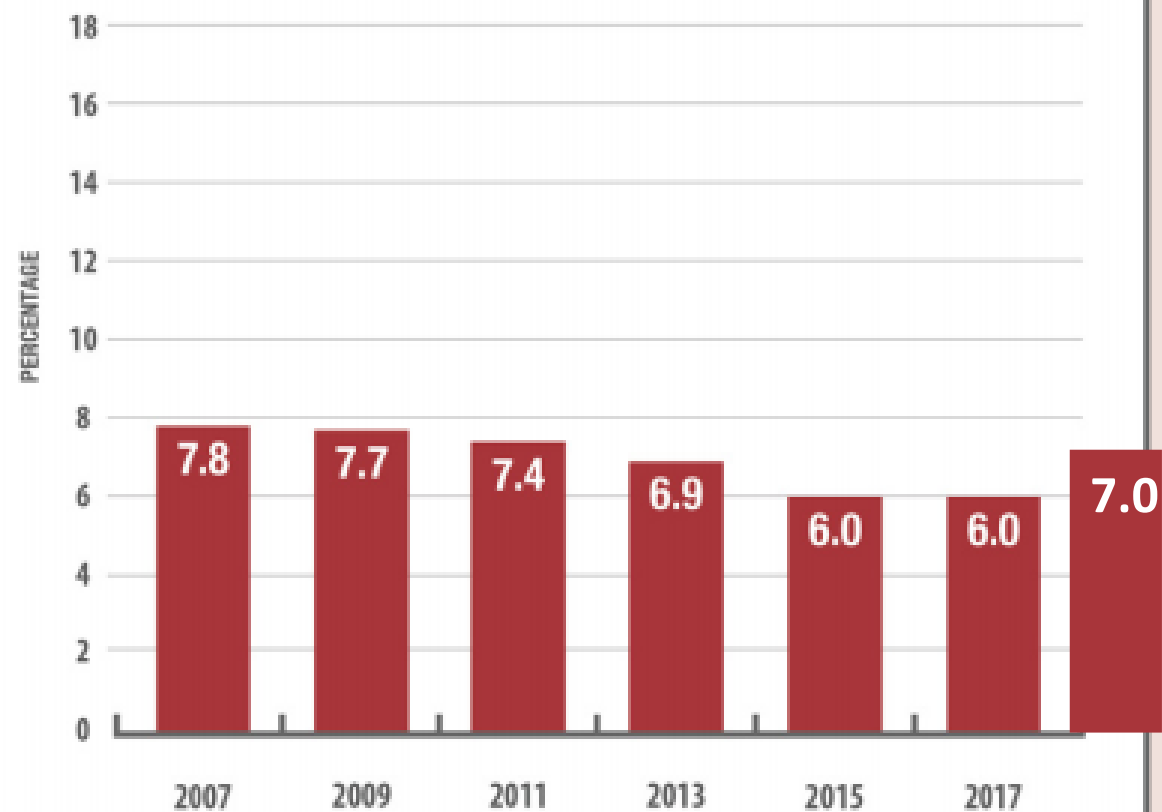


THREATS & DANGEROUS WEAPONS IN SCHOOLS



PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO

WERE THREATENED OR INJURED WITH A WEAPON AT SCHOOL
IN THE PAST YEAR, UNITED STATES, YRBS, 2007–2017



10-Year Trend Description

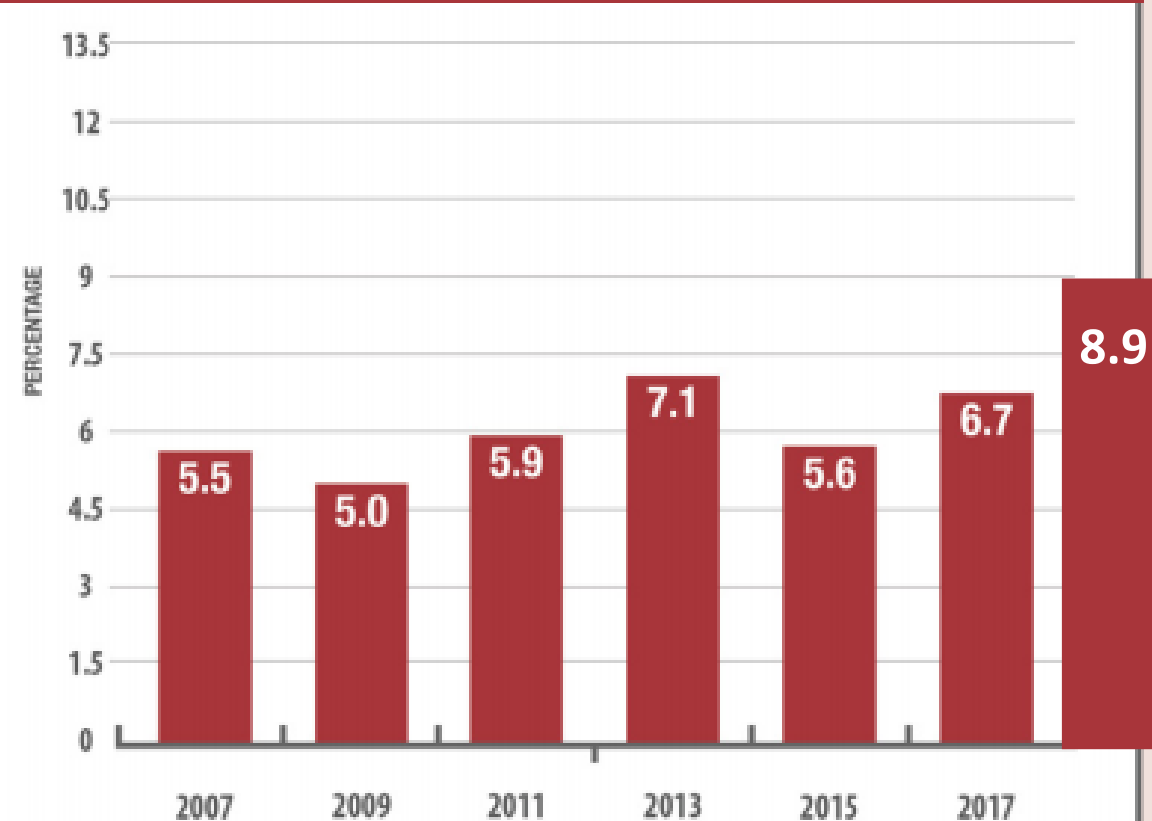


The percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon at school decreased significantly from 2007 (7.8%) through 2017 (6.0%).

