

Suicide Prevention:

A Community Focus

Your Presenter





Dr. Brian Van Brunt

Dr. Brian Van Brunt has worked in the counseling field for more than 25 years, and specializes in educational counseling, behavioral intervention and support, and issues related to mental health and alcohol/substance abuse by students. He is the Director of Behavioral and Threat Management for DPREP Safety. He previously served as the Assistant Deputy Director of Training for Secure Community Network (SCN), past president of NABITA, a partner with TNG law firm and past president of the American College Counseling Association. Dr. Van Brunt is a prolific writer, having authored dozens of books, book chapters, and articles. He has additionally produced various assessment instruments, video training materials, and lives in New Hampshire and New Orleans.













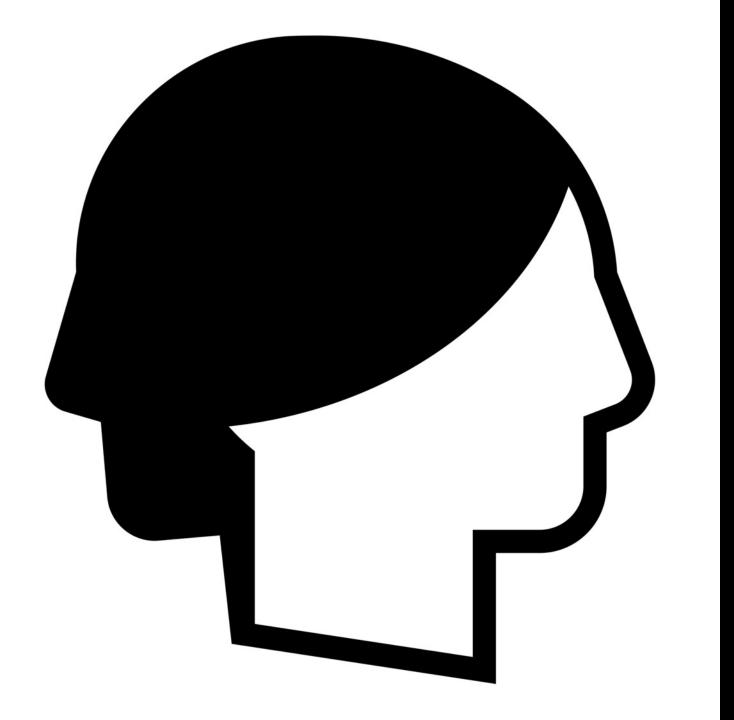


Suicide rates have been rising in the U.S. over the last two decades — and that the most recent numbers show the highest ageadjusted suicide rate since 1941.

