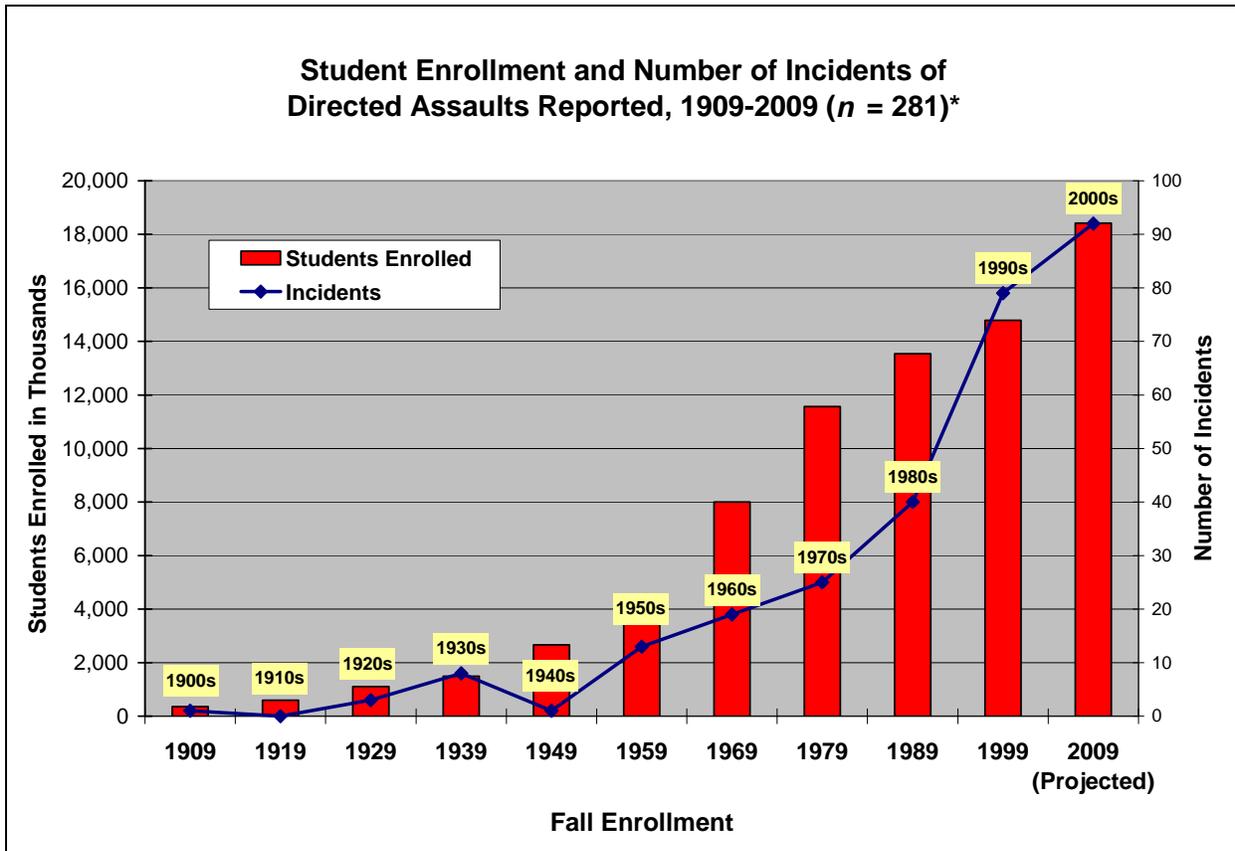


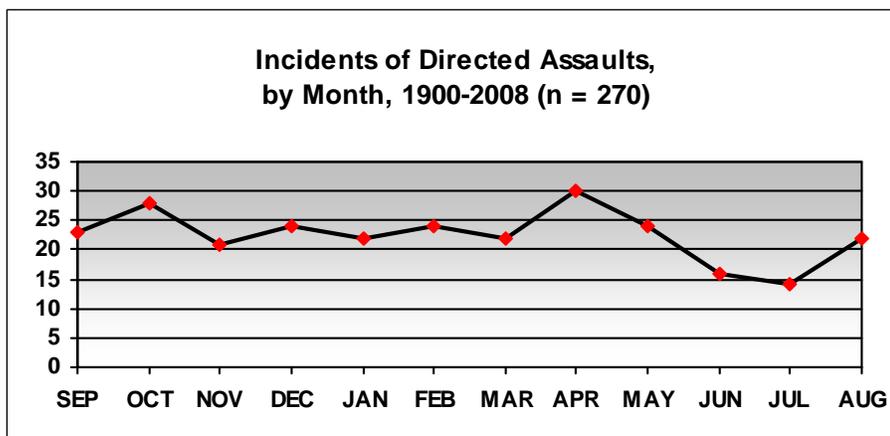
Figure 1



*Data was collected through 2008 and projected for 2009 based on the average number of incidents observed per year from 2000 to 2008. Pearson ($r = 0.924$, $p < 0.000$) correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

Incidents also occurred throughout the calendar year ($n = 270$).²⁹ Figure 2 shows that although there was a decrease in the frequency, incidents happened even during the summer months.

