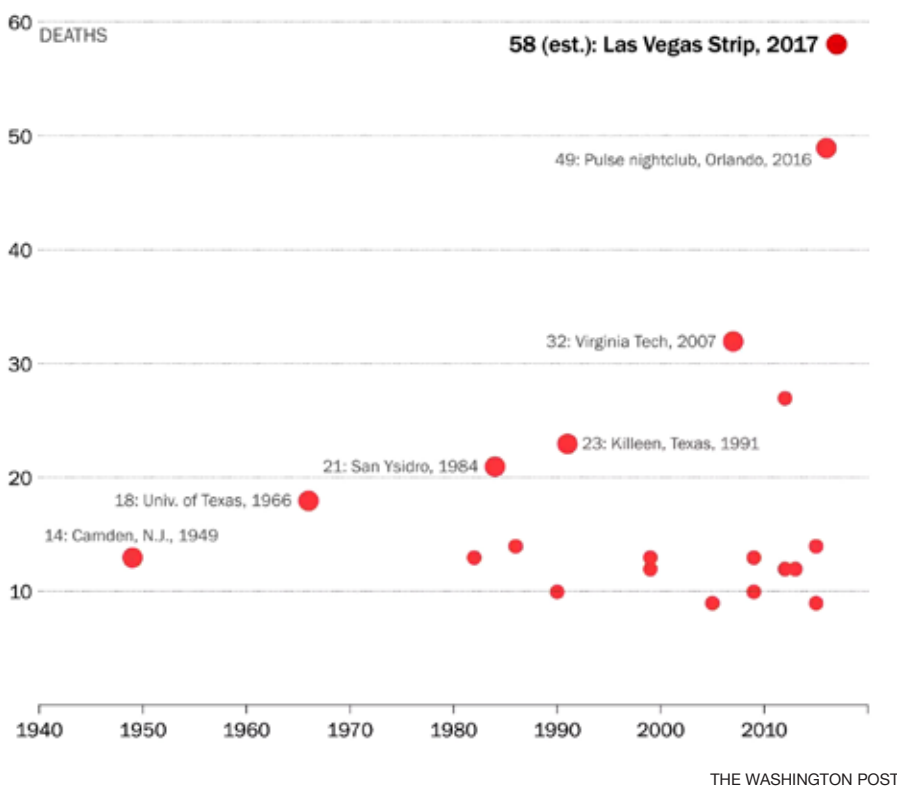
Looking at the timeline of these incidents, a recent trend emerges: The death toll from these shootings has increased dramatically.

*More information about the incidents on the chart above is at the bottom of this article.*

Obviously any new "deadliest incident" will have more deaths than

### Deadliest mass or spree shootings in U.S. history

Shootings in which nine or more died. Data from Los Angeles Times and Washington Post analysis. Fatality figures are as of noon on Oct. 2, 2017.



the ones that came before. From 1949 to 1991, though, the increase in the number of deaths was only nine. The shooting at Virginia Tech was more than double that in Camden in 1949. The killings in Orlando added 17 more deaths to the total. How many will end up as victims in Las Vegas isn't yet known — but it's already twice the toll of the deadliest shooting in history as of 11 years ago.

That the most recent incident to set a record was only 16 months ago may have been a grim fluke; these incidents are too few to draw a real pattern in that regard.

That the next incident to establish itself as the deadliest in American history will mean that more than 50 people will have given their lives, though, is only slightly less alarming than the near-certainty that there will be a next incident.

## An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

**America's deadliest mass and spree shootings**

**1949 Camden, N.J.** 13 killed.

Howard Unruh, a World War II veteran, walks the streets of Camden killing random people.

**1966 Austin.** 18 killed. Charles Whitman fires from a tower on the University of Texas campus.

**1982 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.** 13 killed. George Banks kills five of his children and eight other people.

**1984 San Ysidro, Calif.** 21 killed. James Huberty enters a McDonald's and begins shooting.

**1986 Edmond, Okla.** 14 killed. Postal worker Patrick Sherrill kills 14 people at his workplace.

**1990 Jacksonville, Fla.** 10 killed. James Pough kills eight people after his car is repossessed. He killed two others earlier.

**1991 Killeen, Tex.** 23 killed. George Hennard drives his truck into a cafeteria and then opens fire.

**1999 Littleton, Colo.** 13 killed. The shooting at Columbine High School was the deadliest school shooting to date.

**1999 Atlanta.** 12 killed. Mark Barton kills nine people at brokerage firms in Atlanta after having killed three relatives.

**2005 Red Lake, Minn.** 9 killed. Jeffrey Weise kills members of his family and then students at a local high school.

**2007 Blacksburg, Va.** 32 killed. Until 2016, the 32 people killed by Seung-Hui Cho was the deadliest mass shooting in American history.

**2009 Fort Hood, Tex.** 13 killed. Nidal Hasan kills 13 people at Fort Hood.

**2009 Binghamton, N.Y.** 13 killed. Jiverly Wong murders 13 people at a small immigrant services center in southern New York.

