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Gladstone high school shooting

A very divisive response to the Sandy Hook school shooting has called from the right to put more weapons into school, so teachers and administrators can protect themselves and their students against rotational pistol bullets. But in Los Angeles, the school system modeled the effectiveness of different types of weapons to prevent mass shootings before it happened: better data about potentially violent students. The New York Times report examined the L.A. County School Threat Assessment Response Team, an initiative that first began in 2007, after the Virginia Tech. Program provides ways for teachers, counsellors, school administrators, staff, and parents to communicate their concerns about students who may be violent to the county's mental health department. Then, law enforcement, mental health professionals, and school administrators work together to assess the severity of the situation. The program's director, Dr. Tony Beliz, explained: We're going to go to school, judge the individual there, then what we're going to do is go to the children's home and we'll ask to see the bedroom and we'll do a very data-driven assessment. We're trying to figure out, what's the trigger here? What are the risk factors? What really happened and how can we intervene? Beliz's team will be bound that a student has made violent drawings or social media updates and then started his process. He told the Times that the program had actually prevented violence in more than a few cases. Part of this strategy includes ensuring troubled children are integrated into the school and community systems. A more common-evicting approach of students making threat-leading to angry children sits around with time on their hands to let their anger stew, and potentially make plans. Will the L.A.'s approach catch? Similar programs already exist in Massachusetts and South Dakota. In the immediate wake of two mass shootings that died in modern U.S. history, America contemplated afterwards and wondered why. Again, we ask why, and how do we keep this from happening again? Amid the tricks around gun reform or mental health policy, more and more American schools are turning to technology to prepare for, and possibly preventing, shooting. We have so many things to do, says Pat Bhava, CEO and founder of PikMyKid, a four-year-old Tampa-based startup that helps parents and teachers track students during and after intake hours. Earlier this year, the start-up added new features to its app that to keep children safe during emergencies such as active shooters: panic buttons that allow school employees to quickly notify the first responders of their location, and send them blueprints of school buildings. Initially, PikMyKid focused on tackling the chaos of the day-end dismissal: by showing where parents or carers were placed in school intake The company said it could shorten the time it takes to pick up children, and help the school ensure that the right child is getting in the right car. Bhava, who is Indian, said she got the idea after her daughter's school put a white girl in the car. As the app began managing incoming and outgoing traffic flows, Bhava discovered another problem facing school administrators. They need to cut response times from when the [active shooter] incident occurred when first and whole school responders swing into the action plan, he said. The app's new features offer teachers and staff panic buttons: when school employees detect threats, they press a button in the PikMyKid app. Once the warning is triggered, the device's real-time location information is sent to 911 and other important contacts. The app activates the phone's microphone as well, sending continuous audio signals to emergency responders. Schools pay between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year to operate the system, depending on the size of the school and other options; Bhava says it is currently used in about 110 schools in 24 different states and 3 countries. Pat BhavaLike other apps offering digital panic buttons, including Rave Mobile Safety and SchoolGuard, PikMyKid also added support for digital maps so that the first responders did not enter the classroom or blind alley. In July, the beginning signed a partnership with FacilityONE, a company that makes an interactive and digital blueprint. Currently, most school architectural plans are not digitized, but are instead kept as hard copies in courthouses or municipal archives. After FacilityONE mapped out a school, PikMyKid loaded the bluepret into the school's safety profile. Since [the first responders were] approaching any school for any emergency, they were able to draw this bluepage directly from the [PikMyKid] portal, Bhava said. A similar mapping system for emergency respondents is being implemented at over 25 secondary schools in Ocean County, California, at a cost of about \$800 per floor, district prosecutor Joseph Coronato told USA Today in August. Emergency planning firm Critical Response Group and defense and security company BAE Systems, which makes the system, said it could also be deployed in courthouses, hospitals, power plants, places of worship, and theme parks. Schools also turn to the kind of firing detection technology currently used on the streets of cities such as New York, Chicago, and San Diego. Some companies install and maintain the system, which uses sensors to shoot and communicate information to administrators and first responders. But hardware The required subscription service can be expensive, costing between \$10,000 and \$100,000 to install and maintain. PikMyKid [Image: courtesy of PikMyKid]More schools adopt a high-tech security system, which depends on locked locked card access doors, network visitor management, and video surveillance. It's important to keep intruders out of school buildings, is how to respond effectively to protect building occupants should the threat get into the building, said John LaPlaca, founder and president of altaris Consulting Group, a consultant who specializes in school security and who has worked with PikMyKid. Keep in mind that history has also shown repeatedly that the threat may be legally in your building, as has happened with a student or employee shooter. [Photo: courtesy of PikMyKid] To protect schools from more unprecedented threats, schools also install electronic panic systems that can automatically keep occupants behind doors locked inside buildings. LaPlaca said in an email. In addition to the panic button application, the school also installed a VoIP phone system that allows staff to perform lockdown using typed code if they identify an enorment threat. Such a system can automatically play pre-record messages on building PA systems, notify police, close and lock doors, activate strobs on the exterior of the building and send text messages to school administrators. But, LaPlaca says, it's important to remember that no system can be very bad to threats. The grim reality remains that people who intend to get into school will do so easily relatively, regardless of the security measures available, he said. Can AI Prevent Shooting Before They Start? Bhava was quick to admit the bigger problem was how to stop filming before they started. Now, he said PikMyKid's focus is trying to respond to situations in a time-efficient manner, but prevention is what we want to get to. Helping prevent filming in real time is where I see [machine learning] and AI really helpful, but not in the tools we actually use to manage and track. Can data and assistance with artificial intelligence? Machine learning can use existing data to develop algorithms that reveal similarities: For example, by compiling attacker profiles, machine learning can tell us that both Heath High School shooter Michael Carneal and Sandy Hook-killer Adam Lanza are bullied at school. AI can then refer to this similarity to students being bullied at the moment to determine who might be the shooter in the future. Of course, not every child bullied into a mass killer. And not every mass killer used to be bullied. Using predictive technology in this way can lay the ground for such as Minority Reports. Moreover, the pattern matching decision may be wrong: There is no single factor or universal profile for school shooters, no ordinary race, no single gender, no single family dynamics that AI can stick to. But that doesn't mean AI developers can't find solutions in the data they're PikMyKid, most of the data comes from geotracking. The startup recruitment feature currently creates a 300-500-metre geofence around the partner's school; that's how administrators know where parents are placed. In the future, Bhava says, We want to give school administrators access to social feeds that are publicly available inside geofence areas around schools-saying 5 km around schools of any hashtags involving certain schools and keywords. In addition to the obvious, such as bullying or rifle, keywords and violent phrases identified by natural language processing (NLP), a type of AI that teaches computers how to understand and use languages like people. The Twitter API makes it easier for developers to access and monitor tweets. But language is complicated-laced with double-meaning so the processing of those tweets is much harder. Take the song's lyrics, for example, that usually appear in posts. I got pockets of ammunition and school blueprints could be future shooter tweets, someone who quotes Alice Cooper's Evil Youth, or both.Dr. Desmond Patton, director of Columbia University social media focused Safe Lab, says, We only use words as a piece of data, not the whole thing It really matters, especially when we talk about social media and data The way they talk about themselves in their communities is immediately thought to be risky or threatening, so we do a lot