Figure 2



²⁹ For two of the incidents, the months in which they occurred could not be determined from open-source reporting.

Where did the incidents occur in relation to the IHE?

It may initially seem as though only incidents occurring on-campus are relevant to understanding targeted violence that affects IHEs. However, such a view neglects the role of campus safety departments and campus threat assessment teams in securing the area surrounding the campus and assessing the threats posed by and to IHE students, faculty, and staff, regardless of whether the ultimate act of violence occurs within the confines of the campus boundaries. Thus, the current project aimed to identify incidents that could fall within the purview of a campus threat assessment. A majority of the incidents occurred on-campus (79 percent, $n = 214$), while approximately one-fifth (19 percent, $n = 52$) were off-campus. The remaining six incidents occurred either at non-campus³⁰ locations (1 percent, $n = 3$) or at undetermined sites (1 percent, $n = 3$).

Of those incidents that occurred at on-campus or non-campus sites ($n = 217$), similar numbers of incidents took place in residential buildings (28 percent, $n = 60$), parking lots or campus grounds (27 percent, $n = 58$), and administrative and/or academic buildings such as offices, classrooms, laboratories (26 percent, $n = 56$; see Table 4). In only 3 percent ($n = 6$) of the on/non-campus incidents did the subject move from the campus grounds or parking lots to buildings, move between buildings, or cause injuries and/or deaths in more than one location on campus. In addition to the Virginia Tech attack in 2007, two other examples in which subjects moved from one location or building to another are the following:

Table 4: On and Non-campus Directed Assaults, by Building, 1900-2008

Buildings	$n =$	%
IHE Residence	60	27.7
IHE Grounds & Parking Lots	58	26.7
Administrative or Academic	56	25.8
Student/Employee Services	22	10.1
Other/Undetermined	15	6.9
Multiple Facilities/Buildings	6	2.8
Total	217	100.0

On August 1, 1966, a 25-year-old student and former marine seized an observation tower on campus, killing and/or injuring several people on his way up the tower, then randomly fired a rifle at passersby for approximately 96 minutes. He was eventually shot by police. In the aftermath, 13 people were killed and 31 were wounded on the campus. The evening before the incident, the subject typed a final letter of explanation detailing his thoughts. He then went to his mother's home, choking and fatally stabbing her shortly after midnight. After writing another letter, which he left there, he returned home and fatally stabbed his wife as she slept. Penning notes to other family members, he prepared for his attack later that day.

On December 14, 1992, an 18-year-old student killed one professor, one student, and wounded four others in a random sweep across campus. The subject first approached a security-guard shack on the campus and shot the guard inside. Critically wounding him, he then fatally shot a professor, who was driving past. From there, he walked to the library where he fatally shot a student. He then entered a dormitory and resumed firing. He surrendered to police after his rifle jammed and he called 911, informing them that he was the shooter. Reportedly, the subject held views that were perceived as racist, homophobic and anti-Semitic by fellow students and was not adjusting well to the campus environment.

See Appendix B for descriptions of the remaining three incidents.

³⁰ See Appendix A for definition.

Of the incidents that occurred within an IHE owned/operated building ($n = 159$), over half of them took place in dorm rooms or apartments, offices, and instructional areas such as classrooms, lecture halls, or laboratories ($n = 90$, 57 percent; see Table 5).

Table 5: Directed Assaults within IHE Buildings, by Locale, 1900-2008

Locales	$n =$	%
Dorm Room or Apartment	48	30.2
Office(s)	22	13.8
Instructional Area	20	12.6
Non-specific/Other/Undetermined	16	10.1
Common Area	15	9.4
Hallway(s)/Stairwell(s)/Restroom(s)	15	9.4
Student Services Locales/Cafeteria	10	6.3
Multiple Locales within the Same Building	7	4.4
Multiple Facilities/Buildings	6	3.8
Total	159	100

Several subjects also carried out their attacks in multiple locales within the same building, moving from offices and classrooms to common areas, causing injuries and deaths at the different locales (4 percent, $n = 7$). One example includes the following:

On October 28, 2002, a 41-year-old student entered a college building shortly before 8:30 a.m., looking for three instructors. The subject fatally shot the first in her 2nd-floor office. He then fatally shot the second in a 4th-floor classroom in front of approximately 20 students, walked to the back of the classroom and shot his final victim. Soon after, he released the students and shot himself. The subject had been failing and had mailed a 22-page letter and other documents to a local media outlet. In his letter, he sketched his failed marriage, poor health, and the slights he perceived from the nursing school he claimed treated male students as "tokens."

