

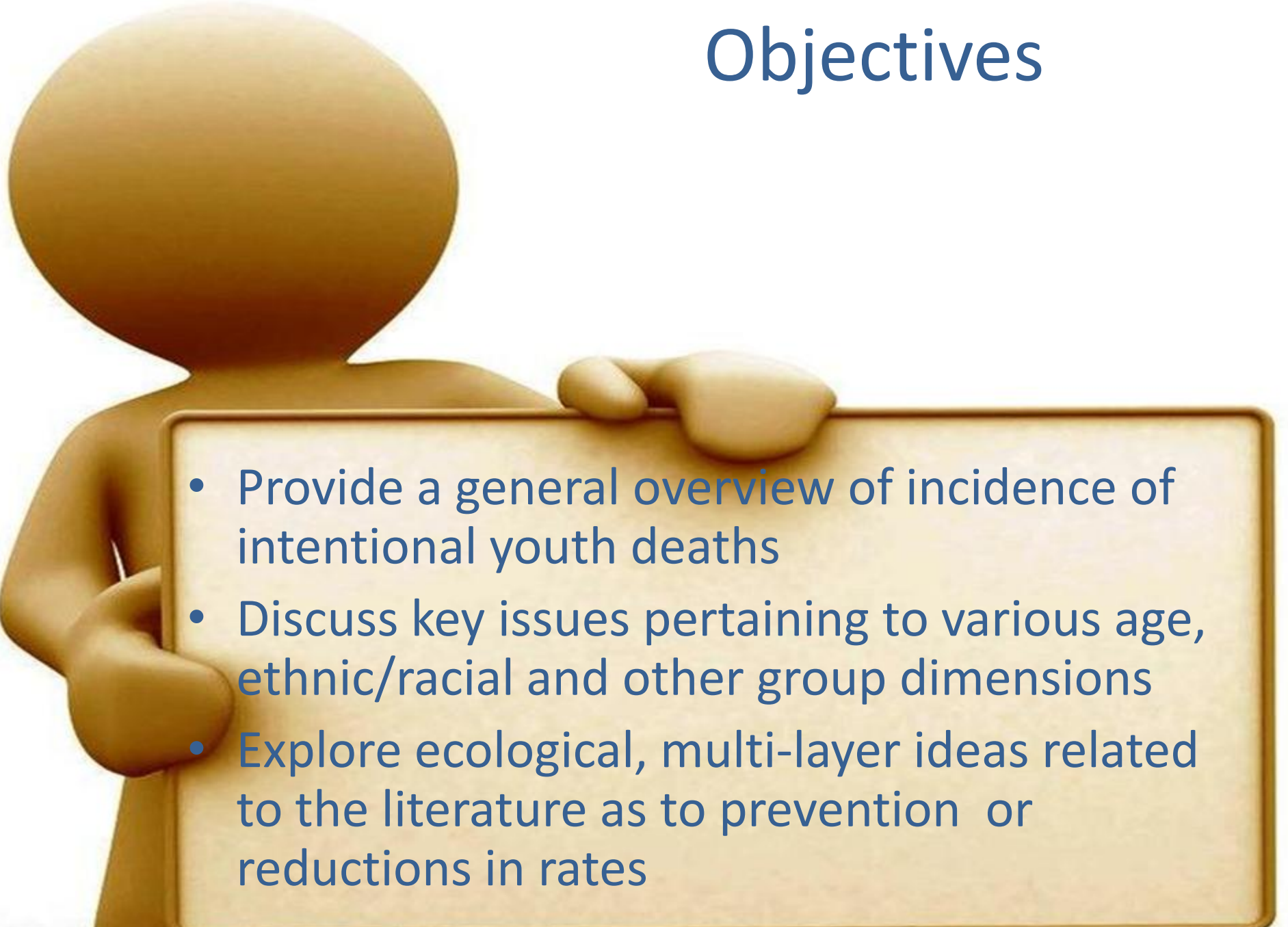
Understanding the Incidence and Context of Youth Violence