of work to bequeath the narrative behind the narrative. So if the lyrics ... see[s] aggressive to unstrungcted eyes, we do a lot of work to make sure we bend the true narrative. Desmond Patton, director of the SAFE Lab at Columbia University. [Picture: SAFE Laboratory] For four years, safe Labs, a research initiative at the Columbia School of Social Work, has been working with the NLP to better understand the language of terrorism. Human reviewers in the laboratory used machine learning to process two million tweets posted by 9,000 youth and gang members at risk and trying to interpret it: How does language change as a teenager get closer and closer to being violent? Problematic content can grow over time, Patton said. In other words, no one was born shooter. And perhaps that's what makes it difficult for the AI to predict when someone will be one: No single incident moves someone from full potential to a mass killer overnight. The process of being a gradual killer, and along the way many risks reach out for help. To identify how youths communicate these changes in their lives, Safe Lab also analyzes picture posted with a tweet. By processing words and images together, Patton said laboratories are moving beyond the analysis of simple-to-a-kind NLP sentiments that detect either positive or negative-language to focus on the actual emotions of the image. Is this image about grief? Sadness? this image about the threat?... Is this in the neighborhood? Is this on the street? What else is going on in images that help us understand more complexly? Related: Why Facial Recognition Technology Could Be Biased As indicators arise, human reviewers in safe labs watch streams. The data they found went to computer scientists at Columbia's Data Science Institute that quantitatively analyzed it, forming a subset to train machine learning engines to recognize when someone was at their breaking point. Should Safe Lab identify violent threats on social media, the lab could inform social workers in the hometown of users authorized to intervene. In analyzing social media for terrorism-related language, Safe Lab's algorithm is 81.5% accurate when tested against training data, Patton said. But even with this decision, Patton is slow to say the AI will someday catch every emerging shooter. I think there's this big focus on what AI can do, he said. What we have learned is that AI cannot do it by itself, that AI needs accidental analysis and text to be able to understand the context. In other words, even platforms like PikMyKid integrate keyword signals, without human review the keywords can trigger false alarms. Or, as bhava called, AI can also find threatening language online that officers might get jaded from going to the shooter crying wolves. But AI may also help alleviate the problem, according to Bhava. That's where we see AI and machine language really come and help us analyze and crush those numbers and to reduce false positives until administrators really pay attention to them, he said. Because if you flood them with a message of 20-50 daily, they get numb and overlook the real threats that appear. Related: Short-term Techn Police Big Business, limited school budgets and high tech costs mean that protecting schools from active shooters may be less dependent on technology solutions and more about basic planning, said LaPlaca, a school safety consultant. Technology is not baking because it creates safer schools, he said. Engaging in threat prevention and evaluation programs, creating an emergency plan of rocks and carrying out ongoing training is low hanging fruit that can provide substantial returns for limited or missing investments. Many of the most effective improvement opportunities cost nothing at all. Terena Bell (@TerenaBell) is an independent journalist who writes about technology, entertainment, and affairs With additional reporting by Alex Pasternack Pasternack Pasternack

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