



A STUDY OF THE PRE-ATTACK BEHAVIORS OF ACTIVE SHOOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES *BETWEEN 2000 AND 2013*

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE – FBI BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS UNIT (BAU)

REMINDERS

- There is no one “profile” of an active shooter.
- There is no single warning sign, checklist, or algorithm for assessing behaviors that identifies a prospective active shooter.
- While impossible to predict violent behavior, it is possible to prevent some attacks via effective threat assessment and management strategies.

ACTIVE SHOOTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The **63** active shooters in the sample did not appear to be readily identifiable prior to the attack *based on demographics alone*.

The youngest active shooter was 12 yoa and the oldest was 88 yoa with an average age of **37.8** years.

94% were male and only **6%** were female.

Among active shooters age 18 and older, **44%** were employed and **38%** were unemployed.

24% had at least some military experience.

57% were single at the time of the offense.

13% were married; **13%** were divorced; **11%** were partnered but not married; **6%** were separated.

35% had adult criminal convictions prior to the event.

62% had a history of acting in an abusive, harassing or oppressive way (e.g., bullying).

16% had engaged in intimate partner violence.

11% had engaged in stalking-related conduct.

PLANNING AND PREPARATION

73% of active shooters had a known connection with the attack site.

35% of active shooters age 18 and older targeted their workplace or former workplace.

88% of active shooters age 17 and younger targeted their school or former school.

Active shooters with no known connection to the site were more likely to conduct pre-attack site surveillance as compared to those with a connection to the targeted site.

21% of active shooters researched or studied past attacks by others.

In cases where the amount of time spent *planning* could be determined (n=34), **77%** (n=26) of the active shooters spent a week or longer planning their attack.

In cases where the amount of time spent *preparing* could be determined (n=46), **46%** (n=21) of the active shooters spent a week or longer preparing (procuring the means) for the attack.

In the four cases where active shooters took less than 24 hours to plan and prepare, all had at least one concerning behavior and three had an identifiable grievance.

FIREARMS ACQUISITION

40% of active shooters purchased a firearm legally and specifically for the purpose of the attack.

35% of active shooters already possessed a firearm and did not obtain it for the express purpose of the attack.

11% of active shooters borrowed or took a firearm from a person known to them.

6% of active shooters stole a firearm.

2% of active shooters purchased a firearm illegally.

STRESSORS

Active shooters experienced multiple stressors (with an average of **3.6** separate stressors) in the year prior to the attack. The stressors reported included:

62% Mental health

49% Financial strain

35% Job-related stressors

29% Conflict with friends/peers

27% Marital problems

22% Abuse of illicit drugs/alcohol

22% Other (e.g., caregiving responsibilities)

22% Conflict at school

21% Physical injury

18% Conflict with parents

16% Conflict with other family members

13% Sexual stress/frustration

11% Criminal problems

10% Civil problems

6% Death of friend/relative

2% No stressors

MENTAL HEALTH

25% of active shooters had a diagnosed mental illness prior to the offense.

Of the 25% (n=16), **12** had a mood disorder, **4** had an anxiety disorder, **3** had a psychotic disorder, and **2** had a personality disorder. One active shooter was diagnosed with Autism spectrum disorder, one with a developmental disorder, and one described as “other.”

It could not be determined if a diagnosis had been given in **37%** (n=23) of the cases in this study.

SOCIAL CONNECTIONS

All active shooters either: a) lived with someone or b) had significant in-person or online social interactions.

68% of all active shooters lived with someone else.

• **64%** of active shooters 18 yoa or older lived with someone else.

86% of active shooters had significant in-person social interactions with at least one person in the year prior to the attack.

27% of active shooters had significant online interactions with another person within a year of the attack.

For this study, the FBI used data that has been verified to the greatest possible extent, relying almost exclusively on information contained in official law enforcement investigative files. Active shooting events which appeared to be spontaneous reactions to situational factors were excluded. The final sample of 63 active shooting incidents was included in this study.

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CONCERNING BEHAVIORS

Concerning behaviors are *observable* behaviors, with an average of **4.7** concerning behaviors displayed by the active shooters in this sample. The concerning behaviors observed by others included:

62% Mental health
57% Interpersonal interactions
56% Leakage
54% Quality of thinking or 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% Other (e.g., idolizing criminals)
6% Sexual behavior
5% Quality of sleep
3% Hygiene/appearance

HOW WERE THE CONCERNING BEHAVIORS NOTICED

95% Verbal communication
86% Physical actions
27% Written communication
16% Online behavior
89% Demonstrated concerning behaviors that were observed in multiple ways

WHO NOTICED THE CONCERNING BEHAVIORS

92% Schoolmate (*if a student*)
87% Spouse/domestic partner (*if in a relationship*)
75% Teacher/school staff (*if a student*)
68% Family member
51% Friend
40% Co-worker
37% Other (e.g., neighbors)
25% Law enforcement
10% Online individual
5% Religious mentor

COMMON RESPONSES TO OBSERVED CONCERNING BEHAVIORS

83% Communicated directly to the active shooter
54% Did nothing
51% Reported the active shooter to a non-law enforcement authority
49% Discussed the behavior with a friend or family member
41% Reported the active shooter to a law enforcement authority

CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS

55% of 40 active shooters who had a specific target made threats or had a prior confrontation.

When threats or confrontations occurred, **95%** were in person and only infrequently in writing or electronically (**14%**).

88% of active shooters age 17 and younger leaked an intent to commit violence.

No instances of observed leakage were reported to law enforcement.

30% of active shooters created a legacy token prior to the attack.

PRIMARY GRIEVANCE

The majority of active shooters (**79%**) appeared to be acting in accord with a grievance of some kind, including:

33% Adverse interpersonal action against the active shooter
16% Adverse employment action against the active shooter
10% Other (e.g., general hatred of others)
5% Adverse governmental action against the active shooter
3% Adverse academic action against the active shooter
3% Adverse financial action against the active shooter
3% Domestic
3% Hate crime
3% Ideology/extremism
21% Unknown/no grievance identified

Even the active shooters with no identifiable grievance demonstrated at least two concerning behaviors (with an average of **5.4** behaviors) that were observed by others.

PRECIPITATING EVENT

Of the 50 active shooters who had an identifiable grievance, nearly half of them (**44%**) experienced a precipitating or triggering event related to the grievance.

TARGETING

While approximately **one-third** of active shooters in this sample victimized only random members of the public, most active shooters arrived at a targeted site with a specific person or persons in mind.

SUICIDE: IDEATION AND ATTEMPTS

48% (n=30) of active shooters had suicidal ideation or engaged in suicide-related behaviors at some point prior to the attack.

- Of the 30 suicidal active shooters, **90%** showed signs of suicidal ideation and **23%** made actual suicide attempts.
- **70%** of these behaviors occurred within one year of the shooting.

RESOURCES

Persons suspected of planning an active shooting should be immediately reported to local law enforcement or to a threat assessment team.

The BAU's Behavioral Threat Assessment Center (BTAC) is the only multi-agency behavioral threat assessment and threat management team in the U.S. Government. Requests for BTAC assistance can be made via the BAU Coordinator in your local FBI Field Office.

A Study of the Pre-Attack Behaviors of Active Shooters in the United States is available for download at www.fbi.gov/file-repository/pre-attack-behaviors-of-active-shooters-in-us-2000-2013.pdf/view