## Keeping Utah Schools Safe with Threat Assessment

Governor's Public Safety Summit July 27, 2021

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#### Dewey G. Cornell, Ph. D.

- Holds the Virgil Ward Chair as Professor of Education in the School of Education and Human Development at the University of Virginia.
- Director of the UVA Youth Violence Project

Dr. Cornell became interested in the prevention of youth violence based on his experiences as a forensic clinical psychologist evaluating and treating violent offenders in the 1980s. He led the development of threat assessment guidelines for schools in 2001. Dr. Cornell discloses that he has a financial interest in the Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG.)

**Topics** 

4. Training & Implementation

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## Threat Assessment is a violence prevention strategy.

- **1.Identification**: friends, family members, or others seek help when concerned about someone in distress/threatening violence.
- **2.Evaluation**: Threat assessment team evaluates the seriousness of the threat.
- **3.Intervention**: The team initiates assistance to address the underlying problem, conflict or need. In the most serious cases, protective action is taken.

1. The Big Question

2. School Safety

3. CSTAG Model

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#### The Big Question



## How will our kids do in school this fall?



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## Most kids will do well, but a lot has happened...



#### Most kids will do well, but a lot has happened...

- 600,000+ Covid-related deaths
- 1 in 4 long-haul Covid symptoms
- · 14.8% peak unemployment
- · 25% increase in homicide
- Increased depression and suicide

https://health.ucdavis.edu/health-news/newsroom/studies-show-long-haul-covid-19-afflicts-1-in-4-covid-19-apients-regardiess-of-seventy/2021/03 https://las.org/sgp(cs/misc/R4654.pdf https://rime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/home

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#### Stress Aggression

Stress at home leads to aggression at school.

Schools will continue to see peer conflicts, bullying, and threats.



**Topics** 

- 1. The Big Question
- 2. School Safety
- 3. CSTAG Model
- 4. Training & Implementation

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#### School Safety Fears

School shootings are so traumatic that they skew perceptions of school safety and convince the public and policymakers that there are dramatic needs for security measures.



Why Fear of School Violence Matters

- 1. School Suspensions
- 2. School Fortification



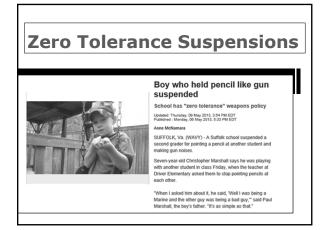
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#### The Expansion of **Zero Tolerance**

#### From No Guns to

- · No Toy Guns
- · No Nail clippers
- No Plastic utensils
- No Finger-pointing No Jokes
- No Drawings
- · No Rubber band shooting
- · No Accidental violations





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#### **Suspension Practices**

Suspension is a practice that has more negative than positive effects on students:

- · Fall behind in their classes
- · Feel alienated and rejected
- · Continue to misbehave and be suspended
- · Drop out of school

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· Juvenile court involvement

The school-to-prison pipeline



#### Threat assessment is an alternative to zero tolerance

- · Zero tolerance uses punitive discipline for all students regardless of the circumstances or the seriousness of their behavior.
- Threat assessment considers the context and content of the behavior. The student's intentions matter.



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## **Bullet-Proof Entrances**

#### **Metal Detectors in Schools**



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Fruitport designs new \$48M high school with places to hide from mass Fruitport's \$48M high school includes curved hallways and half walls to protect students, teachers, and staff. https://www.wzzm13.com/article/news/education/fruitport-designs-new-48m-high-school-with-places-to-hide-from shooters/69-6ee8154f-76a6-45bd-87c5-e3c60a0dce2f 22

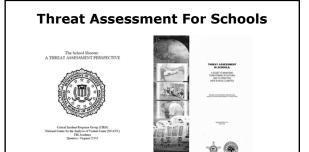
**Research on School Security** EMPIRICAL RESEARCH Visible School Security Measures and Student Academic Performance, Attendance, and Postsecondary Aspirations Emily E. Tamer-Smith · Benjamin W. Fisher Routledge Metal Detectors and School Safety Strategies and Their Effects on the Occurrence of School-Based Violence in U.S. High Schools: An Exploratory Study

Feeling Safe at School Billie Gastic Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies &

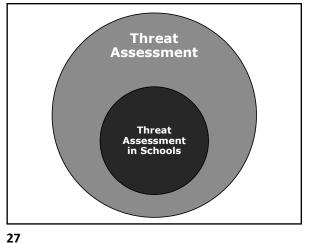
Little evidence of increased safety. Concerns

that students are more anxious.

