

## Review Article

# Attacks on 'First Responders' in the United States: Can AI Using Mind Genomics 'Thinking' Identify Mind-sets and Provide Actionable Insight?

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## Abstract

Using generative AI, the paper investigates the nature of individuals who are likely to attack first responders (e.g., police, fire fighter, medical professionals). AI suggested five different mind-sets, and a variety of factors about these mind-sets, including what they may be thinking, and how they can be recognized. The approach of synthesizing mind-sets provides society with a way to understand negative behaviors, and to protect against them.

## Introduction

In today's society, the traditional feeling towards first responders such as emergency services, law enforcement and firefighters at the scene of an accident or crime, as well as doctors and nurses providing care in clinics, is usually one of respect and gratitude. These individuals are seen as heroes who put their own lives at risk to help others in need. People typically view first responders as dedicated professionals, essential to maintaining order and providing crucial assistance in emergency situations. Often, their work is so stressful that in some cases they end up suffering with PTSD years after their efforts [1-6].

However, violence against first responders, appears to be a growing threat. While underreported, studies suggest a concerning rise. A 2019 report by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) highlights that a staggering 69% of EMS personnel experienced some form of violence on the job within a year, with a third being physically assaulted (NFPA 2019).

During the past 30 years, however, the United States has experienced significant changes in societal attitudes and behaviors which end up in the often-unthinkable behavior of attacking first responders, whether these be public servants like police [7] or doctors and nurses in clinics [8-10]. At first glance this behavior seems irrational because the first responders are actively helping the public.

Among the key reasons:

**Emotional Intensity and Stress:** Emergency situations can be highly emotional and stressful for everyone involved. First responders often encounter distressed individuals, family members, or witnesses. The intensity of these situations can lead to aggression directed at responders [11].

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues:** People under the influence of drugs or alcohol may act irrationally and become

aggressive. Additionally, individuals with mental health conditions might not respond well to assistance. This problem is made worse by the fact that mental health services are underfunded and under supported, which increases the likelihood that first responders may face violent incidents [12].

**Vocal And Emotionally Charged Skepticism Towards Government, Law Enforcement, And The Media:** Some scholars suggest that this trend owes its growth to the increasingly. The result is a culture where challenging authority is increasingly the norm. Sometimes this erosion is expressed by a simple expression, '*is nothing sacred anymore?*' [13-15].

**Economic Disparities and Social Inequalities in the US;** Economics and daily struggle cannot help but create pockets of resentment and frustration within marginalized communities. First responders, often interacting with these communities in times of crisis, end-up becoming targets for the projected frustration and anger emerging from this economically driven sense of powerlessness and injustice. This was recognized more than a half century ago [16]. Also adding to the distrust and antagonism towards first responders is the militarization of police forces and the general increase in the use of force by police officers. When the public views police as tyrannical or hostile, trust in law enforcement may suffer and communities may stop working together to keep the peace [17].

## AI Predictions about the Future for First Responders

To understand this topic and to offer recommendations capable of minimizing attacks on these essential workers, we used the AI embedded in the Mind Genomics platform to help us understand the mind-sets of people who attack first responders. The approach asked the AI embedded in Mind Genomics (SCAS, Socrates as a Service) what would happen if the current attitude towards the first responders were to be unchecked. Our specific questions were what would happen in 2026, then in 2030.

SCAS returned with the following 'prediction': *People will probably still respect and admire first responders in 2026, but they may be worried about their safety due to the rising frequency of assaults on them. Many people may start to be more cautious of the dangers that come with becoming a doctor, nurse, or police officer in light of the increasing number of occurrences targeting these professions. There may be a rising chorus of voices demanding more funding and assistance to shore up the safety nets that now shield first responders. Looking further ahead to 2030, if the trend of attacks on first responders continues unabated, people's feelings towards these essential workers may become deeply polarized. There may be a growing divide between those who continue to view first responders as heroes deserving of support and admiration, and those who have lost faith in the system and believe that drastic measures are needed to address the root causes of the problem. The traditional feeling of respect and gratitude towards these individuals may be overshadowed by a sense of resentment and anger at the injustices faced by those who dedicate their lives to helping others.*

### Deeper Understanding of the Problem of Attacking First Responders: Mind-sets and the Contribution of Mind Genomics

Based upon the foregoing 'prediction' by AI, we move to a deeper understanding of the minds of people who are described as 'attacking first responders.' The approach was based upon the work in Mind Genomics, an emerging branch of psychology dealing with how people respond to the world of the everyday [18,19].