**In 2017 Utah was higher
than the national average**

PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO

DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL AT LEAST ONCE IN THE PAST MONTH BECAUSE OF SAFETY CONCERNS, UNITED STATES, YRBS, 2007–2017



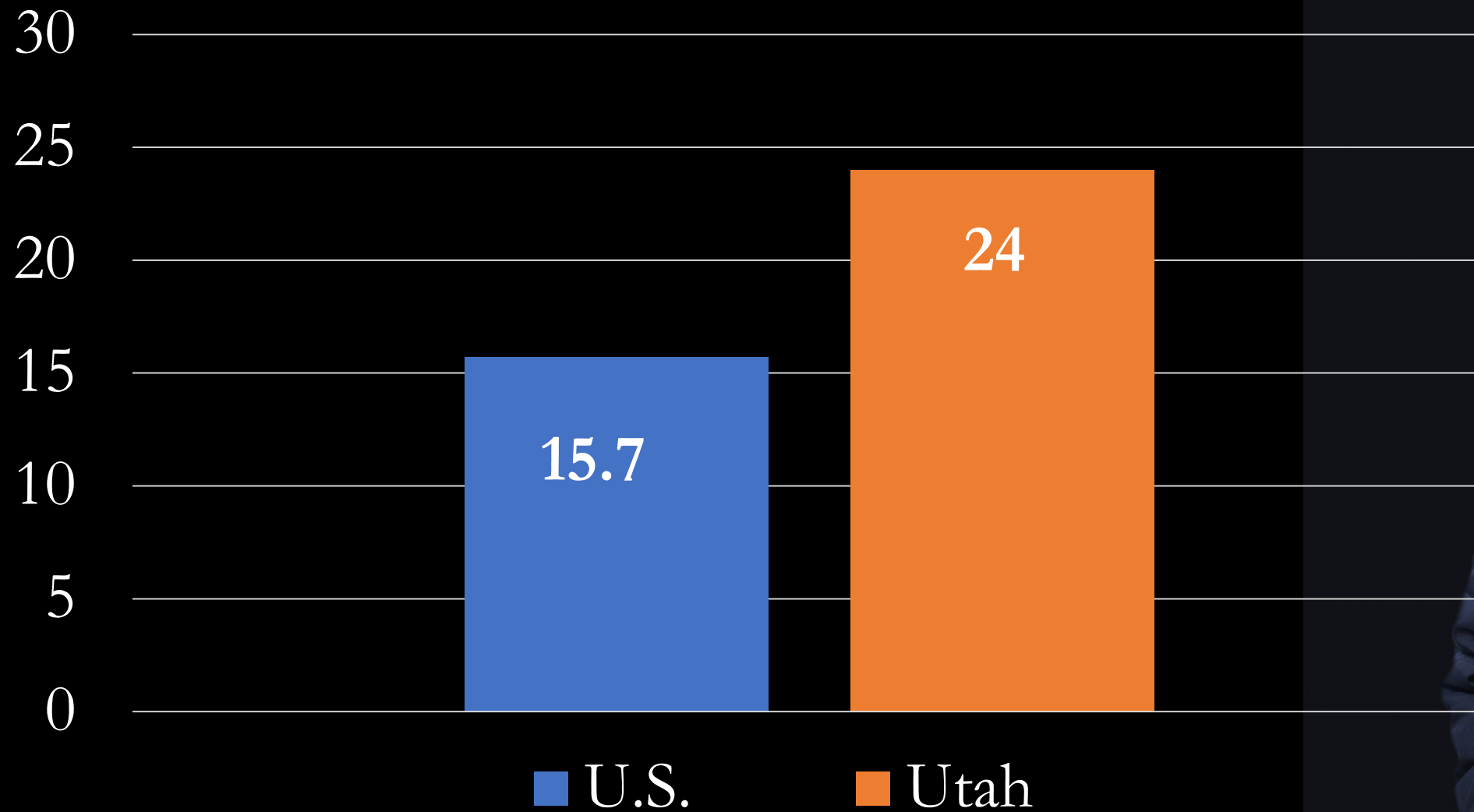
10-Year Trend Description



