

Assessment of Youth at Risk for Violence

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Disclosures

I write CME questions for the American Psychiatric Association's journal *FOCUS*

All statistics and graphs taken from the FBI's *A Study of Active Shooter Incidents 2000-2013*, U.S Dept. of Justice, 2014.

QUESTION 1

1) Is violent crime on the rise in the United States?

A) Yes

B) No

C) Its About the Same

QUESTION 2

2) Is gun crime on the rise in the United States?

A) Yes

B) No

C) Its About the Same

QUESTION 3

3) Are school shootings on the rise in the United States?

A) Yes

B) No

C) Its About the Same

QUESTION 4

4) On average how many individuals are shot during active shooter events?

- A) 1
- B) 2-3
- C) 6-7
- D) 8-9
- E) >10

QUESTION 5

5) On average, how long does it take for police to arrive at the scene of an active shooter event?

A) 1 minute

B) 3 minutes

C) 5 minutes

D) 10 minutes

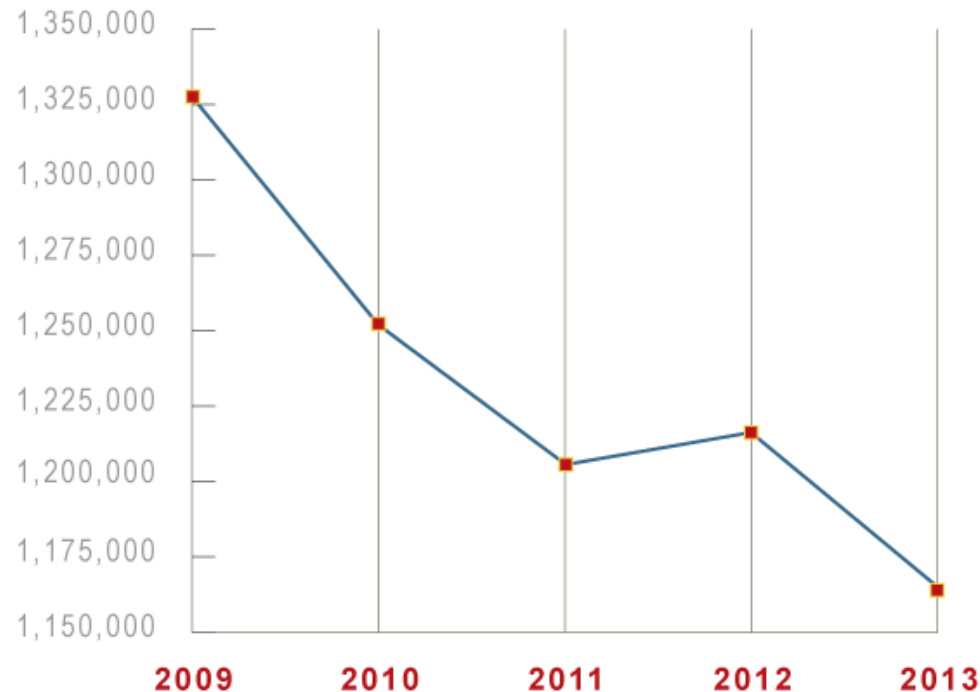
E) 15 minutes

Overall Violent Crime Offenses Over Time Are Decreasing

Violent Crime Offense Figure

Five-Year Trend, 2009-2013

Estimated
number of offenses



Definition

Active Shooter Event:

One or more persons engaged in killing or attempting to kill multiple individuals in an area occupied by multiple unrelated individuals