How people respond to stimuli is influenced by their cognitive biases, cultural background, childhood, and life experiences. Studying these individual differences, Mind Genomics zeroes down on the minute details of daily life by classifying individuals according to their thoughts on a subject, their motivations for doing something, and even their barriers to action. Mind genomics achieves this by utilizing a combination of controlled experiments, data analysis, and cognitive psychology principles to identify distinct mind-sets and predict corresponding behaviors [20-22].

Recently, attention has shifted to using artificial intelligence to suggest mind-sets [23]. By using AI, it becomes possible to create a situation where the different mind-sets are identified, along with their possible 'internal conversation before the attack', as well as things that can be done immediately as well as long term to discourage these behaviors.

### Mind Genomics Empowered by AI, to Explore 'Who' Attacks and Why

The rest of the paper is devoted to an exploration of different mind-sets, using AI to drive the creation of the mind-set. The AI is Chat GPT [24], with a series of prompts developed specifically for Mind Genomics. The prompts enable the user to find out specific information about a topic, and later apply AI to further 'analyze' the information originally provided by AI. The system is called Socrates as a Service, abbreviated as SCAS. It will be SCAS which allows us to interact with AI.

The exploration begins by presenting SCAS, viz., the embedded

**Table 1:** The input information provided by the user and the request for additional information. Note that AI ended up returning only five mind-sets.

There are six radically different mind-sets of individuals who attack first responders. For each mind-set, answer the following questions as prescribed.
1. What is the name of the mind-set (all capital letters)?
2. What is the distribution of the mind-set by age group, by gender, by education, by location in the United States, by income, by neighborhood growing up, by social class, by neighborhood where lived, by recent job history, by arrest history?
3. What does the mind-set think before attacking a first responder? Answer this in three sentences
4. What specifically can be communicated to this mind-set in the form of three 'slogans' which will stop them from wanting to attack the first responder? Answer this in three sentences.
5. Why does the mind-set end up feeling so negative about the first responder? Answer this in three sentences
6. How can we recognize this type of mind-set long before the mind-set becomes aggressive. What specifically should we look for. Answer in three sentences.

AI, with background material, or more correctly with a simple prompting statement. This statement, chosen by the user, is simply the statement: *There are six radically different mind-sets of individuals who attack first responders.* This statement is presented as fact. (Note that AI will return with only five mind-sets). The rest of the information presented to SCAS is a set of six questions, generated by the user. Table 1 shows the information and request provided to AI.

The simplicity of the system reduces the anxiety of the user. The user ends up setting the scene for AI by stating the number of mind-sets, and then requests that the AI (viz., SCAS) become a tutor, by answering six questions for each mind-set just synthesized by AI.

Once the user has specified the requested information AI returns quickly with suggestions about the mind-sets. The request has to be made properly. In the effort to create Table 2, it took four iterations to get the request correct, viz., the request shown in Table 1. The iterations are fast, requiring about 15 second each, allowing for a trial-and-error change of instructions so that they end up being clear, and without ambiguity. It is important to emphasize that the 'errors' instructing the AI are usually the result of ambiguous instructions, and all-too-often, instructions which contain impossible-to-satisfy requests.

Table 2 shows the set of five mind-sets 'synthesized' by AI. A second iteration might return with some of the same mind-sets, but perhaps with one or two new mind-sets, as well as four of the previous five mind-sets. Note that although the user can request a certain number of mind-sets, the request ends up being a suggestion. Quite often AI returns with fewer mind-sets than requested, but never more than the number requested by the user.

The mind-sets appear with the relevant questions. Whether or not the information is accurate is not as important as the fact that within minutes the user has begun to learn about assaults against first responders. Just the information alone begins to educate, providing insights about what may be going on in the minds of those who do the assaulting, as well as what to say to them in terms of 'slogans'.