We should prevent shootings rather than simply prepare for them.



- 2000 FBI report recommending school threat assessment
- 2002 Secret Service and US Dept of Education study and guide on school threat assessment



### **Topics**

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#### **School-Based Threat Assessment**

- 1. Compared to adults, students
  - · frequently make threats;
  - · often engage in fights;
- 2. Over-reactions to student misbehavior have serious negative consequences.
- 3. Schools have a duty to educate all students.

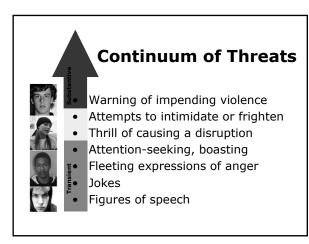
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#### Virginia Model of **School Threat Assessment**



2018 Manual

- Developed 2001 at University of Virginia
- School-based teams gather information
- Follow decision-tree to determine whether threat is transient or substantive
- Take protective action if substantive
- Attempt to resolve the problem underlying the threat





#### **Accurate Threat Assessment** Avoids 2 Errors ...

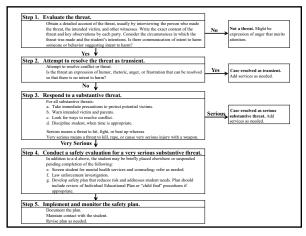
2. Under-Reaction



What is the purpose of school threat assessment?

- 1. Prevent violence
- 2. Help troubled students
- 3. Avoid over-reactions to student misbehavior

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Not a threat. Might be expression of anger that someone or behavior suggesting intent to harm?

Yes

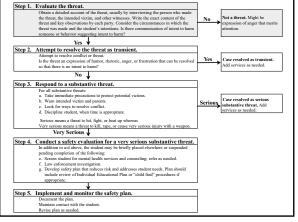
Step 2. Attempt to resolve the threat as transient.

Attempt to resolve onflict or threat. Serious means a threat to hit, fight, or beat up whereas

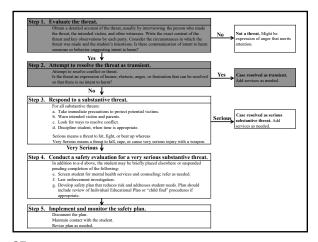
Very serious means a threat to kill, rape, or cause very serious injury with a

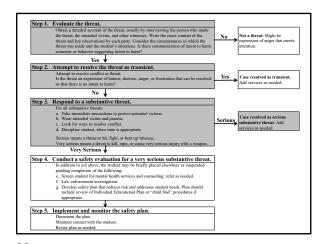
Very Serious Step 4. Conduct a safety evaluation for a very serious substantive threat. Step 5. Implement and monitor the safety plan Maintain contact with the student. Revise plan as needed.

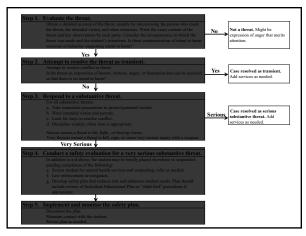
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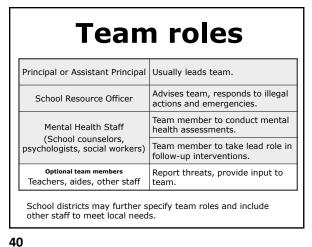


