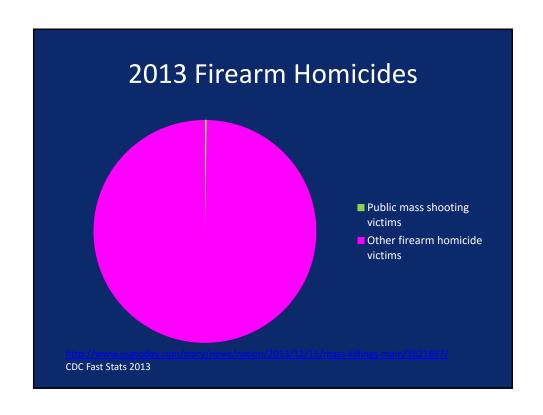
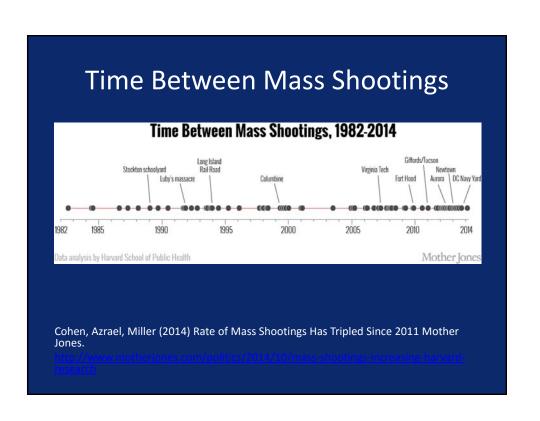
Mass Shootings and the Mental Health System

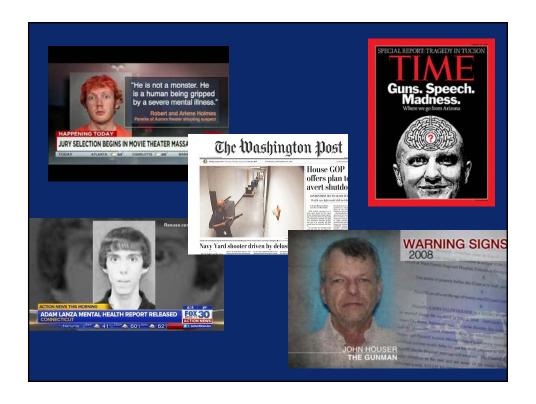
Amy Barnhorst, MD University of California, Davis Department of Psychiatry

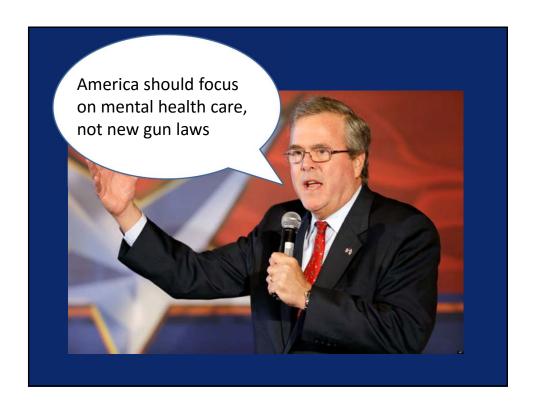
- Epidemiology of mass shootings
- Relationship between violence and mental illness
- Firearm law as it pertains to mental illness
- Cases of mass shooters and how they got guns
- What can be done in the future