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Prevention**

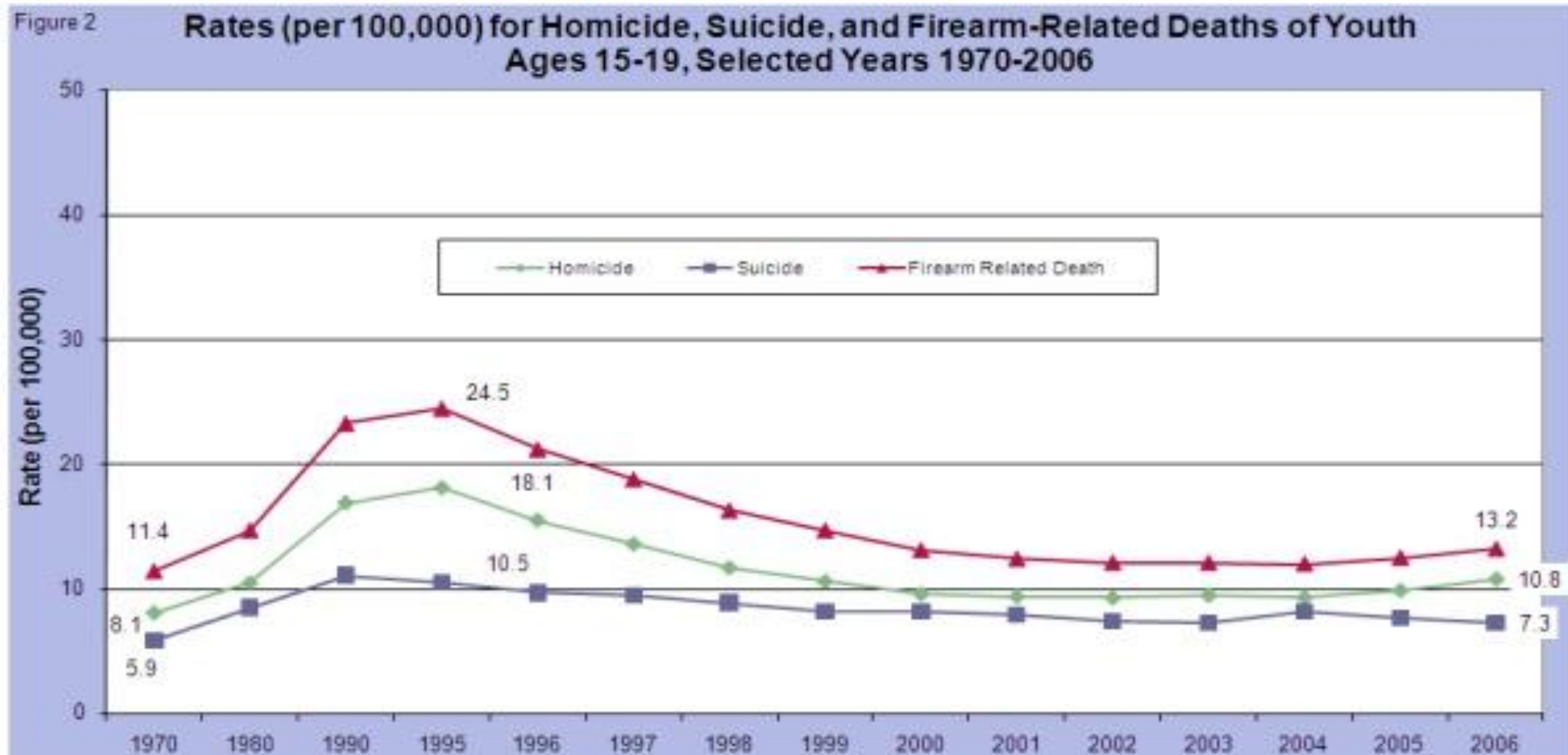


Objectives

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- A 3D orange cartoon figure is shown from the back, holding a large rectangular sign. The figure has a large head and a simple, rounded body. The sign is light yellow with a brown border and contains three bullet points in blue text.
- Provide a general overview of incidence of intentional youth deaths
 - Discuss key issues pertaining to various age, ethnic/racial and other group dimensions
 - Explore ecological, multi-layer ideas related to the literature as to prevention or reductions in rates