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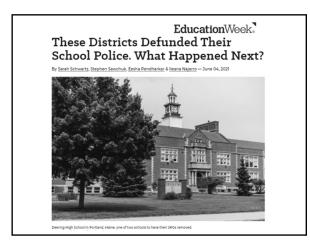




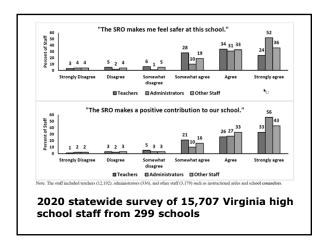




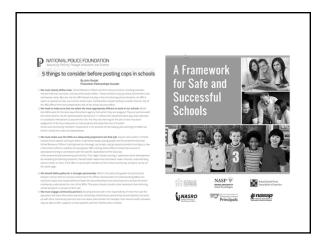
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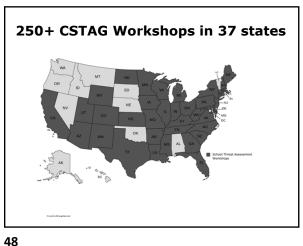
1. Define the SRO role and exclude enforcement of school discipline.
2. Provide specialized SRO training.
3. Work in collaboration with other professionals.

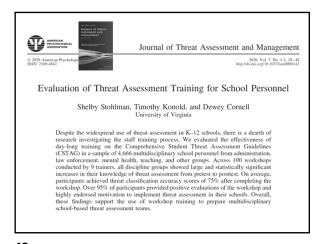
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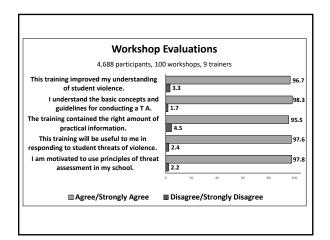
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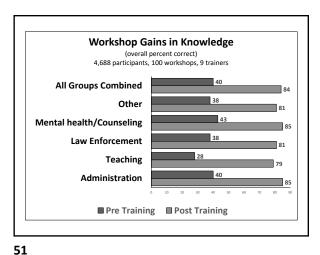
## **Topics**

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- 2. School Safety
- 3. CSTAG Model
- 4. Training & Implementation





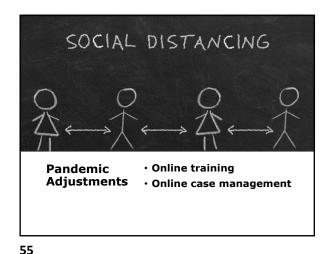












#### Blended Learning Program

Level 1 - Online, asynchronous individual training in threat assessment basics. 3 hours

Level 2 - Virtual workshop for teams to practice CSTAG model. 3.5 - 4 hours

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## Threat Assessment in Utah

# Workshop Evaluations 100 participants, 2 districts I found the online training to be engaging and easy to use. This training will be helpful to me in responding to student threats of... I am motivated to use principles of threat assessment in my school. Agree/Strongly Agree Disagree/Strongly Disagree

**Threat Assessment in Utah** 

I feel very much more prepared to make decisions related to student threats because of this training.

Excellent training. Insightful and extremely educational. Our breakout group consistently talked about how much we learned through the CSTAG training process.

This program is great! The workshop was put together well and was organized in a way that was easy to understand and follow.

CSTAG is restorative at its foundation. It also provides a comprehensive protocol for schools and school administrators to follow to best meet the needs of every student in their schools.

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#### **Threat Assessment in Utah**

...responding to a situation at one of our middle schools....once they gathered all the facts [we] were able to help the school and law enforcement officers understand that what they were dealing with was a transient threat – not a substantive threat – that was easily handled at school.... In the past this situation, and all like it, would have resulted in multiple suspensions, police charges, and an enraged school community. The CSTAG principles ... was a powerful force for reasonableness and calm...we immediately understood the power of what it could mean if ALL of our school administrators were trained in the CSTAG model.