### Putting the Ideas into Action after Knowing Mind-sets

AI can predict and prevent attacks on first responders by understanding threat mindsets. By analyzing past incidents, AI can identify patterns and intervene before violence. This knowledge can

**Table 2:** The five mind-sets developed by SCAS as a direct response to the request.

<p><b>NONCOMPLIANT</b></p> <p>NONCOMPLIANT individuals attacking first responders range in age from late teens to early 40s, are predominantly male, have a high school education or less, reside in urban areas with low-income levels, grew up in disadvantaged neighborhoods, fall into lower social class brackets, have a recent history of unstable employment, and have a past arrest record.</p> <p>Before attacking a first responder, the NONCOMPLIANT mind-set typically believes they are being unfairly targeted or persecuted by authority figures, that their actions have no consequences, and that violence is an acceptable form of communication.</p> <p>Slogans to use for the NONCOMPLIANT: "Violence is not the answer, seek help instead." "Respect for authority leads to a safer community." "Think about the consequences before acting out."</p> <p>The NONCOMPLIANT mind-set ends up feeling negative about first responders due to a perceived abuse of power, feelings of being unheard or misunderstood, and a deep-seated distrust of authority figures.</p> <p>Signs of the NONCOMPLIANT mind-set can include a history of confrontational interactions with authority figures, a tendency to resist following rules or regulations, and a dismissive attitude towards the consequences of their actions.</p> <p><b>AGGRESSIVE</b></p> <p>Age group: primarily young adults, Gender: mostly male, Education: varies, Location: urban areas, Income: lower-middle class, Neighborhood growing up: disadvantaged, Social class: lower class, Neighborhood where lived: high-crime areas, Recent job history: instability, Arrest history: previous violent offenses</p> <p>The AGGRESSIVE mind-set may feel threatened or challenged by authority figures, leading to a desire to assert dominance. They may also believe that violence is an acceptable response to perceived injustices. Additionally, they may not consider the consequences of their actions.</p> <p>Slogans to use for the AGGRESSIVE: "Violence is not the answer, seek help instead." "Don't let anger control your actions." "Respect authority and seek peaceful resolution."</p> <p>The AGGRESSIVE mind-set may feel negative towards first responders due to a perceived abuse of power or a belief that they are not being respected. They may also feel resentment towards authority figures in general. Additionally, they may harbor deep-seated anger and hostility.</p> <p>Signs of an AGGRESSIVE mind-set may include a confrontational attitude, a history of violent behavior, and a lack of respect for authority figures. Additionally, they may exhibit a tendency to blame others for their own problem</p> <p><b>AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER</b></p> <p>Age group: Mostly young adults Gender: Predominantly male Education: Varied Location in the United States: Urban areas Income: Low to moderate Neighborhood growing up: Typically rough Social class: Working class Neighborhood where lived: High-crime area Recent job history: Unstable Arrest history: Some criminal record.</p> <p>The mind-set of the AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER is filled with anger and a desire to protect their own pride before attacking a first responder. They may believe that the responder is there to oppress or control them, leading to feelings of defiance and confrontation.</p> <p>Slogans to use for the AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER: "Words can settle conflicts without violence", "Be the bigger person by seeking understanding instead of aggression", "Respect and cooperation lead to better outcomes for everyone".</p> <p>The AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER may end up feeling negative about the first responder due to a perceived imbalance of power or authority. They may see the responder as a threat to their autonomy and react defensively. This negative perception can be fueled by previous negative experiences with authority figures.</p> <p>The AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER can be recognized long before becoming aggressive by observing signs of defensiveness, hostility, and a lack of respect for authority. Additionally, individuals with this mind-set may exhibit confrontational behavior, such as verbal attacks or threats, towards figures of authority. These warning signs can provide insight into potential challenges in interactions with first responders.</p> <p><b>ENTITLED AGGRESSOR</b></p> <p>Age group: primarily young adults to middle-aged individuals Gender: predominantly male. Education: varied but tends to have lower levels of education. Location in the United States: urban areas. Income: lower to middle income. Neighborhood growing up: mixed, but possibly lower income neighborhoods. Social class: lower to middle class. Neighborhood where lived: urban areas with higher crime rates. Recent job history: sporadic or lower-paying jobs. Arrest history: may have prior arrests for violent behavior or substance abuse</p> <p>The ENTITLED AGGRESSOR believes that they are above the law and that first responders are there to serve them. They may feel a sense of anger or frustration towards authority figures. They often think that their actions will not have consequences.</p> <p>Slogans to use for the ENTITLED AGGRESSOR: "Respect goes both ways - don't assault those who protect." "Violence only leads to more trouble - choose peace instead." "First responders are here to help - don't make their job harder."</p> <p>The ENTITLED AGGRESSOR may feel negative about first responders because they view them as obstacles to their own desires or actions. They may see first responders as a representation of authority that they think they can challenge or rebel against. Additionally, past negative experiences with authority figures or the criminal justice system may contribute to their negative attitudes towards first responders.</p> <p>Signs of an ENTITLED AGGRESSOR mindset may include a lack of respect for authority figures, a sense of entitlement or superiority, a history of antagonistic behavior towards others, a tendency to blame others for their problems, and a disregard for the well-being of those around them. Additionally, they may display a pattern of aggressive or violent behavior in their interactions with others.</p> <p><b>CONFRONTATIONAL</b></p> <p>The CONFRONTATIONAL mind-set is most common in males aged 18-35 with a high school education, residing in urban areas with lower incomes. They grew up in neighborhoods with high crime rates and have a history of arrests for violent behavior.</p> <p>Before attacking a first responder, the CONFRONTATIONAL mind-set believes they are being threatened or disrespected. They may also feel a sense of power or control by lashing out physically. They tend to be impulsive and aggressive in their actions.</p> <p>Slogans to use for the CONFRONTATIONAL: "Violence is never the answer, seek help instead." "Respect is earned, not demanded through violence." "Think about the consequences before acting out in anger."</p> <p>The CONFRONTATIONAL mind-set ends up feeling negative towards first responders because they view them as authority figures who they feel are suppressing their freedom or controlling their actions. They may also feel a sense of resentment towards law enforcement or emergency personnel.</p> <p>Signs of a CONFRONTATIONAL mind-set include a history of conflict with authority figures, a tendency to escalate minor disagreements into physical altercations, and a lack of impulse control under stress. They may exhibit aggressive body language or verbal threats towards others.</p>
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de-escalate volatile encounters, suggest communication tactics, and prevent violence. With the right tools, first responders can manage unpredictable situations safely.

