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# Personal Extreme Violent Crimes: Typologies, Offender Profiles, and Innovative Prevention Frameworks for Public Security Agencies

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**Abstract:** Personal extreme violent crimes (PEVCs) pose severe threats to public security, exhibiting unique characteristics such as impulsive, antisocial behaviors, and the use of brutal methods that result in significant casualties and social impact. This study systematically analyzes PEVCs by exploring their classification, offender motivations, psychological structures, and behavioral patterns. The challenges in preventing and controlling these crimes are examined, particularly the unpredictability of offenders, the hidden nature of their intent, and institutional limitations in early intervention. Leveraging a big data framework, this paper proposes a comprehensive crime prevention strategy that integrates early warning systems, intelligence-driven surveillance, and enhanced emergency response mechanisms. Additionally, post-incident management measures, including community engagement initiatives and targeted social support programs, are discussed to mitigate the risks of PEVC recurrence. Finally, insights from community-based conflict resolution models are considered to address the root causes of these crimes. The study highlights the necessity of a multi-faceted approach that combines law enforcement, social governance, and technological advancements to effectively prevent and control PEVCs.

**Keywords:** personal extreme violent crimes; crime prevention; big data surveillance; law enforcement strategies; psychological analysis

## 1. Overview of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

### 1.1. Concept of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

Personal extreme violent crimes refer to acts committed by an individual using brutal physical means against a specific or unspecified group of people, resulting in severe casualties and significant social impact. The defining characteristics of such crimes are "personal" and "extreme" [1]. The "personal" aspect distinguishes these crimes from organized severe violent offenses, such as terrorist activities or violent crimes committed by criminal groups. The "extreme" aspect differentiates them from conventional violent crimes, such as robbery, homicide, or intentional assault. These crimes are not only characterized by their ruthless and violent methods but also by their severe consequences and widespread social impact. Furthermore, offenders often exhibit impulsive, paranoid, and socially maladaptive psychological traits [2].

### *1.2. General Classification of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes*

Classification serves as a crucial method for understanding the nature of any phenomenon [3]. The classification of personal extreme violent crimes is generally based on the nature of the offense, offender characteristics, the targeted victims, and the degree of social harm. Current research primarily categorizes these crimes based on their nature and behavioral characteristics.

#### *1.2.1. Classification by Crime Nature*

Based on their nature, personal extreme violent crimes can be divided into those that threaten national security and general criminal offenses. Crimes that endanger national security may be influenced by ideological extremism or external destabilizing factors and involve violent or destructive acts. These offenses can take various forms, including acts aimed at destabilizing state governance or challenging national unity through extreme violent means. An example is a violent incident in Beijing in 2013, where a vehicle was deliberately crashed into a crowded area, followed by an explosion, causing significant casualties and public concern [4].

On the other hand, general criminal offenses refer to extreme violent crimes committed for purposes other than national security threats. While all forms of personal extreme violent crime pose significant risks, those that threaten national security are considered particularly severe. Consequently, criminal legislation in many jurisdictions imposes particularly stringent legal penalties on such offenses [5].

#### *1.2.2. Classification by Criminal Behavior*

The severity of a crime is often best reflected in the extent of harm it causes. Therefore, the degree of harm in personal extreme violent crimes varies considerably. Some cases involve offenses committed under extreme circumstances, such as homicide, robbery, or bombings that result in severe consequences [6]. Other instances involve more destructive acts, in which offenders, motivated by revenge against society, use weapons to inflict mass casualties, orchestrate large-scale explosions that cause extensive fatalities and property damage, or intentionally harm schoolchildren and other vulnerable groups with devastating outcomes [7].

### *1.3. Motivational Typology of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes*

Personal extreme violent crimes often exhibit extreme brutality and lead to severe consequences, such as mass casualties within a single incident [8]. However, analyzing these crimes from the perspective of motivation reveals identifiable patterns [9]. Understanding these motivational factors has significant theoretical and practical implications for crime prevention, investigation, and governance strategies aimed at mitigating such offenses.

