

INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Los Angeles Unified School District
Independent Analysis Unit

INFORMATIVE

TO: Members, Board of Education
Megan Reilly, Interim Superintendent

DATE: January 28, 2022

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SUBJECT: A Comparison of iSTAR Incidents from Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Last fall, in August 2021, students and staff began the 2021-2022 school year completely in-person for the first time following the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020. In the interim, many students experienced emotional challenges and trauma related to the pandemic. The District also altered the structure and funding of its police department, removing armed officers from secondary schools among other changes. In the wake of the reopening, national reports indicated that youth mental health has been in decline for several years and worsened over the course of the pandemic.^{1,2,3} At the same time, local media outlets reported a perceived increase in violence on District property.^{4,5,6}

These mental health trends and media coverage of violence in the District prompted inquiries from Board staff about the current state of school safety at District schools. In response to these inquiries, the IAU analyzed data from the District's Incident System Tracking Accountability Report (iSTAR) database from Fall 2019 and Fall 2021. The incident reporting system allows school-site reporters to record some of the incidents that affect the safety of the District's students, employees, and surrounding communities. Reporters use 53 pre-set categories to characterize incidents. For this report, the IAU focused on "safety-threatening" incidents defined as (1) person-initiated, i.e., not a natural disaster, (2) causing or attempting to cause another person bodily or

¹ Rice, Andrea. (December 21, 2021). Pandemic Worsens Youth Mental Health, Especially Marginalized Groups, U.S. Surgeon General Warns. *PsychCentral*. Retrieved from <https://psychcentral.com/news/pandemic-worsens-youth-mental-health-says-us-surgeon-general>

² (n.d.). Statistics: Suicide. *National Institute of Mental Health*. Retrieved from <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/suicide>

³ Safai, Yalda Dr. (March 2020). 8% of children have suicidal thoughts, new study says. *ABC News*. Retrieved from <https://abcnews.go.com/Health/children-suicidal-thoughts-study/story?id=69552464>

⁴ CBSLA Staff. (November 11, 2021). Goldstein Investigates: Rise in violence at LAUSD after school police cutbacks. *CBS Los Angeles*. Retrieved from <https://losangeles.cbslocal.com/2021/11/11/goldstein-investigates-rise-in-violence-at-laUSD-after-school-police-cutbacks/>

⁵ Kim, Christine. (September 22, 2021). Student Hospitalized and Two Others Facing Felony Charges after Beating in School. *NBC Los Angeles*. Retrieved from <https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/student-hospitalized-la-school-beating-video-fight/2698150/>

⁶ Gomez, Melissa. (December 9, 2021). Educators report a rise in school threats, fights and misbehavior, and blame COVID. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2021-12-09/educators-report-rise-in-school-threats-fights-misbehavior>

psychological harm, i.e., not fraud, (3) disrupting school activities or damaging property, and (4) intentional in nature, i.e., not accidents.

Additionally, the IAU created a new category for incidents: *physical violence*. We labeled incidents as potentially being physically violent if they fell under one of the following iSTAR categories: all *fighting* incident types, all *threat* incident types, all *abduction* types, *shootings*, *robberies*, *physical bullying*, *rape*, *sexual battery*, *brandishing a knife at another person*, *assault with a deadly weapon*, and *explosive device* incidents.

The IAU analyzed these iSTAR data to answer the following research questions for LA. Unified:

- Did overall safety-threatening incidents increase in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019?
- What were the top recurring safety-threatening incidents in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021?
- Did physically violent incidents increase in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 and how many of these incidents ended in injury?
- How were safety-threatening incidents distributed throughout the District by location (i.e., Board district) and school level in Fall 2019 compared to Fall 2021?

Summary of findings

Findings showed that **in both Fall 2019 and 2021, the top pre-set categories of iSTAR-reported safety-threatening incidents were suicide risk, fighting/physical aggression, and threats.**

The overall number of safety-threatening incidents reported at school sites and other District departments remained relatively stable from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021. The total number of safety-threatening incidents decreased in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019; **however, the rate of safety-threatening incidents** (a statistic that takes into consideration enrollment decline) **increased slightly in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019.**

The slight increase in the rate of safety-threatening incidents was driven primarily by the increase in the number of reported suicide risk incidents in middle and high schools. Some Board districts also experienced increases in the number and rate of suicide risk incidents while the rate of suicide risk incidents remained stable in others.

