Preventing Targeted Violence Performance Metrics Library
Relevant Scales

PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE SCALES

Scale	Citation
1. **Criminal Propensity (Low Self-control)** was measured as a 24-item additive scale identical to that utilized by Grasmick and colleagues (1993; see also Sellers 1999). The scale consists of six components: impulsivity, preference for simple tasks, risk seeking, physicality, self-centeredness, and poor temper, each measured by four Likert-type items. Respondents were presented with each item and asked to indicate the degree to which they agree/disagree (1 = strongly agree to 4 = strongly disagree) with these 24 statements."	**Cited from:** Cochran, J. K., Jones, S., Jones, A. M., & Sellers, C. S. (2016). Does criminal propensity moderate the effects of social learning theory variables on intimate partner violence?. Deviant Behavior, 37(9), 965-976. Sellers, C. S. 1999. "Self-Control and Intimate Violence: An Examination of the Scope and Specification of the General Theory of Crime." Criminology 37:375–404. Grasmick, Harold G., Charles R. Tittle, Robert J. Bursik, Jr., and Bruce J. Arneklev. 1993. "Testing the Core Empirical Implications of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General theory of Crime." Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 30:5–29.
Propensity for radical protest. Statements are rated on a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 meant "would never do", 2 stood for "might do" and 3 meant "have already done." Can ask about the behavior or intention. 1. Participate in violent action if your livelihood was in danger 2. Defame an immoral politician, even in his presence 3. Join an illegal strike 4. Join an illegal demonstration 5. Fight the police if your livelihood was in danger 6. Participate in a violent act to defend your opinion or values 7. Would you hit or throw something at an immoral politician if she or he was near you? 8. Fight the police to protect your opinion and values	Faragó, L., Kende, A., & Krekó, P. (2019). Justification of intergroup violence–the role of right-wing authoritarianism and propensity for radical action. Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict, 12(2), 113-128.

Scale	Citation
Suicide risk: Columbia-suicide severity rating scale. **(NOTE:*This scale is intended to be used by individuals who have received training in its administration!*)**	Posner, K., D. Brent, C. Lucas, M. Gould, B. Stanley, G. Brown, P. Fisher et al. "Columbia-suicide severity rating scale (C-SSRS)." *New York, NY: Columbia University Medical Center* 10 (2008). Link to items: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwifs-O2sZL2AhVnUd8KHRrbDsQQFnoECAUQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fcssrs.columbia.edu%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2FC-SSRS_Pediatric-SLC_11.14.16.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3RcTQ9RObsFqZBvDmAjapV
Violence risks for individuals 17 and under: SAVRY (24-item Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth)	Borum, Randy, Henny PB Lodewijks, Patrick A. Bartel, and Adelle E. Forth. "The structured assessment of violence risk in youth (SAVRY)." In *Handbook of violence risk assessment*, pp. 438-461. Routledge, 2020. Link to items: https://www.parinc.com/Products/Pkey/390
Violence risk for individuals 18yo and older: WAVR-21 (21-item Workplace Assessment of Violence Risk)	Meloy, J. Reid, Stephen G. White, and Stephen Hart. "Workplace assessment of targeted violence risk: The development and reliability of the WAVR-21." *Journal of forensic sciences* 58, no. 5 (2013): 1353-1358. Link to items: https://www.wavr21.com