**2009 Geneva County, Ala.** 10 killed. Michael McClendon kills 10 people, including a baby, in rural Alabama.

**2012 Newtown, Conn.** 28 killed. Adam Lanza's rampage at Sandy Hook Elementary including the murder of 20 children.

**2012 Aurora, Colo.** 12 killed. James Holmes kills a dozen people during a late-night movie screening.

**2013 Washington, D.C.** 12 killed. Aaron Alexis kills a dozen people with a shotgun.

**2015 San Bernardino, Calif.** 14 killed. Syed Farook and his wife Tashfeen Malik kill more than a dozen people during a holiday party.

**2015 Roseburg, Ore.** 9 killed. Chris Mercer kills nine in a shooting at a community college in Oregon.

**2015 Charleston, S.C.** 9 killed. Dylann Roof attends a prayer meeting at a church in Charleston before opening fire.

**2016 Orlando.** 49 killed. Omar Mateen murders dozens at the gay nightclub Pulse in Orlando after pledging allegiance to the Islamic State.

**2017 Las Vegas.** 58 killed. Stephen Paddock shoots at a concert crowd from a hotel room on the Las Vegas Strip.

An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

EDITORIALS

## The lives we've lost in mass shootings — again

THREE MONTHS ago, after 25 people were gunned down in a church in the Texas countryside, we republished a list of some of the other victims of mass shootings in the United States. We thought it important to remember the names and honor the lives of those killed. We believed it necessary to ask — again: “When will we decide it’s enough?” We hoped, without much hope, for action from President Trump and Republicans in Congress.

Sadly — infuriatingly — they did not act. Sadly — infuriatingly — the list of lives lost in mass shootings has grown. Again.

This time the slaughter occurred at a public high school in South Florida. Seventeen people — mostly teenagers just starting out in life but also adults who sacrificed their lives for students — were gunned down and killed just as classes were letting out on Wednesday.

And so again we remember their names. We act again in sadness — but also, this time, in solidarity: solidarity with the students in Florida who are telling Mr. Trump and other politicians that they have had enough of their thoughts and prayers. They want action to keep weapons of war out of the wrong hands. We stand with them.

Here are the names of their murdered classmates and teachers: Alyssa Alhadeff, 14; Scott Beigel, 35; Martin Duque, 14; Nicholas Dworet, 17; Aaron Feis, 37; Jaime Guttenberg, 14; Chris Hixon, 49; Luke Hoyer, 15; Cara Loughran, 14; Gina Montalto, 14; Joaquin Oliver, 17; Alaina Petty, 14; Meadow Pollack, 18; Helena Ramsay, 17; Alex Schachter, 14; Carmen Schentrup, 16; Peter Wang, 15.

Before them there were others, though of course this is not a complete list.

**Dec. 26, 2000, at Edgewater Technology in Wakefield, Mass.:** Jennifer Bragg Capobianco, 29; Janice Hagerty, 46; Louis “Sandy” Javelle, 58; Rose Manfredi, 48; Paul Marceau, 36; Cheryl Troy, 50; Craig Wood, 29.

**March 21, 2005, at Red Lake High School on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Red Lake, Minn.:** Derrick Brun, 28; Dewayne Lewis, 15; Chase Lussier, 15; Daryl Lussier, 58; Neva Rogers, 62; Chanelle Rosebear, 15; Michelle Sigana, 32; Thurlene Stillday, 15; Alicia White, 15.

**Oct. 2, 2006, at an Amish schoolhouse in Lancaster County, Pa.:** Naomi Ebersol, 7; Marian Stoltzfus Fisher, 13; Lena Zook Miller, 7; Mary Liz Miller, 8; Anna Mae Stoltzfus, 12.

**April 16, 2007, at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Va.:** Ross Abdallah Alameddine, 20; Christopher James “Jamie” Bishop, 35; Brian Bluhm, 25; Ryan Clark, 22; Austin Cloyd, 18; Jocelyne Couture-Nowak, 49; Daniel Perez Cueva, 21; Kevin Granata, 46; Matthew G. Gwaltney, 24; Caitlin Hammaren, 19; Jeremy Herbstritt, 27; Rachael Elizabeth Hill, 18; Emily Hilscher, 19; Jarrett Lane, 22; Matthew J. La Porte, 20; Henry Lee, 20; Liviu Librescu, 76; G.V. Loganathan, 51; Partahi Lumbantoruan, 34; Lauren McCain, 20; Daniel O’Neil, 22; Juan Ramon Ortiz, 26; Minal Panchal, 26; Erin Peterson, 18; Michael Pohle, 23; Julia Pryde, 23; Mary Read, 19; Reema Samaha, 18; Waleed Shaalan, 32; Leslie Sherman, 20; Maxine Turner, 22; Nicole R. White, 20.