Further, findings indicate that **overall, across the District, physical violence remained stable.** The overall number of physically violent incidents decreased in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 and the rate of physically violent incidents remained the same at about 5 incidents per 1,000 students. **However,** when disaggregated by Board district and school level, data show **the number and rate of physically violent incidents in some Board districts and at the middle school level increased to varying degrees.**

A Comparison of iSTAR Incidents from Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

A **safety threat** is defined as being intentional in nature, i.e., not an accident, as well as:

Person-initiated



Causing or attempting to cause another person bodily or psychological harm



Disrupting school activities or damaging property



A **physically violent incident** is a safety-threatening incident that involves:

1

Intentional and harmful physical contact

- OR -

2

Serious threats of violence

Safety-threatening incidents include violent + non-violent incidents.

These incidents **decreased by 278 incidents** in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019. However, this is in part due to declining enrollment.



The rate of safety-threatening incidents **increased by one incident per 1,000 students** in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019.



Top recurring safety-threats from Fall 2019 + 2021:

- ❖ Suicide risk incidents
- ❖ Fight incidents
- ❖ Threat incidents
- ❖ Sexual misconduct
- ❖ Illegal substance incidents
- ❖ Bullying
- ❖ Weapons incidents



Suicide risk incidents and weapons incidents increased in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019.

Other top recurring safety-threatening incident types **decreased in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019** and their rates remained stable.

Safety-threatening incidents were not distributed evenly across the District.



Middle and high schools reported more safety-threatening incidents in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019.

The rate of incidents in middle schools **increased by 5 incidents per 1,000 middle school students** from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021.

+5



The increase in rate of incidents in middle schools was **driven primarily by an increase in rate of suicide risk incidents (+4) and fights (+1)**.

Findings indicate that physically violent incidents:

1. Decreased in number from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 by 275 incidents.
2. Occurred at a rate of 5 incidents per 1,000 students in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021.



+



70% of physically violent incidents were fight and threat incidents. However...

only 5% ended in injury in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021.



Source: iSTAR Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Independent Analysis Unit

ABOUT THE DATA

This report uses data from the Incident System Tracking Accountability Report (iSTAR) database, an electronic tool that school employees (i.e., principals, division heads, or other designees) use to record some of the incidents that affect the safety of the District's students, employees, and surrounding communities.⁷ In iSTAR, the incident reporter inputs information related to the incident such as date, time, location, people involved, and a description of the event. Incident reporters also categorize incidents by type by choosing from a pre-defined list of 53 incident types. An incident can be categorized in multiple ways.

For this report, the IAU conducted an analysis of incident type, location, and person involved using data captured in iSTAR from the first day of school through the Friday of the 14th week of school in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021. The IAU then merged data from iSTAR with enrollment data from the California Department of Education as well as with school demographic data from Focus to identify trends by school type and school level.

The purpose of this report is to help Board members understand the safety-threatening incidents taking place across the District as reported in iSTAR in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019. This analysis defines a safety threat as (1) person-initiated, i.e., not a natural disaster, (2) causing or attempting to cause another person bodily or psychological harm, i.e., not fraud, (3) disrupting school activities or damaging property, and (4) intentional in nature, i.e., not accidents. This report excludes 19 incident types from the analysis as they do not fit within the definition of a safety threat. For example, this report does not include incidents that involve environmental hazards, fraud, technology failures, or medication/protocol errors. For a full list of incidents included and excluded from this analysis, see Appendix A.

To distinguish between potentially violent and non-violent safety-threats for this analysis, the IAU flagged all incident types that might have involved *physical violence*. An incident was flagged as potentially being physically violent if one could intuit, based on the incident's category as assigned in iSTAR, that suspects involved put hands on other suspects or victims or if suspects involved made serious threats of violence. Following this principle, incidents were labeled as physically violent if they fell under one of the following iSTAR categories: all fighting incident types, all threat incident types, all abduction types, shootings, robberies, physical bullying, rape, sexual battery, brandishing a knife at another person, assault with a deadly weapon, and explosive device incidents.