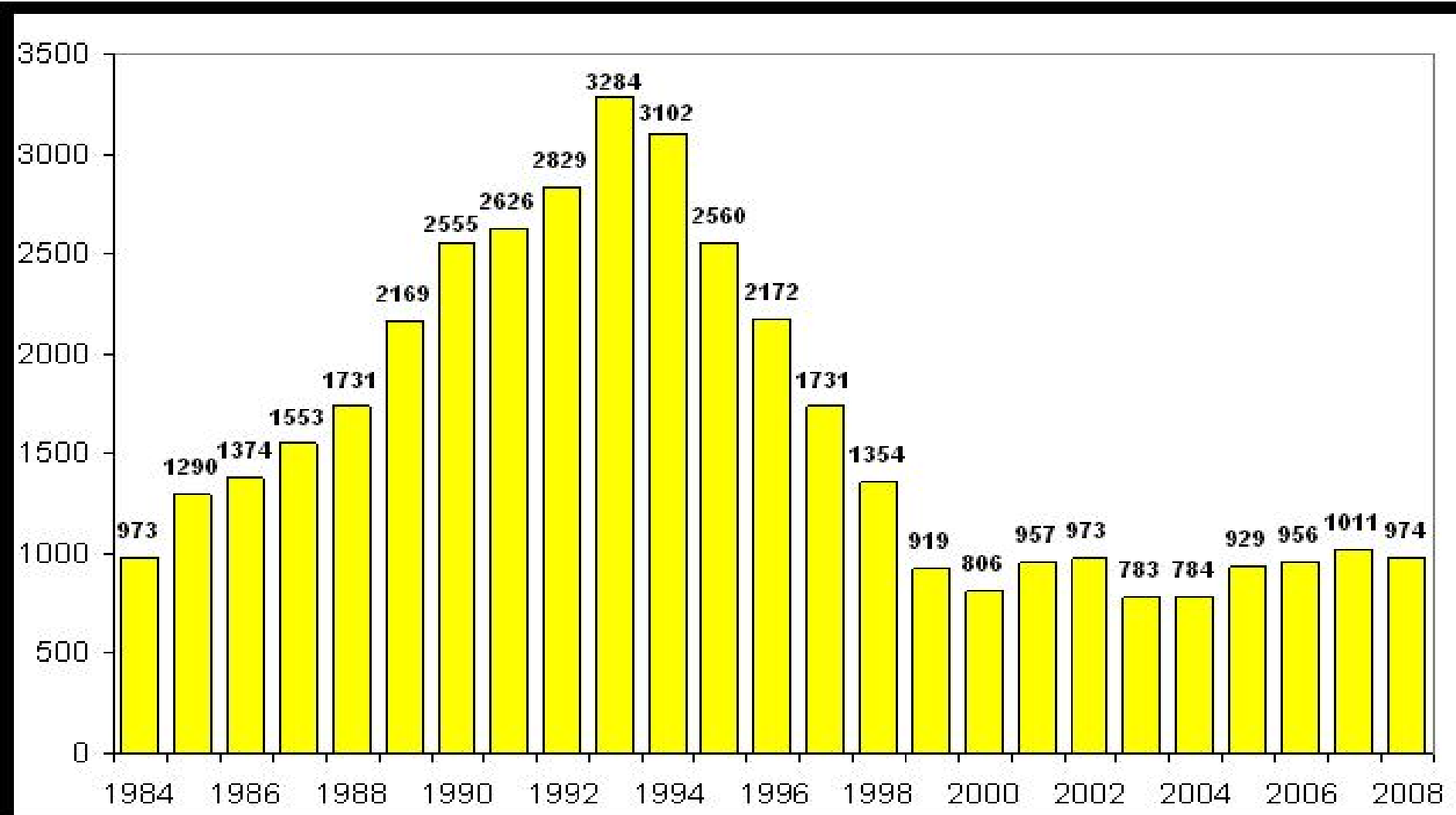
Getting Started: Incidence/Prevalence

National trends (from ChildTrends DATABANK):