#### **Threat Assessment in Utah**

...it was clear to the superintendent that this training was critical.... He, along with all district leadership, see CSTAG as "not optional, but essential, critical, and a game changer". ... We have already benefited from the training and know that CSTAG will facilitate a powerful positive cultural change force. ....In my opinion, anyone who works in schools or with any kind of crisis situation, should be trained in CSTAG. ...I imagine a culture in our district in which schools, law enforcement, emergency responders, mental health providers, and chambers of commerce are unified in this understanding and effort.

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#### **Online Case Management**



- 1. Maintain high quality process.
- 2. Evaluate trends and improve system.
- 3. Liability protection.

#### Online case management



- 1. Efficient records
- 2. Greater consistency
- 3. Better fidelity
- 4. Trend analysis
- 5. Liability protection

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## **Topics**

- 1. School safety
- 2. CSTAG model
- 3. Training
- 4. Implementation



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#### Research on Threat Assessment

- Cornell, D., Sheras, P., Kaplan, S., McConville, D., Douglass, J., Elkon, A., McKnight, L., Branson, C., & Cole, J. (2004).
  Guidelines for student threat assessment: Field-test findings, School Psychology Review, 33, 527-546.
  Kaplan, S., & Cornell, D. (2005). Threats of violence by students in special education. Behavioral Disorders, 31, 107-119.
  Strong, K., & Cornell, D. (2008). Student threat assessment in Memphis City Schools. A descriptive report. Behavioral Disorders, Allen, K., Cornell, D. Lorde, E., & Sheras, P. (2008). Response of school personnel to student threat assessment training. School Effectiveness and School Improvement, 19, 310-332.
  Cornell, D., Sheras, P., Gregory, A., & Fam, X. (2009). A retrospective study of school safety conditions in high schools using the Virginia Threat Assessment Guidelines were servas alternative approaches. School Psychology Quarrer's, 24, 191-29.
  Cornell, D., Gregory, A., & Fam, X. (2011). Reductions in long-term suspensions following adoption of the Virginia Student Threat Assessment Guidelines. Administry of the Virginia Student Indians. And Cornell, D. & Lovygrove, P. (2015). Student threat assessment as a method for reducing student suspensions. In D. Losen (Ed.).
  Claning the School Discipline Gap: Research for Policymakers. New York, NY: Teachers College Press.
  Cornell, D. & Lovygrove, P. (2015). Student threat assessment as a method for reducing student suspensions. In D. Losen (Ed.).
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  Cornell, D. & Lovygrove, P. (20



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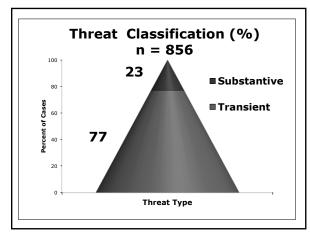
#### **Outcome Research**

- 1. 99% of threats not carried out.
- 2. Only 1% expelled, 1% arrested.
- 3. Counseling used more often.
- 4. More positive school climate.
- 5. No racial disparities in discipline

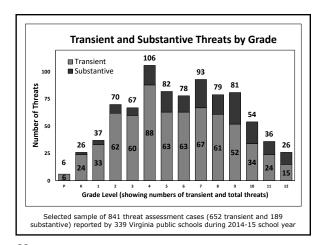
## What can you expect? Results from a routine practice study

- Everyday practice results from 339 Virginia schools
- 884 threat cases
- Threat demographics
- Racial/ethnic differences

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Threat Outcomes
(n = 844)

Threat Not Attempted

Attempted but Averted

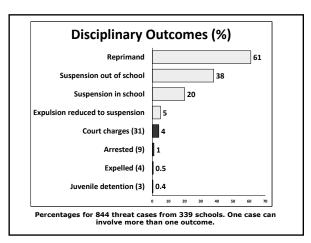
Threat Carried Out

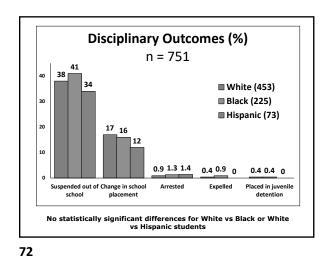
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