FINDINGS

Overall, safety-threatening incidents decreased in L.A. Unified in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 though the rate of incidents per 1,000 students increased by one.

Here, safety-threatening incidents refer to both violent and non-violent incidents that threaten the safety of students and staff. In Fall 2021, school sites and other District departments reported 8,520

⁷ L.A. Unified. (2013). Incident System Tracking Accountability Report (iSTAR) BUL-5269.2. Retrieved from <https://achieve.lausd.net/site/handlers/filedownload.ashx?moduleinstanceid=38665&dataid=52106&FileName=iSTAR%20V4%206.12.13.PDF>

safety threatening incidents compared to 8,798 safety-threatening incidents in Fall 2019—a decrease of 278 incidents. However, because the District enrolled tens of thousands fewer students in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019, we would expect overall safety-threatening incidents to decrease over this period.

Table 1. Top Recurring Incident Categories in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Incident Category	Fall 2019		Fall 2021	
	Count (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students
Suicidal Behavior	3,437 (39%)	6.6	3,530 (41%)	7.6↑
Fighting/Physical Aggression	1,252 (14%)	2.4	1,139 (13%)	2.5↑
Threats	926 (11%)	1.8	721 (8%)	1.6↓
Sex Crimes/Inappropriate Sexual Behavior	467 (5%)	<1	364 (4%)	<1→
Illegal Substances	401 (5%)	<1	329 (4%)	<1→
Bullying	333 (4%)	<1	216 (3%)	<1→
Weapons	311 (4%)	<1	342 (4%)	<1→
Total	8,798	17.0	8,520	18.4↑

Note: Numbers presented in the “total” row represent unduplicated count of incidents and incident category percentages are percent of unduplicated incident count. When summed, incident category counts exceed total counts of incidents because incidents can be categorized in multiple ways. Rates per 1,000 students were calculated using the following enrollment counts: for 2019=517,517 students, for 2021= 462,616 students.

When we calculate the rate of incidents occurring per 1,000 students (by dividing total incidents by total enrollment and multiplying the quotient by 1,000) we find that the rate of safety-threatening incidents increased from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 by one, meaning that one more safety-threatening incident per 1,000 students occurred in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 (see Table 1).

The increase in the rate of reported safety-threatening incidents was driven in part by an increase in suicide risk incidents. There were 93 more suicide risk incidents in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 (see Table 1). This increase translated to an increased rate of suicide risk incidents by one per 1,000 students in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019. Suicide risk incidents are one of two incident categories that increased in number in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019. The other was weapons incidents.

The total number of other top recurring safety-threatening incident types decreased in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 and the rate of the other top recurring incidents did not change (see Table 1).

To help us understand if school sites reported more violent incidents after the removal of school police from secondary campuses, we categorized incidents reported in iSTAR in Fall 2021 and Fall 2019 as physically violent based on their incident type. **Across the whole District, 275 fewer physically violent incidents were reported in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 though the rate of physically violent incidents remained stable at almost 5 incidents per 1,000 students (Table 2).**

Table 2. Count, Percent, and Rate of Physically Violent Incidents in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Incident Type	Fall 2019		Fall 2021	
	Count (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students
Not physically violent	6,367 (72%)	12.3	6,364 (75%)	13.8↑
Physically violent	2,431 (28%)	4.7	2,156 (25%)	4.7→
Total	8,798 (100%)	17.0	8,520 (100%)	18.4↑

Note: Numbers reflected here represent unduplicated counts of incidents in Fall 2021 and Fall 2019.

In sum, when aggregated at the District-level, trends in iSTAR data from Fall 2019 compared to Fall 2021 indicate a generally stable safety environment. However, differences in safety conditions emerged when we disaggregated the top two types of safety-threatening incidents of concern by location (Board district) and by school level (elementary, middle, high). Below we present findings related to suicide risk incidents and physically violent incidents and discuss potential policy implications.