Sources: Data for 1970-2000: National Center for Health Statistics. (2002) Health United States, 2002 With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. National Center for Health Statistics. 2002. Tables 46, 47, and 48; 2001 data for homicide and suicide: Anderson RN, Smith BL. Deaths: Leading causes for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 no 9. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003. 2001 data for firearm related deaths: National Center for Health Statistics. Health United States 2003 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. Hyattsville, Maryland; 2003: Table 47. Data for 2002: National Center for Health Statistics. Health United States 2004 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. Hyattsville, Maryland 2004. Table 47. Data for 2003 total and gender: National Center for Health Statistics. (2005). Health, United States, 2005 With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. Tables 46, 46, and 47. (updated March 2006). Hyattsville, Maryland. Data for 2004: National Center for Health Statistics. (2006). Data for 2005: Health, United States, 2006 With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. Tables 46, 46, and 47. Data for 2006: Calculated by Child Trends from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Data for 2006: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Available from www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html

National Homicide Arrest Trends—FBI UCR Reports



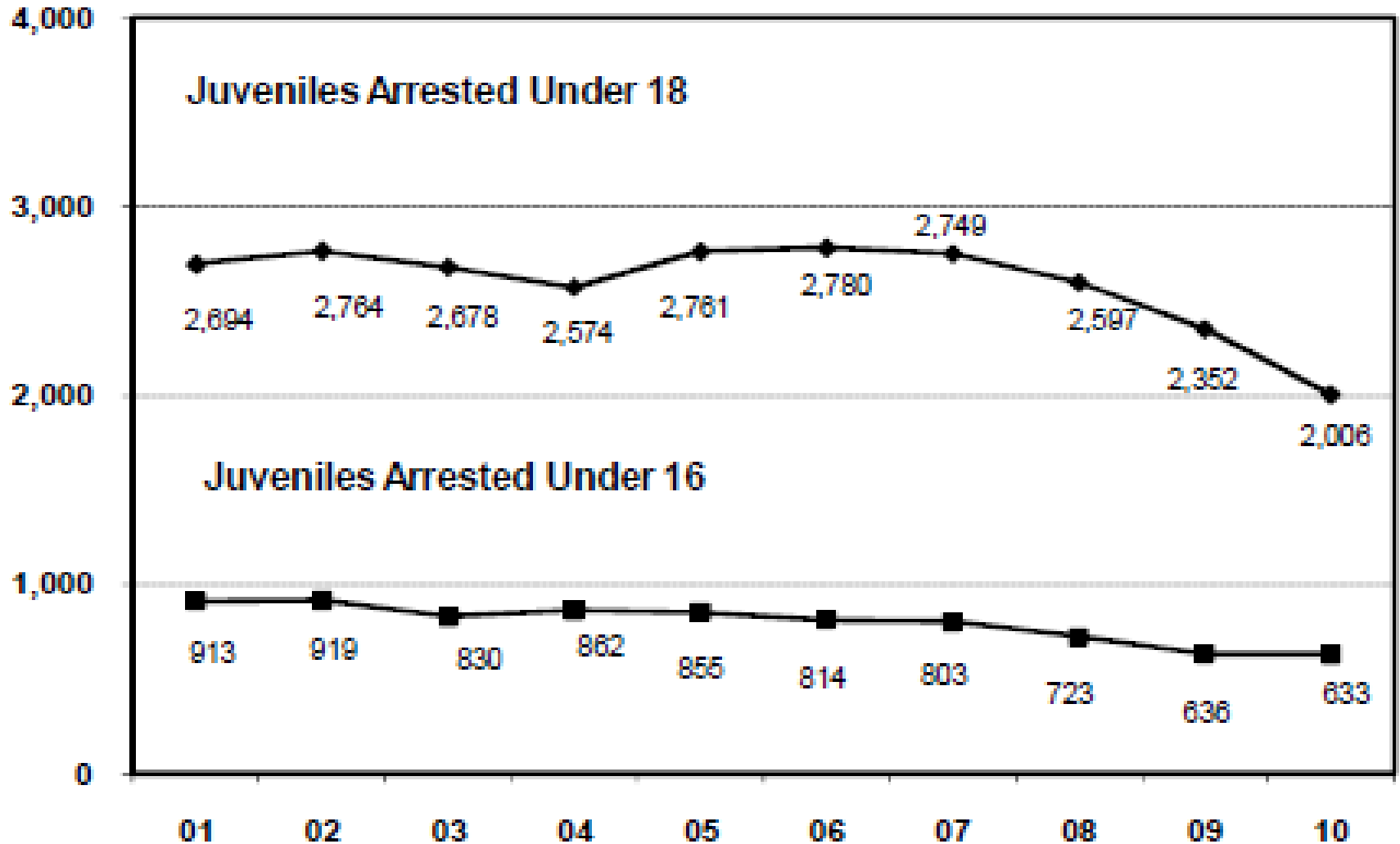
NC -- Past 3 years:

Includes Victims, Suicide Victims Suspected of a Recent Homicide, and Suspects (CDC-National Violent Death Reporting System)

2009 TOTAL	Percent
0 - 18 years old = 101 (represents 6%)	100.00
2009 TOTAL	Percent
All ages = 1,752	100.00
2008 TOTAL	Percent
0 - 18 years old = 119	100.00
2008 TOTAL	Percent
All ages = 1,826 (represents 7%)	100.00
2007 TOTAL	Percent
0 – 18 years old = 123 (represents 7%)	100.00
2007 TOTAL	Percent
All ages = 1,798	100.00

NC Juvenile Crime—2009-10 (SBI)

Violent Crime



More Specifically – Youth Violence

- Youth, ages 6-17, are statistically distinct from younger children in both the percentages involved in violent deaths, as well as the modalities of their deaths.
- Children 0-5 are most likely to suffer violence at the hands of caretakers (e.g., abuse and unintentional deaths)
- Youth 6-17 more likely to die secondary to suicide and peer/youth related violence (suicide tends to emerge as a factor around age 10; homicides begin at birth, decrease through the “middle years” – ages 6-10, and begin to increase again around 10 and significantly increase at ages 14-15, spiking in the early to mid 20’s...

Martin et al's initial review of the NC-VDRS, 2004-07

Characteristic	No. (%), by cause		No. per 100,000 (95% CI), by cause	
	Suicide	Homicide	Suicide	Homicide
Age, years ^a				
<1	...	63 (2.5)	...	12.6 (9.5-15.7)
1-4	...	47 (1.9)	...	2.4 (1.7-3.1)
5-9	...	14 (0.6)	...	0.6 (0.3-0.9)
10-14	30 (0.7)	37 (1.5)	1.3 (0.8-1.7)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)
15-19	174 (4.1)	210 (8.4)	7.3 (6.2-8.4)	8.8 (7.6-10.0)

