



Mental Health Assessment Report Template

Identifying Information

Give the student's name, gender, age, grade, school, and other relevant identifying information.

Reason for Referral

State that this evaluation was requested by the school principal because the student made a threat of violence that was judged to be a very serious, substantive threat. Describe the threat, including the exact statement or threatening behavior, and where and when it took place.

Sources of Information

Describe or list the sources of information used in this report, including information from team interviews with the student, witnesses, and parents, as well as any relevant records or psychological tests.

Major Findings

Describe how the child presented and any important aspects of his or her mental state, including any indications or markers of mental disorder requiring further evaluation or referral. Identify any stresses, conflicts, or unmet needs that affect the child's functioning or bear on the threat incident.

Review the child's understanding of the threat and its meaning from his or her perspective. Note whether the child has a history of violent or aggressive behavior, and any findings from the assessment that raise concerns about the child's potential for violence, such as access to firearms, peer encouragement to fight, drug use, or inadequate home supervision.

Conclusions

In general, the mental health professional should not be expected to make a definitive statement that a child is or is not dangerous; such statements go beyond current knowledge in the field of risk assessment. The report may identify risk factors and protective factors, and express concerns where there appear to be compelling risk factors.

The report should present recommendations aimed at reducing the risk of violence, and they might convey the degree of concern about the potential for violence in general terms, recognizing that a precise measure of risk is not feasible. In all cases, the goal is to reduce the risk of violence rather than to predict violence.

Recommendations may include a wide range of strategies, but should address both any immediate safety needs to protect potential victims and broader efforts to resolve conflicts or problems that precipitated the threat.

There are two basic types of recommendations. First are recommendations for school behavior support, which are actions to be taken at school. The report should identify any signs of disability that would indicate the need for further assessment, child study, or special education evaluation. Second, if appropriate, the report may propose other recommendations for the parents to consider implementing outside of school, such as seeking community-based services for their child.