

School Safety

Get Our Newsletters

The U.S School Shooting Statistics Everyone Should Know

Are you aware of these important U.S. school shooting statistics?



⌚ December 06, 2017 🎙 Zach Winn 🗣 Jump to Comments

Although [some experts have argued](#) there's been too much focus on school shootings compared to other campus emergencies, that focus has resulted in a mass collection and analysis of school shooting statistics that provides valuable insights about the nature of the school shooting threat.

These efforts, taken by multiple organizations, have resulted in several valuable reports that provide a comprehensive—if somewhat overwhelming—look at school shooting data of the past. School officials and first responders should familiarize themselves with these statistics even as they maintain an all-hazards approach to emergency planning.

By now nearly all schools have planned their response to [school shootings](#): In 2016, the CDC [found](#) nearly 90 percent of public schools had a written plan for responding to school shootings, and 70 percent of those schools had drilled students on the plan.

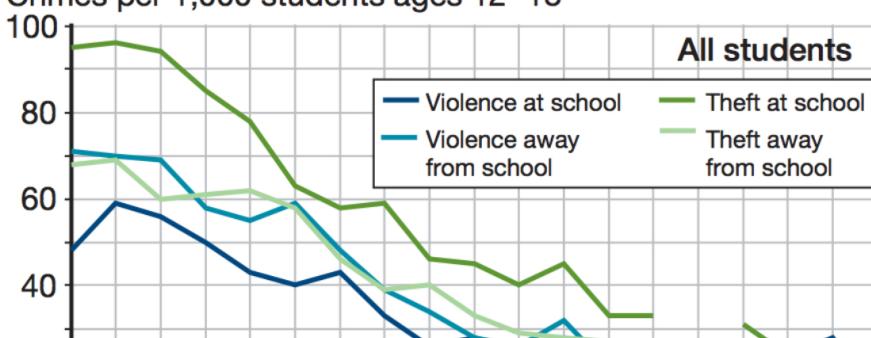
This is for good reason: Shootings are among the most deadly types of emergencies a school may face, and one recent study even found that [school shootings are increasing on college campuses](#).

Our goal by providing this in-depth look at school shooting statistics is for readers to understand this threat more completely so they can take a data-driven approach to emergency planning.

Putting School Shootings Into Context

First lets compare the prevalence of school shootings to school violence overall. Fortunately, the [National Center for Juvenile Justice](#) (or NCJJ) [found](#) the rate of violent crime in schools dropped significantly over a recent 18 year stretch ending in 2010:

Crimes per 1,000 students ages 12–18



Recommended For You



Too Many Doors and Not Enough Control – How Video and Access Control Is Key to Campus Security

During this webinar, Genetec will discuss how video surveillance and access control is key to campus safety.



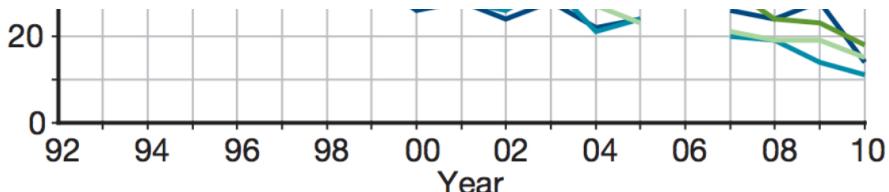
School Safety Best Practices—Lessons Learned from the Perspective of a Security Director

Learn how radio communications and interoperability are critical elements of a school's security and emergency preparedness plan.

Latest Quizzes

[IS-800 B National Response Framework Exam Questions](#)

[Test Your NIMS Knowledge With Our IS-700.A Quiz!](#)



Source: Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report.

Still, school violence remains a real problem: More than 750,000 incidents of violent crime took place in U.S. schools during the 2013-2014 school year, according to the government-sponsored report [Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2015](#).

Fortunately, the chances a student will be killed at school are far lower than the chances they'll experience school violence.

Do you know how to recognize and respond to an extreme violence event? [This training program](#) prepares any individual to become situationally aware of their surroundings, pick up on early indicators that something might be wrong, and respond effectively if they find themselves in an extreme violence event. [Learn more.](#)

A [2004 Secret Service report](#) dubbed the *Safe Schools Initiative* put the odds of a high school student getting into a fight at school at 1 in 7.

