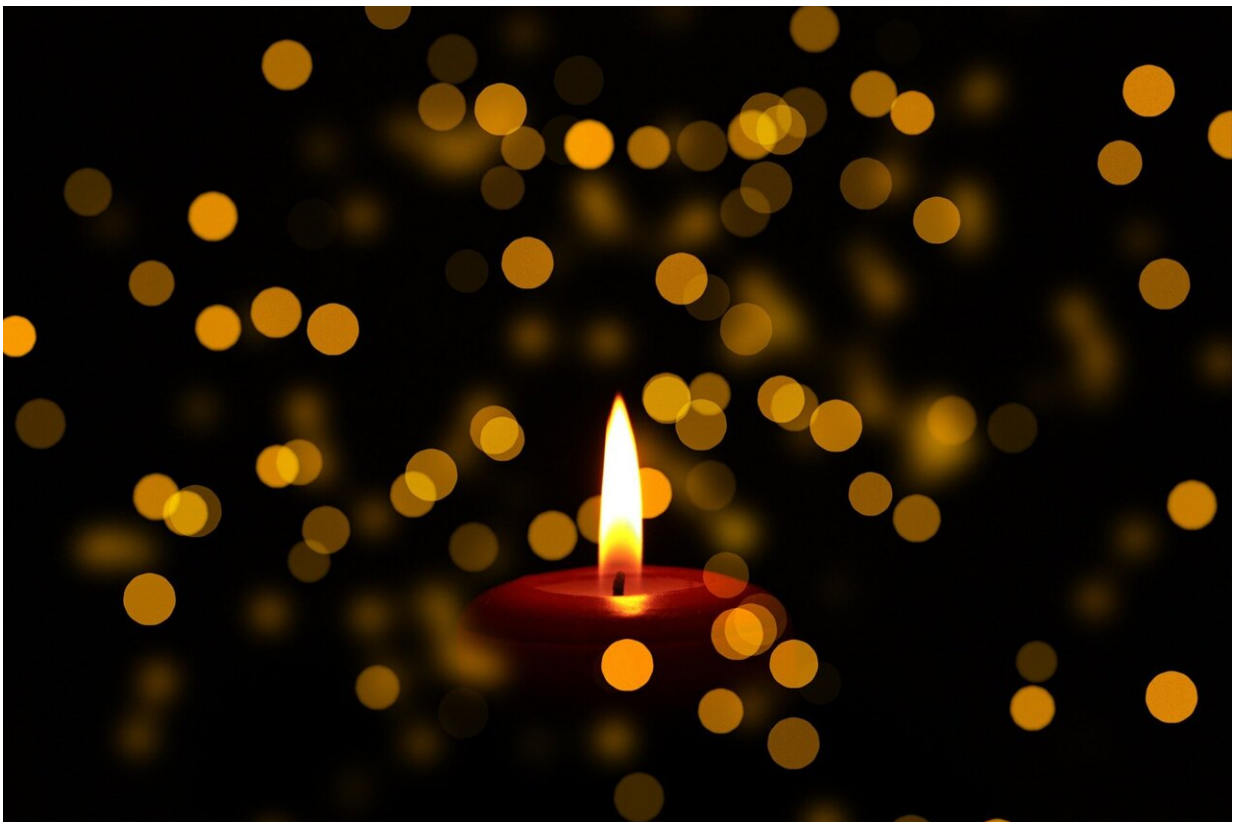


# Mass shootings leave behind collective despair, anguish and trauma at many societal levels

May 27 2022, by Arash Javanbakht

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The deadly shooting of [at least 19 children and two adults in Texas](#) on May 24, 2022, is the latest in an ever-growing list of national tragedies,

leaving families and friends of the victims gripped with grief, anguish and despair.

In addition to those who experience direct loss, such events also take a toll on others, including those who witnessed the shooting, first responders, people who were nearby and those who hear about it—yet again—through the media.

I am a [trauma and anxiety researcher and clinician](#), and I know that the effects of such violence reach millions. While the immediate survivors are most affected, the rest of society suffers, too.

## **First, the immediate survivors**

It is important to understand that no two people experience such horrific exposure in the same way. The extent of the [trauma](#), stress or fear can vary. Survivors of a shooting may want to avoid the neighborhood where the shooting occurred or the context related to shooting, such as grocery stores, if the shooting happened at one. In the worst case, a survivor may develop post-traumatic stress disorder.