#### *1.3.1. Frustration-Revenge Motivated Crimes*

Frustration is a psychological state that arises when an individual's purposeful activities encounter obstacles or interference, preventing them from achieving their goals. Some individuals, regardless of the legitimacy of their objectives, exhibit intense emotional responses when their goals are obstructed. This frustration may lead to retaliatory attacks against external entities responsible for their perceived failures. These external entities may be societal or personal in nature [10].

In a societal context, offenders retaliate against society due to their inability to achieve expected goals. In some cases, individuals may be constrained by legal and ethical considerations, fully aware that their desires are unreasonable. Nevertheless, the frustration of being unable to achieve these desires leads to strong dissatisfaction and resentment, ultimately manifesting as violent retribution against society [11]. In other cases, individu-

als may have reasonable and legitimate goals but are unable to achieve them due to external conditions. When they find that seeking governmental intervention does not lead to satisfactory resolutions, they may resort to extreme violence as a form of retaliation against society [12].

In interpersonal contexts, when conflicts escalate beyond an offender's threshold of tolerance, extreme emotional responses may trigger impulsive acts of extreme violence against specific individuals [13]. These may include retaliation due to unresolved family conflicts, leading to extreme violent behavior; acts of violence stemming from unrequited romantic pursuits, where the offender, unable to accept rejection, attacks the targeted individual; cases involving extramarital affairs, where either the betrayed spouse or the involved individuals resort to extreme measures; and conflicts in interpersonal relationships, where the inability to manage disputes leads to intense hostility and violent action.

### 1.3.2. Psychopathic-Aggression Motivated Crimes

Psychopathic-aggression motivated crimes are characterized by a complete lack of causal connection between the offender and the victim. Such crimes, often referred to as "abnormal crimes", are driven by psychopathic psychological states. The offenders in these cases suffer personal frustrations that bear no logical relationship to the society or individuals they target [14]. Yet, they choose to inflict harm upon random innocent people in public spaces, posing a severe threat to public safety. These crimes are typically categorized into three subtypes: extreme catharsis, distorted compensation, and attention-seeking motives.

Extreme catharsis-motivated crimes occur when offenders, unable to endure psychological stress, engage in violent acts as an outlet for emotional release [15]. The psychological stress leading to such actions may stem from major family crises, where prolonged emotional suppression eventually erupts in destructive behavior. Without constructive emotional outlets, offenders resort to violence to experience a sense of relief. Another source of psychological stress involves negative public opinion. Some individuals, when subjected to social stigma or harsh criticism, may seek dramatic acts of violence to make a statement or regain a perceived sense of control.

Distorted compensation-motivated crimes involve offenders who believe they are "compensating" for their misfortunes through acts of extreme violence, even in the absence of logical causality. Some cases involve individuals suffering from chronic illness, which not only deteriorates their health but also imposes financial and emotional burdens on them and their families [16]. Over time, the accumulation of suffering leads to a distorted psychological state, culminating in violent acts. Others may turn to violence after experiencing financial ruin, such as business failures, as seen in cases where competitors are poisoned to eliminate competition. Additionally, individuals suffering from extreme economic hardship may harbor deep resentment toward the wealthy and successful, prompting them to engage in mass attacks as a means of seeking revenge against perceived societal inequality.

Attention-seeking motivated crimes are committed by individuals who believe that their personal grievances can only be resolved by attracting widespread public attention [17]. These offenders often seek to manipulate public discourse by committing acts of extreme violence, ensuring that their personal struggles become the focal point of societal concern. Some offenders, frustrated by an inability to achieve reasonable aspirations or suffering from perceived injustice, commit highly publicized acts of violence to bring attention to their grievances. Others, burdened by domestic issues yet influenced by traditional beliefs that "family shame should not be exposed", resort to extreme violence to force society to acknowledge their suffering.