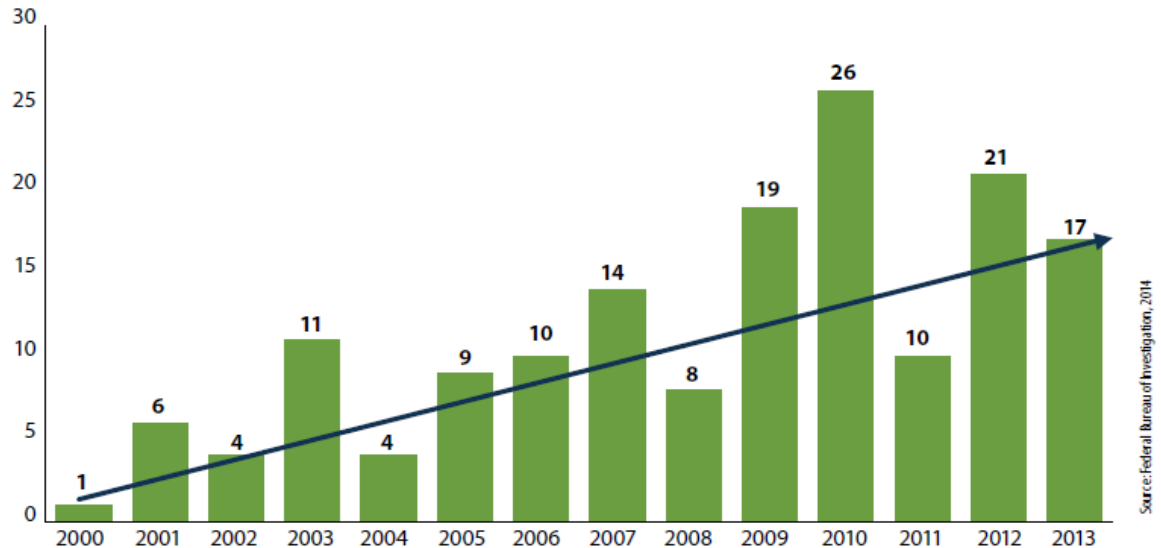
At least one victim must be unrelated to the shooter

The primary motive appears to be mass murder and shooting is not a by-product of an attempt to commit another crime (burglary, theft, etc.)

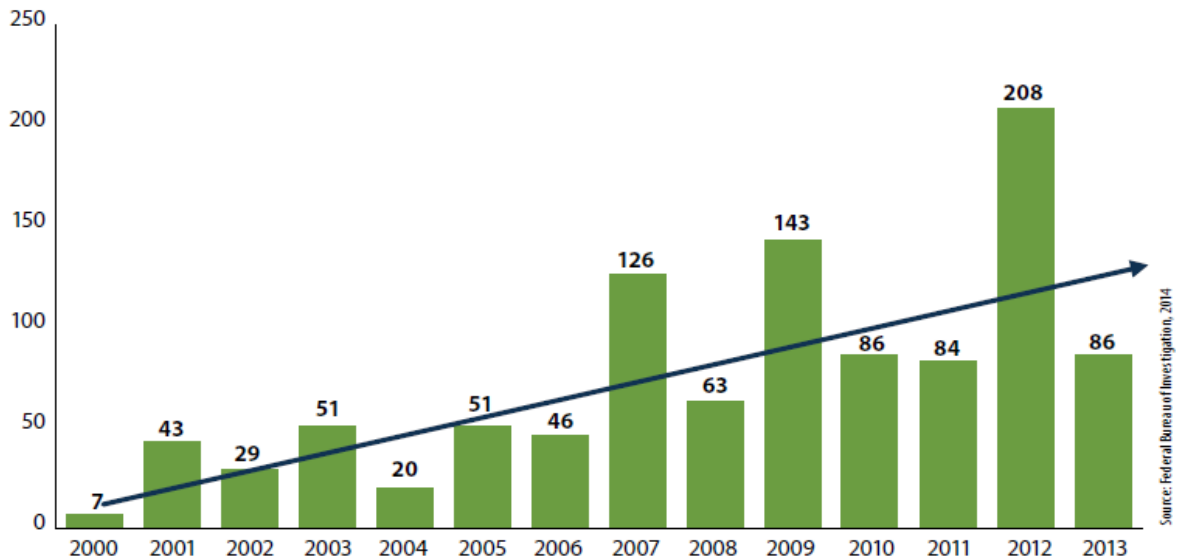
Gang-related shootings are excluded from this category by law enforcement as they are often targeting very specific individuals

Active Shooter
Events Appear to be
Increasing in
Frequency

A Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2013:
Incidents Annually



A Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2013:
Annual Totals of 1,043 Casualties



Location of Active Shooter Events: 24.4% in Educational Settings (17% Occur in Pre-K to 12 Settings, 7.5% in Institutions of Higher Education)

A Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2013: Location Categories

EDUCATION

Schools (Pre-K to 12),

16.9% (27)

Institutions of Higher
Education, 7.5% (12)

GOVERNMENT

Other Government
Properties, 6.9% (11)