## An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

**Dec. 5, 2007, at the Westroads Mall in Omaha:** Beverly Flynn, 47; Janet Jorgensen, 66; Gary Joy, 56; John McDonald, 65; Gary Scharf, 48; Angie Schuster, 36; Dianne Trent, 53; Maggie Webb, 24.

**April 3, 2009, at the American Civic Association immigration services center in Binghamton, N.Y.:** Parveen NIn Ali, 26; Almir O. Alves, 43; Marc Henry Bernard, 44; Maria Sonia Bernard, 46; Hai Hong Zhong, 54; Hong Xiu Mao, 35; Jiang Ling, 22; Layla Khalil, 57; Roberta King, 72; Lan Ho, 39; Li Guo, 47; Dolores Yigal, 53; Maria Zobniw, 60.

**Nov. 5, 2009, at Fort Hood, near Killeen, Tex.:** Michael Grant Cahill, 62; Libardo Eduardo Caraveo, 52; Justin Michael DeCrow, 32; John P. Gaffaney, 56; Frederick Greene, 29; Jason Dean Hunt, 22; Amy S. Krueger, 29; Aaron Thomas Nemelka, 19; Michael S. Pearson, 22; Russell Seager, 51; Francheska Velez, 21; Juanita L. Warman, 55; Kham See Xiong, 23.

**Jan. 8, 2011, in the parking lot of a grocery store near Tucson:** Christina Taylor Green, 9; Dorothy Morris, 76; John M. Roll, 63; Phyllis Schneck, 79; Dorwan Stoddard, 76; Gabriel Zimmerman, 30.

**Feb. 27, 2012, at Chardon High School in Chardon, Ohio:** Demetrius Hewlin, 16; Russell King, Jr., 17; Daniel Parmertor, 16.

**April 2, 2012, at Oikos University in Oakland, Calif.:** Tshering Rinzing Bhutia, 38; Doris Chibuko, 40; Sonam Choedon, 33; Grace Eunhea Kim, 23; Katleen Ping, 24; Judith O. Seymour, 53; Lydia Sim, 21.

**July 20, 2012, at the Century Aurora 16 movie complex in Aurora, Colo.:** Jonathan Blunk, 26; A.J. Boik, 18; Jesse Childress, 29; Gordon W. Cowden, 51; Jessica Ghawi, 24; John Thomas Larimer, 27; Matthew McQuinn, 27; Micayla Medek, 23; Veronica Moser-Sullivan, 6; Alex Matthew Sullivan, 27; Alexander Teves, 24; Rebecca Ann Wingo, 3.

**Aug. 5, 2012, at the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin in Oak Creek, Wis.:** Satwant Singh Kaleka, 65; Suveg Singh Khattra, 84; Paramjit Kaur, 41; Prakash Singh, 39; Ranjit Singh, 49; Sita Singh, 41.

**Dec. 14, 2012, at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Conn.:** Charlotte Bacon, 6; Daniel Barden, 7; Rachel D'Avino, 29; Olivia Engel, 6; Josephine Gay, 7; Dylan Hockley, 6; Dawn Hocksprung, 47; Madeleine F. Hsu, 6; Catherine V. Hubbard, 6; Chase Kowalski, 7; Jesse Lewis, 6; Ana M. Marquez-Greene, 6; James Mattioli, 6; Grace McDonnell, 7; Anne Marie Murphy, 52; Emilie Parker, 6; Jack Pinto, 6; Noah Pozner, 6; Caroline Previdi, 6; Jessica Rekos, 6; Avielle Richman, 6; Lauren Russeau, 30; Mary Sherlach, 56; Victoria Soto, 27; Benjamin Wheeler, 6; Allison N. Wyatt, 6.

**Sept. 16, 2013, at the Washington Navy Yard in the District:** Michael Arnold, 59; Martin Bodrog, 54; Arthur Daniels, 51; Sylvia Frasier, 53; Kathy Gaarde, 62; John Roger Johnson, 73; Mary Frances DeLorenzo Knight, 51; Frank Kohler, 51; Vishnu Bhalchandra Pandit, 61; Kenneth Bernard Proctor, 46; Gerald Read, 58; Richard Michael Ridgell, 52.

**April 2, 2014, at Fort Hood near Killeen, Tex.:** Daniel M. Ferguson, 39; Carlos A. Lazaney-Rodriguez, 38; Timothy Wayne Owens, 37.

**April 13, 2014, at the Jewish Community Center of Greater Kansas City and the Village Shalom Retirement Center, both in Overland Park, Kan.:** William Lewis Corporon, 69; Terri LaManno, 53; Reat Griffin Underwood, 14.

**June 17, 2015, at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, S.C.:** Sharonda Coleman-Singleton, 45; DePayne V. Middleton Doctor, 49; Cynthia Graham Hurd, 54; Susie Jackson, 87; Ethel Lee Lance, 70; Clementa C. Pinckney, 41; Tywanza Sanders, 26; Daniel Simmons, 74; Myra Thompson, 59.

