

School Shooting Prevention: An Evidence Based Framework

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Context

- A 2018 Pew Research Center poll found that 57% of teens were somewhat or very worried that a school shooting could happen in their school.
- In 2018, 26 states considered bills or resolutions related to arming school personnel. Even more introduced legislation related to guns in K-12 schools more generally.



A majority of U.S. teens fear a shooting could happen at their school, and most parents share their concern

U.S. NEWS

Major retailers are selling bulletproof backpacks, as parents and kids fear more school shootings

School Shooting Prevention

Is Not...







ls...





Diffusion of Benefits



Q

Search...

COMPREHENSIVE MASSISHOOTER DATABASE

EXPLORE THE DATABASE

MOS

GET IN TOUCH

SCROLL DOWN

What is a mass shooting?

 "...four or more victims are murdered with firearms—not including the offender(s)—within one event, and at least some of the murders occurred in a public location or locations in close geographical proximity ... and the murders are not attributable to any other underlying criminal activity or commonplace circumstance."

(Congressional Research Service, 2015)

Intended K-12 mass shooting

• The shooter came to school heavily armed with the intent to perpetrate mass violence and/or the shooter fired at one or more people.



School mass shooters often experienced abuse, neglect, and early exposure to trauma and violence.

1

I was shown pornography as a child and it disgusted me. My father would sometimes hit or grab my mother.

My father was a bitter, angry, abuse [sic] man. ... I know he was abused physically and I suspect sexually. ... He verbally abused all of us on a daily basis, beat my mom and I when we displeased him in any way, sexually abused my sister ... I lived in fear of my dad. Many times he beat me as if I were a grown man (fists and boots).

The abuse by my friend's stepdad was a huge impact. I thought it was my fault he abused me and that because I didn't stop it I was gay. I hated him for doing it and myself for thinking I allowed it.

My father killed himself

For this reason, children need counselors*

* MN has one of worst student/counselor ratios in the country. Nationally, the average is 482 students to one school counselor. In Minnesota, it is 723.

2. Over 90% of school mass shooters were current or former students of the school

Intended K-12 mass shooters by age, 1999–2019 (N= 67). Mean = 17; Mode = 15



If school mass shooters are insiders not outsiders, active shooters drills with children risk normalizing school violence and training prospective offenders in a school's exact response.

What Are Active-Shooter Drills Doing to Kids?

The psychological effects of realistic simulations could be dangerous.

'I Felt More Traumatized Than Trained': Active-Shooter Drills Take Toll on Teachers

Secure entrances, ID scanners and bullet-resistant film: How Minnesota schools are spending \$25 million in state safety grants

When Active-Shooter Drills Scare the Children They Hope to Protect

> Active shooter drills are scaring kids and may not protect them. Some schools are taking a new approach.

Research shows that lockdown drills increase student fear, inflate perceptions of risk, and decrease perceptions of school safety

(Huskey & Connell, 2020; Peterson et al. 2015)

3.

80% of school mass shooters were in a mental health crisis prior to their attacks, which was communicated by a marked change in behavior.

For this reason, all teachers and staff in school need high quality training in evidencebased crisis intervention and suicide prevention



Note: The most common months for school shootings are May and September...the most stressful months at school

4.

Nearly 80% of school mass shooters leaked their plans to shoot ahead of time – telling family, teachers, or students in person or online that they were thinking of perpetrating violence

For this reason, all schools need anonymous reporting systems where students, teachers, and staff can report students in crisis or making threats of violence.



P3 Campus



5. School shooters were actively suicidal prior to their attacks and 1/3 died in the act

The First Modern School Shooter Feels Responsible for the Rest

- "So, why did you commit this crime?" the head parole commissioner asked.
- "Because I wanted to die," she said. "I was trying to commit suicide."
- "Why pick the school across the street?" the commissioner asked.
- "Because I knew that if I fired on the school the police would show up, and they would shoot me and kill me," she said. "And every time I had tried suicide in the previous year I had screwed it up."

The Grover Cleveland Elementary School shooting, San Diego, CA January 29, 1979 The principal and a custodian were killed 8 children and a police officer were injured



I tried to shoot myself with a shotgun. ... I tried to strangle myself with a seatbelt.

I had a lot of suicide ideation. I put a loaded pistol in my mouth, I tried to buy heroin to OD when I was 14 Punitive measures are ineffective when a perpetrator is suicidal. Punishing threats of violence by excluding a student from school or criminally charging them can exacerbate grievances and intensify feelings of crisis, hopelessness, and suicidality, increasing the odds that a shooting may occur.

6.

School shooters study other school shooters. 1/3 purposely used Columbine as a model

School shootings didn't start in 1999 at Columbine. Here's why that disaster became a blueprint for other killers and created the 'Columbine generation' The Washington Post Democracy Dies in Darkness

Media literacy can help disrupt the cycle of violence

How Columbine became a blueprint for school shooters

Jillian Peterson & James Densley April 17, 2019



AN OBSESSION WITH THE 1999 SCHOOL RAMPAGE HAS MOTIVATED DOZENS OF SHOOTING PLOTS AND ATTACKS

By Mark Follman and Becca Andrews

7. 80% of school mass shooters get their weapons from family members

K-12 Shooters, 1999-2019 (N = 67)

- Number of firearms:
 - One: 67%
 - Two: 21%
 - Three or more: 12%
- Type of firearm

(can use more than one type):

- Handguns: 72%
- Shotguns: 31%
- Rifles: 25%



I was suicidal. I did some dry runs with my Grandpa's shotgun. I would put it my mouth or under my chin to practice... I was afraid I would flinch. ... I took my Grandpa's pistol, a revolver, and a box of ammo, and put it in my bag. It was like, the best day. It didn't matter what anyone said or did, I held power over life and death in my backpack.

I stole the pistol from my Dad

The majority of gun owners admit they do not safely store all of their firearms, surveys show.

Under California law, parents can be criminally charged if they keep an unlocked firearm on their property where kids can get hold of it.

A public health campaign approach - send letters to every parent in Minnesota school districts encouraging safe storage and providing resources And finally...

Schools need formal in-house intervention teams to research and assess student needs, recognize and respond appropriately to concerns, and refer students to long-term resources.

The R-Model Intervention Teams

Research

- Risks what are the needs? Where are the gaps within the school, workplace, etc?
- Roles and Responsibilities Who is involved? What role does everyone play?

Respond

- Recognize people in crisis
- React using evidence-based de-escalation (staff training)

Refer

- Refer to the assessment team that's in place
- Resources what is available? How to connect?
- Review Is the plan working?

Policy Summary

Stop Funding & Mandating

- Active shooter drills
- Hardening schools
- Punishing threats

Start Funding & Mandating

- School counselors
- Crisis intervention training
- Anonymous reporting
- Intervention teams
- Media literacy
- Safe storage