### 1.3.3. Superstition-Motivated Crimes

Superstition-driven crimes can be classified into two main types: those influenced by traditional beliefs such as astrology, divination, and mysticism, and those stemming from an obsessive fixation on specific ideologies or religious cults. The former type of superstition-driven crime is rooted in historical traditions, persisting even in modern societies. Some offenders, driven by the belief that they will be lonely in the afterlife, engage in violent acts to "take others with them" into the supernatural realm. An example is a failed suicide bombing on a train route from Nanning to Laibin, where the perpetrator later revealed that his intention was to "bring people along" to the afterlife [18].

Crimes influenced by cult ideologies, such as those promoted by radical sects, involve perpetrators who believe they must take extreme measures to fulfill their cult doctrines. These individuals, manipulated by the sect, often kill their own family members or commit mass violence as part of their belief system.

## 2. Analysis of the Characteristics of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

One of the fundamental prerequisites for effectively combating personal extreme violent crimes is a thorough understanding of their defining characteristics. Analyzing the core features and patterns of these crimes is essential in formulating targeted prevention and intervention strategies to mitigate their severe impact on public security.

Recent trends indicate that the incidence of personal extreme violent crimes has shown a significant increase. As China undergoes a period of rapid social transformation, various social conflicts have intensified, contributing to a sustained high incidence of these crimes. Additionally, offenders are increasingly leveraging advanced technologies to execute their attacks, posing significant challenges to law enforcement agencies. The escalation of such crimes not only undermines public safety but also heightens societal anxiety and concerns over security. Therefore, government institutions and society at large must place substantial emphasis on the prevention and reduction of these incidents.

### 2.1. Characteristics of Offenders in Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

#### 2.1.1. Antisocial Behavior and Lack of Guilt

Offenders involved in personal extreme violent crimes commonly exhibit two fundamental characteristics: antisocial tendencies and an absence of guilt or remorse. These individuals deviate from mainstream social norms, ethical principles, and even legal standards. Their antisocial disposition is primarily reflected in their motivations, which are often rooted in a desire for revenge and aggression. In many cases, the primary intent of these offenders is to retaliate against society or specific individuals, with some even demonstrating a willingness to perish alongside their victims.

The lack of guilt or remorse is particularly pronounced in these offenders. A significant proportion of perpetrators ultimately take their own lives during or immediately after committing their crimes. The expectation of self-destruction eliminates the concern of legal consequences, reinforcing their detachment from any moral or ethical considerations.

#### 2.1.2. Psychological Imbalance and Extreme Ideological Rigidity

From a psychological perspective, these offenders often display pronounced mental instability and extreme ideological rigidity. Many struggle to adapt to their environment, and when faced with unfulfilled aspirations or failures, they experience severe frustration, ultimately resorting to violence as a means of coping. This psychological imbalance manifests in a range of destructive behaviors.

Extreme ideological rigidity further exacerbates their violent tendencies. These individuals perceive their grievances through a lens of absolute victimization, fostering deep-seated resentment against perceived injustices [19]. Their distorted worldview prevents them from engaging in rational discourse or seeking constructive solutions. In extreme cases, their psychological distress transforms into a desire for notoriety through violent

means. The combination of emotional fragility, loss of confidence in life, and the pursuit of posthumous recognition creates a dangerous cocktail of violent intent.

Case studies of notorious cases in recent history reveal a common psychological trajectory. These individuals externalized their failures and suffering, attributing them to societal forces or personal adversaries. The resulting resentment, when triggered by specific stressors, culminated in acts of extreme violence.

#### 2.1.3. Marginalization and Escalation of Personal Conflicts

A significant proportion of offenders in personal extreme violent crimes come from marginalized backgrounds. Many are low-income individuals, including farmers, urban laborers, temporary workers, and informal sector workers. Economic hardship fosters deep dissatisfaction with society, often leading to persistent domestic conflicts. The cumulative effect of these struggles fuels a sense of despair, prompting some individuals to perceive violence as a form of retribution.