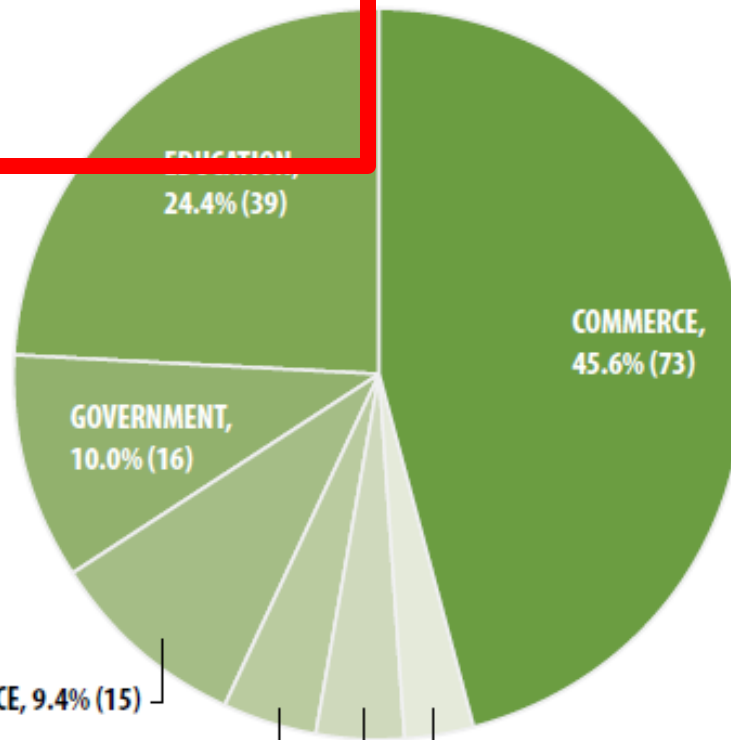
Military,
3.1% (5)

OPEN SPACE, 9.4% (15)

RESIDENCES, 4.4% (7)

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, 2.5% (4)

HOUSES OF WORSHIP, 3.8% (6)