Meanwhile, the aforementioned 2015 report counted just 31 homicides of students aged 5-18 that occurred at school or while traveling to or from school between July of 2012 and June of 2013. That puts the likelihood a student will be killed at school at less than one in a million!

U.S. School Shooting Statistics

Focusing on gun-related school death statistics is necessary to zero in on school shootings. The [CDC](#) [counted](#) 123 instances of students using guns in school-related homicides or suicides between July of 1992 and June of 1999.

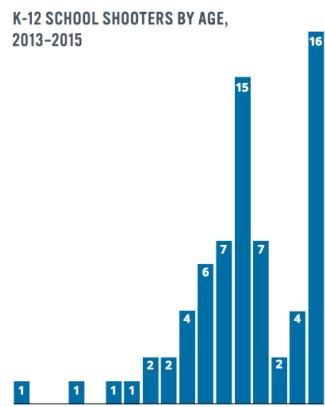
Of these 123 school shootings, here's some statistics on the attackers:

- 93.5 percent of the shooters were male
- Five students used two firearms each
- 26.8 percent of the shooters committed suicide
- 69.1 percent of the shooters perpetrated a homicide
- Of those homicides, 15.6 percent of shooters killed multiple people

Including non-fatal school shootings makes things look more worrisome. [Everytown for Gun Safety](#), a nonprofit organization that advocates for gun control, has tracked 254 school shootings in America since 2013, defining school shootings as public reports that a gun was fired inside a school building or on school grounds.

Of the first 160 incidents (tracked through 2015), [the group's analysis](#) gives us the following statistics:

- 84 incidents occurred at K-12 schools (or 53 percent of the total)
- 76 incidents occurred at colleges or universities
- In more than half of the incidents, the shooters intentionally injured or killed at least one other person with a gun (an act other groups defined as targeted violence)
- Nearly one in six shootings occurred after a confrontation or verbal argument
- 12 shootings were unintentional
- No one was injured in 33 of the shootings on school grounds



Source: Everytown for Gun Safety

Statistics on U.S. School Shooters

The *Safe Schools Initiative* report focused on behaviors of school shooters leading up to their attack.

For the report, researchers from the Department of Education and the Secret Service studied 37

incidents of “targeted school-based violence” between 1974 and 2000. The researchers defined targeted school-based violence as “(i) a current or recent former student who attacked someone at his or her school with lethal means (e.g. a gun or knife); and, (ii) where the student attacker purposefully chose his or her school as the location of the attack.”

The Secret Service could produce no useful “profile” of a school shooter, finding that attackers “varied considerably in demographic, background, and other characteristics.” Still, they offered several notable insights.

Below are some of the report’s statistics, which incorporate school shootings:

- All of the attacks were committed by males
- 98 percent of the attackers experienced or perceived a major loss prior to the attack
- 78 percent of attackers had a history of suicide attempts or suicidal thoughts prior to their attack
- 71 percent of attackers felt persecuted, bullied, threatened, attacked, or injured by others prior to the incident (in several cases that harassment was described as “long-standing and severe”)
- Almost all of the attackers (95 percent) were current students at the school
- More than half (59 percent) of the attacks occurred during the school day
- In 73 percent of the incidents, the attackers had a grievance against at least one of their targets
- Most attackers used a gun as their primary weapon, with 61 percent using handguns and 49 percent using rifles or shotguns
- Three quarters of attackers used only one weapon, although nearly half of them carried multiple weapons during the attack
- In the majority of incidents (81 percent) the attacker carried out the incident on his own

Many of these statistics describe the perpetrator in the shooting at Seattle Pacific University in 2014. That attack was carried out during the day with one shotgun by a male with a history of suicide attempts and thoughts. The attacker had even been hospitalized after reporting to hear one of the Columbine High School shooters in his head “telling him to hurt people.”

Fortunately, a courageous student stopped the shooting using pepper spray, a reminder that regardless of your plans, heroic actions taken by people in the immediate vicinity of the shooting can be the best way to mitigate an attack.