**July 16, 2015, at an armed services recruiting center and a Navy reserve center in Chattanooga, Tenn.:** Carson A. Holmquist, 25; Randall Smith, 26; Thomas J. Sullivan, 40; Squire K. "Skip" Wells, 21; David A. Wyatt, 35.

**Oct. 1, 2015, at a community college in Roseburg, Ore.:** Lucero Alcaraz, 19; Treven Taylor Anspach, 20; Rebecka Ann Carnes, 18; Quinn Glen Cooper, 18; Kim Saltmarsh Dietz, 59; Lucas Eibel, 18; Jason Dale Johnson, 33; Lawrence Levine, 67; Sarena Dawn Moore, 44.

## An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

**Nov. 27, 2015, at a Planned Parenthood clinic in Colorado Springs:** Jennifer Markovsky, 36; Ke'Arre M. Stewart, 29; Garrett Swasey, 44.

**Dec. 2, 2015, at an office park in San Bernardino, Calif.:** Robert Adams, 40; Isaac Amanios, 60; Bennetta Betbadal, 46; Harry Bowman, 46; Sierra Clayborn, 27; Juan Espinoza, 50; Aurora Godoy, 26; Shannon Johnson, 45; Larry Daniel Kaufman, 42; Damian Meins, 58; Tin Nguyen, 31; Nicholas Thalasinis, 52; Yvette Velasco, 27; Michael Raymond Wetzel, 37.

**June 12, 2016, at Pulse nightclub in Orlando:** Stanley Almodovar III, 23; Amanda L. Alvear, 25; Oscar A. Aracena Montero, 26; Rodolfo Ayala Ayala, 33; Antonio Davon Brown, 29; Darryl Roman Burt II, 29; Angel Candelario-Padro, 28; Juan Chavez Martinez, 25; Luis Daniel Conde, 39; Cory James Connell, 21; Tevin Eugene Crosby, 25; Deonka Deidra Drayton, 32; Simón Adrian Carrillo Fernández, 31; Leroy Valentin Fernandez, 25; Mercedes Marisol Flores, 26; Peter Ommy Gonzalez Cruz, 22; Juan Ramon Guerrero, 22; Paul Terrell Henry, 41; Frank Hernandez, 27; Miguel Angel Honorato, 30; Javier Jorge Reyes, 40; Jason Benjamin Josaphat, 19; Eddie Jamoldroy Justice, 30; Anthony Luis Laureano Disla, 25; Christopher Andrew Leinonen, 32; Alejandro Barrios Martinez, 21; Brenda Marquez McCool, 49; Gilberto R. Silva Menendez, 25; Kimberly Jean Morris, 37; Akyra Monet Murray, 18; Luis Omar Ocasio Capo, 20; Geraldo A. Ortiz Jimenez, 25; Eric Ivan Ortiz-Rivera, 36; Joel Rayon Paniagua, 32; Jean Carlos Mendez Perez, 35; Enrique L. Rios Jr., 25; Jean Carlos Nieves Rodríguez, 27; Xavier Emmanuel Serrano-Rosado, 35; Christopher Joseph Sanfeliz, 24; Yilmery Rodríguez Solivan, 24; Edward Sotomayor Jr., 34; Shane Evan Tomlinson, 33; Martin Benitez Torres, 33; Jonathan A. Camuy Vega, 24; Juan Pablo Rivera Velázquez, 37; Luis Sergio Vielma, 22; Franky Jimmy DeJesus Velázquez, 50; Luis Daniel Wilson-Leon, 37; Jerald Arthur Wright, 31.

**Jan. 6, 2017, at the baggage claim of Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport in Florida:** Mary Louise Amzibel, 69; Terry Andres, 62; Michael Oehme, 57; Shirley Timmons, 70; Olga Woltering, 84.

**June 5, 2017, at an awning company near Orlando:** Kevin Clark, 53; Kevin Lawson, 46; Brenda Montanez-Crespo, 44; Jeffrey Roberts, 57; Robert Snyder, 69.