Scale	Citation
Self-Sacrifice Scale This scale could be used as indirect measure of intent to join a violent extremist group or commit an act of violent extremism. The scale includes 10 items measured using a 7-point Likert scale (from 'not agree at all' to 'strongly agree'). These 10 items were: 1. It is senseless to sacrifice one's life for a cause (reverse coded). 2. I would defend a cause to which I am truly committed even if my loved ones rejected me. 3. I would be prepared to endure intense suffering if it meant defending an important cause. 4. I would not risk my life for a highly important cause (reverse coded). 5. There is a limit to what one can sacrifice for an important cause (reverse coded). 6. My life is more important than any cause (reverse coded). 7. I would be ready to give my life for a cause that is extremely dear to me. 8. I would be willing to give away all my belongings to support an important cause. 9. I would not be ready to give my life away for an important cause (reverse coded). 10. I would be ready to give up all my personal wealth for a highly important cause.	Bélanger, J. J., Caouette, J., Sharvit, K., & Dugas, M. (2014). The psychology of matyrdom: Making the ultimate sacrifice in the name of a cause. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 107(3), 494-515.
Attitudes toward use of violence Violent intention scale, developed by Doojse, Loseman and van den Bos (2013) to assess the radicalisation of Islamic youth in the Netherlands. Cherney et al (2018) note that this scale was not used in a correctional or program context. Each item is measured using a 5-point Likert scale (from 'totally disagree' to 'totally agree'). An example item is: 'I am prepared to use violence against other people in order to achieve something I consider very important'.	Doosje, B., Loseman, A. & Bos, K. (2013). Determinants of radicalization of Islamic youth in the Netherlands: Personal uncertainty, perceived injustice, and perceived group threat. Journal of Social Issues, 69(3): 586-604.

Scale	Citation
Violent Extremism Risk Assessment – Version 2 (VERA-2) (Pressman & Flockton, 2012) VERA-2 was developed to assess convicted and suspected offenders' overall levels of risk of radicalisation and/or recidivism. **The tool is designed to be used by trained professionals who monitor and manage individuals suspected or convicted of terrorism offences (e.g., law enforcement staff, corrections staff, intelligence, security and military personnel).** The revised VERA-2R consists of 67 items assessed using a Structured Professional Judgement approach in combination with range of data sources (e.g., intelligence and police data, criminal or mental health history). The tool covers the following areas: 1. Beliefs, attitudes and ideology. 2. Social context and intention. 3. History, action and capacity. 4. Commitment and motivation. 5. Protective factors. 6. Additional indicators. **Example indicators include:** -Commitment to ideology justifying violence (low/moderate/high). -Personal contact with violent extremists (low/moderate/high). -Prior criminal history of violence (low/moderate/high). -Involvement in de-radicalisation, offence-related programs (low/moderate/high). –Criminal history (criminal justice data). VERA-2R is used in a number of countries including Australia. Pressman (2016) argues that it provides a tool to assess the rehabilitation of extremist offenders.	Pressman, D.E., & Flockton, J.S. (2012). Calibrating risk for violent political extremists: The VERA-2 structural assessment. British Journal of Forensic Practice, 14(4): 237-251. Pressman, D. E. (2016). The complex dynamic causality of violent extremism: Applications of the VERA-2 Risk Assessment Method to CVE Initiatives. In A. J. Masys (Ed.), Disaster Forensics: Understanding Root Cause and Complex Causality (pp. 249-269), Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.
Community-level youth resilience to violent extremism (BRAVE measure)	Grossman, Michele, Kristin Hadfield, Philip Jefferies, Vivian Gerrand, and Michael Ungar. "Youth resilience to violent extremism: Development and validation of the BRAVE measure." Terrorism and Political Violence (2020): 1-21.

Scale	Citation
Deradicalization scale (attitudes) *deradicalization: departure from ideological beliefs that embrace terrorism	Webber, David, Marina Chernikova, Arie W. Kruglanski, Michele J. Gelfand, Malkanthi Hettiarachchi, Rohan Gunaratna, Marc-Andre Lafreniere, and Jocelyn J. Belanger. "Deradicalizing detained terrorists." Political Psychology 39, no. 3 (2018): 539-556.

OTHER SCALES

Scale	Citation
Brief Resiliency and Coping Scale: a 4-item measure designed to measure individuals' tendencies to cope with stress in a highly adaptive manner. This will permit analysis of the associations between resiliency/coping styles and outcomes of participating (or not participating) in the program under evaluation. **Item Wording:** (Items scored on five-point scales from "Does not describe me at all" to "Describes me very well.") Consider how well the following statements describe your behavior and actions. A. I look for creative ways to alter difficult situations. B. Regardless of what happens to me, I believe I can control my reaction to it. C. I believe I can grow in positive ways by dealing with difficult situations. D. I actively look for ways to replace the losses I encounter in life.	Reference for the scale: Sinclair, V. G., & Wallston, K. a. (2004). The Development and Psychometric Evaluation of the Brief Resilient Coping Scale. Assessment, 11(1), 94–101. doi:10.1177/1073191103258144