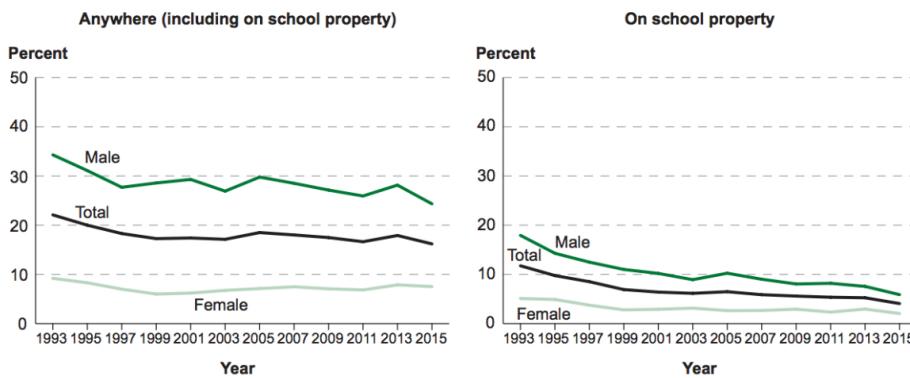
Statistics on “Red Flag” Behavior

Just focusing on school shootings that were actually carried out may miss the full picture. Analyzing data on behaviors that could plausibly lead to school shootings can also give us an idea of the nature of the threat.

One such behavior is bringing a weapon onto school property. Fortunately, the data here is encouraging: A [2016 report](#) by the National Center for Education Statistics found that between 1993 and 2015, the percentage of high school students who reported carrying a weapon onto school grounds in the last 30 days decreased from 12 percent to four percent.

Below is a breakdown of students who reported bringing a weapon to school (described in the survey as a “weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”) by location and sex.

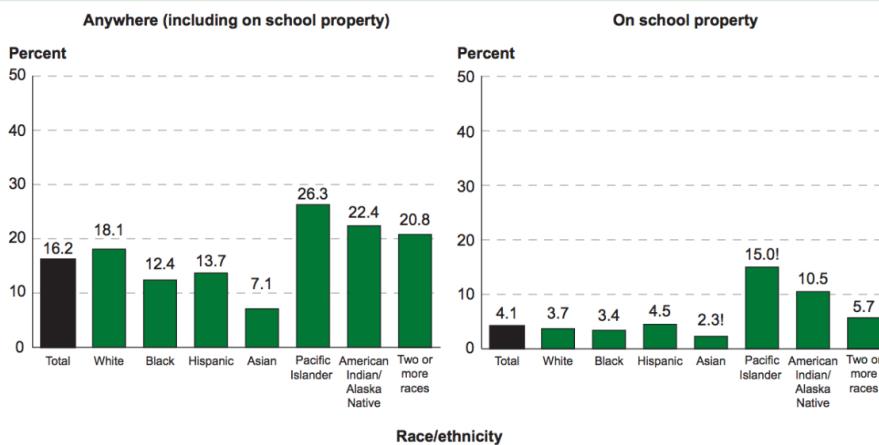
Figure 14.1. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and sex: Selected years, 1993 through 2015



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), 1993 through 2015.

Here are the results of the same weapon survey broken down by race and ethnicity.

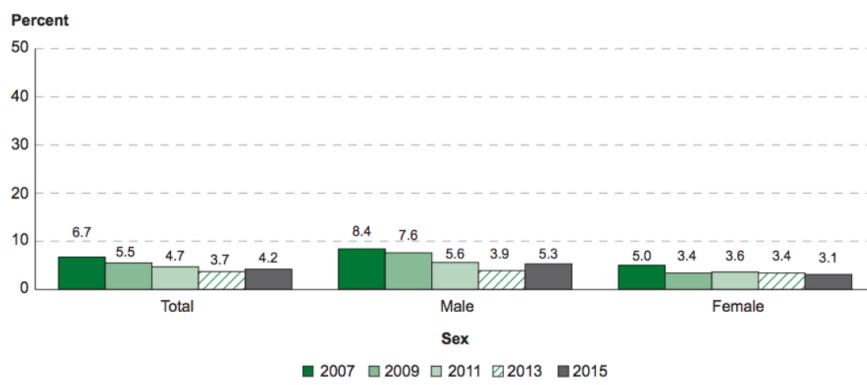
Figure 14.2. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 who reported carrying a weapon at least 1 day during the previous 30 days, by location and race/ethnicity: 2015



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), 1993 through 2015.

Another red flag is students who report having access to loaded guns without adult permission. Again the National Center for Education Statistics offers insights. The data shows minimal variation when broken down by recent school years.