Structural factors further compound their marginalization. In certain rural areas and workplaces, limited social support and inadequate labor protections exacerbate the vulnerability of workers and lower-income groups. Migrant workers, in particular, are often relegated to physically demanding and undesirable jobs, intensifying their sense of social alienation. Additionally, low educational attainment and limited legal awareness increase their vulnerability to misguided perceptions of justice, leading some to commit extreme acts of violence as an emotional outlet.

The absence of strong familial bonds is another contributing factor. Many offenders lack immediate familial responsibilities, particularly children, which may reduce emotional deterrents against reckless behavior. Even those who are married often exhibit weak attachments to their families, further diminishing any psychological barriers to extreme violence.

#### 2.1.4. Predominantly Young and Inexperienced Offenders

Most offenders involved in personal extreme violent crimes fall within the 18-30 age range. Several factors contribute to this trend.

First, their socialization remains underdeveloped. Individuals in this age group have had limited exposure to stable social frameworks, and some are significantly influenced by negative societal elements. Without a well-developed moral compass, they struggle to internalize ethical and legal norms, leading to pronounced antisocial tendencies.

Second, psychological instability is more prevalent among younger individuals. Those who struggle to cope with societal pressures and personal setbacks often experience significant emotional turmoil. When conventional coping mechanisms fail, they may resort to extreme measures to restore a perceived sense of balance.

Third, youthful idealism and limited life experience contribute to an oversimplified perception of social justice. Many offenders develop a deeply polarized view of reality, wherein they see themselves as victims of perceived social unfairness. This narrow perspective fuels intense resentment and, in some cases, radicalization.

Fourth, the absence of familial responsibilities plays a role. Family obligations, particularly parenthood, often serve as a stabilizing influence that discourages reckless behavior. However, most offenders in this category lack such attachments, making them more susceptible to impulsive and destructive actions.

#### 2.1.5. Gender Disparity in Offender Demographics

Studies indicate that the overwhelming majority of personal extreme violent crime offenders are male. This gender disparity can be attributed to multiple factors.



First, men are statistically more likely to engage in conflicts with external entities. Traditional gender roles in Chinese society assign men greater responsibilities in professional and financial spheres, increasing their exposure to workplace and economic disputes. These conflicts often escalate into violent altercations.

Second, men exhibit a higher degree of criminal resolve. Compared to women, male offenders demonstrate greater persistence in carrying out violent acts, even in the face of potential repercussions [20].

Although female perpetrators are relatively rare, they still pose a potential threat. Women who do engage in personal extreme violent crimes often act under specific emotional or psychological distress, particularly in response to domestic conflicts. Nevertheless, instances of female-perpetrated mass violence remain significantly lower than those committed by men.

## *2.2. Psychological Structure and Behavioral Patterns*

The psychological structure and behavioral evolution of personal extreme violent offenders follow identifiable trends.

First, offenders develop an antisocial worldview, reinforcing violent tendencies. Their cognitive framework revolves around perceived injustices and victimhood, providing a psychological foundation for their eventual actions.

Second, the fulfillment of their needs becomes paramount, often at the expense of others. They justify extreme violence as a means to redress their suffering, disregarding the rights and well-being of their victims.

Third, offenders typically exhibit extreme emotional detachment or intense psychological distress. Persistent anger, dissatisfaction, and warped perceptions of reality act as catalysts, propelling them toward violent outbursts.

Fourth, psychological disorders and personality deficiencies play a crucial role. Many offenders suffer from severe emotional repression, which eventually erupts in brutal, violent acts. As Chinese society undergoes rapid transformation, significant lifestyle changes and increased pressures have exacerbated psychological instability among certain individuals. This underlying imbalance contributes to the escalation of personal extreme violent crimes.