**Oct. 1, 2017, on the Las Vegas Strip:** Hannah Ahlers, 34; Heather Alvarado, 35; Dorene Anderson, 49; Carrie Barnette, 34; Jack Beaton, 54; Stephen Berger, 44; Candice Bowers, 40; Denise Burditus, 50; Sandy Casey, 35; Andrea Castilla, 28; Denise Cohen, 58; Austin Davis, 29; Thomas Day Jr., 54; Christiana Duarte, 22; Stacey Rodrigues Etcheber, 50; Brian Fraser, 39; Keri Galvan, 31; Dana Gardner, 52; Angela Gomez, 20; Charleston Hartfield, 34; Christopher Hazencomb, 44; Jennifer Topaz Irvine, 42; Teresa Nicol Kimura, 38; Jessica Klymchuk, 34; Carly Kreibaum, 33; Rhonda LeRocque, 42; Victor Link, 55; Jordan McIldoon, 23; Kelsey Breanne Meadows, 28; Calla-Marie Medig, 28; Sonny Melton, 29; Patricia Mestas, 67; Austin Meyer, 24; Adrian Murfitt, 35; Rachael Parker, 33; Jennifer Parks, 36; Carolyn Parsons, 31; Lisa Patterson, 46; John Phippen, 56; Melissa Ramirez, 26; Jordyn Rivera, 21; Quinton Robbins, 20; Cameron Robinson, 28; Rocio Guillen Rocha, 40; Tara Roe, 34; Lisa Romero-Muniz, 48; Christopher Roybal, 28; Brett Schwanbeck, 61; Bailey Schweitzer, 20; Laura Shipp, 50; Erick Silva, 21; Susan Smith, 53; Brennan Stewart, 30; Derrick Taylor, 56; Neysa Tonks, 46; Michelle Vo, 32; Kurt Von Tillow, 55; Bill Wolfe Jr., 42.

**Nov. 5, 2017, at the First Baptist Church in Sutherland Springs, Tex.:** Keith Allen Braden, 62; Robert Michael Corrigan, 51; Shani Louise Corrigan, 51; Emily Garcia, 7; Emily Rose Hill, 11; Gregory Lynn Hill, 13; Megan Gail Hill, 9; Crystal Marie Holcombe, 36; John Bryan Holcombe, 60; Karla Plain Holcombe, 58; Marc Daniel Holcombe, 36; Noah Holcombe, 1; Dennis Neil Johnson Sr., 77; Sara Johns Johnson, 68; Haley Krueger, 16; Robert Scott Marshall, 56; Karen Sue Marshall, 56; Tara E. McNulty, 33; Annabelle Renae Pomeroy, 14; Ricardo Cardona Rodriguez, 64; Therese Sagan Rodriguez, 66; Brooke Bryanne Ward, 5; Joann Lookingbill Ward, 30; Peggy Lynn Warden, 56; Lula Woicinski White, 71.

Not every shooting can be prevented. Not every killer can be deterred. But that doesn't mean we shouldn't try. Weapons of war are not needed for hunting or personal defense, and they should not be allowed.

So the question — again — is: “When will we decide it's enough?”

— February 19, 2018

An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

**NATIONAL ANALYSIS**

# The terrible numbers that grow with each mass shooting

**DEC. 14, 2012**

27 people killed in an elementary school and a home in Newtown, Conn.

BY BONNIE BERKOWITZ, DENISE LU AND CHRIS ALCANTARA

• Updated Feb. 16, 2018

The places change, the numbers change, but the choice of weapon remains the same. In the United States, people who want to kill a lot of other people most often do it with guns.

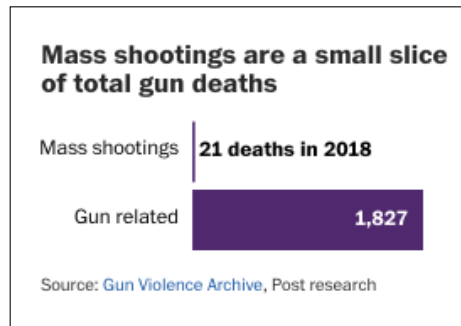
Public mass shootings account for a tiny fraction of the country's gun deaths, but they are uniquely terrifying because they occur without warning in the most mundane places. Most of the victims are chosen not

for what they have done but simply for where they happen to be.

There is no universally accepted definition of a public mass shooting, and this piece defines it narrowly. It looks at the 150 shootings in which four or more people were killed by a lone shooter (two shooters in a few cases). It does not include

shootings tied to gang disputes or robberies that went awry, and it does not include shootings that took place exclusively in private homes. A broader definition would yield much higher numbers.

This tally begins Aug. 1, 1966, when a student sniper fired down on passersby from the observation deck of a clock tower at the University of Texas. By the time police killed him, 17 other people were dead or dying. As Texas Monthly's Pamela Colloff wrote, the shooting "ushered in the notion that any group of people, anywhere — even walking around a university campus on a summer day — could be killed at random by a stranger."



**SCHOOLS — from elementary to college campuses — are no longer safe havens. Across the country, outsiders as well as current and former students have killed and injured students and staff with a variety of guns.**



## An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

“292 guns” is one of several interactive, informational graphics found online. Go to “The terrible numbers that grown after each mass shooting” at [https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/national/mass-shootings-in-america/?utm\\_term=.2f74ece66aa5](https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/national/mass-shootings-in-america/?utm_term=.2f74ece66aa5).

“1,077 killed” — Introductions to individuals begin on August 1, 1966. Our graphic handout was updated on February 16, 2018. When you put

your cursor over a figure, you learn the name and age of the victim, where and when the shooting took place. Click on the icon to learn

about the circumstances of the incident.