A short description of each mind-set was given to AI (SCAS), along with the background shown at the top of Table 3. The different mind-sets were provided to give AI a sense of the range of the different ways people might feel about first responders. The request, however, was to come back with a single strategy. The request was given twice, generating two iterations. These are shown in Table 3.

### Strategies Suggested by AI to Minimize Attacks on First Responders

The final activity in this exploration of attacks against first responders comprises the education of professionals. Here let us assume that we are dealing with police officers in a local precinct. The assumption here is that many of the potential attackers are thought to fall into the grouping of 'Aggressive Defender'.

The strategy is first to create a briefing document for all officers

to read (Table 4, and then to create a set of posters showing how the officers should behave towards the Aggressive Defender (Table 5). The briefing document and posters for police officers can enhance

their understanding of Aggressive Defender mindsets. The briefing document provides detailed information on their characteristics, behaviors, and motivations, enabling them to anticipate, respond

Table 3: Putting the ideas into action – how to prevent or ameliorate the attacks.

<p><b>Background provided to AI (SCAS), along with a short list of the five mind-sets</b></p> <p>There is an increase in attacks by patients and others against healthcare workers and in similar situations against the police, firemen and similar professionals who try to help the victim and are attacked for their efforts.</p> <p>Write about how to prevent or ameliorate these attacks. Talk about the different mind-sets of people who are doing the attacking when they see first responders trying to help.</p> <p>Tell us exactly what we should do.</p> <p>Tell us the four slogans for each activity so that we can broadcast.</p> <p>Tell us what will fail and tell us what will succeed</p> <p>Write the answer in a way which is exciting, and allows the government to create advertising</p> <p><b>Iteration #1 returned by SCAS (AI)</b></p> <p>In order to prevent or ameliorate attacks against healthcare workers, police officers, and other first responders, it is important to address the underlying causes of such violence. One approach could be to increase public awareness and education about the importance of these professionals in maintaining public safety and health. By highlighting the risks and challenges they face on a daily basis, individuals may be more inclined to respect and support their efforts.</p> <p>Another strategy could be to improve training and support systems for these frontline workers. Providing them with the necessary resources, including mental health support and de-escalation training, can help reduce the likelihood of violent incidents. Additionally, creating a culture of respect and appreciation for these individuals within their respective communities can go a long way in promoting a safer work environment.</p> <p>It is important to address the different mindsets of individuals who may be prone to attacking first responders. Some may do so out of fear or confusion, while others may act out of frustration or anger. Understanding these motivations can help tailor interventions to effectively prevent such incidents from occurring.</p> <p>For healthcare workers, a slogan could be: "Respect and Protect Those Who Care for You."</p> <p>For police officers and firefighters, a slogan could be: "Support Those Who Serve and Protect." These messages can be disseminated through various channels, including social media campaigns, public service announcements, and community events.</p> <p><b>Iteration #2 returned by SCAS (AI)</b></p> <p>In order to prevent or ameliorate attacks against healthcare workers, police, firemen, and other first responders, it is important to address the different mindsets of those who carry out these attacks. One possible reason for these attacks is a lack of respect or understanding for the work that these professionals do to help others. Additionally, some individuals may be experiencing mental health issues or simply acting out in a moment of anger or frustration.</p> <p>To prevent attacks against first responders, it is crucial to educate the public about the importance of their work and the risks they take to help others. This can be done through public awareness campaigns that highlight the sacrifices made by these professionals and the impact that attacks against them can have on the community. It is also important to provide training for first responders on how to de-escalate situations and protect themselves from potential attacks.