Figure 14.3. Percentage of students ages 12–18 who reported having access to a loaded gun, without adult permission, at school or away from school during the school year, by sex: Selected years, 2007 through 2015



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2007 through 2015.

Putting These Statistics to Use

It's our hope that these reports and the school shooting statistics within them are used by officials to make more informed decisions when crafting emergency plans.

But school officials aren't the only ones who can use these statistics to help prevent shootings. A look at where attackers got their weapons reveals the role **gun safety** plays in the equation.

The CDC report analyzed where shooters got the 128 weapons used to carry out the 123 attacks it tracked, finding that 37.5 percent came from



carried out the 120 attacks it tracked, finding that 51.9 percent came from the shooter's home and 23.4 percent came from a friend or relative of the shooter. Multiple victim events were more likely to be carried out with guns from the home compared to single victim events.

We've published articles by experts on [spotting concealed weapons](#) and [active shooter prevention strategies](#), all with the belief that a smarter society is a safer society. Staying informed about school shooting statistics is the first step toward preventing these horrible attacks.

Tagged with: Gun Safety • Guns on Campus • Police • School Shooting • School Violence • Student Crime • Student Data • Student Safety



Related: [7 Signs A Weapon Is Being Concealed](#)

About the Author



ZACH WINN, Senior Web Editor

Contact: [✉](mailto:zach.winn@nbcnews.com)

Zach Winn is a journalist living in the Boston area. He was previously a reporter for Wicked Local and graduated from Keene State College in 2014, earning a Bachelor's Degree in journalism and minoring in political science.

Related Content



[Simulated School Shooting Video Game Pulled from Online Gaming Store](#)



[Teacher Who Subdued Noblesville West Middle School Shooter Praised](#)



[2 Hospitalized After Shooting at Noblesville West Middle School](#)



[Police Engaged with Santa Fe Gunman for 25 Minutes Before Surrender](#)



FREE SUBSCRIPTION OFFER!

Add Another Layer of Protection to your Campus

If you're responsible for protecting a campus — whether at a hospital, K-12 school, college or university — then *Campus Safety* magazine is a must-read, and it's free! As the only publication devoted to those public safety, security and emergency management personnel, issues cover all aspects of safety measures, including access control, video surveillance, mass notification, and security staff practices.

Take advantage of a free subscription to *Campus Safety* today, and add its practical insights, product updates and know-how to your toolkit. Subscribe today!

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Subscribe Today!

26 responses to "The U.S School Shooting Statistics Everyone Should Know"

 Preston Esslinger says:

[February 7, 2018 at 11:46 am](#)

Where did you get your sources

[Reply](#)

 Tony Parks says:

[February 14, 2018 at 5:40 pm](#)

Nowhere, do I see (I may have just missed it), that you included how many of the shooters were under the influence of either prescription medication, alcohol, illegal drugs, etc. The pharmaceutical industry alone has a very high percentage of our teens (and the general population) on a plethora of drugs for everything from ADD drugs to anti-depressants, and psychotic (mental health drugs), add to this the illegal drug addicts and you have a very serious epidemic. Don't you think that the drug abuse and/or prescription drug industry effects on people's mental state just might be important to investigate? I think you're going to find that as high as 90% have a compromised mental state due to drug use of one kind or another. Or you might find that a specific drug or group of drugs contribute most. Everybody points the finger at gun control, but barely anybody looks at the drugged mental state connection. It might be wise to remember that it is the person and their mental state that

pulls the trigger.

[Reply](#)



Brittany says:

February 15, 2018 at 11:19 am

If a person is on meds for mental illness and they shoot up a school, then it's because they stopped taking their medicine. Most of these kids have some sort of mental illness or are tired of the bullying OR become mentally ill BECAUSE of the bullying. I think that we need to address this as it is a bigger portion of the problem.

[Reply](#)



Keith says:

February 15, 2018 at 12:36 pm

No. Just no. Even starting SSRI medications can lead to immediate personality changes.

My own father was put on a very low-dose anti-depressant 5 years ago. Within 3 days he was cutting at his skin with a knife "to get the ticks out", and was telling me that "If the police come, don't open the door, just give me to them." This man, a brilliant engineer, had never broken a law in his life.