## *2.3. Objective Characteristics of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes*

### *2.3.1. Catalysts for Criminal Behavior*

Personal extreme violent crimes do not occur in isolation; they are influenced by a combination of subjective and objective factors. In most cases, offenders exploit security vulnerabilities, such as inadequate oversight in explosive material management, to acquire weapons or incendiary devices. Some choose high-risk methods like arson or vehicular attacks to maximize casualties. Others commit traffic-related attacks, which are particularly unpredictable and difficult to preempt.

### *2.3.2. Pre-Crime Behavioral Patterns*

Offenders often display subtle yet detectable signs before committing their crimes. Many undergo an internal struggle, wavering between their violent inclinations and residual hesitations. Emotional distress becomes apparent through behavioral anomalies, including withdrawal from social interactions, erratic mood swings, or overt expressions of resentment.

In certain cases, offenders exhibit farewell behaviors, such as composing suicide notes or making cryptic statements to acquaintances. Others accumulate weapons or conduct reconnaissance on their intended crime sites, further indicating premeditation.

### 3. Challenges and Causes in the Prevention and Control of Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

Due to the severe consequences of personal extreme violent crimes, their prevention and control should be prioritized in crime management and public security efforts. However, controlling the occurrence of such crimes presents significant difficulties that stem from the unpredictability of offenders, the hidden nature of their intent, and systemic obstacles in intervention. This section explores the primary challenges in preventing and controlling these crimes, followed by an analysis of their root causes.

#### 3.1. Challenges in Preventing and Controlling Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

The prevention and control of personal extreme violent crimes are highly complex and challenging tasks, with several key difficulties that must be addressed.

One of the foremost challenges is the difficulty in predicting and preventing personal extreme violent crimes. These crimes are often triggered by the offender's internal emotional states, such as suppressed rage or deep frustration, which are not externally visible. The inability to detect these psychological triggers makes crime prediction particularly difficult. Furthermore, the selection of targets in such crimes is highly unpredictable. Offenders may choose to attack a specific group, an organization, an individual, or even themselves. The randomness and uncertainty in target selection significantly complicate the formulation of preventive strategies. In addition, offenders frequently prepare and execute their attacks with high levels of secrecy, making early detection even more difficult.

Another major challenge lies in handling disputes before they escalate into personal extreme violent crimes. Many such crimes originate from interpersonal conflicts, which often begin as minor disputes but intensify over time. Studies indicate that a significant proportion of these crimes stem from unresolved social or domestic grievances, emphasizing the need for early intervention. In the absence of explicit illegal activities, government authorities often face difficulties in determining when and how to intervene. Law enforcement agencies may conduct preliminary investigations but often close cases when no criminal offense is found, failing to address the underlying conflict between the involved individuals. This lack of deeper engagement leaves unresolved grievances, increasing the likelihood of violent escalation.

Moreover, different governmental agencies play a passive role in dispute resolution. Rather than actively identifying and addressing conflicts within communities, law enforcement and mediation institutions often wait for issues to be reported before intervening. Family conflicts, which in some cases contribute to the escalation of personal extreme violent crimes, are particularly difficult to address, as they tend to remain private and undisclosed to external authorities. The challenge in gathering comprehensive information on these underlying tensions further complicates preventive efforts.

A final challenge in controlling personal extreme violent crimes stems from the diversity of their underlying causes. While most individuals facing adversity do not resort to violence, some choose extreme measures as a coping mechanism. The psychological characteristics of offenders play a crucial role in their decision to commit violent acts. Many perpetrators exhibit introverted and antisocial tendencies, making it difficult for external parties to engage with them. The reluctance of these individuals to communicate further exacerbates the difficulty of intervention, leaving law enforcement and mental health professionals with limited means to detect and address their escalating violent inclinations.