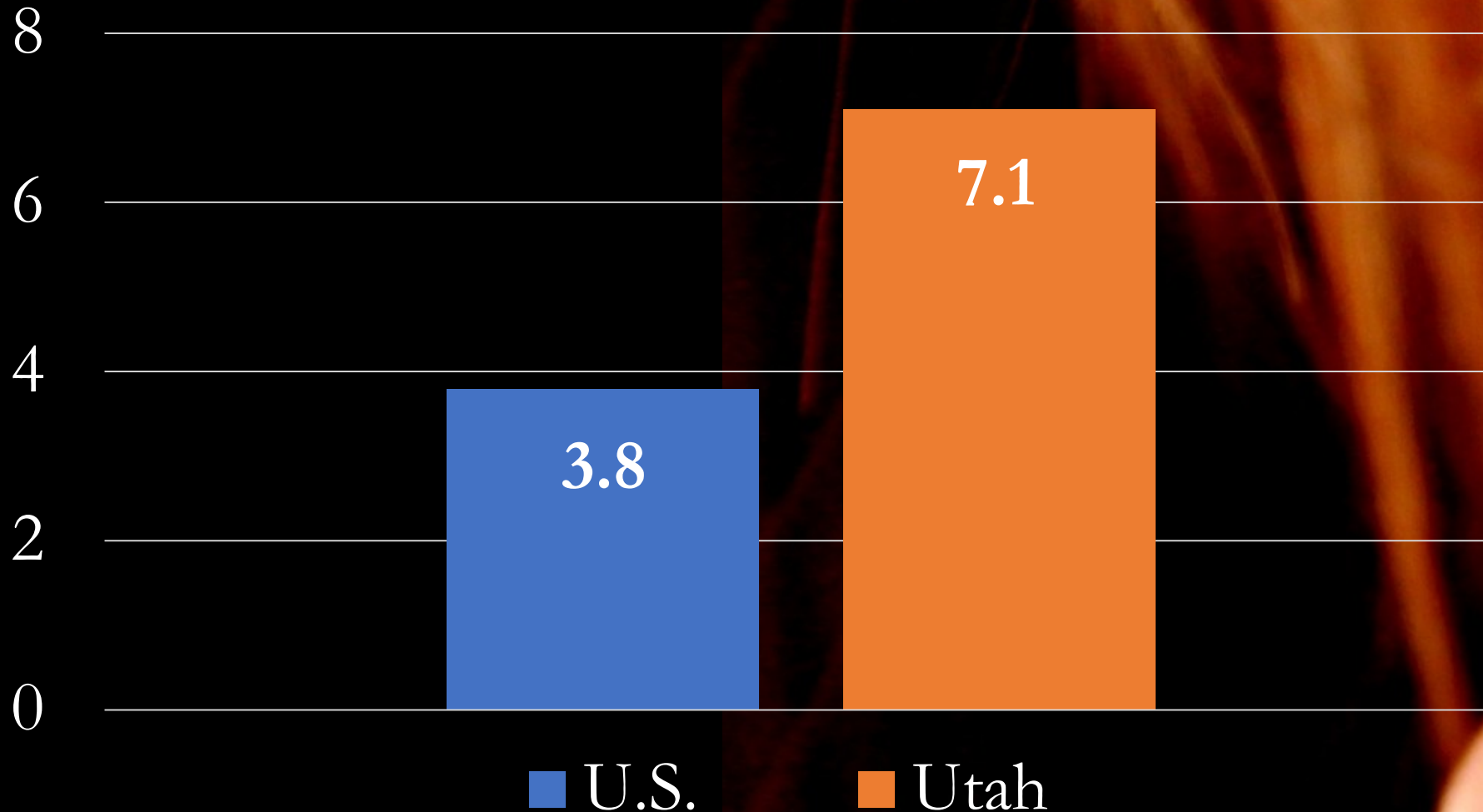
The percentage of students who missed school because of safety concerns did not change significantly from 2007 through 2017.

In 2017 Utah was higher than the national average

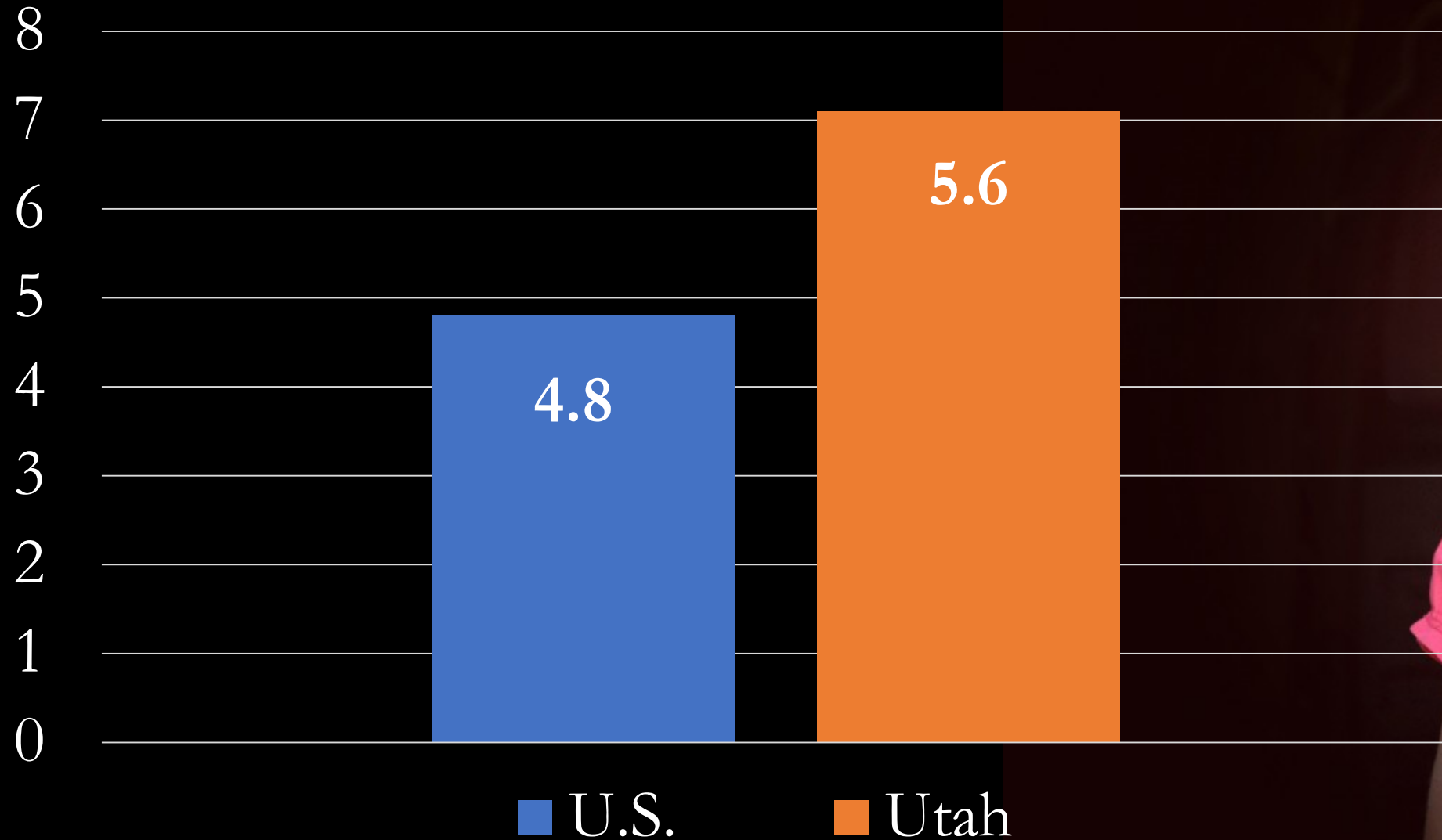
Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon in the last 30 days