Fortunately, he was living with me at the time, I recognized that the SSRI was making him psychotic, and I took it away from him. He recovered in a few days. But a month later he was living in his own apartment, and his pharmacy refilled the prescription even though I had ordered them not to after speaking with my father's doctor. So after a frantic call from my mother, I had to go confiscate the SSRI (again) because he was harming himself to "get at the ticks".

Now, imagine a man or young boy who's put on an SSRI, and the psychosis (too much serotonin in the brain) comes on more slowly. They seem upbeat, talkative, etc. "Cured", right? But over time they get deeply paranoid, and start compulsively planning violence to control their anxiety. If not stopped, they will feel compelled to act out violently in some way. Most will be noticed by a vigilant parent or doctor at some point during this personality shift. But if they live alone, or are neglected by parents/friends, they're very likely to wind up on the news after hurting themselves or others.

Which is why most of these shooters are "loners", "bullied", etc. Nobody is paying any (positive) attention to them after putting them on mind-altering chemicals.

[Reply](#)



Keith says:

February 15, 2018 at 12:43 pm

These are exactly the questions that we need to start asking as a society. How often did a school shooting occur before SSRI anti-depressants were released into the market? What common drugs can interact with them to produce psychosis? How do we ensure that everyone taking these drugs is adequately monitored? Should people living alone or in neglectful households be given these drugs at all?

[Reply](#)



Heather Taylor says:

February 18, 2018 at 7:47 am

How about good old peer pressure, social media and the dynamics of a developing brain? Why are we not looking at that? Is it a mental health issue or just a teenage brain issue? I don't see a lot of mass school shootings being done by 40-50 year old men. Check out this video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QWoP6jG3k&feature=share>

[Reply](#)



Carolann Padgett says:

February 19, 2018 at 8:26 pm

Keith,

The first shooting occurring on a US campus took place on Thursday, April 9, 1891 and the last to date occurred on Wednesday, February 14, 2018.

Here is some data to consider relative to incidents during these periods:

- Age of shooters both male and female: between 5-years of age and 70-years of age
- Shootings at Public Schools: 1062
- Shootings at Private Schools: 92
- Type School Unknown: 33
- Colleges: 217
- High Schools: 649
- Middle Schools: 154
- Elementary Schools: 140
- Number students, teachers, etc., Killed: 2,580
- Number students, teachers, etc., wounded: 3,317

The reason that determining the information on SSRI's you are seeking is going to be nearly impossible to obtain is that offender medical information is confidential just as is there mental health history. However, medical committees or physicians that determine an individual is mentally defective/ill or are a threat to themselves or others are required to report this information. Unfortunately this information and information determined by a court , board, commission, or other lawful authority does not get entered into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

So unless the individual attempting to purchase a firearm through legal means answers question 11.f on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) Form 4473, honestly there would be know way the firearms dealer would know the individual was mentally defective/ill.

11.f "Have you ever been adjudicated as a mentally defective OR have you ever been committed to a mental institution (See instructions for question 11.f.)"

[Instructions for Question 11.f. 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. This 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. Committed to a Mental Institution: A formal commitment of a person to a mental institution by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority. The term includes a commitment to a mental institution involuntarily. The term includes commitment for mental defectiveness or mental illness. It also includes commitments for other reasons, such as for drug use. The term does not include a person in a mental institution for observation or a voluntary admission to a mental institution. EXCEPTION: Under the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, a person who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution in a State proceeding is not prohibited by the adjudication or commitment if the person has been granted relief by the adjudicating/committing State pursuant to qualifying mental health relief from disabilities program. Also, a person who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution by a department or agency of Federal Government is not prohibited by the adjudication or commitment if either: (a) the person's adjudication or commitment was set-aside or expunged by the adjudicating/committing agency; (b) the person has been fully released or discharged from all mandatory treatment, supervision, or monitoring by the agency; (c) the person was found by the agency to no longer suffer from the mental health condition that served as the basis of the initial adjudication/commitment or (d) the adjudication or commitment, respectively, is based solely on a medical finding of disability, without an opportunity for a hearing by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority, and the person has not been adjudicated as a mental defective consistent with section 922(g)(4) of title 18, United States Code; (e) the person was granted relief from the adjudicating/committing agency pursuant to a qualified mental health relief from disabilities program. Persons who fall within one of the above exceptions should answer "no" to question 11.f. This exception to an adjudication or commitment by a Federal department or agency does not apply to any person who was adjudicated to be not guilty by reason of insanity, or based on lack of mental responsibility, or found incompetent to stand trial, in any criminal case or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.]