Journal of the American Medicine



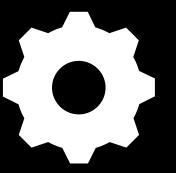




There is opportunity in their ambivalence







ACTION



Recognize they are in trouble

Ask the suicide question

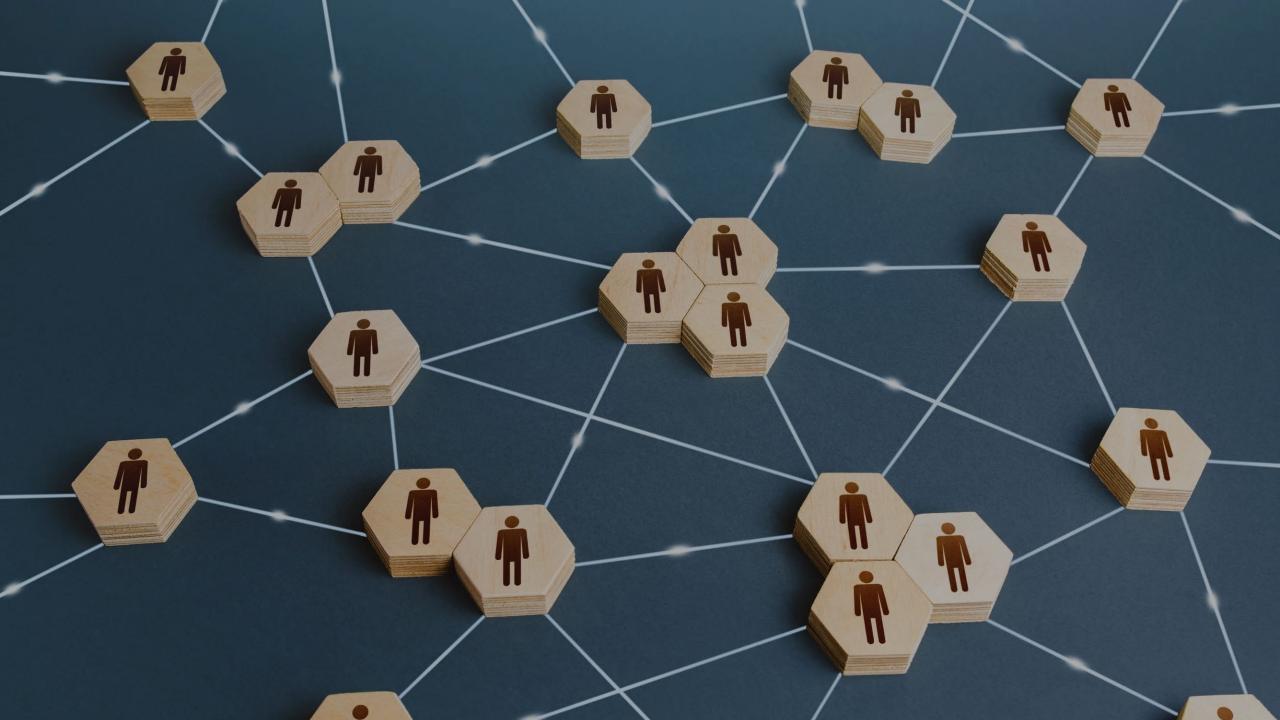
Find opportunity to intervene

Be there

Equip yourself with tools

Know what to do with "yes"

















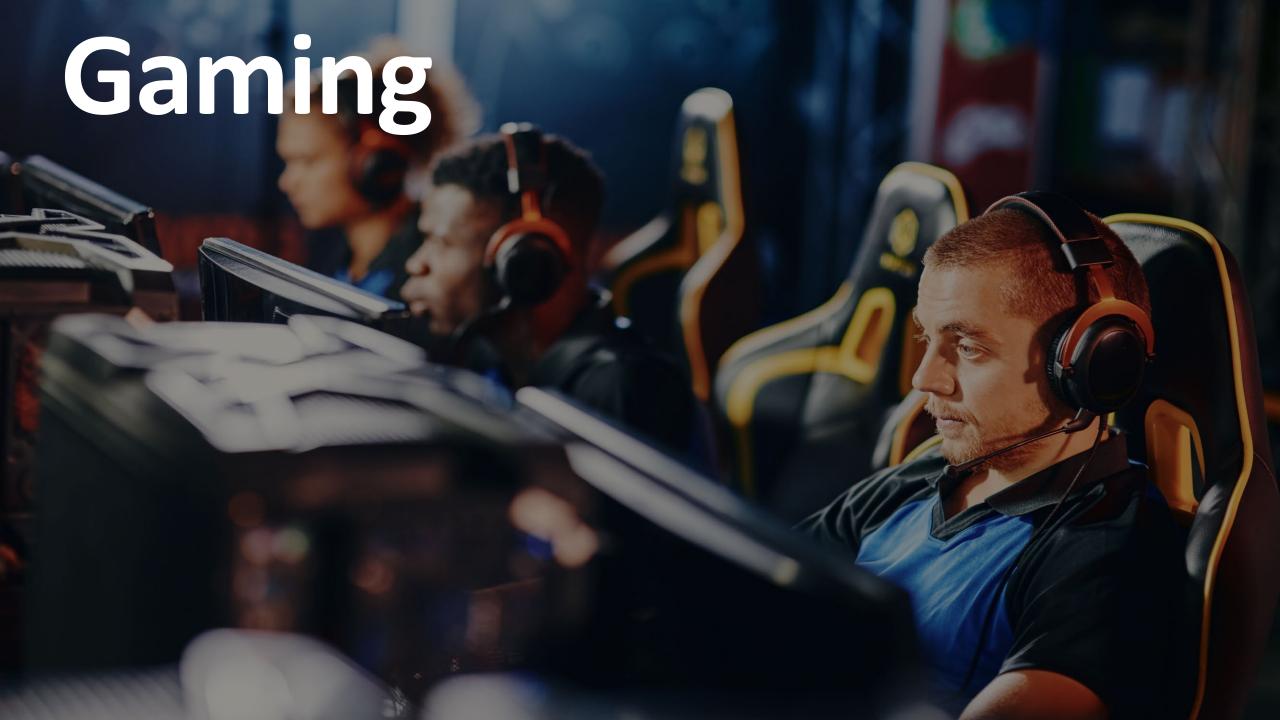


































Protective Factors

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An Exploration of the Risk, Protective, and Mobilization Factors Related to Violent Extremism in College Populations

