

Active Shooters ^{IN THE} United States

THERE HAVE BEEN

27 ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

ACROSS 16 DIFFERENT STATES

IN 2018 ALONE

2018

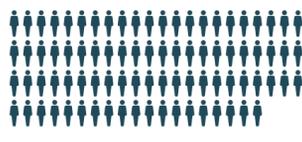
213 CASUALTIES



128 WOUNDED



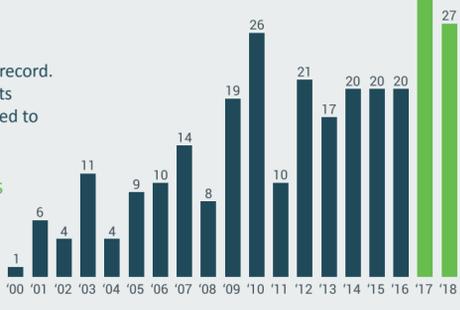
85 LIVES LOST



Shooting Frequency²

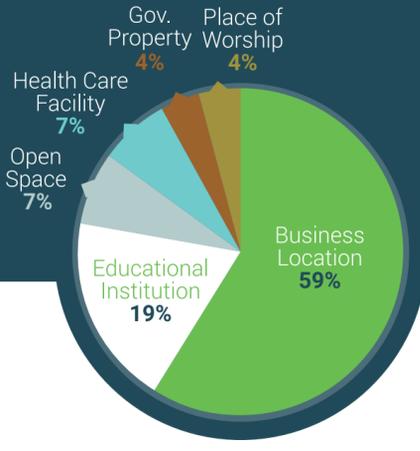
Active Shooter incidents are increasing, with 2017 being the worst year on record. During the first seven years included in the study, an average of 6.4 incidents occurred annually. In the last seven years of the study, that average increased to 16.4 incidents annually.

Since Columbine (1999), there have been 236 school shootings and 296 lives lost in American K12 schools and higher institutions. The last two years have been the worst on record, and the upward trend continues.



Shooting Location

With social factors negatively impacting the vast majority of shooters, they're more likely to commit crimes where most of their stressors are derived from - primarily work or school.



Concerning Behaviors³

Listed below are the percentages of the most common traits observed in shooters.

- 62% Mental Health Issues
- 57% Interpersonal Interactions
- 56% Threats or mentions of harm
- 54% Poor Communication
- 46% Work Performance
- 42% School Performance
- 35% Threats/Confrontations
- 33% Anger
- 33% Physical Aggression
- 21% Risk Taking
- 21% Firearm Behavior
- 19% Violent Media Usage
- 13% Weight/Eating
- 13% Drug Abuse
- 11% Impulsivity
- 10% Alcohol Abuse
- 10% Physical Health
- 8% Idolizing Criminals
- 6% Sexual Behavior/Frustration
- 5% Quality of Sleep
- 3% Hygiene/Appearance

Common Stressors⁴

Listed below are the percentages of the most common stressors observed in shooters.

- 62% Mental Health Issues
- 49% Financial Strain
- 35% Job Related
- 29% Conflicts w/Friends or Peers
- 27% Marital Problems
- 22% Abuse of Drugs or Alcohol
- 22% Care giving Stress
- 22% Conflict at School
- 21% Physical Injury
- 18% Conflict w/Parents
- 16% Conflict w/Family
- 13% Sexual Frustration
- 11% Criminal Problems
- 10% Civil Problems
- 6% Death of a Friend or Relative
- 2% None

Law Enforcement Response

Event Duration⁵

DID YOU KNOW? Level 1 Trauma victims can bleed to death in 5 to 8 minutes without medical attention, making emergency response time a matter of life and death.



Response Time⁶

On average, police response time takes 15 minutes longer when an active shooter is in a school as opposed to all other locations.

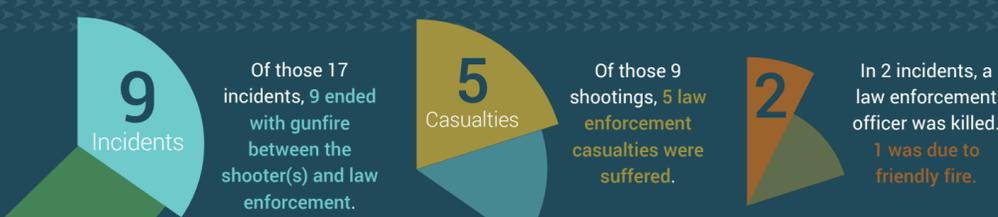
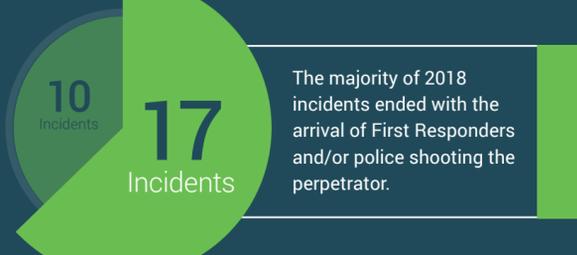


DID YOU KNOW? At the Aurora Theater Shooting, fire and law enforcement had the ability to communicate on a single frequency, but no patch was ever created because the responders were not trained to do so. While the Communications Center was able to relay information between law enforcement and fire, the process was slow and tedious. The communication issues may have contributed to a slower response of medical personnel to assist the victims.

† The typical urban police department response time is between three and six minutes. Rural and semi-rural areas skew this response statistic due to long transit times.

Police Engagement with Active Shooters

In 2018, 17 of the 27 events designated as active shooter incidents ended either on the arrival of first responders or as the result of the perpetrator being shot by law enforcement officers. (FBI)



DID YOU KNOW? In active shooter situations, officers train in "go to contact," which means they will go in and follow the sound of gunfire to stop the violence. The more information available to these officers, the faster they can mitigate the situation and the more lives will be saved.

In a long-term study by the NYPD, only 16% of the 230 active shooter incidents reviewed ended without "applied force."⁷

Improving Response Effectiveness



Virtual & physical panic buttons can shorten 911 response times.



Streaming video from internal & external cameras at incident sites creates more situational awareness.



Live geolocations of police, fire and EMS personnel can lower risk of a blue on blue incident.



Mobile access to internal camera feeds reduces time-to-entry and enables responding officers to immediately identify hot-zones.



Improving remote overwatch & creating a common communications system will enable first-responders to work more efficiently.



Ability to quickly identify cold zones and move EMS personnel into place to assist Level 1 trauma victims reduces fatalities.

References

- *The FBI defines an active shooter as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.
- 1 "Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2018" The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 2 "Active Shooter Incidents in the United States from 2000-2018" The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 3 "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters in the United States Between 2000 And 2013" The Federal Bureau of Investigations, June 2014
- 4 "A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters in the United States Between 2000 and 2013" The Federal Bureau of Investigations, June 2014
- 5 "A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the U.S. 2000-2013", The Federal Bureau of Investigation (Sample size- 160 active shooter events)
- 6 The Department of Homeland Security Datacenter
- 7 "NYPD Recommendations and Analysis for Risk Mitigation" (2012 Edition)

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT • INVESTIGATIONS • EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Whether you're investigating daily crime, responding to an active shooter situation, or managing a major event, fūsus enables the situational awareness you need to work faster and smarter.