It should also be noted that to date all Federal Firearms License (FFL) sales are, by law required to be submitted via paper documentation only. There is no United States database that immediately updates and tracks the legal sale or purchase of firearms. Once the FFL paper work reaches the BATF it is immediately placed in storage until such time that a BATF analyst reach the documents during the normal course of their FFL paperwork duties. It is also important to note that owners of legal firearms have no legal obligation to have a criminal background check completed on an individual they contemplating selling a firearm(s) to.

It is however, illegal to make a 'Straw Purchase' in the United States. A straw purchase is where an individual who is capable of legally purchasing a firearm from a legal firearms distributor goes to a legal firearms distributor and intentionally purchases a firearm(s) for another person who would not be able to legally purchase the firearm(s) from the legal firearms distributor themselves.

The worlds number one resource available for data and data analysis relative to; school violence around the world, professional threat assessment relating to school violence, mass school violence/murder, pre, during, and post offender communications in incidents of school violence, as well as target hardening and school safety is Psychosocial Dynamics, LLC.

[Reply](#)

 **Bunnie** says:

February 19, 2018 at 8:42 pm

There's a website related to this, it's called ssristories.org and it's pretty self explanatory. I also know from personal experience that sri drugs do in fact change a persons perception of reality. You do things you wouldn't normally do while on these prescriptions, like cheat, steal, and murder. Now that's not normal either while taking them or abruptly stopping these drugs!

[Reply](#)

 **keith** says:

February 22, 2018 at 9:39 pm

one important and vital statistic i dont see on here...and that is; where they accessed these weapons, and how many weapon owners were charged for their weapons being so easily accessed by the kids. i believe that is where some of the responsibility lies, not the politicians or the nra. if you're gonna be responsible enough to own these weapons, then accept responsibility of the damage done by them because if it had not been in your

these weapons, then accept responsibility or the damage done by them. Because if it had not been in your possession then it would not get in theirs...legally or illegally.

[Reply](#)



Zane Sterling says:

[February 26, 2018 at 10:21 am](#)

As a Doctor in practice for 33 years i have watched this phenomenon and kept my own statistics. Almost without exception, every student involved in these shootings has been on or on/off these powerful mind-bending drugs. This is a good discussion and needs to be heard more often – why are so many young people given drugs that clearly alter their mind and their thought processes? I see these kids in court weeks or months after they have shot and killed people and they look so harmless and confused. They often don't even comprehend what they did or how they did it.

As far as guns being the problem, think again. Guns just happen to be the most convenient and most available weapons. If these kids can't get guns they are creative and they will find other ways to cause harm and pain. Take guns away and we will have more stabbings, more assault by vehicles, more arson and many other terrible attacks. Take a long, hard look at the terrible effects these powerful drugs have on these young minds and you are on the right path.

[Reply](#)



Larry Lopata says:

[March 15, 2018 at 7:57 am](#)

Hello Zane,

I live in Newtown, CT and have a son that went to the sister elementary school of Sandy Hook. I would very much like to see your data on the medication of the kids committing these horrible acts. Or if you could point me to public data it would be appreciated. I find it frustrating that this aspect of the issue is being almost completely ignored because I feel strongly that it is a major factor in preventing future tragedies. Thank you in advance.

[Reply](#)



Jeff says:

[March 8, 2018 at 9:54 am](#)

Depending on the time of year and the location of the school in question, having a weapon on school property may or may not be a red flag. In rural locales its not uncommon for Seniors and possibly Juniors to have shotguns or rifles in their vehicles during hunting season to go hunting as soon as they are out of school for the day. Outside of hunting season its probably a safe assumption to make that it is a red flag. What I'm saying is that you need to know the kids hobbies to make that judgement.

[Reply](#)



Mark says:

[March 14, 2018 at 12:47 pm](#)

In 2015 2,333 student age kids were killed in traffic accidents, 235,845 were injured. No march or protest about these unfortunate kids. Must not be as dead as the shooting victims I guess. Where is the protests against GM, Ford, Toyota and so forth? What about the American Auto Dealers Association? We need a march for justice!