Table 3. Suicide Risk Incidents by Board District in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Board District	Fall 2019			Fall 2021		
	Count (%)	Enrollment (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count (%)	Enrollment (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students
1	390 (11%)	54,410 (10%)	7.2	366 (10%)	46,114 (10%)	7.9↑
2	664 (19%)	90,873 (18%)	7.3	652 (19%)	89,464 (19%)	7.3→
3	467 (14%)	77,314 (15%)	6.0	475 (14%)	68,513 (15%)	6.9↑
4	176 (5%)	48,398 (9%)	3.6	262 (7%)	42,024 (9%)	6.2↑
5	551 (16%)	81,993 (16%)	6.7	587 (17%)	71,546 (16%)	8.2↑
6	584 (17%)	72,926 (14%)	8.0	515 (15%)	64,417 (14%)	8.0→
7	450 (13%)	91,603 (18%)	4.9	502 (14%)	80,536 (17%)	6.2↑
Total	3,437	517,517 (100%)	6.6	3,530	462,616 (100%)	7.6↑

Note: Counts of incidents presented are unduplicated. Incident counts do not sum to total incident counts because some incidents are missing Board district information.

Suicide risk incidents

In Fall 2021 and in Fall 2019, the pre-defined category of suicide risk incidents (90% of which involved students) accounted for the greatest share of safety-threatening incidents that school-site reporters recorded in iSTAR (about 40%). **Suicide risk incidents are about three times more common than the second most recurring safety-threatening incident type—fights.**

Overall, suicide incidents increased by 93 incidents from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 and the rate of incidents increased by one per 1,000 students. However, the increase was not distributed equally

across the District. **Only Board districts 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 experienced increases in the rate of suicide risk incidents reported in their schools.** Board district 4 experienced the greatest increase in both number and rate of reported suicide risk incidents. Board districts 2 and 6 remained stable (Table 3).

Similarly, the overall increase in reported suicide risk incidents was not distributed evenly across school levels. Elementary schools reported fewer suicide risk incidents in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 and middle and high schools reported more suicide risk incidents (Table 4).

Table 4. Suicide Risk Incidents in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021 by School Level

Suicide Risk	Elementary		Middle		High	
	Count	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count	Incidents per 1,000 students
Fall 2019	804	3.1	1,046	11.6	1,115	8.9
Fall 2021	637	3.0↓	1,168	15.2↑	1,213	10.5↑

Note: Counts of incidents presented are unduplicated; total enrollment for 2019: elementary= 255,550, middle= 89,946, high= 124,750; total enrollment for 2021: elementary= 215,889, middle= 76,791, high= 115,566. Percentages are percent of unduplicated incident count.

Middle schools experienced the most dramatic increase in reported suicide risk incidents. In Fall 2021, **middle schools reported almost 4 more suicide risk incidents per 1,000 middle school students than they did in Fall 2019** (Table 4).

For more detail on the different types of suicide risk incidents reported in the District, see Appendix B1.

Physically violent incidents

Physically violent incidents are incidents that fall under one of the following iSTAR categories: all fighting incident types, all threat incident types, all abduction types, shootings, robberies, physical bullying, rape, sexual battery, brandishing a knife at another person, assault with a deadly weapon, and explosive device incidents. **In Fall 2021 and Fall 2019, approximately 70% of physically violent incidents belonged to the Fighting/Physical Aggression or Threat incident categories.**

Though a sizable majority of physically violent incidents are categorized as fights or threats, **relatively few of these incidents were injurious.** In Fall 2021, 83 incidents involving physical

violence ended in injury, a decrease compared to Fall 2019 when 125 physically violent incidents ended in injury. **Incidents ending in injury made up about 5% of all potentially physically violent**

On Weapons-related Incidents

Weapons-related incidents increased in frequency in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019. **School sites reported 31 more weapons-related incidents in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019.** The rate of weapons-related incidents increased slightly from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 but remained low at less than one incident per 1,000 students (Table 1).

The increase in weapons-related incidents reported in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 is driven primarily by an increase in incidents involving the possession of knives at middle and high schools. There were about 30 more cases of students bringing knives to school.