</p> <p>Four slogans that could be used to promote respect for first responders and prevent attacks could be:</p> <p>"Protect those who protect us: respect our first responders."</p> <p>"Support those who serve: violence against first responders is unacceptable."</p> <p>"Heroes wear uniforms: let's show our appreciation, not aggression."</p> <p>"Unity in community: stand up against attacks on those who help us."</p> <p>It is important to recognize that simply raising awareness may not be enough to prevent attacks against first responders. Without proper support and resources, these campaigns may not be effective in changing behaviors. Additionally, addressing the root causes of violence, such as mental health issues and social inequality, is crucial in preventing future attacks.</p> <p>To succeed in preventing attacks against first responders, a multi-faceted approach is needed. This includes increased training for first responders on how to handle dangerous situations, as well as better communication and coordination between different emergency services. Additionally, providing support and resources for those experiencing mental health issues or trauma can help to prevent future attacks.</p> <p>In order to create exciting and impactful advertising campaigns to prevent attacks against first responders, the government could partner with celebrities, influencers, and other public figures to spread awareness. They could also organize events and initiatives that bring the community together to show support for first responders. By creating a sense of unity and solidarity, these campaigns can help to change attitudes and prevent future attacks.</p>
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Table 4: The briefing document for police officers, focusing on the AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER mind-set.

<p>Help us do a better job of protecting our police first responders in my neighborhood. We live in a very tough neighborhood, with the following type of mind-set predominating</p> <p>Age group: Mostly young adults Gender: Predominantly male Education: Varied Location in the United States: Urban areas Income: Low to moderate Neighborhood growing up: Typically rough Social class: Working class Neighborhood where lived: High-crime area Recent job history: Unstable Arrest history: Some criminal record.</p> <p>The mind-set of the AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER is filled with anger and a desire to protect their own pride before attacking a first responder. They may believe that the responder is there to oppress or control them, leading to feelings of defiance and confrontation.</p> <p>Slogans that can be communicated to this mind-set include: "Words can settle conflicts without violence", "Be the bigger person by seeking understanding instead of aggression", "Respect and cooperation lead to better outcomes for everyone".</p> <p>The AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER may end up feeling negative about the first responder due to a perceived imbalance of power or authority. They may see the responder as a threat to their autonomy and react defensively. This negative perception can be fueled by previous negative experiences with authority figures.</p> <p>The AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER can be recognized long before becoming aggressive by observing signs of defensiveness, hostility, and a lack of respect for authority. Additionally, individuals with this mind-set may exhibit confrontational behavior, such as verbal attacks or threats, towards figures of authority. These warning signs can provide insight into potential challenges in interactions with first responders.</p> <p>Now that you understand the group, what are six things that our police officers can do to be safe and to win over the minds and hearts of the AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER mind-set in our neighborhood .</p> <p>Provide me this information in a way that I can directly copy it and make a large poster to be put into the police stations in my district. Make the information 'grab the reader' so that everyone wants to read it.</p> <p>Make it grab attention, short sentences, well written, exciting, informative. We want to make sure that the entire nation's police forces have this on a poster.</p> <p>Please provide the poster information in the exact format you see best</p>
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**Table 5:** Three types of posters for the police precinct, dealing: The briefing document for police officers, focusing on the AGGRESSIVE DEFENDER mind-set.