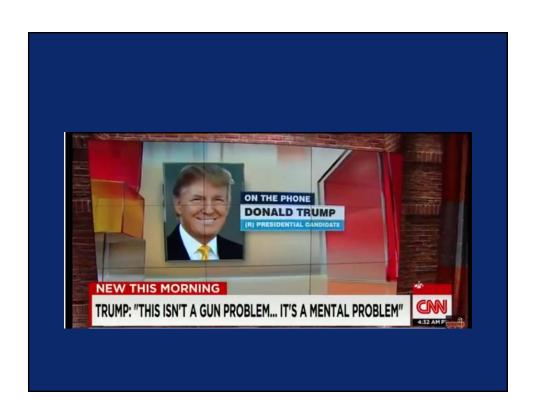




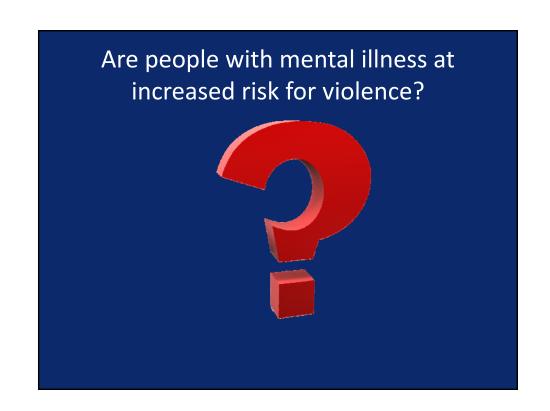
Countries Taking Measure Researchers counted 166 mass shootings in the U.S. and 13 other countries between 2000-14. The U.S. had the most with 133. Mass		
Norway		1.30
Finland	0.34	2
Switzerland	0.17	1
United State	o.15	133
Israel	0.13	2
Germany	0.05	6
South Africa	0.05	3
Argentina	0.03	2
England	0.02	1
Russia	0.01	4
Canada	0.01	3
Mexico	0.01	2
Australia	0.01	2











Are people with mental illness at increased risk for violence?

- Not really.....
- More likely to be victims of crime than perpetrators

Choe, et al. (2008) Perpetration of violence, violent victimization and severe mental illness: balancing public health concerns. Psych Services.

....except under certain circumstances

- Beginning of psychotic illness
- Period surrounding psychiatric hospitalization

McNeil et al (2007). Base rates of firearm possession by hospitalized psychiatric patients. Psych Services.

Choe, et al. (2008) Perpetration of violence, violent victimization and severe mental illness: balancing public health concerns. Psych Services.

What is the increased risk of violence?

Increased risk of violence with any major mental disorder

OR 2.44

Swanson JW. Mental disorder, substance abuse, and community violence: an epidemiological approach. In: Monahan J, Steadman H, editors. Violence and mental disorder. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1994. pp. 101-136.

How does substance abuse factor in?



How does substance abuse factor in?

- Independent risk factor for violence
- Association between violence and mental illness seen largely attributable to increased substance abuse

Elbogen, et al. (2009). The Intricate Link Between Violence and Mental Disorder Results From the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *Archives of General Psychiatry*.

How does substance abuse factor in?

• Increased risk of violence with substance abuse (and no mental illness)

OR 6.8

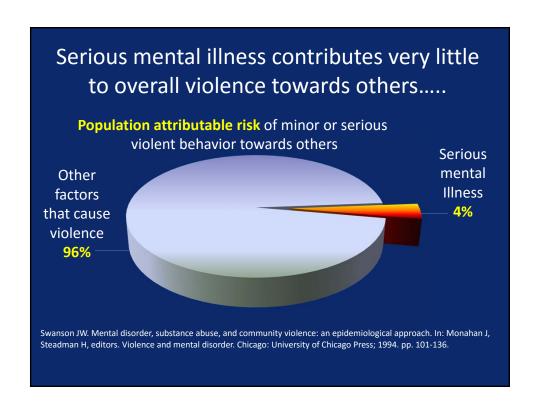
Swanson JW. Mental disorder, substance abuse, and community violence: an epidemiological approach. In: Monahan J, Steadman H, editors. Violence and mental disorder. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1994. pp. 101-136.

How does substance abuse factor in?