See Appendix B for descriptions of remaining six incidents.

In turning to those incidents that occurred off-campus ($n = 52$), most took place at a private residence (75 percent, $n = 39$), while approximately one-fifth of the incidents occurred outside of a structure (e.g., on a sidewalk, in a parking lot; 19 percent, $n = 10$). Two examples of incidents that occurred off-campus include the following:

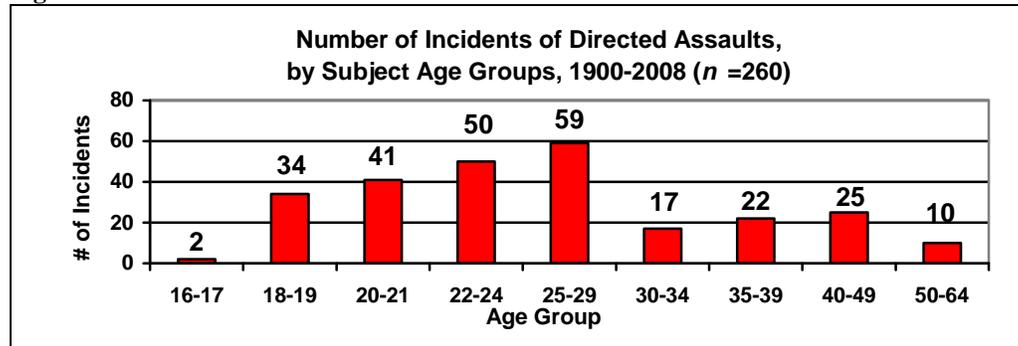
On December 11, 1949, a 24-year-old student strangled his girlfriend, a fellow student, after a fraternity party at an off-campus men's rooming house. Two months prior, a university psychiatrist had treated the subject for suicidal ideations and an impulse to kill said girlfriend.

On February 16, 2004, a 38-year-old former student who had worked for a psychology professor at a test center stalked her, went to her off-campus private residence, stabbed, and decapitated her. He then stripped off his clothing and ran in front of a truck on the highway, killing himself.

Who were the subjects?

Efforts were made to gather information regarding the subjects who carried out the attacks. The majority of incidents were perpetrated by one individual ($n = 270$) and, of those, most of the subjects were male (94 percent, $n = 254$).³¹ In the incidents where age was reported ($n = 260$), the range was 16 to 62, with an average age of 28 ($Mdn = 25$, mode = 20). See Figure 3 for a depiction of the number of incidents by subject age groups.

Figure 3



The Youngest Subject:

On October 10, 1993, a 16-year-old male who was not affiliated with the affected IHE, detonated a pipe bomb outside the dorm room of two black students. Though no injuries were reported, the building was "severely damaged" by the racially motivated attack. The subject, who had tried to join a white supremacist organization, had admitted responsibility to witnesses and vowed to shoot all the black students at the college.

One of the Two Oldest Subjects:

On October 13, 2008, a 62-year-old, part-time librarian fatally shot a fellow full-time librarian, allegedly after a dispute the previous night over "work ethics." After the shooting, the subject sat down and calmly waited for police.

Of note, among the cases there were three subjects who carried out multiple attacks on the same campus within a one to two month timeframe. An example includes the following incident:

Beginning in December 1991, a 35-year-old former student, who had graduated 6 years prior, carried out two sniper-style attacks on his old campus. On December 12, 1991, the subject fatally shot a janitor in an auditorium. Then on January 29, 1992, he shot and wounded a female graduate student as she waited in a building for her husband. It was during a third similar incident that the subject was killed by police. On February 10, 1992, the subject was shooting at a student housing complex near the campus. After a foot pursuit, the subject was killed by police. Though he had been rejected from the graduate program four years prior, the motive for the attacks was not clear.

See Appendix B for descriptions of the remaining two incidents.

³¹ In two cases, the incidents were perpetrated by more than one subject so individual-level data regarding the subjects in those incidents were not gathered.