<b>ITERATION #1: INSTRUCT THROUGH THE POSTER</b>
Build Positive Relationships: Engage with community members on a personal level, show empathy and understanding towards their experiences and challenges.
Active Listening: Listen attentively to concerns and grievances, show respect for their opinions and emotions, and acknowledge their perspective.
Promote Dialogue: Encourage open communication and discussion, create a safe space for community members to express their thoughts and feelings without fear of judgment or repercussions.
De-escalation Training: Equip officers with effective de-escalation techniques to defuse tense situations and prevent them from escalating into violence.
Cultural Sensitivity Training: Provide officers with cultural competence training to better understand and respect the diverse backgrounds and experiences of community members.
Community Policing: Implement community-oriented policing strategies that prioritize relationship-building, problem-solving, and collaboration with residents to address underlying issues and prevent crime.
Start by showing genuine interest in the person you are speaking to, ask about their day or how they are feeling, and listen actively to their responses.
"I understand that you may have had negative experiences in the past, but I am here to work with you and support you in finding solutions that benefit everyone."
Create a safe and non-threatening environment by using calm and reassuring body language, maintaining eye contact, and speaking in a respectful tone.
"Let's talk through this together and find a positive outcome that respects both of our perspectives. Communication is key to resolving conflicts peacefully."
Offer resources or support services that may address underlying issues driving negative behavior, such as mental health services, job training programs, or community support groups.
"I want to work together to build a safer and more supportive community for all of us. Your voice matters, and I am here to listen and help in any way I can."
<b>Iteration #2 – HOW TO BUILD RAPPORT</b>
Stay calm and respectful, even in the face of hostility. Remember, your goal is to de-escalate the situation and ensure everyone's safety.
Say, "I am here to help and protect you. Let's work together to find a peaceful solution."
Be proactive in building a positive rapport with the community. Show genuine care and concern for the well-being of the residents.
Say, "I understand that you may feel vulnerable or threatened. Let's talk about how we can address your concerns in a constructive way."
Practice active listening and seek to understand the perspective of the other person. Empathy can go a long way in diffusing conflict.
Say, "I respect your right to voice your grievances. Let's find common ground and find a way to move forward peacefully."
<b>Iteration #3 – INTERACTIONS with aggressive defenders</b>
"Winning Over the Aggressive Defenders: 6 Ways to Stay Safe and Build Trust"
Approach with Respect: Always greet with a friendly tone and show that you value them as individuals. Say, "I'm here to help, let's work together."
Listen First, Speak Second: Let them express their concerns and feelings before responding. Say, "I hear you, help me understand your perspective."
Stay Calm and Patient: Maintain your composure, even in challenging situations. Say, "Let's talk this out calmly, we can find a solution."
Build Trust Through Understanding: Show empathy and try to see things from their point of view. Say, "I want to help you, let's find common ground."
Use De-escalation Techniques: Diffuse tensions by using calming words and gestures. Say, "Let's take a step back and find a peaceful resolution."
Offer Support and Resources: Provide information on community resources and support services. Say, "I'm here to help you find the assistance you need."

to, and de-escalate situations, thereby improving their safety and effectiveness on the job. In turn, the posters for the precinct teach the police officers how to effectively interact with Aggressive Defenders and potential threats.

It's important to note that briefing documents and posters are just one method for communicating the information outlined. Multimedia formats for the same information, such as video generated by prompts or text are generally available, and could be used as an adjunct to or substitute for the poster approach outlined below.

### Who Would be Interested in These AI-based Simulations of Potential Attacker Mind-sets?

We close the 'results section' (viz., the simulations) with a second-level analysis by SCAS. Once the iterations are complete and delivered to the user, the embedded AI reviews the information, and provides deeper analysis of what was presented in the results immediately delivered to the user. This secondary 'summarization' of the information occurs some time later, after the project is closed.

Part of the summarization analysis considers WHO would be the audiences. SCAS is pre-programmed to provide three different groups: those who are interested, those who are opposed, and those who think differently and may bring new viewpoints to the problem. These appear in Table 6.

