



VirTra - Virtual Interactive Coursework Training Academy® (V-VICTA®)

BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

VirTra



BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

Introduction to Behavior Threat Cues

UNDERSTANDING THE DUTY TO INTERVENE



The most important tools for an officer include how to perceive, interpret and respond to all threats.

- The purpose of this course is to improve your ability to:
 - Correctly perceive human behavior
 - Discriminate correctly when it creates a risk of serious injury/death
 - Provide better skills at responding to deadly behavior
- Goal: to decrease the shooting of those unarmed and to train cognitive decision making.



BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

Costs of Bad Decisions



COSTS OF BAD DECISIONS

- Officers must appropriately respond to behavior.
- Inappropriate response creates a huge risk to life.
- Life, health and safety are not the only things that can be lost.





COSTS OF BAD DECISIONS

- When LE respond correctly, there is still a risk to life.
- A subject engaged in unlawful and deadly behavior could be justifiably shot and killed.
- Even a perception of misconduct can lead to additional loss of life and property, as noted by riots.



BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

Rapid Evaluation of Behavior



RAPID EVALUATION OF BEHAVIOR



- Law enforcement officers have to perceive and attend to behavior quickly. The behavior may be:
 - Cries for help
 - Medical emergency
 - Signs of mental illness
 - Threats to the officer and community

RISK TO COMMUNITY, OFFICER AND SUBJECT



- The highest risk is from deadly actions of people in and near the community.
- Deadly actions often provide fractions of seconds for the officer to process and respond to.
- When done correctly, they can protect the community and themselves.
 - At times, this is done at the risk of the subject engaging in the deadly behavior.



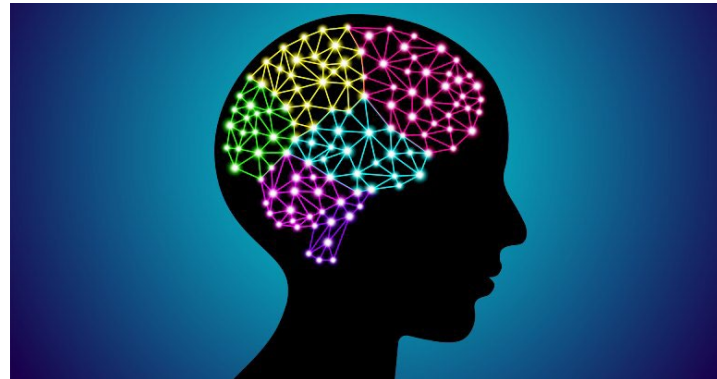
BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

The Schema Theory

THE SCHEMA THEORY



- How we respond is founded on what we understand and what we can do.
 - A schema is a framing of knowledge that is based on past experience.
- Schemata are ways for us to clarify and organize the world around us.
 - Example: seeing a water bottle and recognizing it is different than a cup.





THE SCHEMA THEORY



- Schema can also include movement.
- The schema of a baseball bat and tennis racket are examples.
 - Both involve rotation of the body and movement of the arms to hit the ball.
- There are limitations to performance and perception.
- Constraints include the limits of the organism, environment and the task itself.



BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

Overall Movement Schema



WHAT IS OVERALL MOVEMENT SCHEMA?

- How our brain develops the blueprint for a movement.
- It can be modified – the success of modification is based on expertise and experience.
- Overall movement schema has 3 parts:
 - Recall schema
 - Generalized motor program
 - Recognition schema





RECALL SCHEMA



Occurs before a movement is initiated.

Initial Conditions:

- Where is the threat/goal?
- What is the environment like?
- What condition am I in?
- What threat am I facing?

Recognition Schema:

- How fast do I go?
- Where do I point my gun?
- Which techniques produce the best results?

GENERALIZED MOTOR PROGRAM



- Overall form of the movement.
- Experts develop a precise GPM with little wasted energy or time.
- Can be altered to meet the situational demand and parameters.
- Experts are better at these variations.

RECOGNITION SCHEMA



- Where error recognition occurs by sight or feel.
- Continuous skills can be modified.
 - Such as running, balance while bike riding, etc.
- Discrete skills may be too short to modify.
 - Such as a punch, golf swing and gun trigger pull.



DEVELOPMENT OF GMP STRENGTH & SCHEMA



- The initial development is related to the method of practice.
- Variable/random practice is much more effective at developing GMP than serial/block practice.



BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THREAT RESPONSE

Conclusion



CONCLUSION



- The ability to use a schema to differentiate threatening/non-threatening behavior is critical.
- The wrong identification can lead to unnecessary death.
- The realistic movement patterns in this training will provide the opportunity to develop proper schema.



QUESTIONS?