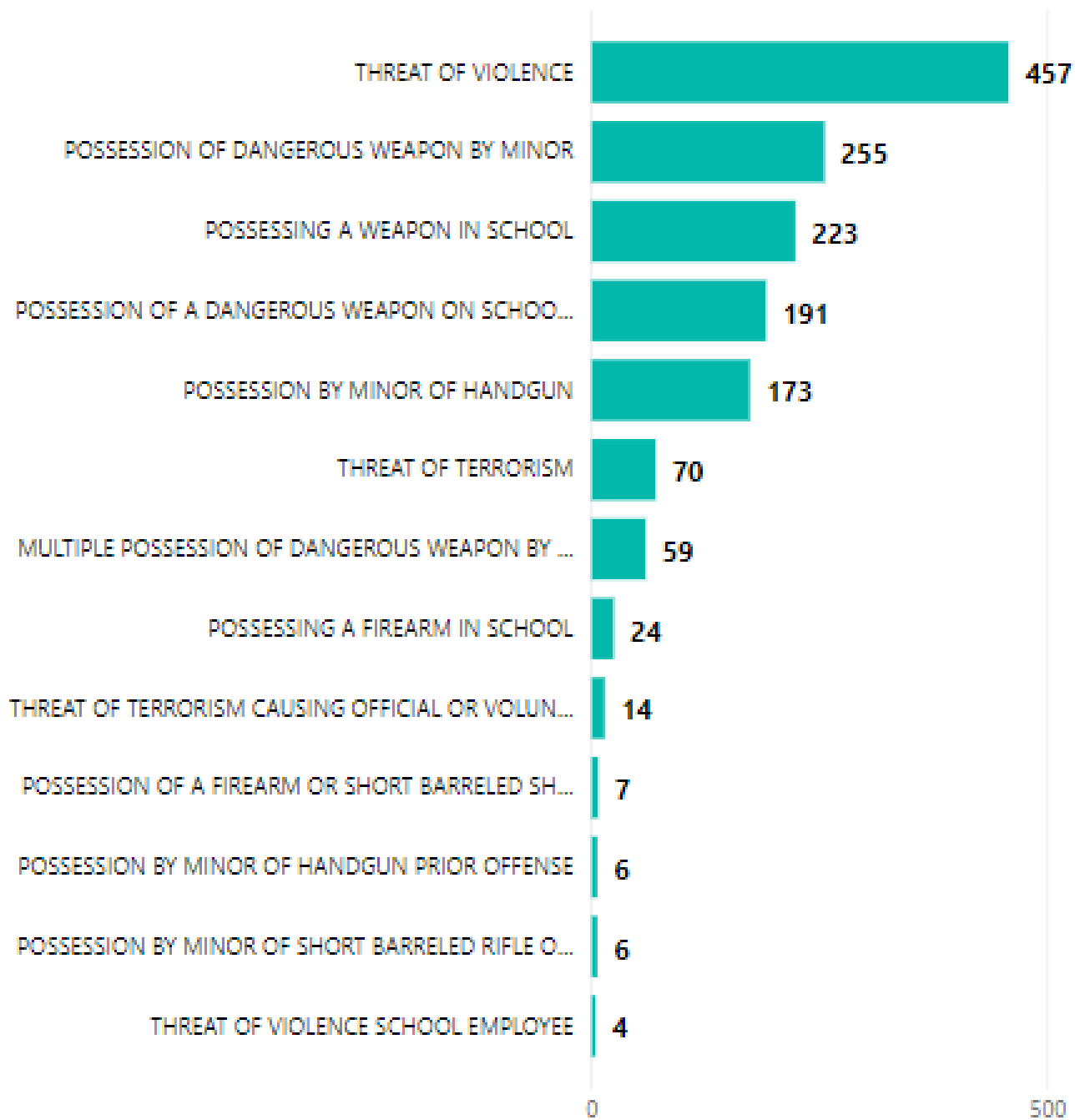
Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property in the last 30 days