Scale	Citation
Historical Loss Scale: a 12-item measure designed to measure individuals' sense of loss, based upon their sense of their cultural heritage. This will permit analysis of the associations between individuals' sense of historical loss, outcomes of participating (or not participating) in the program under evaluation, and their resiliency/coping styles. **Item wording:** How often do you think about: 1. Loss of our land 2. Loss of our language 3. Losing our traditional spiritual ways 4. The loss of self-respect from poor treatment by government officials 5. Losing our culture 6. Loss of respect by our children and grandchildren for elders 7. Loss of our people through wars or armed conflicts 8. Loss of respect by our children for traditional ways **Response categories for each item:** 1. Several times a day 2. Daily 3. Weekly 4. Monthly 5. Yearly or at Special times 6. Never	Reference for the scale: Whitbeck, L. B., Adams, G. W., Hoyt, D. R., & Chen, X. (2004). Conceptualizing and measuring historical trauma among American Indian people. American Journal of Community Psychology, 33(3-4), 119–30.

Scale	Citation
Emotional Stability Scale: a 7-item scale designed to measure individuals' emotional stability. **Item wording:** (rating scale is 1. Not at all, 2. Very little, 3. Somewhat, 4. Quite a bit, 5. Very much) These questions ask you about how often you have the following thoughts or emotions -Feeling blue (sad) -Feeling others are to blame for most of your problems -Thoughts of ending your life -Urges to injure or harm someone else. -Difficulty making decisions -Nervousness or shakiness inside. -Not feeling liked or respected by others	Reference: Evans, W.P. & Skager, R. (1992). Academically successful drug users: An oxymoron? Journal of Drug Education, 22(4), 355-367.

Scale	Citation
Brief Volunteer Program Outcome Assessment: 14-item measure designed to assess the strength of several key outcomes of participation in volunteer initiatives **Item wording:** All items on 7pt scales: 1 "Completely Disagree" – 7 "Completely Agree." "Thinking of when you volunteer, please rate your level of agreement with the following statements. a) I feel welcome. b) I feel a part of something bigger than myself. c) I feel a sense of teamwork d) I make friendships that are active beyond the event e) I make friends with people from other races f) I feel useful g) I have responsibilities h) I have leadership responsibilities i) I feel a sense of purpose j) I feel free of peer pressure k) I feel accepted. l) I wouldn't feel lonely m) I wouldn't feel afraid to talk to others n) I learn about cultures other than my own.	Reference: Williams, Michael J., John G. Horgan, and William P. Evans. "Evaluation of a multi-faceted, US community-based, Muslim-led CVE program." (2016), p. 157.

Scale	Citation
Trust in Police Scale: an 8-item measure intended to measure individuals' trust in police. **Item Wording:** "Imagine that you wanted to talk to the police, just to ask them for advice about what to do about a friend of yours, whom you believed might be considering doing something illegal that could end up injuring other people. How likely do you think the following would happen?" [All items on 7pt scales: 1 "Very unlikely" – 7 "Very likely"] The police would… i. Overreact ii. React appropriately iii. Allow me to remain anonymous iv. Try to monitor me or my friend v. Allow the discussion to happen, without creating a record of it vi. Cause more harm than good vii. Try to trick me viii. Be trustworthy	Reference: Williams, Michael J., John G. Horgan, and William P. Evans. "Evaluation of a multi-faceted, US community-based, Muslim-led CVE program." (2016), p. 158.