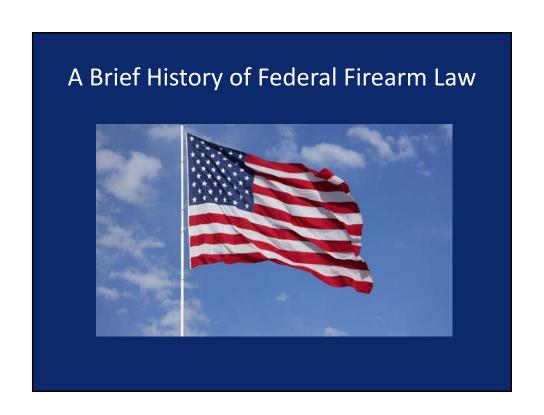
Increased risk of violence with substance abuse AND mental illness

OR 9.78

Swanson JW. Mental disorder, substance abuse, and community violence: an epidemiological approach. In: Monahan J, Steadman H, editors. Violence and mental disorder. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1994. pp. 101-136.







Common Law Origins



Second Amendment to the Constitution

"A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the Right of the Reople to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed."











The Gun Control Act of 1968

- Regulates firearm industry and owners
 - Requires federal licensure of firearm retailers (FFL)
 - Prohibits interstate trafficking of firearms
 - Prohibits ownership by minors
 - Prohibits ownership by "prohibited persons"

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The Gun Control Act of 1968 Prohibited Persons

- 1) felons
- 2) fugitives from justice
- 3) unlawful users of or people addicted to controlled substances

The Gun Control Act of 1968 Prohibited Persons cont.

- 4) anyone "adjudicated as a mental defective" or who has been "committed to any mental institution"
- 5) illegal aliens
- 6) dishonorable dischargees from military
- 7) respondents to DV restraining orders

The Gun Control Act of 1968 Prohibited Persons cont.

- 4) anyone "adjudicated as a mental defective" or who has been "committed to any mental institution"
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- 6) dishonorable dischargees from military
- 7) respondents to DV restraining orders

"Adjudicated as a mental defective"

A determination by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease:

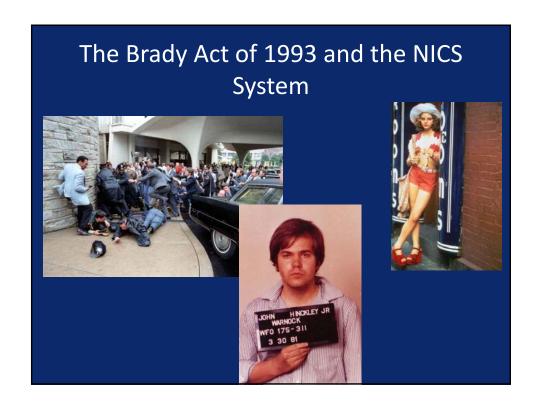
- (1) Is a danger to himself or to others; or
- (2) Lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his own affairs....

"Adjudicated as a mental defective"

-The term shall include
- (1) A finding of insanity by a court in a criminal case; and
- (2) Those persons found incompetent to stand trial or found not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility

Case Law and "Committed to a Mental Institution"

- *U.S. V. Hansel*: observational hospitalization does NOT qualify as "commitment"
- U.S. v. Giardina: lengthy hospitalization prior to formal judicial proceedings does NOT qualify as "commitment"
- U.S. v. Rehlander: emergency hospitalization does NOT qualify as "commitment"



The Brady Act of 1993 and the NICS System

 Established national background check system for all FFLs: National Instant Check System (NICS)

State Reporting to Federal NICS Database White Properties of the Properties of the



"Adjudicated as a mental defective"

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NICS Improvement Act of 2007

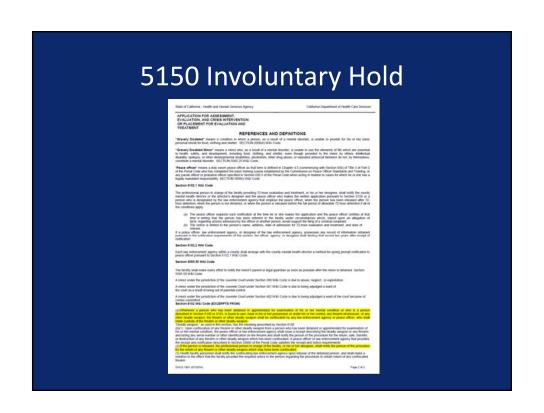
- Provided financial support and incentive for states to report to NICS
- Implemented "relief from disability" mechanism for people disqualified to petition to get their guns back
- Reporting to NICS by states still voluntary

