

NS paper's number of views surpassed the Swedish science advice paper

AISDL Team

June 27, 2023

We are pleased to inform you that our [NS paper](#) [1] received 331.3 thousand views at 11:23 AM (Hanoi time) today.

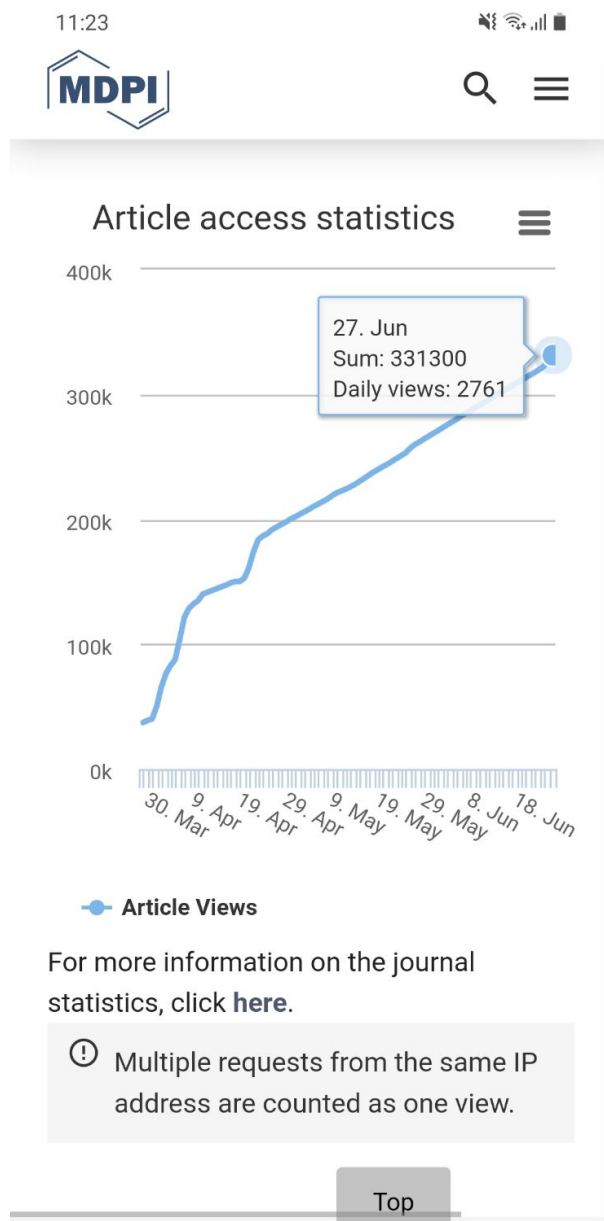


Figure 1. Total views of the [NS paper](#) (published: March 15, 2023)

This number of views exceeded the total views of the [Swedish science advice paper in HSSComms](#) [2], one of very few extremely well-read published research.

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Evaluation of science advice during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sweden

[Nele Brusselaers](#) , [David Steadson](#), [Kelly Bjorklund](#), [Sofia Breland](#), [Jens Stilhoff Sørensen](#), [Andrew Ewing](#), [Sigurd Bergmann](#) & [Gunnar Steineck](#)

[Humanities and Social Sciences Communications](#) **9**, Article number: 91 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

330k Accesses | **22** Citations | **10901** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

 A [Correction](#) to this article was published on 15 July 2022

 This article has been [updated](#)

Figure 2. Total views of the [Swedish science advice paper](#) (published: March 22, 2022)

The rationale for this piece is simple. When the NS paper was published a little over 3 months ago, our dream was to receive attention from global audiences. The most striking and [extremely well-read one at the time was that 13-month-old Swedish article](#) [2]. This paper has, in fact, opened our eyes regarding the true impact on a global scale.

Our research team has very few resources, to the extent that the cost concern has always been of the utmost importance in every single action for us [3]. Therefore, we constantly reminded ourselves of all possible weaknesses and limitations and tried our best to safeguard ourselves from any integrity risks [4].

That's why the performance of the NS paper has always been a beacon for our team to observe. And here it is. Reaching hundreds of thousands of readers worldwide could only be a dream when we were drafting the manuscript a year ago.

Statistics > Applications

[Submitted on 25 Jun 2023]

The blood currency of suicidal mass shooters: 60 years of U.S. evidence

Quan-Hoang Vuong, Minh-Hoang Nguyen, Ruining Jin, Tam-Tri Le

When looking at mass shooting incidents, suicidal shooters seem to carry an even more extreme sense of terror and brutality. The current study aimed to examine how mass shooters suicidality and suicide behavioral threshold influence the severity of the mass shooting. We employed Bayesian Mindsponge Framework (BMF) analytics on a dataset of 194 mass shooters (incidents with four or more victims killed) from 1966 to 2023 in the United States (U.S.). The data were retrieved from The Violence Project Database, originally supported by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Based on the statistical analysis, we discovered that mass shooters with suicidal ideation were more likely to kill two more victims on average than their non-suicidal counterparts. For suicidal mass shooters found dead on the scene (either by self-killing or suicide by cop), their victim count rises by around four on average when compared to non-suicidal mass shooters. The findings were reasoned through the information-processing perspective of the Mindsponge Theory. Based on the findings and reasoning, we suggest that mass shootings should be considered within larger socio-cultural settings instead of attributing it to be driven primarily by diagnosable psychopathology. Also, promoting an appropriate interpretation of the values of life and death can be an effective way to alleviate the effects of suicidality on mass shooting severity.

Subjects: [Applications \(stat.AP\)](#)
Cite as: [arXiv:2306.14230 \[stat.AP\]](#)
(or [arXiv:2306.14230v1 \[stat.AP\]](#) for this version)
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2306.14230>
Related DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/26ar5>

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**Figure 3.** [arXiv:2306.14230](#) (June 27, 2023)

The hallmark came at a point when our submission of the “[blood currency](#)” manuscript was also approved to go live on arXiv ([arXiv:2306.14230](#)). The approval has given the manuscript another life thanks to arXiv’s prestige in the math-physics and computer sciences communities.

References

- [1] Vuong QH, et al. (2023). [Near-suicide phenomenon: An investigation into the psychology of patients with serious illnesses withdrawing from treatment](#). *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(6), 5173.
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