Percentage of high school students who carried a gun in the last 30 days



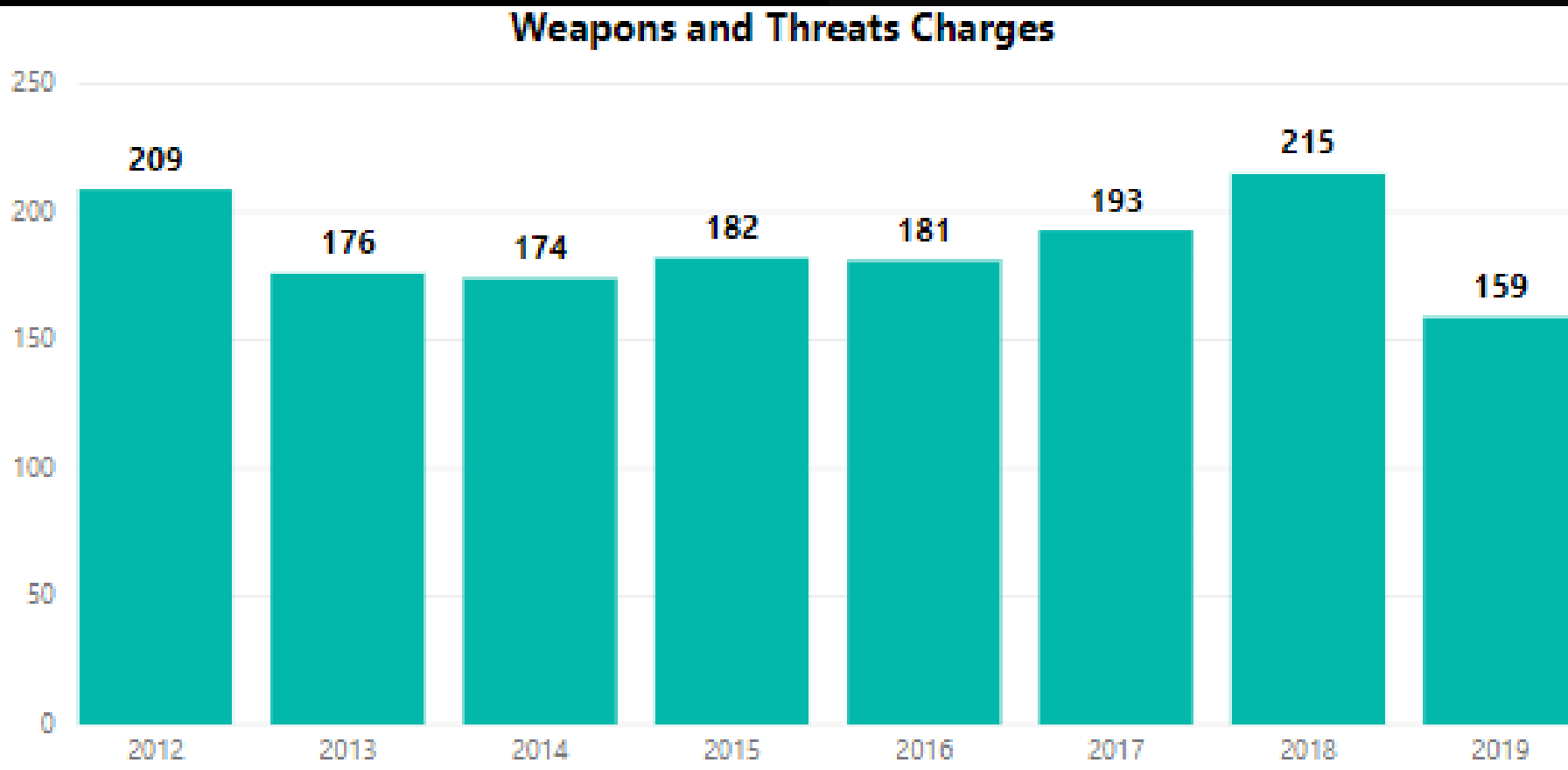
Count of Charges by Type



Juvenile
threats/weapons
charges submitted
for screening to
Salt Lake County
District Attorney
from 2012 through
October 14, 2019
by type



Juvenile threats/weapons charges submitted for screening to the Salt Lake County District Attorney from 2012 through October 14, 2019 by year