Approximately 85% of weapons-related incidents in Fall 2021 and Fall 2019 involved students as suspects. For more detail on the different types of weapons-related incidents reported in the District, see Appendix B2.

incidents in Fall 2021 and Fall 2019. About 80% of physically violent incidents in Fall 2021 and Fall 2019 involved students as suspects.

Table 5. Physically Violent Incidents by Board District in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Board District	Fall 2019			Fall 2021		
	Count (%)	Enrollment (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count (%)	Enrollment (%)	Incidents per 1,000 students
1	406 (17%)	54,410 (10%)	7.5	341 (16%)	46,114 (10%)	7.4↓
2	324 (13%)	90,873 (18%)	3.6	326 (15%)	89,464 (19%)	3.6→
3	299 (12%)	77,314 (15%)	3.9	286 (13%)	68,513 (15%)	4.2↑
4	222 (9%)	48,398 (9%)	4.6	208 (9%)	42,024 (9%)	4.9↑
5	332 (14%)	81,993 (16%)	4.0	319 (15%)	71,546 (16%)	4.5↑
6	373 (15%)	72,926 (14%)	5.1	310 (14%)	64,417 (14%)	4.8↓
7	392 (16%)	91,603 (18%)	4.3	323 (15%)	80,536 (17%)	4.0↓
Total	2,431	517,517 (100%)	4.7	2,156 (100%)	462,616 (100%)	4.7→

Note: Counts of incidents presented are unduplicated. Incident counts do not add to total incidents because some incidents are missing Board district information.

Overall, physically violent incidents decreased by 275 incidents from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 while the rate of physically violent incidents remained the same, around five incidents per 1,000 students. The change in reported physically violent incidents, however, was not distributed equally across the District. In Fall 2021, **Board districts 3, 4, and 5 experienced slight increases in the rate of physically violent incidents reported on their campuses while the rate of physically violent incidents in other Board districts either decreased or remained the same** (Table 5). The increase in physically violent incidents in Board districts 3, 4, and 5 was driven by slight increases in the rate of fights reported at schools in these areas. The rate of reported fights ending in injury in all Board districts remained stable at less than one incident per 1,000 students in each district.⁸

Table 6. Physically Violent Incidents in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021 by School Level

Fall Semester	Elementary		Middle		High	
	Count	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count	Incidents per 1,000 students	Count	Incidents per 1,000 students
2019	963	3.8	559	6.2	589	4.7
2021	758	3.5↓	572	7.4↑	582	5.0↑

Note: Counts of physically violent incidents by school level represent unduplicated count of incidents. Rates per 1,000 students were calculated using the following enrollment counts: for 2019, elementary=255,550 students, middle= 89,946 students, and high school= 124,750 students; for 2021, elementary= 215,889 students, middle= 76,791 students, and high school= 115,566 students.

Similarly, differences in distribution of physically violent incidents emerged when disaggregated by school level. The rate of physically violent incidents decreased slightly in elementary schools in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019 while high schools experienced a slight increase (Table 6).

⁸ When disaggregated by Board district, so few fighting incidents ended in injury that we are unable to publicly present these findings per data privacy laws.

The rate of physically violent incidents reported on middle school campuses also increased by one incident per 1,000 middle school students. Fighting incidents contributed to the increase in physically violent incidents taking place in middle schools; just over one more fighting incident per 1,000 middle school students were reported in middle schools in Fall 2021 than in Fall 2019. The rate of reported fights ending in injury in middle schools remained stable at less than one incident per 1,000 middle school students.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- Overall, safety-threatening incidents decreased from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021. However, this is in part due to the District's state of declining enrollment.
- The rate of safety-threatening incidents increased from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021 by one incident per 1,000 students.
- Suicide risk incidents and weapons-related incidents were the only pre-defined incident types to increase in number from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021. In Fall 2019 and Fall 2021, suicide risk incidents made up the largest share of safety-threatening incidents (about 40%) reported by school sites and other District departments.
- The increase in suicide risk incidents was not distributed evenly across the District. Most Board districts experienced increases in the number and rate of suicide risk incidents, but the rate of suicide risk incidents remained stable in Board districts 2 and 6.
- Middle and high schools reported increases in suicide risk incidents with middle schools experiencing the largest increase, four more suicide risk incidents per 1,000 middle school students.
- When several incident types are grouped together as *physically violent* incidents, data show that school sites and other District departments reported fewer physically violent incidents in Fall 2021 compared to Fall 2019. However, the rate of physically violent incidents increased by one incident per 1,000 students. The percentage of physically violent incidents resulting in injury remained consistent and low in Fall 2021 and Fall 2019 (about 5% of all incidents categorized as physically violent).
- In Fall 2021, middle schools reported an increase in the number of physically violent incidents. Middle schools also reported the largest increase in the rate of physically violent incidents, compared to other school levels—one more physically violent incident per 1,000 middle school students from Fall 2019 to Fall 2021.