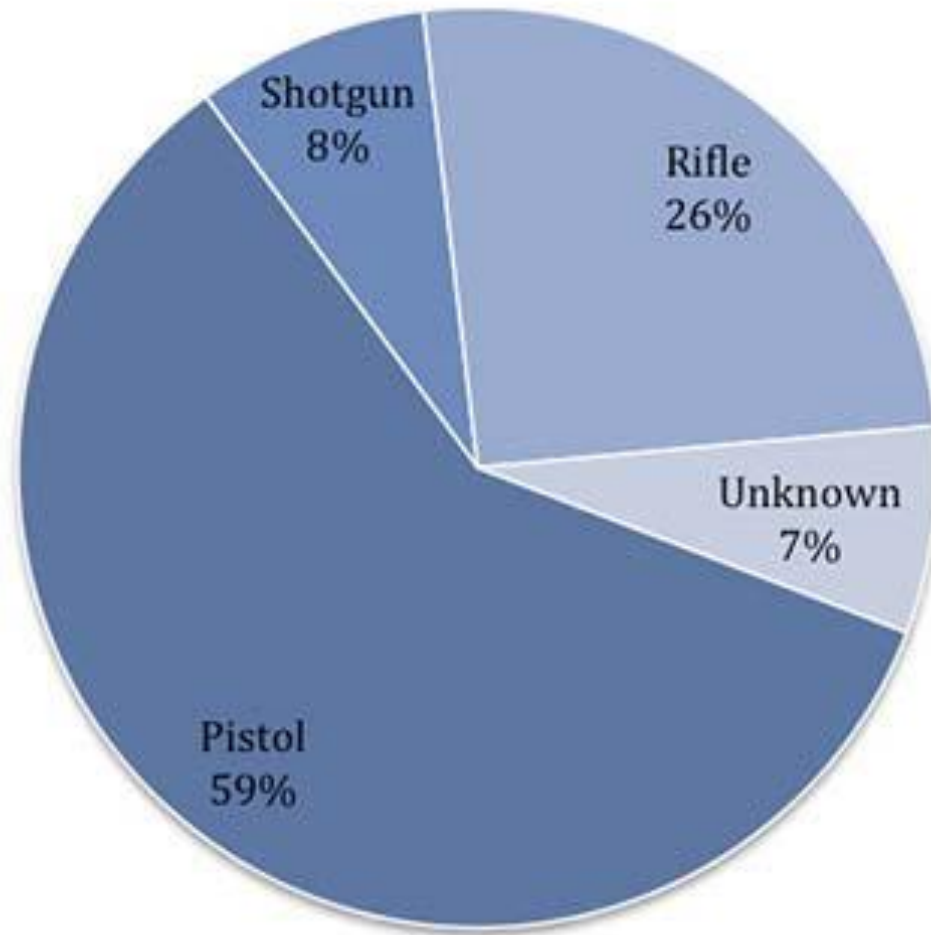
COMMERCE

Businesses,
Open to pedestrian traffic,
27.5% (44)

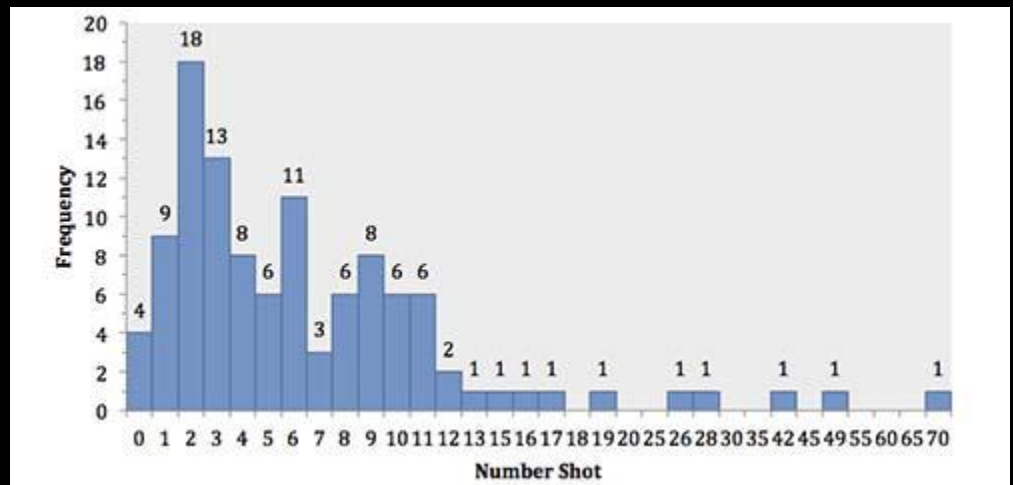
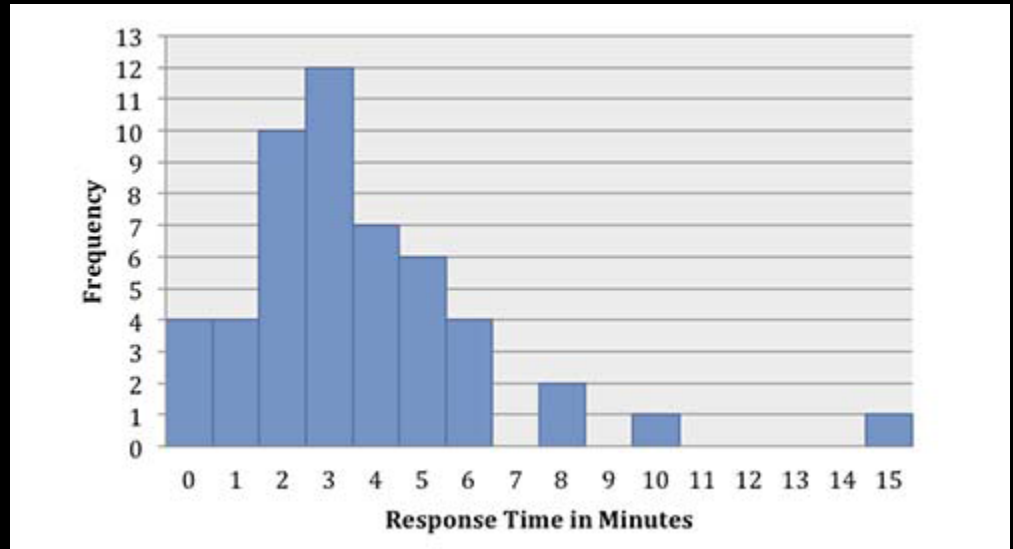
Malls,
3.8% (6)

Businesses,
Closed to pedestrian traffic,
14.4% (23)

Types of Firearms Used



Most Common Time to Response for Law Enforcement is 3 minutes and most common number of individuals shot is 2



FBI's Four-Pronged Assessment

O'Toole ME. "The School Shooter: A Threat Assessment Perspective." FBI Critical Incident Response Group and National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. 1999.