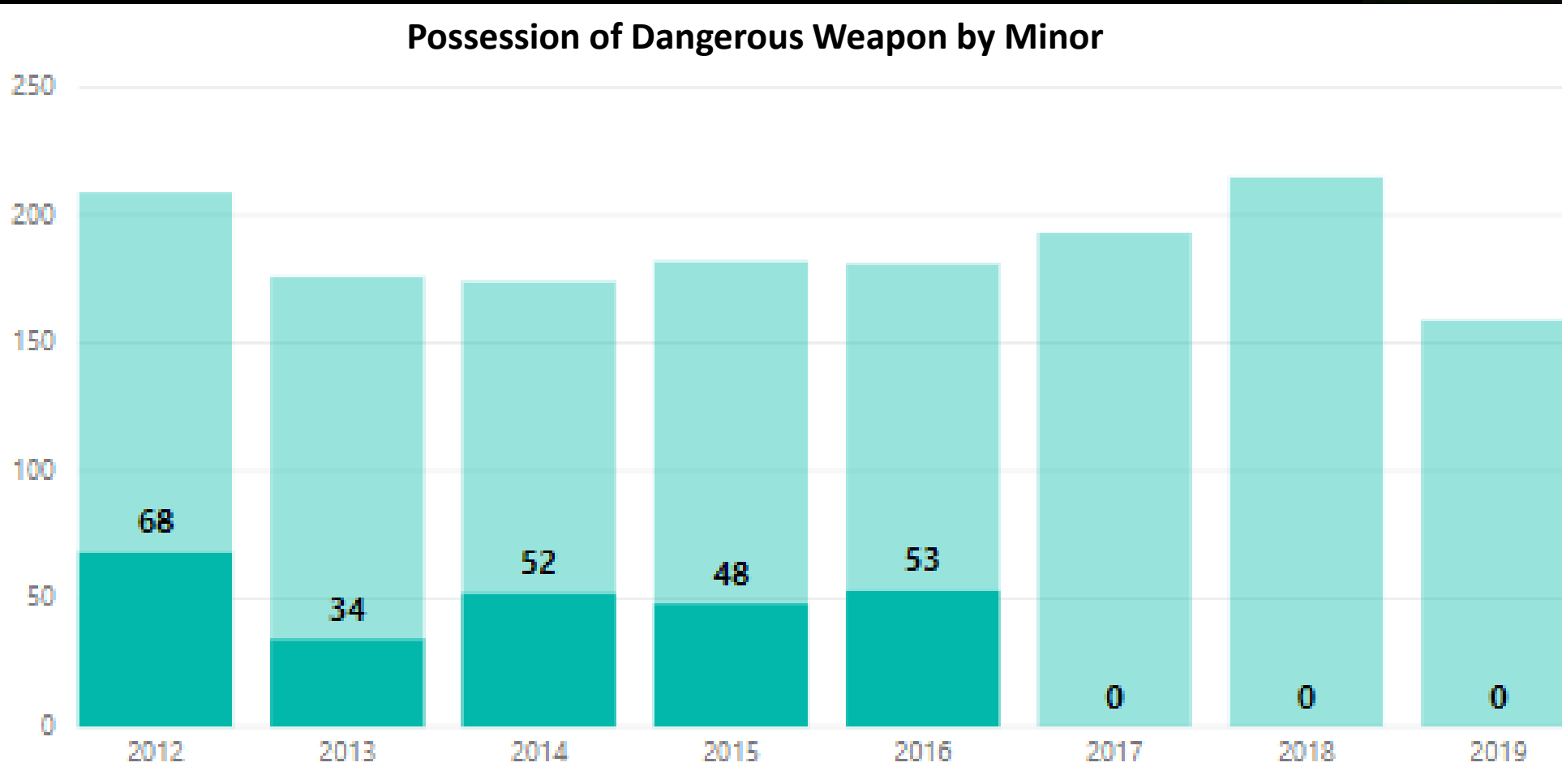


Average age of offender

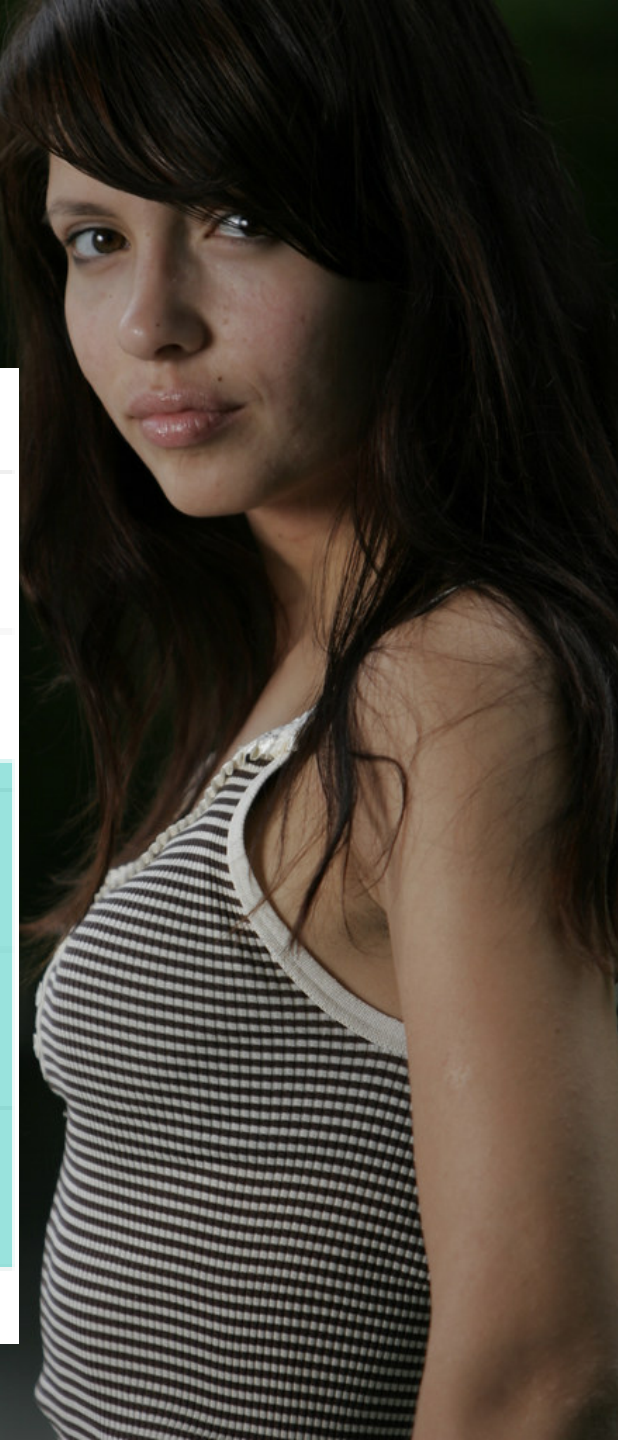
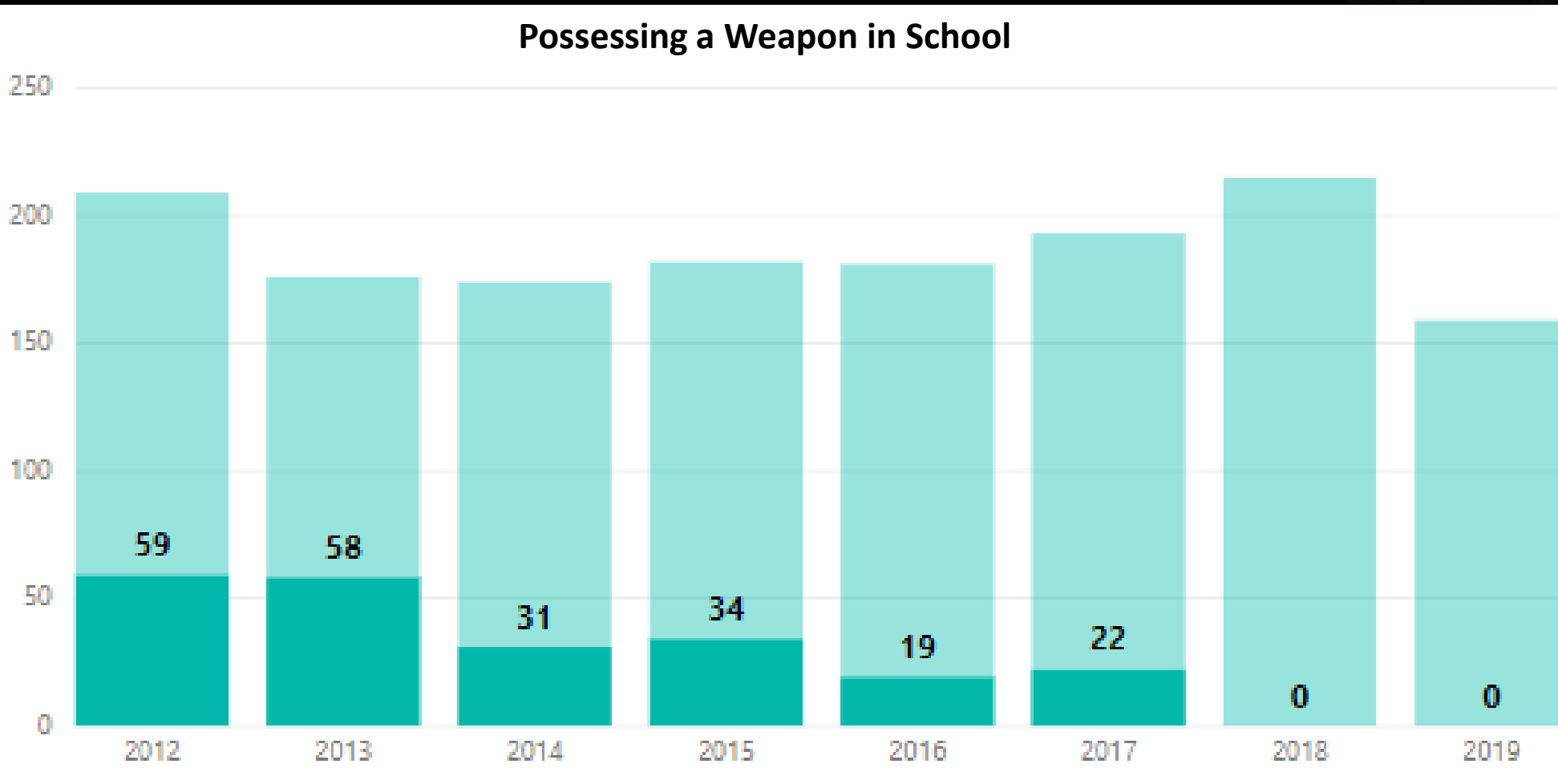
15.4