#### 3.2. Analysis of the Causes of Difficulties in Preventing Personal Extreme Violent Crimes

The primary reason personal extreme violent crimes are difficult to prevent is their solitary nature. Unlike organized crime or ideological terrorism, these crimes are typically committed by lone actors who operate with a high degree of concealment. Since these

offenders do not belong to structured groups, they are not subject to conventional intelligence surveillance, making their detection extremely challenging. Additionally, they rarely exhibit a prolonged preparatory phase, with some offenders making the decision to commit violent acts with varying degrees of impulsivity, further reducing the window for intervention.

Another factor complicating prevention efforts is the heterogeneity of offenders. Perpetrators of personal extreme violent crimes come from diverse backgrounds, exhibiting significant variations in personality traits, socio-economic status, and personal experiences. Their motivations and grievances differ widely, making it difficult to develop a standardized risk assessment model for early identification. While some offenders fit established psychological profiles, others defy conventional classification, necessitating a more nuanced and individualized approach to prevention.

Furthermore, the complexity of criminal motivation adds to the difficulty of prevention. Personal extreme violent crimes often stem from a confluence of psychological, social, and situational factors. Some offenders are driven by personal vendettas, while others act out of frustration, mental illness, or ideological radicalization. The multifaceted nature of these motivations makes it challenging to formulate universally effective preventive measures. Addressing this issue requires in-depth research into the psychological and sociological factors contributing to such crimes, which in turn demands significant investment in criminological and behavioral studies.

The prevention and control of personal extreme violent crimes also require substantial human and financial resources. Effective intervention necessitates the coordination of multiple agencies, including law enforcement, mental health services, social work institutions, and educational organizations. However, in practice, these institutions often face limitations in funding and resource allocation. Budget constraints hinder the development of comprehensive intervention programs, while fragmented institutional structures prevent seamless cooperation among stakeholders. As a result, many preventive measures remain underdeveloped, leading to reactive rather than proactive crime prevention strategies.

To effectively mitigate the risks associated with personal extreme violent crimes, it is essential to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and optimize resource distribution. Improved intelligence-sharing mechanisms, increased funding for psychological and social intervention programs, and enhanced coordination between law enforcement and mental health professionals are critical steps toward building a more robust prevention framework. Additionally, establishing systematic early warning systems and predictive models can aid in identifying high-risk individuals before they resort to violence.

In conclusion, the prevention of personal extreme violent crimes presents significant challenges due to their unpredictability, the hidden nature of offenders' intent, and systemic obstacles in law enforcement intervention. Overcoming these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that integrates law enforcement efforts, psychological research, social governance, and inter-agency cooperation. Only through a comprehensive and coordinated strategy can society effectively reduce the incidence of these crimes and safeguard public security.

#### **4. Strategies for Public Security Agencies in Preventing and Controlling Personal Extreme Violent Crimes**

##### *4.1. Preemptive Measures for Law Enforcement under the Big Data Framework*

The prevention of personal extreme violent crimes requires a multifaceted approach, encompassing education, management, legal regulations, and technological advancements. This section explores preventive strategies from the perspective of big data and contemporary technological capabilities. Public security agencies can leverage artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, and data analytics — technologies that have shown promise in predictive policing — to establish a comprehensive early warning system,



emergency response mechanisms, and an integrated security network for the prevention and control of such crimes. Implementing these foundational measures is crucial for systematically reducing the occurrence of personal extreme violent crimes.

#### 4.1.1. Integrating Online and Offline Education for Crime Prevention

Educational initiatives targeting personal extreme violent crime prevention must be designed for the entire population, ensuring widespread accessibility with minimal resistance. Public awareness programs that instill ethical values, legal knowledge, and societal responsibilities are among the most effective and long-lasting preventive measures. However, in the current digital age, the rapid dissemination of crime-related information via the internet poses both opportunities and challenges. If crime-related content is not properly managed or used for educational purposes, it may desensitize the public and diminish the effectiveness of preventive education.

To maximize the reach and impact of crime prevention education, law enforcement agencies should adopt a hybrid online-offline approach. By utilizing internet platforms, public security departments can establish official accounts on popular social media applications and disseminate crime prevention information through articles and videos. This modernized approach allows for a broader outreach compared to traditional in-person education conducted in community centers or schools. However, online education should complement rather than replace offline efforts to ensure that educational content is effectively integrated into everyday life.