Taken together, the data suggest that school leaders face a somewhat more challenging situation supporting students today than they did in years prior. This trend is not surprising given the stressors that have affected many L.A. Unified families over the last two years. The increase in two types of safety threatening incidents – suicide risk and weapons – is a matter of concern.

The slight increase in suicide risk incidents points to an increased need among District students for mental health supports, with more resources directed at the middle school level.

The slight increase in weapons incidents might indicate a greater need for safe passage to school programs, but more information about why students carry weapons to school is needed before we can make policy recommendations. Fights also slightly increased in some board districts, though few resulted in injuries. Further analysis is necessary to pinpoint the location of these physically violent incidents and direct additional support or supervisory resources where needed, perhaps via local districts or Communities of Schools.

APPENDIX A

Table A. All Incident Categories in iSTAR by Those Included in Analysis

Incident Category Included in Analysis	Incident Category Not Included
Abduction	Custody issue
Accident	Environmental hazard/odor
Altercation (Verbal)	Fire
Arrest	Fraud allegation
Bullying	HVAC
Burglary	Inappropriate conduct
Child annoyance	Job Action
Death	Lost Keys
Discrimination/Harassment	Medical
Disrupted online learning sessions	Medication/Protocol error
Disrupted schoolwide activities	Missing/Runaway
Disruptive person	Natural/Man-made disaster
Explosion	Public shelter
Fighting/Physical aggression	Responsible user policy
Hate crime	Technology failure
Hazing	Testing
Head injury	Unsecured access to school site
Illegal/Controlled substance	Utility failure
Injury	Walkout/Demonstration
Intergroup conflict	
Law enforcement activity	
Lockdown	
Loitering	
Robbery	
Sex crime/Sexual behavior- inappropriate	
Sexual harassment	
Shooting	
Suicidal risk	
Theft	
Threat	
Trauma/Violence exposure	
Trespass	
Vandalism/Property damage	
Weapons	

APPENDIX B

Table B1. Suicide Risk Subcategories in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Subcategory	Fall 2019	Fall 2021
	Count (%)	Count (%)
Hospitalization	233 (7%)	203 (6%)
Self-injury/Cutting	634 (18%)	775 (22%)
Suicidal Behavior (Injury)	215 (6%)	191 (5%)
Suicidal Behavior (non-injury)	2,660 (77%)	2,721 (77%)
Total	3,437	3,530

Note: Numbers presented in the “total” row represent unduplicated count of suicide risk incidents and subcategory percentages are percent of unduplicated totals. When summed, subcategory counts exceed total counts of suicide risk incidents because incidents can be categorized in multiple ways.

Table B2. Weapons Subcategories in Fall 2019 and Fall 2021

Subcategory	Fall 2019	Fall 2021
	Count (%)	Count (%)
Brandishing knife	28 (9%)	23 (7%)
Knife	119 (38%)	155 (45%)
Other Gun	91 (29%)	60 (18%)
Possession dangerous object	51 (16%)	53 (15%)
Possession imitation firearm	31 (10%)	22 (7%)
Total	311	342

Note: Numbers presented in the “total” row represent unduplicated count of weapons incidents and subcategory percentages are percent of unduplicated totals. When summed, subcategory counts exceed total counts of weapons incidents because incidents can be categorized in multiple ways. This table does not capture all subcategories of weapons incidents because the counts of other subcategories were too low to present per data privacy laws.