State Reporting to Federal NICS Database

- 2012: 30 states reported no mental health records to NICS
- Reasons: technology, inability to de-aggregate data, and HIPAA







5150 Involuntary Hold

- Allows for temporary removal of gun *in a* person's possession when they are detained for an emergency psychiatric evaluation
- Does not trigger a purchase or ownership prohibition at the state or federal level

Admission for Dangerousness



State-level disqualification for 5 years if:

- Admitted to a mental institution for Danger to Self or Danger to Others
- *Committed* to a mental institution for Grave Disability (same as federal)

Tarasoff and Duty to Protect Statutes



Tarasoff and Duty to Protect

 Applies "where the patient has communicated to the psychotherapist a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim"

Tarasoff and Duty to Protect

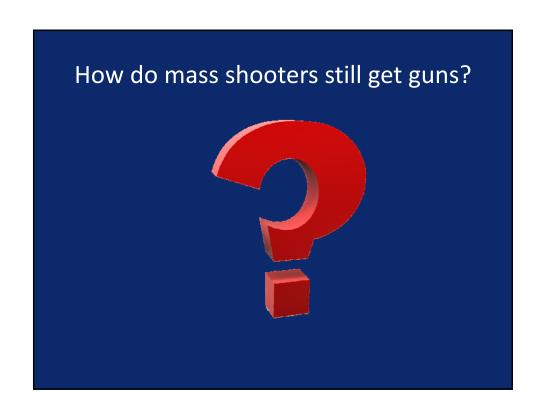
- Applies "where the patient has communicated to the psychotherapist a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim"
- Prohibition recently increased from 6 months to 5 years

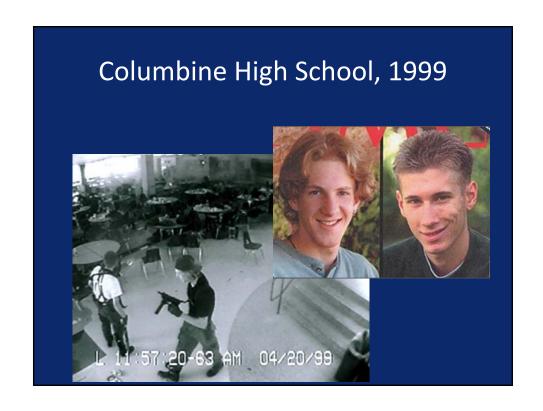
Laura's Law and Involuntary Outpatient Treatment



Laura's Law and Involuntary Outpatient Treatment

- Initially firearm prohibition not specifically included
- 2013 resolution specified state-level firearm prohibition for duration of outpatient commitment
- 2013 Executive Order "clarified" that outpatient commitment had intended to be covered under "adjudicated as a mental defective" for federal prohibition









"Adjudicated as a mental defective"