Scale	Citation
Community Assessment of Resilience Survey (20 items, scale from Strongly disagree (1) --> Strongly agree (5)) **Item wording:** 1. People in my community feel like they belong to the community. 2. People in my community are committed to the wellbeing of the community. 3. People in my community have hope about the future. 4. People in my community help each other. 5. My community treats people fairly no matter what their background is. 6. My community supports programs for children and families. 7. My community has resources it needs to take care of community problems (resources include, for example, money, information, technology, tools, raw materials, and services). 8. My community has effective leaders. 9. People in my community are able to get the services they need. 10. People in my community know where to go to get things done. 11. My community works with organisations and agencies outside the community to get things done. 12. People in my community communicate with leaders who can help improve the community. 13. People in my community work together to improve the community. 14. My community looks at its successes and failures so it can learn from the past. 15. My community develops skills and finds resources to solve its problems and reach its goals. 16. My community has priorities and sets goals for the future. 17. My community tries to prevent disasters. 18. My community actively prepares for future disasters. 19. My community can provide emergency services during a disaster. 20. My community has services and programs to help people after a disaster.	Pfefferbaum, Rose L., Betty Pfefferbaum, Pascal Nitiéma, J. Brian Houston, and Richard L. Van Horn. "Assessing community resilience: An application of the expanded CART survey instrument with affiliated volunteer responders." *American Behavioral Scientist* 59, no. 2 (2015): 181-199.

Scale	Citation
Loss of significance/meaning and social anomia 1. Short (7 items, measured on a 5-point Lickert scale)	Troian, Jais, Ouissam Baidada, Thomas Arciszewski, Themistoklis Apostolidis, Elif Celebi, and Taylan Yurtbakan. "Evidence for indirect loss of significance effects on violent extremism: The potential mediating role of anomia." Aggressive behavior 45, no. 6 (2019): 691-703.
Depression prevalence in the community, e..g., Beck's Depression Inventory. Items can be found here: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwia3eTPg4D2AhVvTDABHR8yARkQFnoECAcQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ismanet.org%2Fdoctoryourspirit%2Fpdfs%2FBeck-Depression-Inventory-BDI.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3MKIinBNVZs9jdmTnmp9EH.	Beck, A. T., Steer, R. A., & Brown, G. K. (1996). Beck depression inventory (BDI-II) (Vol. 10, p. s15327752jpa6703_13). London, UK: Pearson.
Seeking care in support of mental health a. In the last [period of time: 3 months, 6 months, 1 year], have you spoken with a professional (e.g., therapist, social worker, clergy) about your mental health? (Yes, No) b. How many times have you interacted with the mental health professional for support or treatment of your challenges with mental health? _____ c. To what extent did the help you had sought to alleviate mental health challenges was helpful?: Not at all (0) --> Very much (7)	Self-designed
Sense of Community 1) 8-item sclae in Peterson, N. A., Speer, P. W., & McMillan, D. W. (2008). Validation of a brief sense of community scale: Confirmation of the principal theory of sense of community. Journal of community psychology, 36(1), 61-73. 2) 29-item scale in Prezza, M., Pacilli, M. G., Barbaranelli, C., & Zampatti, E. (2009). The MTSOCS: A multidimensional sense of community scale for local communities. Journal of Community Psychology, 37(3), 305-326.	

Scale	Citation
Connection to Community Scale (cited from Cherney et al., 2018, p. 19) **Item wording:** (Strongly disagree (1) --> Strongly agree (5)) 1. I have a strong attachment to my community. 2. I often discuss and think about how larger political and social issues affect my community. 3. I am aware of what can be done to meet the important needs in my community. 4. I have the ability to make a difference in my community. 5. I try to find the time to make a positive difference in my community.	Price, Cristofer, Julie Williams, Laura Simpson, J. Jastrzab, and Carrie Markovitz. "National evaluation of Youth Corps: Findings at follow-up." Washington, DC: Corporation for National and Community Service (2011). Available at: http://www.nationalservice.gov/pdf/national_evaluation_youthcorps_technicalappendices.pdf
Willingness to challenge radical extremist views **Item wording** (Very unlikely (1) --> Very likely (5)): 1. How likely would you be to challenge the views of a family member who stated that immigrants living here threaten our way of life and our values? (The term 'family member' could be substituted with 'acquaintance' or 'member of the public'. The question could be reworded to: 'How likely would you be to challenge the views of someone online who stated that immigrants living here threaten our way of life and our values?') 2. How likely would you be to challenge the views of a member of the public who stated Muslims are all terrorists? 3. How likely would you be to challenge the views of someone that said the term 'jihad' justifies the use of violence against non-Muslims? 4. How likely would you be to challenge the views of someone online that posted a message in support of a group that promoted hatred against Muslims and immigrants?	Cherney, Adrian, Jennifer Bell, Ellen Leslie, Lorraine Cherney, and Lorraine Mazerolle. "Countering Violent Extremism Evaluation Indicator Document. Australian and New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee, National Countering Violent Extremism Evaluation Framework and Guide. This work was funded by the Countering Violent Extremism Centre, Department of Home Affairs." (2018), p. 88