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Abstract

In the wake of recent escalations and attacks involving members of college and university communities, the authors explore a specific and detailed investigation of how a student, faculty, or staff's radical ideologies can move from strongly held beliefs to extremist violence. Using a case study methodology in addition to a literature review, the authors identify and summarize 30 cases of violence or terrorism motivated by an ideological belief to identify the factors related to violent extremism. This article examines risk factors for violent extremism, mobilization factors contributing to violent actions, and protective factors that reduce the potential for violence to provide a risk assessment model for college and university behavioral intervention teams or threat assessment teams.

Keywords: college violence, terrorism, extremist ideology, threat assessment

Introduction

CAMPUS BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION and threat assessment teams (BITs/TATs) have become increasingly concerned with how to identify the potential for radicalization of students, faculty, and staff toward extremist violence. There have been several recent attacks, including Alexandre Bissonnett at a mosque in Quebec (Austen and Smith 2017), Abdul Razak Ali Artan at Ohio State (Grinberg et al. 2016), and Dzhokhar Anzorovich "Jahar" Tsarnaev and Tamerlan Tsarnaev at the Boston Marathon (Candiotti 2013), where a radicalized individual carried out a terrorist attack on a college campus or was connected to a college community.

In the wake of the 2016 presidential election, campuses are also seeing an increase in incidents of hardened and fixated political ideologies (Fox News 2017; Hauser 2016; McCarthy 2016), leading to harmful debate, aggressive exchanges, and potential violence requiring a greater understanding of the processes wherein an individual moves from radical thoughts to violent extremism.

When a radicalized individual or group embraces violence as a justified pathway to achieve their political, religious, or social goals, this can transform to extremism and terrorism (Pressman 2016). All sources show a progressive to better define the tipping point toward violence.

connection from radicalism to extremism to terrorism. Extremism is the vocal and active opposition to the essential values that potentially escalate to terrorism wherein violence is used to achieve the desired goals and ends (Scarcella et al. 2016). Terrorism is then defined as the unauthorized or unofficial use of violence and intimidation in pursuit of political, religious, or ideological goals (Scarcella et al. 2016). Here, the individual is interested in the attack itself as well as the impact of the attack on others and the larger community. This can occur as a lone terrorist without command and control from a group, or with support or inspiration from other individuals.

Although many individuals in the campus community feel marginalized, treated unfairly, discriminated against, and unengaged in society, only a small number move toward violence to express these frustrations or to bring about change. Radical thoughts and ideas are not, in and of themselves, dangerous or problematic. There are many examples throughout history of positive contributions from radical individuals and groups. Unfortunately, there are other examples wherein an individual's radical thoughts and ideas transform to embrace violence and intimidation as reasonable actions to reach his or her political, religious, or ideological goals. One of the central goals of this research is to better define the tipping point toward violence.

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Social Connection

Pluralistic Inclusivity

Non-Violent Outlets

Social Safety

Professional/Academic Engagement **Emotional Stability**

Global Competence

Perspective Taking

Resilience

Consequence of Actions



















Accessible Diverse Staff

Flexible Hours Supportive of Family

Affordable Warm Referral

Close Proximity Follow Up

Online Options Obtain Buy-in





Affordable















Obtain Buy-in



National Resources for Suicide Help





National Alliance on Mental Illness



www.afsp.org

www.nami.org

www.thetrevorproject.org



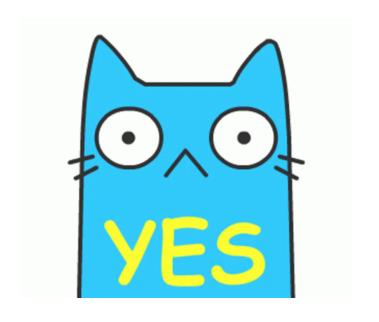


www.sprc.org



www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

Did you like today's program?





www.dprepsafety.com/feedback

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