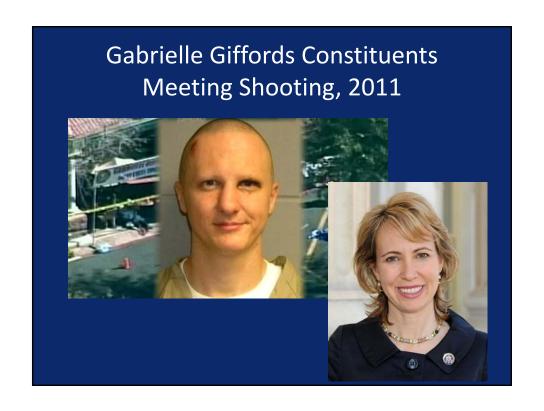
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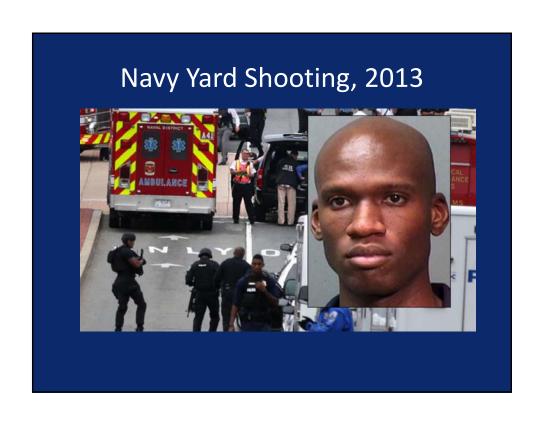
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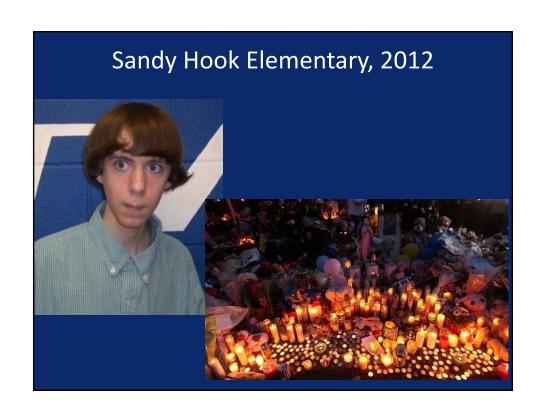
VA Statute

"involuntarily committed" or ruled mentally "incapacitated."





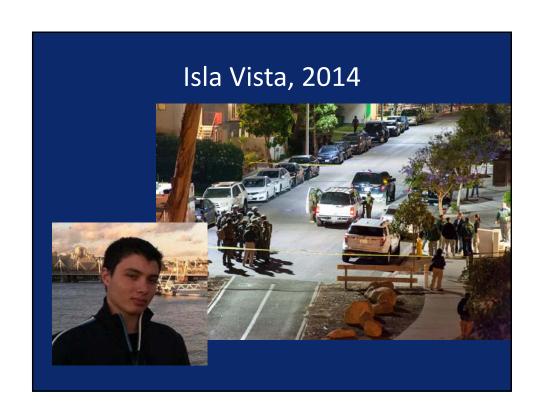


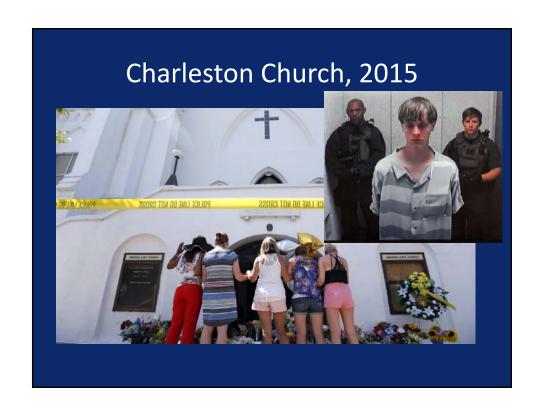




Tarasoff and Duty to Protect

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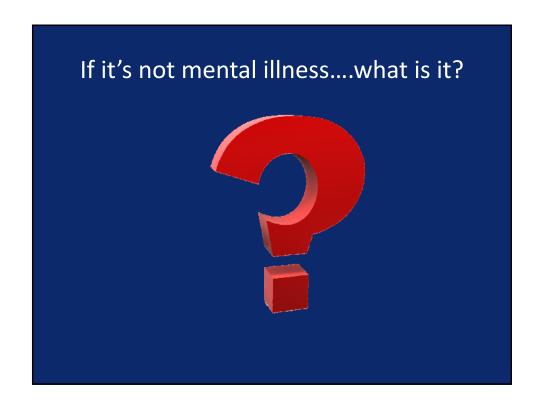