Scale	Citation
Attitudes toward community diversity **Item wording:** Rating scale: Strongly disagree (1) --> Strongly agree (5) 1. People in this community would prefer it if residents in this area were mostly White. 2. People in this community do not like having members of other ethnic groups as next door neighbours. 3. People in this community are comfortable with the current levels of ethnic diversity here. 4. Some people in this community have been excluded from social events because of their skin color, ethnicity, race or religion.	Murphy, K., Cherney, A., Wickes, R., Mazerolle, L. & Sargeant, E. (2012). *The Community Capacity Survey – Face-to-face ethnic minority interviews: Methodology and preliminary findings*. Brisbane: ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security.
Discrimination in the community **Sample items:** Rating scale: Never (1) --> All the time (5) 1. Have you ever experienced hostility or unfair treatment because of your religion? 2. Have you ever experienced hostility or unfair treatment because of your cultural background? These items could be adapted to ask respondents to think specifically about incidents of discrimination that have occurred in their community against certain groups.	items can be adapted from: Lyons-Padilla, Sarah, Michele J. Gelfand, Hedieh Mirahmadi, Mehreen Farooq, and Marieke Van Egmond. "Belonging nowhere: Marginalization & radicalization risk among Muslim immigrants." Behavioral Science & Policy 1, no. 2 (2015): 1-12.
Prejudice: Feeling thermometer An image of a thermometer is presented to participants with a scale from 0 (Very cold) to 100 (Very hot). Participants are then asked to use this thermometer to indicate how cold or warm they feel to members of specific groups.	Pettigrew, Thomas F., and Roel W. Meertens. "Subtle and blatant prejudice in Western Europe." European journal of social psychology 25, no. 1 (1995): 57-75.

Scale	Citation
Stereotyping and stigma 1) 14 bipolar traits, each rated on a 5-point scale, Not at all (1) --> Very much (5). [The traits can be adapted to fit the most commonly used stereotypic traits in the context in question] -clean/dirty, good/bad,smart/stupid, beautiful/ugly, industrious/lazy, strong/weak, sociable/unsociable, loyal/treacherous,educated/ignorant, hospitable/inhospitable, brave/coward, trustworthy/untrustworthy, tempered/violent, and merciful/cruel. 2) *Social distance* can be measured with three questions regarding the willingness to engage in the following activities with a member of a stigmatized group (e.g., a Somali refugee), "of the same age and gender as you, who speaks the same language": (a) to meet, (b) to host in your house (c) to be a friend. Answers were either yes or no 3) Rate each of the emotions you feel when you think about a member of [an outgroup]. Rating scale is Not at all (1) --> Very much (5) -hatred, -liking -disgust -pity -fear -anger -closeness -understanding -warmth	Bar-Tal, Daniel, and Daniela Labin. "The effect of a major event on stereotyping: Terrorist attacks in Israel and Israeli adolescents' perceptions of Palestinians, Jordanians and Arabs." European Journal of Social Psychology 31, no. 3 (2001): 265-280.

Scale	Citation
Modern Racism Scale (1 -Strongly disagree --> 5-Strongly agree) 1. Over the past few years, minorities have gotten more economically than they deserve 2. Over the past few years, the government and news media have shown more respect for minorities than they deserve 3. It is easy to understand the anger of minorities in America 4. Discrimination against minorities is no longer a problem in the United States 5. Minorities are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights 6. Minorities should not push themselves where they are not wanted	McConahay, John B., Betty B. Hardee, and Valerie Batts. "Has racism declined in America? It depends on who is asking and what is asked." *Journal of conflict resolution* 25, no. 4 (1981): 563-579.