#### 4.1.2. Strengthening Emergency Response Capabilities with Big Data

Personal extreme violent crimes can occur suddenly and cause significant harm within a short timeframe, although some cases exhibit warning signs that could allow for early intervention. Although public security agencies have developed emergency response protocols for such incidents, gaps remain in communication efficiency, operational coordination, and response speed. Enhancing the existing emergency response system through big data analytics can improve decision-making and response efficiency.

Law enforcement agencies should leverage data connectivity technologies to integrate criminal records, behavioral patterns, and location tracking into a centralized database. By making suspect activities more visible and manageable, authorities can ensure a timely response when potential threats emerge. Furthermore, improving interdepartmental collaboration is essential in strengthening emergency response capabilities. Under a big data-driven framework, law enforcement agencies should establish a highly coordinated emergency management system that allows for immediate mobilization of resources and cross-regional deployment of law enforcement personnel in response to potential threats.

#### 4.1.3. Building a Risk Prediction System through Intelligence Platforms

Most personal extreme violent crimes take place in high-density public areas. In a data-driven policing model, public security agencies should employ voice recognition, intelligent surveillance, and AI-based risk analysis to enhance intelligence platforms and strengthen security measures in key locations. Areas such as schools, tourist attractions, commercial districts, and transportation hubs require heightened scrutiny, particularly at entry and exit points, where enhanced risk assessment measures can help improve security.

An intelligence-driven public security platform should consolidate information from various government departments, enabling dynamic monitoring and tracking of high-risk individuals. The implementation of a real-time crime risk assessment system can facilitate timely interventions, ensuring that emerging threats are neutralized before escalation.

Additionally, law enforcement agencies should adopt a tiered monitoring approach for individuals identified as high-risk. Individuals experiencing significant personal setbacks, such as economic distress, marital instability, or job loss, should be integrated into a comprehensive database while ensuring that privacy protections and ethical guidelines are strictly observed. Specific attention should be given to those facing financial burdens, romantic failures, social isolation, or psychological distress. Moreover, targeted management of individuals with a history of violent tendencies, psychiatric disorders, or substance abuse issues should be reinforced.

Personal extreme violent offenders often conduct online research before committing their crimes, using the internet to access case studies and plan their attacks. Law enforcement agencies should utilize big data monitoring to track online activity indicative of criminal intent, including searches for crime-related materials, weapon acquisition methods, and violent ideologies. By proactively identifying suspicious online behaviors, authorities can significantly improve early intervention capabilities.

#### *4.2. Post-Incident Response Measures under the Big Data Framework*

##### *4.2.1. Strengthening Online Public Opinion Monitoring*

Every occurrence of personal extreme violent crime generates intense public discourse, which spreads rapidly across social media platforms. The speed and scale of information dissemination can lead to misinformation, public panic, or even copycat crimes. Therefore, managing public narratives surrounding such incidents is crucial.

During incident response, public security agencies should take proactive measures to prevent the spread of unverified information. Law enforcement should engage with on-site witnesses, encouraging them to verify information before sharing it online and providing official channels for accurate updates. Additionally, timely and transparent official statements should be issued to provide the public with factual updates and counteract the spread of false narratives. Sensationalized or misleading media coverage, driven by profit-seeking motives, can exacerbate societal tensions and complicate crisis management.

Regulatory agencies should enhance their oversight of online content related to personal extreme violent crimes. Automated monitoring systems should be implemented to detect and flag sensitive keywords, ensuring that misleading or harmful content is swiftly removed. Law enforcement should collaborate with tech firms to develop AI-powered surveillance tools capable of intelligent content recognition, search optimization, and real-time data visualization. Such technological advancements will improve law enforcement's ability to regulate online discourse and prevent the amplification of criminal activities through digital platforms.