“292 guns” — Become familiar with the weapons used. Select an icon to learn about the weapon and where used. Click on the icon to read about the shooting.

“153 shooters” — All but three were males; while the majority were between 20 and 49 years old, some were middle schoolers. Select an icon for an introduction to the shooter and click the icon to learn more about the shooting.

“150 shootings” — By year since 1966, the number of incidents is represented. Select a year, then hover over the circles to learn about the incident.

“41 states and the District” — See the places and geographic distribution of shooting incidents. They are categorized by school; stores, restaurants and bars; offices; places of worship; military bases and other places.



# 1,077 victims

BY BONNIE BERKOWITZ, DENISE LU AND CHRIS ALCANTARA

The 17 victims of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting.



The people who were killed in the country's largest mass shootings came from nearly every race, religion and socioeconomic background. They ranged from the unborn to the elderly; **176 were children and teenagers.** In addition, thousands of survivors were left with devastating physical injuries, shattered families and psychological scars.



### The oldest victim

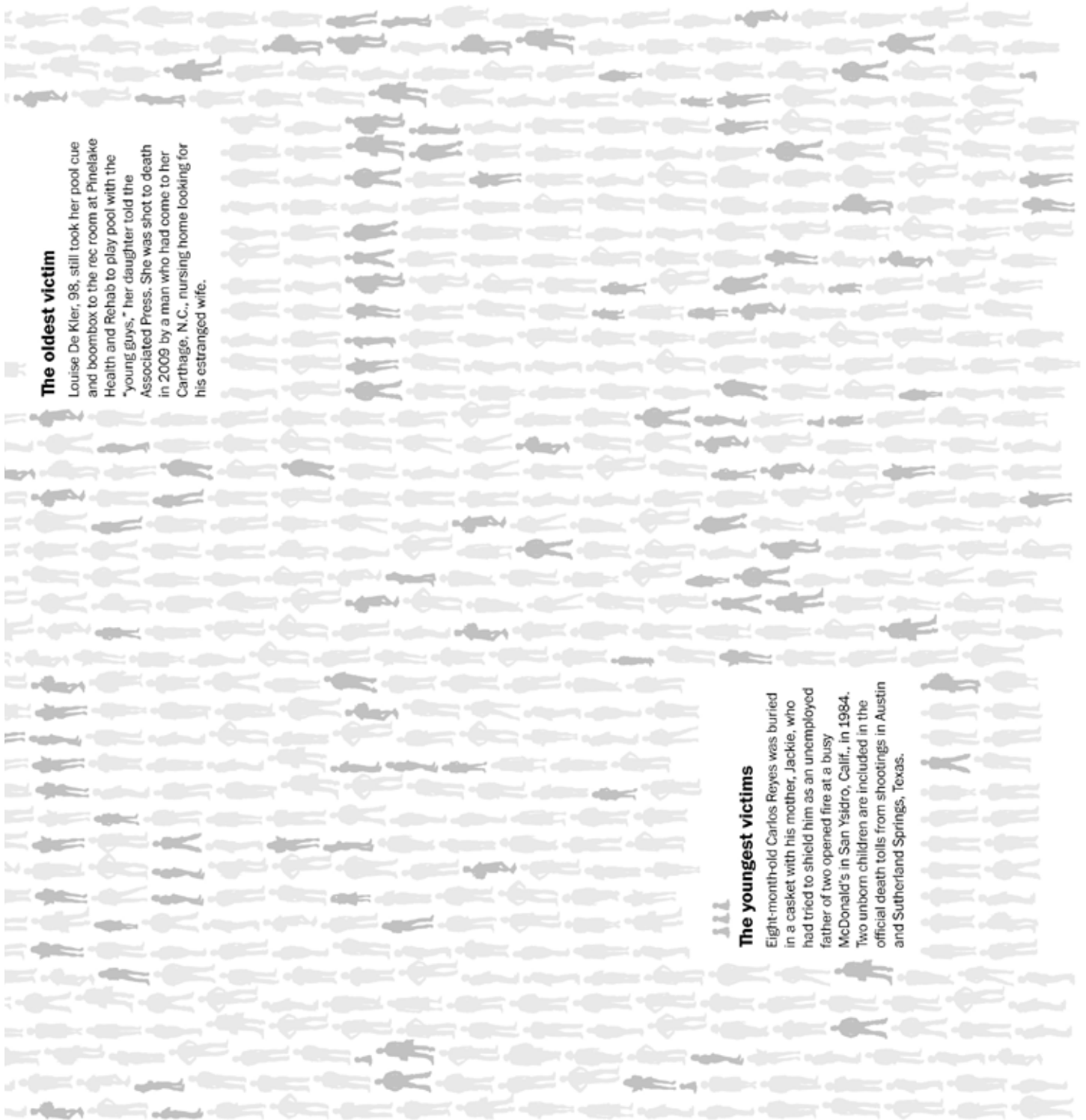
Louise De Kler, 98, still took her pool cue and boombox to the rec room at Pinelake Health and Rehab to play pool with the

**The oldest victim**

Louise De Kler, 98, still took her pool cue and boombox to the rec room at Pinelake Health and Rehab to play pool with the "young guys," her daughter told the Associated Press. She was shot to death in 2009 by a man who had come to her Carthage, N.C., nursing home looking for his estranged wife.