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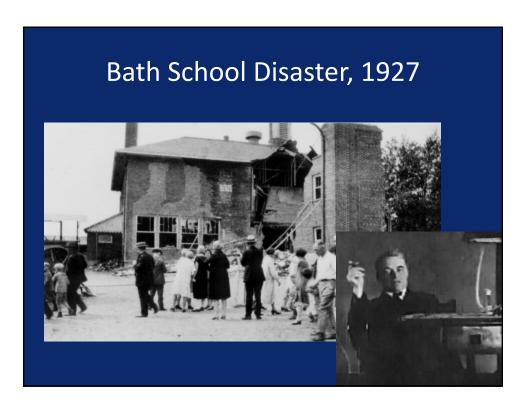




Pseudocommando / Narcissist

- Narcissism and entitlement
- Grandiosity
- Rage and grudge-holding
- History of bullying or social isolation
- Revenge and "personal agenda of payback"

Dietz P (1986) Mass serial and sensational homicides. Bulll NY Acad Med. Knoll J (2012) Mass Murder: Causes, classifictaionand prevention. Psychiatr Clin N Am



Pseudocommando / Narcissist

- Actions planned for long time (not impulsive)
- Act committed in daylight in public place
- Perpetrators arrive dressed in some type of warrior gear, armed with arsenal of weapons
- Personalized message broadcast through public media
- No escape plan

Dietz P (1986) Mass serial and sensational homicides. Bulll NY Acad Med. Knoll J (2012) Mass Murder: Causes, classifictation and prevention. Psychiatr Clin N Am



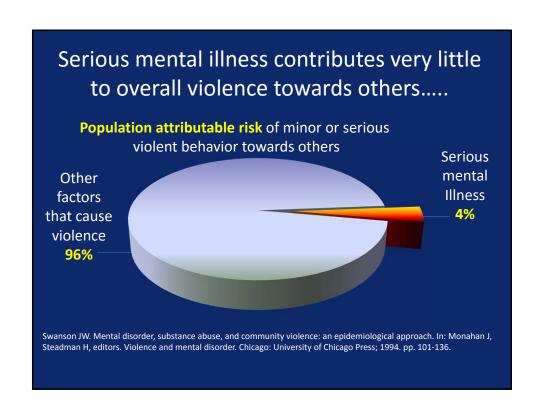
CT Firearm Disqualifications

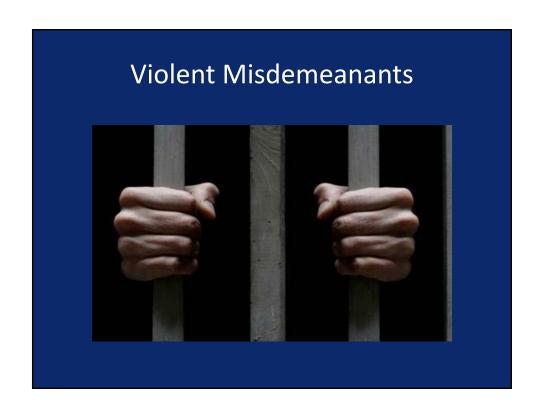
- After being disqualified, risk of committing violent crime if disqualification was for:
 - Mental illness only

53% lower

Mental illness AND criminal history17% lower

Swanson JW et al. Preventing Gun violence Involving People with Serious Mental Illness. In: Webster D and Vernick J, editors. Reducing Gun Violence in America: Informing Policy with Evidence and Analysis. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press; 2013.





Violent Misdemeanants

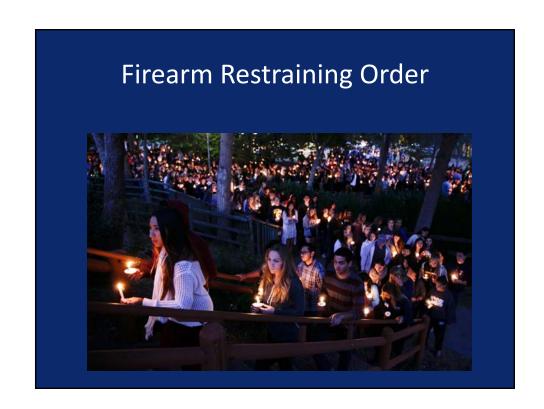
- Became prohibited persons in CA in 1990
- Prohibition from owning a firearm reduced violent crime in this group by 30%

