**Outline**

This study investigates the relationship between active/mass shooting crimes and the mental health of the perpetrator. The study hypothesizes that mental illness such as bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and major depressive syndrome increases the risk of an individual’s perpetration of active/mass shootings.

* Mass and active shooting incidents have been on the rise in recent years.
* The state of mental health has been of one of the areas that focus has been directed in the undertaking of active/mass shooting threat assessments.
* This study hypothesizes that mental illness increases the risk of an individual’s perpetration of active shootings.
* This study primarily sourced data from the Active Shooter Resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and from databases of organizations that collect data on gun violence within the US such as Mother Jones.
* To augment this data with information regarding the history of the mental health of the shooters, media reports from various new outlets covering the shooting incidents were included.
* Over the span of 5 years extending from 2015 to 2019, there were 127 active shooting incidents recorded by the FBI.
* The data was analyzed using regression analysis.
* The null hypothesis that mental illness does not increase the risk of individuals committing the crime of active shootings was not rejected.
* There was a general lack of comprehensiveness in the reports of active shooting incidents availed by the FBI and other government agencies.
* Additional research in this area in the future is worthwhile.