[Reply](#)



Rob Goldsmith says:

[March 14, 2018 at 9:56 pm](#)

I came to this page as a Google hit looking for some data on what percentage of all schools or public schools encounter shooting incidents. Can't find that here.

[Reply](#)



Ken Pruitt says:

[March 25, 2018 at 9:12 am](#)

The problem with this article, and the problem with all such articles on the subject, is that many, miscellaneous studies, periods, angles, etc are being compared so that it looks like a "detailed" comparison of apples and oranges!

Also lost, it seems, in such studies (and at a time when students are marching) is that the shooters are often school students with known emotional problems, or home trouble or having experienced bullying or feeling like an outcast thanks to the inconsiderate attitude of his FELLOW students!

[Reply](#)



Dan says:

[March 25, 2018 at 3:13 pm](#)

I came to this website looking for stats on shootings on closed campuses vs. open campuses. I was also

wondering about occurrences at "inner city" campuses where security measures, i.e. metal detectors, armed guards, are common place security practices. Has this type of information been compiled and where can it be accessed?

[Reply](#)

 Bill says:

[March 27, 2018 at 2:36 pm](#)

When you use Everytown for Gun Safety as a source you lose a great deal of credibility their criteria for a "school shooting" is umm very questionable, to say the least.

[Reply](#)



Robin Hattersley-Gray says:

[April 3, 2018 at 1:53 pm](#)

Actually Bill, Everytown's data is quite good, although there are a few things that could be improved. Here is my critique of a critique of Everytown's data you might find interesting:https://www.campussafetymagazine.com/news/gun_rights_audit_of_everytown_school_shooting_data_is_misleading/

[Reply](#)

13 Myths About Society Too Many People Believe - Ipadsupport.info says:

[April 19, 2018 at 4:16 am](#)

[...] you'll be happy to know that the rate of school shootings has been dropping for decades, and today kids are about ten times more likely to be killed walking or bicycling to school than [...]

[Reply](#)

13 Myths About Society Too Many People Believe - Ipadrefurb.com says:

[April 21, 2018 at 5:45 am](#)

[...] you'll be happy to know that the rate of school shootings has been dropping for decades, and today kids are about ten times more likely to be killed walking or bicycling to school than [...]

[Reply](#)



Bunnies says:

[May 15, 2018 at 12:08 pm](#)

That is very helpful but you also realize that while the rate has gone down often the amount of kids that are killed per shooting almost making it even.

[Reply](#)



C Jensen says:

[May 18, 2018 at 2:55 pm](#)

Some of the commenters need to reread the article as statements are made that certain info is not discussed when in fact that info is directly addressed. As far as it including a number of sources, that's usually a sign the author took time to research. Normally, I would object to his using a source that advocates gun control, but he is transparent about that fact, and they are not his only source. Given the shortness of the article, he gives solid statistics with some common sense suggestions.

[Reply](#)



Cathy says:

[May 20, 2018 at 8:26 pm](#)

I am done with just doing nothing about this. I marched in March for gun control. But after Santa Fe, I want to do more. Gun control should be pursued but WHAT is causing this aberrant behavior at such high rates? I want to see research on the SSRI drugs too. I want to see the connection. If that's not the cause then why are there so many more violent shootings than w0 or 49 years go? What is causing this level of nicety in our kids??? I want to help. I'm compelled to do something!!

[Reply](#)



Lyn says:

[May 21, 2018 at 1:12 pm](#)

Do you have any historic to present statistics on the specific local of each school shooting? I'm trying to define shootings that occurred in multiple classrooms or areas within a school VS. shootings that occurred in only one specific area or classroom of the school.

thx.

[Reply](#)



Jonathan Quimbly says:

[May 21, 2018 at 5:04 pm](#)

Your headline says "Shootings" but almost all your stats include all weapon types.

So you didn't answer your own question.

[Reply](#)

Bullying Has Long Term Effects on a Child's Psyche - XPO² says:

May 24, 2018 at 5:54 am

[...] another research study done on 37 lethal attacks conducted on [...]

[Reply](#)

Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Comment with a Social Account



Name *

Email *

Website

[Post Comment](#)

[About Us](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Editorial Team](#)

[Subscribe to the Magazine](#)

[Newsletters](#)

[RSS Feeds](#)

[Advertise](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Data Protection Policy](#)

[Campus HQ](#)

[Campus Safety Conference](#)

[Comment Guidelines](#)