##### *4.2.2. Enhancing Social Welfare Databases for Preventive Intervention*

Law enforcement agencies must establish regular mechanisms for identifying and addressing domestic conflicts, economic disputes, and neighborhood grievances, as these factors often contribute to the emergence of personal extreme violent crimes. Individuals facing severe financial hardship, unemployment, or emotional distress should be systematically integrated into an interdepartmental database.

When responding to distress calls or conflict reports, law enforcement should conduct in-depth assessments to identify high-risk individuals and initiate appropriate intervention strategies. Through data analytics, authorities can cross-reference information to detect recurring risk patterns, allowing for targeted monitoring and timely intervention. Additionally, efforts should be made to provide psychological support and welfare assistance to socially marginalized groups. Strengthening the social welfare system, particularly through the digitalization of public aid services, can enhance law enforcement's ability to address root causes of crime and prevent escalation.

#### 4.2.3. Layered Security Measures in High-Risk Public Areas

Following the March 1, 2014, terrorist attack at Kunming Railway Station, public security agencies intensified security protocols for densely populated areas. The Ministry of Public Security subsequently introduced an "innovative multi-layered public security defense system", incorporating street patrols, armed response teams, mobile units, and rapid reaction mechanisms.

A tiered security framework should be implemented in high-risk zones, ensuring that law enforcement officers can reach an incident scene within 1, 3 or 5 minutes, depending on the location. High-traffic areas should be classified as priority surveillance zones, with additional security measures such as police command centers, security checkpoints, and surveillance hubs strategically placed. Law enforcement deployment should be dynamically adjusted based on real-time risk assessments, ensuring that security resources are allocated efficiently.

In cases where rapid response teams face mobility constraints, alternative transportation methods should be utilized to enhance response efficiency. Officers should be equipped with lightweight transportation options such as electric scooters or motorcycles to ensure swift intervention in crowded urban environments.

#### 4.3. Incorporating the "Fengqiao Experience" for Sustainable Crime Prevention

The "Fengqiao Experience", a community-based conflict resolution model developed in Fengqiao Town, Zhejiang Province, emphasizes proactive engagement and local mediation to address disputes before they escalate. The principle of "mobilizing and relying on the masses, resolving disputes locally, and minimizing law enforcement intervention" has become a benchmark for integrated social governance.

The root cause of personal extreme violent crimes often lies in unresolved social grievances and escalating conflicts at the community level. External factors, such as social inequality and economic disparities, contribute to the radicalization of offenders, while internal psychological vulnerabilities exacerbate their violent tendencies. By drawing from the principles of the "Fengqiao Experience", local governments and law enforcement agencies can strengthen community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, fostering a more harmonious and stable social environment.

### 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study highlights key challenges in preventing and controlling PEVCs, which stem from their unpredictability, the difficulty in identifying early warning signs, and systemic gaps in law enforcement and social intervention mechanisms. This study proposes a big data-driven crime prevention framework that enhances early risk detection, integrates intelligence-based monitoring, and strengthens real-time emergency response. Additionally, post-crime measures such as media regulation and enhanced welfare systems are recommended to mitigate the long-term impact of these crimes.

Furthermore, community-based conflict resolution strategies, drawing inspiration from the "Fengqiao Experience", provide a sustainable approach to mitigating the social and psychological factors that contribute to PEVCs. By fostering early mediation and proactive intervention, these strategies can help reduce the likelihood of violent escalations. By fostering a more inclusive and supportive social environment, such strategies can help reduce the risk of individuals resorting to extreme violence.

Ultimately, an effective strategy for preventing and mitigating PEVCs must integrate multiple dimensions, including technological advancements, targeted law enforcement measures, psychological interventions, and proactive community engagement. Future research should prioritize refining predictive analytics for early threat detection, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration between law enforcement, mental health professionals, and social scientists, and developing long-term policy solutions to enhance social resilience against extreme violent crimes.

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