

# Does Mass Shooting Influence Attitudinal Change? New Evidence from Orlando 2016

Muzhou Zhang    Joseph Kelly

Department of Government, University of Essex

22 October 2020

# Motivation

- Mass shootings repeatedly happen in the US, yet major progress in gun control has not been made.

# Motivation

- Mass shootings repeatedly happen in the US, yet major progress in gun control has not been made.
- In representative democracies, public opinion should drive policy change.

# Motivation

- Mass shootings repeatedly happen in the US, yet major progress in gun control has not been made.
- In representative democracies, public opinion should drive policy change.
- Research question: Does mass shooting galvanize American's support for gun control?

# Literature

- Newman and Hartman (2019) and Hartman and Newman (2019): Proximity to shooting events increases people's gun control support.

# Literature

- Newman and Hartman (2019) and Hartman and Newman (2019): Proximity to shooting events increases people's gun control support.
- Barney and Schaffner (2019): Such effect is null.

# Literature

- Newman and Hartman (2019) and Hartman and Newman (2019): Proximity to shooting events increases people's gun control support.
- Barney and Schaffner (2019): Such effect is null.
- Rogowski and Tucker (2019): The 2012 Sandy Hook shooting didn't increase American's gun control support, even among parents and Democrats.

# Literature

- Newman and Hartman (2019) and Hartman and Newman (2019): Proximity to shooting events increases people's gun control support.
- Barney and Schaffner (2019): Such effect is null.
- Rogowski and Tucker (2019): The 2012 Sandy Hook shooting didn't increase American's gun control support, even among parents and Democrats.
- We extend RT's study by using the 2016 Orlando shooting as a new case.



# Method

- Research design: Unexpected event during survey (Muñoz, Falcó-Gimeno, and Hernández 2020).

# Method

- Research design: Unexpected event during survey (Muñoz, Falcó-Gimeno, and Hernández 2020).
- Event: Orlando shooting on June 12, 2016, the deadliest one in US history by the occurrence (49 dead, 53 wounded).

# Method

- Research design: Unexpected event during survey (Muñoz, Falcó-Gimeno, and Hernández 2020).
- Event: Orlando shooting on June 12, 2016, the deadliest one in US history by the occurrence (49 dead, 53 wounded).
- Data: Wave 55 of The American Panel Survey (TAPS) — Internet-based, nationally representative ( $N = 1704$  before cleansing).

# Method

- Outcome variable: “Do you generally support or oppose gun control legislation?” We drop “No Opinion” (7%).

# Method

- Outcome variable: “Do you generally support or oppose gun control legislation?” We drop “No Opinion” (7%).
- Treatment indicator: Whether the respondents answered the survey before or after June 12 (June 12 itself dropped, 57.08% in the Pre-shooting group).

# Method

- Controls: Female, Parent, Political Interest (“Not at all” = 1, “Very” = 4), News Everyday, Ideology (liberal = 1, conservative = 6), Political Knowledge (senator term question, correctly answered = 1)

# Method

- Controls: Female, Parent, Political Interest (“Not at all” = 1, “Very” = 4), News Everyday, Ideology (liberal = 1, conservative = 6), Political Knowledge (senator term question, correctly answered = 1)
- Samples: Full, Narrow Time Window (June 11 and 13 only), Proximity, (FL, AL, GA), Reasonable Duration (15–60 min), Narrow Time Window  $\cap$  Reasonable Duration, Proximity  $\cap$  Reasonable Duration.

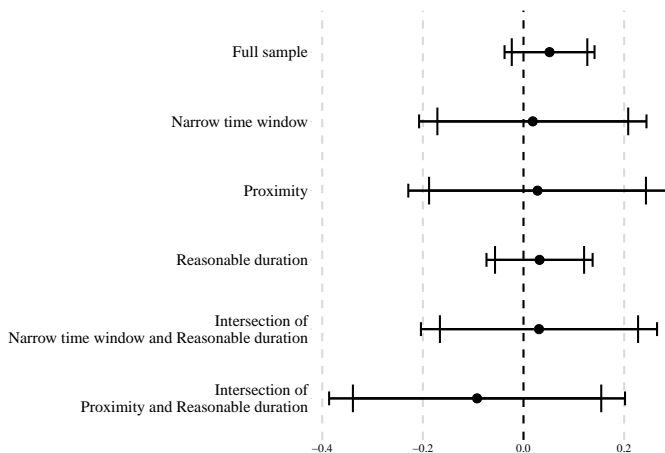
# Method

- Controls: Female, Parent, Political Interest (“Not at all” = 1, “Very” = 4), News Everyday, Ideology (liberal = 1, conservative = 6), Political Knowledge (senator term question, correctly answered = 1)
- Samples: Full, Narrow Time Window (June 11 and 13 only), Proximity, (FL, AL, GA), Reasonable Duration (15–60 min), Narrow Time Window  $\cap$  Reasonable Duration, Proximity  $\cap$  Reasonable Duration.
- Estimation: Logit models with survey weight, but linear probability models are used as well.



# Results

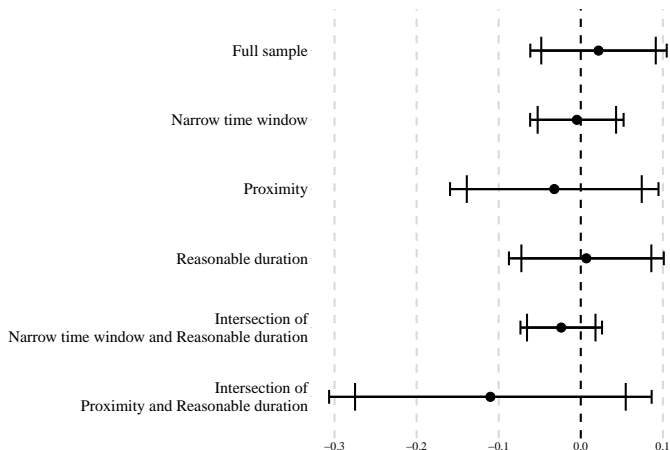
Figure 1: Differenced predicted probabilities of gun control legislation support (Pre-shooting *versus* Post-shooting), bivariate specification



Note: Wider error bars indicate the 95% confidence intervals while narrower error bars indicate the 90% confidence intervals. The standard errors necessary for calculating the confidence intervals are derived from the Delta method.

# Results

Figure 2: Differenced predicted probabilities of gun control legislation support (Pre-shooting *versus* Post-shooting), full specification



Note: Covariates are held at their median values. Wider error bars indicate the 95% confidence intervals while narrower error bars indicate the 90% confidence intervals. The standard errors necessary for calculating the confidence intervals are derived from the Delta method.