**The youngest victims**

Eight-month-old Carlos Reyes was buried in a casket with his mother, Jackie, who had tried to shield him as an unemployed father of two opened fire at a busy McDonald's in San Ysidro, Calif., in 1984. Two unborn children are included in the official death tolls from shootings in Austin and Sutherland Springs, Texas.



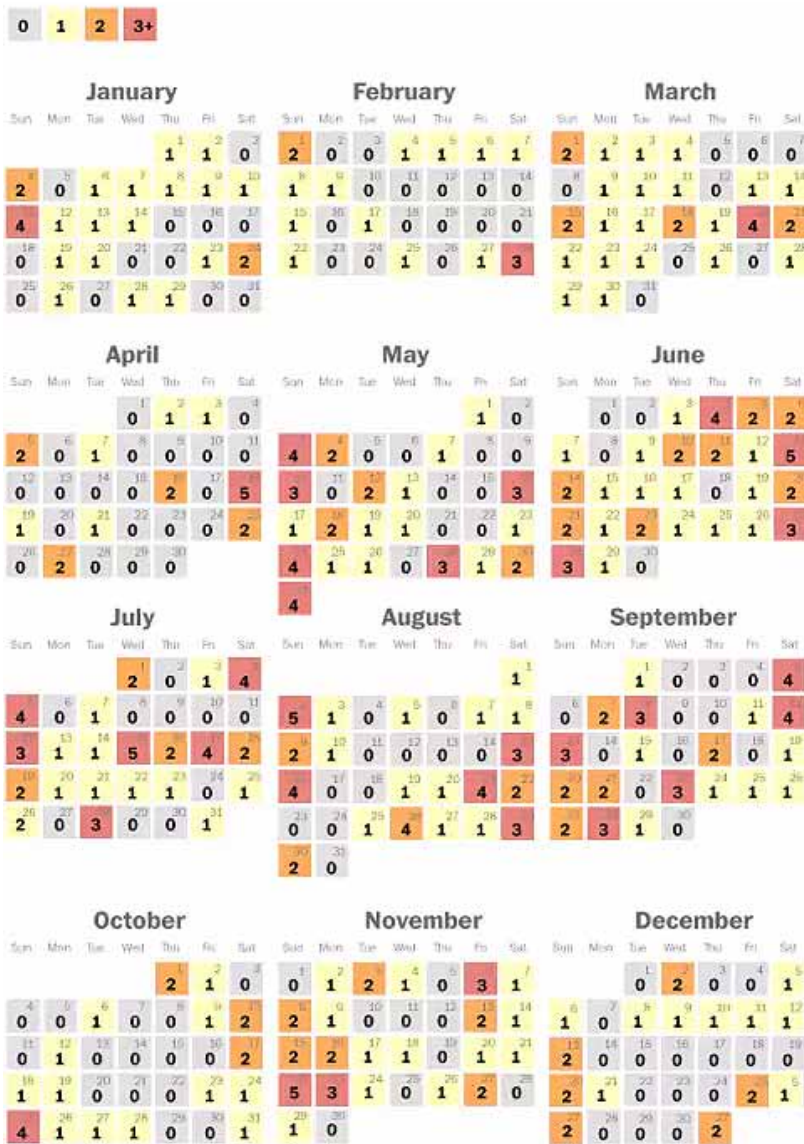
An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

# From Data to Graphics

Numbers and other data may be expressed in words, but information represented in graphics can often be more compactly presented and easily understood. More than ten types of informational graphics may be selected. The challenge is finding the best one to use with the data one has to relate to readers.

## 365 days, 371 mass shootings

Number of mass shootings (4+ victims, including shooter) by year, 2015



SOURCE: MASSSHOOTINGTRACKER.ORG

## UNIT CHART: CODED CALENDAR

The Mass Shooting Tracker, beginning in 2013, records daily U.S. mass shooting incidents (“four or more people who are shot in a single shooting spree.” This may include the gunman him- or herself and police shootings of civilians around the gunman.). Read the FAQ section ([massshootingtracker.org](http://massshootingtracker.org)) for a clearer understanding of this group’s methods and motivation.

This calendar reflects the number of 4+ victims in separate events each day. An incident includes those who died and those who were wounded.) Visitors to the interactive website get more information. For example, on January 11, four incidents (in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and California) resulted in three deaths and 18 injuries.

Using the 2015 calendar, to the left, answer the following questions:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. On how many days did three shooting incidents occur?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. On how many days did four shooting incidents occur?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. On how many days did five shooting incidents occur?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which month had the most days without a shooting incident?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In which month did the greatest number of total shooting incidents take place?