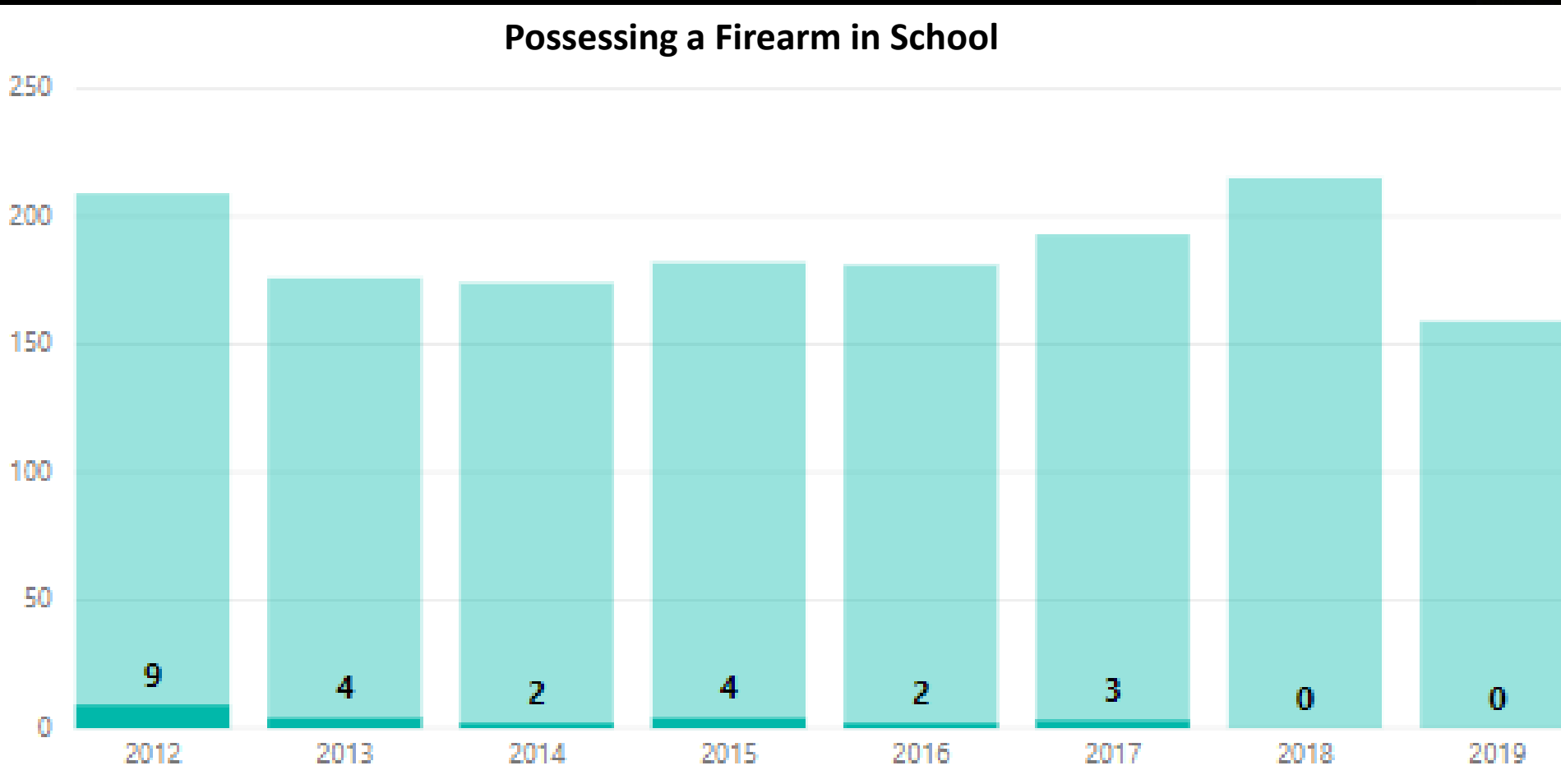
Possession of dangerous weapon by minor charges submitted for screening to the Salt Lake County District Attorney from 2012 through October 14, 2019