Wintemute, et al. (2001) Subsequent Criminal Activity Among Violent Misdemeanants Who Seek to Purchase Handguns: Risk Factors and Effectiveness of Denying Handgun Purchase. IAMA

APPS Program

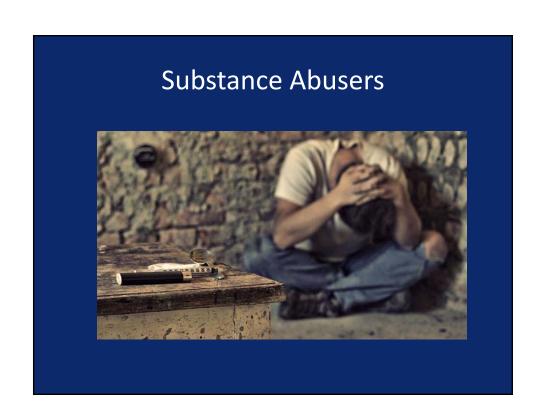
- 20,000 people in California who own weapons illegally
- 39,000 handguns
- 1,670 assault weapons





Firearm Restraining Order

- Allows family members or police to petition to have a person's guns removed based on a concern for violence in the near future
- Modelled closely after DVRO
- Signed by Governor September, 2014; went into effect January, 2016



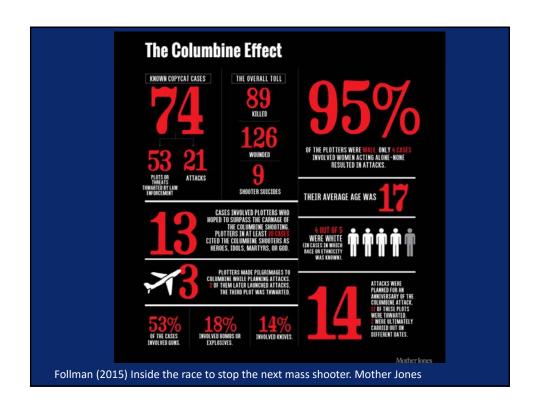
Substance Abusers

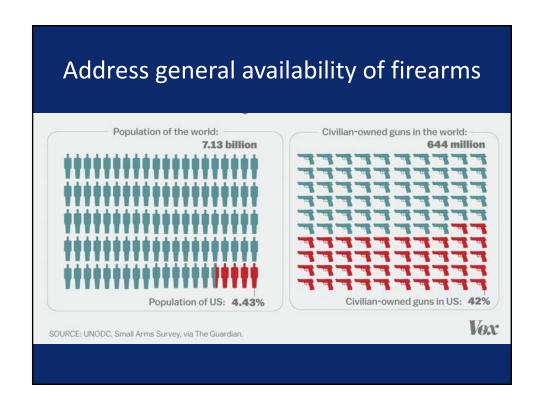
SB 755

- Would have added people with two or more alcohol or drug-related offenses to list of prohibited persons
- Passed in Assembly and Senate, vetoed by Governor in 2013

Media Portrayal / Focus

- Concern for copycats
- Shift media focus from perpetrators to victims





Take Home Points

- Mass shootings represent tiny fraction of firearm deaths in this country, but firearm deaths are a significant public health problem.
- To balance individual rights with community risk, firearm prohibitions must be both sensitive and specific.
- Targeting people with mental illness may not represent the most effective prohibition strategy.

THE END

Resources

- National Medical Council on Gun Violence http://nmcgv.org/
- The Trace

http://www.thetrace.org/

- Behavioral Sciences and the Law Special Edition on Guns, Mental Illness and the Law
- Consortium for Risk Based Firearm Policy recs

http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-andinstitutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-gun-policy-andresearch/publications/GPHMI-State.pdf