FBI's Four-Pronged Assessment

- 1) Personality of the Student
- 2) Family Dynamics
- 3) School Dynamics and the Student's Role in Those Dynamics
- 4) Social Dynamics

Personality Traits and Behavior

- “Leakage” of intentions
- Easily frustrated
- Signs of depression
- Narcissism
- Failed romantic relationship
- Alienation/Isolation/Estrangement

Family Dynamics

- Turbulent Parent-Child Relationship
- Acceptance of Pathological Behavior
- Access to Weapons
- Lack of Intimacy
- Difficulty Setting Limits/Boundaries
- Minimal Supervision/Monitoring

School Dynamics

- Student's Attachment to school
- Tolerance of Disrespectful Behavior/Bullying
- Inequitable/Inconsistent Discipline
- Inflexible Culture
- "Pecking Order" Among Students
- Code of Silence/Lack of Trust
- Unsupervised Computer Access

Social Dynamics

- Media Access to Graphic Violence
- Peer Groups (Shared Interests)
- Drug/Alcohol Use
- Restricted Interests
- Copycat Effect

Multiple Levels Affected by Violence, but also Multiple Systems that can be a Part of the Solution



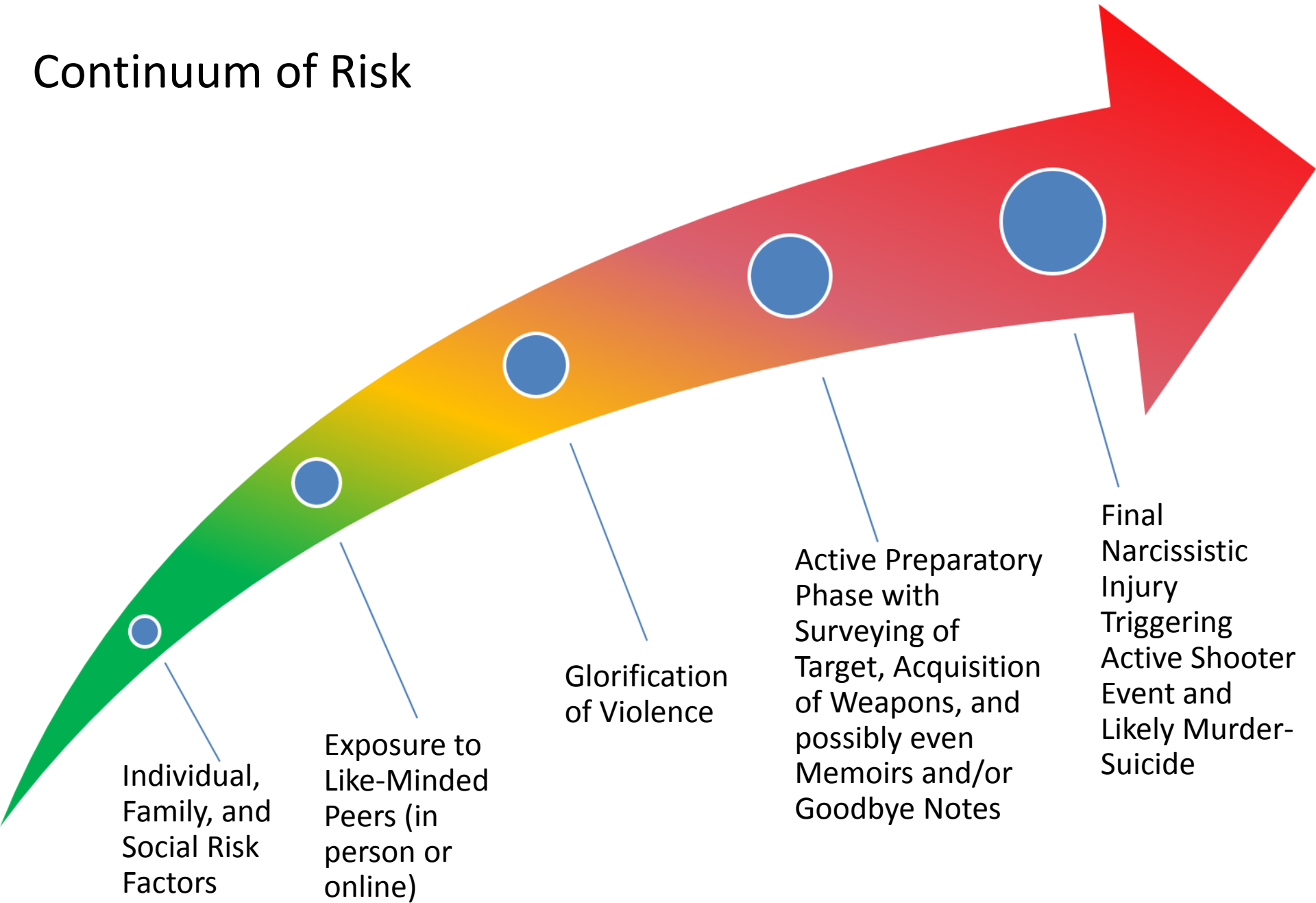
Change in FBI Philosophy

Large numbers of students in every community have many of the aforementioned risk factors

Degree of Risk

Risk: Static Facers vs. Continuum?

Continuum of Risk



Ten Key Questions in Threat Assessment Investigations

Borum R, Fein R, Vossekuil B, et al. "Threat Assessment: Defining an Approach for Evaluating Risk of Targeted Violence."
Behavioral Sciences and the Law. 1999;17(3):323-37.

Case Illustration

A 17 year old male in a high school is brought to the staff's attention by other students in the school after he is seen making a threatening post on social media, suggesting that the following day would be "the apocalypse" for everyone at school.

Question 1

What **motivated** the potential perpetrator to make the statements or take the action that caused him or her to come to attention?

The student is brought into the guidance counselor's office. He states that he was motivated by "just being fed up by all the phonies in this school and wanting to give them a wake up call"

Question 2

What has the potential perpetrator communicated to anyone concerning his/her intentions (i.e. "leakage") ?

Question 3

Has the potential perpetrator *shown* a perseverative interest in targeted violence, previous/current other perpetrators of targeted violence, weapons, extremist groups, or murder? If so, how?