### Discussion and Conclusions

Understanding the roots of violence today is critical to safeguarding our first responders. They are continuously exposed to risky circumstances that might develop into violent assaults. The police are often the most visible targets of this assault, but physicians at clinics are also at danger. Individual physicians have been targeted in violent assaults because they are blamed for poor medical results.

Using AI to model mindsets may assist first responders in better understanding and anticipating possible violence. Mind Genomics is a helpful tool for better analyzing and communicating with diverse mindsets. Understanding the mindsets of prospective attackers allows first responders to effectively de-escalate situations and protect themselves and others. This may greatly enhance the safety and efficacy of our first responders in high-risk circumstances.

Imagine a future in which all first responders are educated to comprehend and communicate with diverse mindsets utilizing AI technology. This might transform how our essential front-line workers handle perilous circumstances, shield themselves from injury, and maintain public support. The capacity to detect and avoid violence may be the difference between life and death for the first individuals on the scene.

**Table 6:** AI summarization of three different types of audiences faced with information and simulation of potential attacker mind-sets.

<b>Interested Audiences</b>
<b>Law enforcement professionals:</b> Law enforcement professionals would be highly interested in the topic questions as they directly relate to their safety and well-being while on duty. They would be interested in exploring ways to prevent attacks on first responders and improve overall safety for themselves and their colleagues.
<b>Healthcare professionals:</b> Healthcare professionals, especially those working in emergency departments, would also be interested in the topic questions as they often work closely with first responders in high-stress situations. They would be interested in learning how artificial intelligence can help prevent attacks on first responders and improve communication and de-escalation techniques.
<b>Community leaders and policymakers:</b> Community leaders and policymakers would be interested in the topic questions as they are responsible for creating and implementing policies that affect first responders and their interactions with the community. They would be interested in finding ways to address the systemic issues that contribute to attacks on first responders and improve trust between authority figures and the communities they serve.
<b>Social workers and mental health professionals:</b> Social workers and mental health professionals would be interested in the topic questions as they often work with individuals who may be at risk of committing violence against first responders. They would be interested in exploring how AI can help identify and prevent such incidents through data analysis and predictive modeling.
<b>Opposing Audiences</b>
<b>Anti-authority groups:</b> These groups may oppose the use of artificial intelligence to identify potential attackers of first responders as they view it as a form of government surveillance and control. They may see it as a violation of privacy and civil liberties and argue that it could be used to target individuals based on their beliefs or affiliations rather than actual threats.
<b>Civil liberties advocates:</b> Some individuals or organizations focused on civil liberties may oppose the use of AI to predict attacks on first responders due to concerns about false positives and the potential for bias in the algorithms used. They may argue that relying on AI to identify potential threats could lead to discriminatory practices and violations of individuals' rights.
<b>Mental health advocates:</b> Those advocating for mental health awareness and support may oppose the use of AI to profile individuals at risk of attacking first responders as it could stigmatize mental health issues and discourage individuals from seeking help. They may argue that more resources should be allocated towards addressing the root causes of violence, such as mental health treatment and support services.
<b>Technology skeptics:</b> Some individuals who are wary of the increasing use of technology and AI in society may oppose the idea of using AI to predict attacks on first responders. They may express concerns about the potential for misuse or errors in the AI algorithms and may argue that human judgment and empathy are essential in assessing and responding to threats effectively.
<b>Skeptics of law enforcement:</b> Individuals who have experienced or witnessed misconduct or abuse by law enforcement may be skeptical of the use of AI to identify potential threats against first responders. They may argue that law enforcement agencies should focus on improving accountability and community relations rather than relying on technology to address underlying issues leading to attacks on first responders.
<b>Alternative Viewpoints</b>
Some may argue that the rise in attacks on first responders is a result of societal disrespect and lack of accountability, rather than systemic issues. They may believe that individuals who attack first responders should be held solely responsible for their actions, rather than attributing it to larger societal problems.
Others may argue that the use of artificial intelligence to predict and prevent attacks on first responders raises concerns about privacy and potential misuse of data. They may worry about the implications of monitoring individuals' behavior and potential biases in the algorithms used for predictive modeling.
Some may believe that the shift in societal attitudes towards authority figures, including first responders, is a natural response to abuses of power and misconduct within these professions. They may argue that holding individuals accountable for their actions is necessary in order to rebuild trust and improve the relationships between communities and first responders.

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