**BAR GRAPH**

Using the 2015 calendar, count the number of shooting incidents that took place each month. Create a bar graph to show your results.

**BONUS:** Go to *Massshootingtracker.org*. Use the interactive feature to find the number who died and number who were wounded in each month. Create a graph to show this data.

**LINE GRAPH**

*The Washington Post's* editorial board “thought it important to remember the names and honor the lives of those killed.” Read “The lives we’ve lost in mass shootings — again.” Since this is an editorial a position will be taken: “Weapons of war are not needed for hunting or personal defense, and they should not be allowed.” The unusually long editorial provides a substantial amount of data that can be compiled in different ways to communicate information.

Work in pairs to compile the following information for each incident of mass shooting. Each pair should be given two to three incidents. Don’t forget to include February 14, 2018. Collect this information:

1. How many individuals were killed each incident?

\_\_\_\_\_ a. Incident 1    \_\_\_\_\_ b. Incident 2    \_\_\_\_\_ c. Incident 3

2. How many were in each of these age ranges?

	Incident 1	Incident 2	Incident 3
a. 1 to 12			
b. 13 to 20			
c. 21 to 39			
d. 40 to 50			
e. 51 to 64			
f. 65 and older			

3. Where did the shooting take place?

- a. School
- b. Store, restaurant, bar
- c. Office, place of work
- d. Place of worship
- e. Military base
- f. Other

4. Look at the dates of the shootings. Indicate in which date range each occurred.

- a. Jan. 2000-Dec. 2005
- b. Jan. 2006-Dec. 2010
- c. Jan. 2011-Dec. 2015
- d. Jan. 2016- Dec. 2018



5. In which state did each shooting incident take place? How many died in each incident?

One student per pair should go to the U.S. map that your teacher has. Find the state on the map and clearly write the total number of victims for each incident you are compiling or give the numbers to your teacher to record.

In your pair, brainstorm how you can use a line graph to organize the information for your selected topic. When you have decided on the data and the best way to organize it, create the line graph.

### **PIE CHART**

Review the information you have collected. What data might be presented in a pie chart?

### **MAP WITH AN INSET MAP**

1. Review the U.S. map with the data recorded by students. What can you tell about mass shootings by state? For example: Which state had the most incidents of mass shooting? Which three states had the highest number of victims? In which states have no mass shootings taken place?
2. How well does the map work alone with the data? Do you need to return to the editorial's list to clarify some of the numbers?
3. An inset map provides a closer view of a portion of the larger map. In your pair, discuss what information you could communicate using an inset map. Is this an effective type of informational graphic to use? Explain your answer.
4. How might other data you compiled be represented using a map?

### **LABELED DRAWING OR GRAPHIC**

Another kind of informational graphic uses a drawing that has been labeled to inform readers. Read "The terrible numbers that grow with each mass shooting."

1. The map at the bottom of the first page illustrates how maps can be used to convey information about mass shootings. In one to two sentences summarize what you learn from this graphic.
2. The "292 guns" informational graphic conveys information about the number and kinds of guns used by the shooters. Also review the poster "1,077 victims" that represents each person who has been killed since August 1, 1966, by shooting. What can you tell from the icons?
3. These informational graphics illustrate the advantage of interactive graphics. Find the article online: [https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/national/mass-shootings-in-america/?utm\\_term=.c3a9b9f9515f](https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/national/mass-shootings-in-america/?utm_term=.c3a9b9f9515f).

Spend some time on both "292 guns" and "1,077 victims."

- a. What piece of information did you find interesting in "292 guns"?
- b. Select an icon in "1,077 victims." Do you respond to this information any differently than you did with the data in the editorial's list? Explain.
- c. How did the interactive feature enhance your understanding of the data you collected regarding the victims?

### WHAT INFORMATIONAL GRAPHIC WORKS?

Read the political analysis, “America’s deadliest shooting incidents are getting much more deadly” by Phillip Bump.

1. Summarize the information that Bump provides.
2. Note this article was published on October 2, 2017. Read his last sentence. What has happened since then?
3. He provides in his text a summary of the deadliest shootings — year, place, number of deaths — and includes information about the shooter. How does each piece of information help the reader to be better informed and to draw his or her own conclusions?
  - a. Knowing the year and place?
  - b. Learning the number of victims?
  - c. Knowing the name of the shooter and something about him?
  - d. Having a quick summary of the circumstances of the shooting?
  - e. Select one of the incidents to illustrate how this information helps you to understand the raw data.
4. Review the line graph that accompanies the analysis. What information is given in the graphic?
  - a. How does the number of victims change the reporting of the data?
  - b. How does the labeling of certain incidents add to readers’ understanding of the informational graphic?
  - c. Would this informational graphic be as effective without the article?
  - d. Brainstorm the informational graphic you could create using the data provided. What information will you provide? How will this make readers better informed about mass shootings?