The student reports that his favorite movies are “anything directed by Quentin Tarantino.” He also spends a lot of time in his room alone playing Call of Duty.

Question 4

Has the potential perpetrator *engaged* in attack-related behavior, including any menacing, harassing, and/or stalking-type behavior?

There have been some minor reports of bullying from this student towards others, but nothing severe has been noted by school officials

Question 5

Does the potential perpetrator have a history of mental illness involving command hallucinations, delusional ideas, feelings of persecution, etc. with indications that he/she *has acted on those beliefs?*

Question 6

How organized is the potential perpetrator? *Is he/she capable* of developing and carrying out a plan?

Despite having poor grades, this patient is highly articulate and intelligent in his ability to explain his thinking and reasoning.

Question 7

Has the potential perpetrator experienced a recent loss/or loss of status, and has this led to feelings of desperation and despair (*narcissistic injury, or “the last straw”*)?

The patient denies any recent losses or feeling of humiliation, but does site a constant progressive feeling of not belonging to any particular group and feeling like a “lone wolf”

Question 8

Corroboration: What is the potential perpetrator saying and is it consistent with his/her own actions (again “leakage”)?

In this event, the guidance counselor does involve law enforcement who indicates it is reasonable to interview friends and parents. The student does not appear to have any close friends at school, but his parents are not aware of any planning to carry out an act of violence.

Question 9

Is there **concern** among those that know the potential perpetrator that he/she might take action based on inappropriate ideas?

Question 10

What **factors** in the potential perpetrator's life and/or environment might increase/decrease the likelihood of this individual attempting to attack a target?

A great deal of time is spent talking with the student and parents about the concern that the school has regarding the patient's current mental and emotional health. The family is strongly encouraged to enroll in individual and family counseling, and the student begins school counseling as well. The school also continues to look out for signs of "leakage."

Continuum of Risk