Possessing a weapon in school charges submitted for screening to the Salt Lake County District Attorney from 2012 through October 14, 2019



Possessing a firearm in school charges submitted for screening to the Salt Lake County District Attorney from 2012 through October 14, 2019



TWO POSSIBLE CONCLUSIONS:

1. YOUTH STOPPED
CARRYING WEAPONS
(THEY DIDN'T)
2. THE STATUTE
CHANGED (IT DID)



“It is sobering that in 2017, there were 144 police officers who died in the line of duty and about 1,000 active duty military throughout the world who died, whereas 2,462 school-age children were killed by firearms.”

Dr. Charles Hennekens, Florida Atlantic University's Schmidt College of Medicine



2017 HB 239
JUVENILE JUSTICE
AMENDMENTS



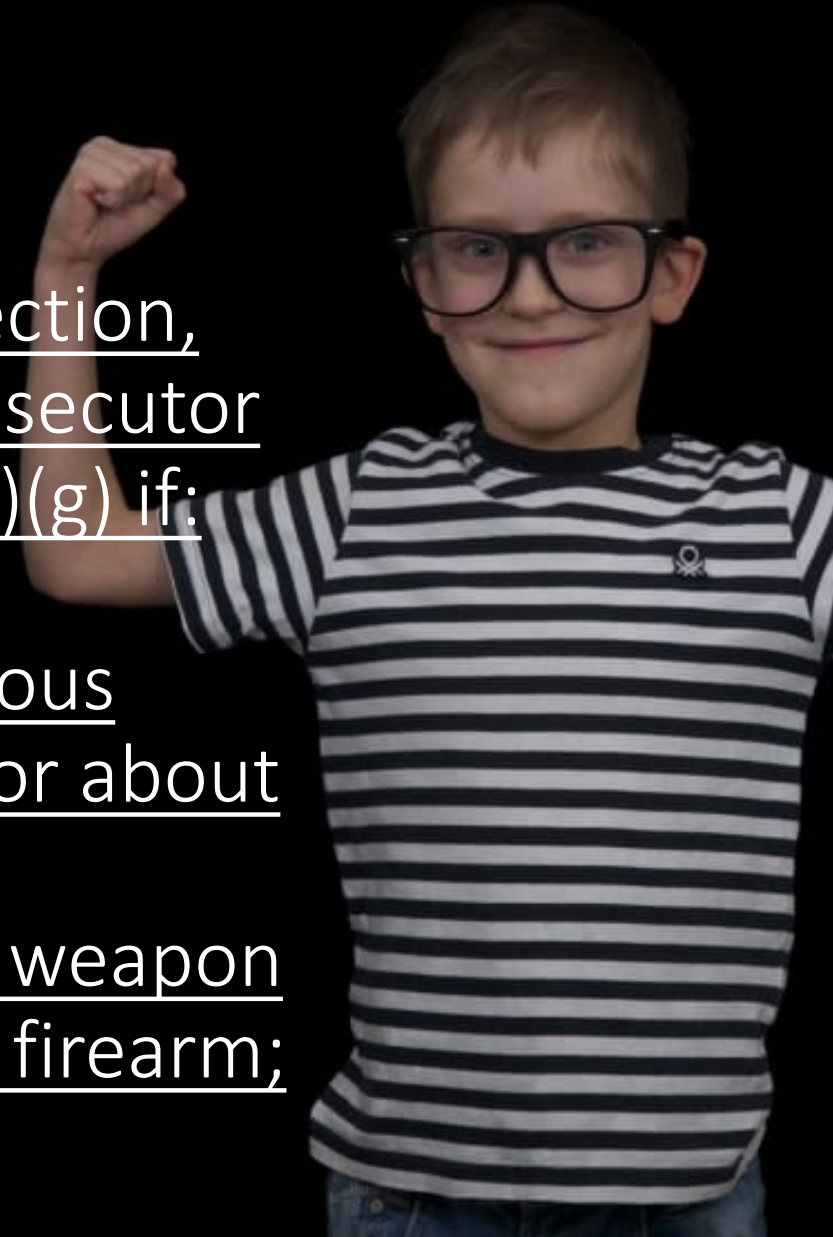
2018 HB 132

(k) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, the probation department shall request that a prosecutor review a referral in accordance with Subsection (2)(g) if:

(i) the referral involves a violation of: ...

(E) Section 76-10-505.5, possession of a dangerous weapon, firearm, or short barreled shotgun on or about school premises; or

(F) Section 76-10-509, possession of dangerous weapon by minor, but only if the dangerous weapon is a firearm;



THERE ARE SOLUTIONS:

1. Expand Juvenile JRI carveout to more/all weapons & threat offenses;
2. Educate stakeholder on what can be referred to prosecutors;
3. Create a specific offense for threats in school



AN OFFENSE FOR THREATS IN SCHOOL

a person threatens to commit a crime at a location or event, whether a public or private location or event, if, on its face and under the circumstances in which a threat is made, the threat is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to a reasonable person perceiving the threat a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, such that the evacuation, lockdown, or closure of a location, or the cancellation, evacuation, lockdown, or closure of an event appears to be reasonably necessary for the protection of the public.



Will Carlson
Chief Policy Advisor/Justice
Division,
Salt Lake County District Attorney
Wcarlson@slco.org