PTSD is a debilitating condition that develops after exposure to serious traumatic experiences such as war, [natural disasters](#), rape, assault, robbery, car accidents—and, of course, gun violence. Nearly 8% of the [U.S. population deals with PTSD](#). Symptoms include [high anxiety](#), [avoidance of reminders of the trauma](#), [emotional numbness](#), [hypervigilance](#), [frequent intrusive memories of trauma](#), [nightmares and flashbacks](#). The brain switches to fight-or-flight mode, or survival mode, and the person is always waiting for something terrible to happen.

When the trauma is caused by people, as in a mass shooting, the impact can be profound. The rate of PTSD in [mass shootings](#) may be as high as [36% among survivors](#). Depression, another debilitating psychiatric

condition, occurs in as many as 80% of people with PTSD.

Survivors of shootings may also experience [survivor's guilt](#), the feeling that they failed others who died or did not do enough to help them, or just guilt at having survived.

PTSD can improve by itself, but many people need treatment. There are effective treatments available in the form of psychotherapy and medications. The more chronic it gets, the more negative the impact on the brain, and the harder to treat.

Children and adolescents, who are developing their worldview and deciding how safe it is to live in this society, may suffer even more. Exposure to horrific experiences such as school shootings or related news can fundamentally affect the way people perceive the world as a safe or unsafe place, and how much they can rely on the adults and society in general to protect them.

They can carry such a worldview for the rest of their lives, and even transfer it to their children. Research is also abundant on the long-term detrimental impact of such childhood trauma on a person's [mental and physical health](#) and their ability to function through their adult life.

## **The effect on those close by, or arriving later**

PTSD can develop not only through personal exposure to trauma, but also via exposure to others' severe trauma. Humans have survived as a species particularly because of the ability to fear as a group. That means we learn fear and experience terror through exposure to the trauma and fear of others. Even seeing a frightened face in black and white on a computer will make our [amygdala](#), the fear area of our brain, light up in brain imaging studies.

People in the vicinity of a mass shooting may see exposed, disfigured, burned or dead bodies. They may also see injured people in agony, hear extremely loud noises and experience chaos and terror in the post-shooting environment. They must also face the unknown, or a sense of lack of control over the situation. The fear of the unknown plays an important role in making people feel insecure, terrified and traumatized.

A group whose chronic exposure to such trauma is usually overlooked is the first responders. While victims and potential victims try to run away from an active shooter, the police, firefighters and paramedics rush into the danger zone.

Many of these first responders might have their own children in that school or nearby. They frequently face uncertainty; threats to themselves, their colleagues and others; and terrible bloody post-shooting scenes. This exposure happens to them too frequently. PTSD has been reported in up to [20% of first responders](#) to mass violence.

## **Widespread panic and pain**

People who were not directly exposed to a disaster but who were [exposed to the news](#) also experience distress, anxiety or even PTSD. This happened [after 9/11](#). Fear, the coming unknown—is there another strike? are other co-conspirators involved?—and reduced faith in perceived safety may all play a role in this.

Every time there is a mass shooting in a new place, people learn that kind of place is now on the not-very-safe list. People worry not only about themselves but also about the safety of their children and other loved ones.

## **Is there any good to come of such tragedy?**

We can channel the collective agony and frustration to encourage meaningful changes, such as making gun laws safer, opening constructive discussions, informing the public about the risks and calling on lawmakers to take real action. In times of hardship, humans often can raise the sense of community, support one another and fight for their rights, including the right to be safe at schools, concerts, restaurants and movie theaters.

One beautiful outcome of the tragic [shooting](#) at the Tree of Life synagogue in October 2018 was the solidarity of the [Muslim community with the Jewish](#). This is especially productive in the current political environment, with fear and division being so common.

Sadness, anxiety, anger and frustration can be channeled into actions such as becoming involved in activism and volunteering to help the victims. It is also important not to spend too much time watching [television coverage](#); turn it off when it stresses you too much.

Finally, studies have shown that exposure to media coverage for several hours daily following a collective trauma [can lead to high stress](#). So check the news a couple of times a day to be informed, but don't continue seeking out coverage and exposure to graphic images and news. The news cycle tends to report the same stories without much additional information.

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Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Mass shootings leave behind collective despair, anguish and trauma at many societal levels (2022, May 27) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2022-05-mass-despair->

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