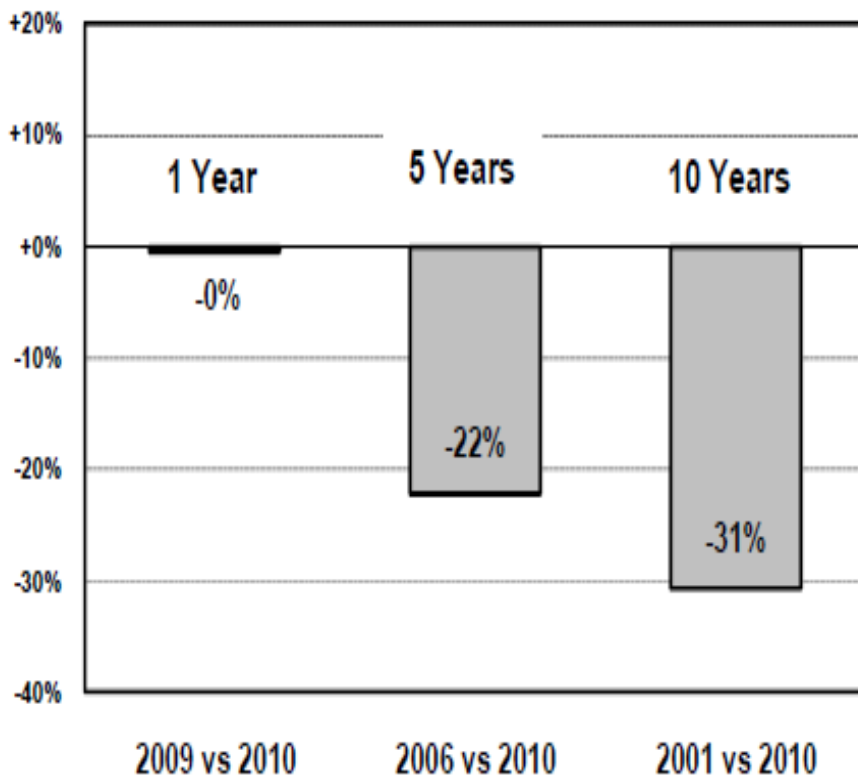
From Martin, S.L., Proescholdbell, S., Norwood, T., and Kupper, L., (2010).

SBI 5 & 10-Year Trends

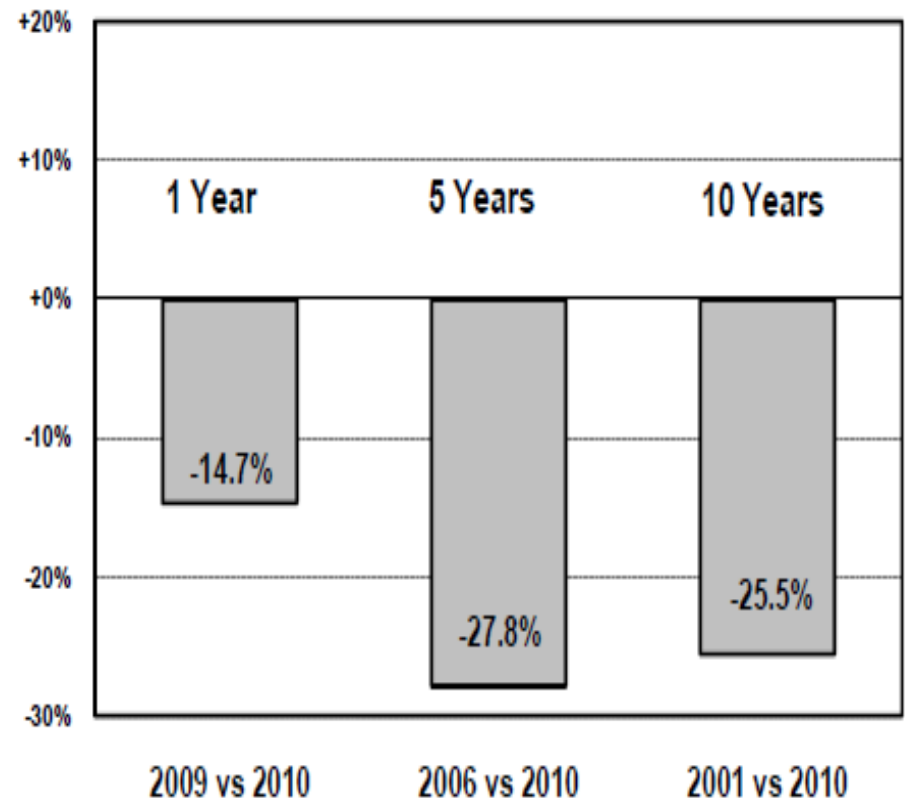
Juveniles Arrested for Violent Crime

Five & Ten Year Trends

Juveniles Under 16



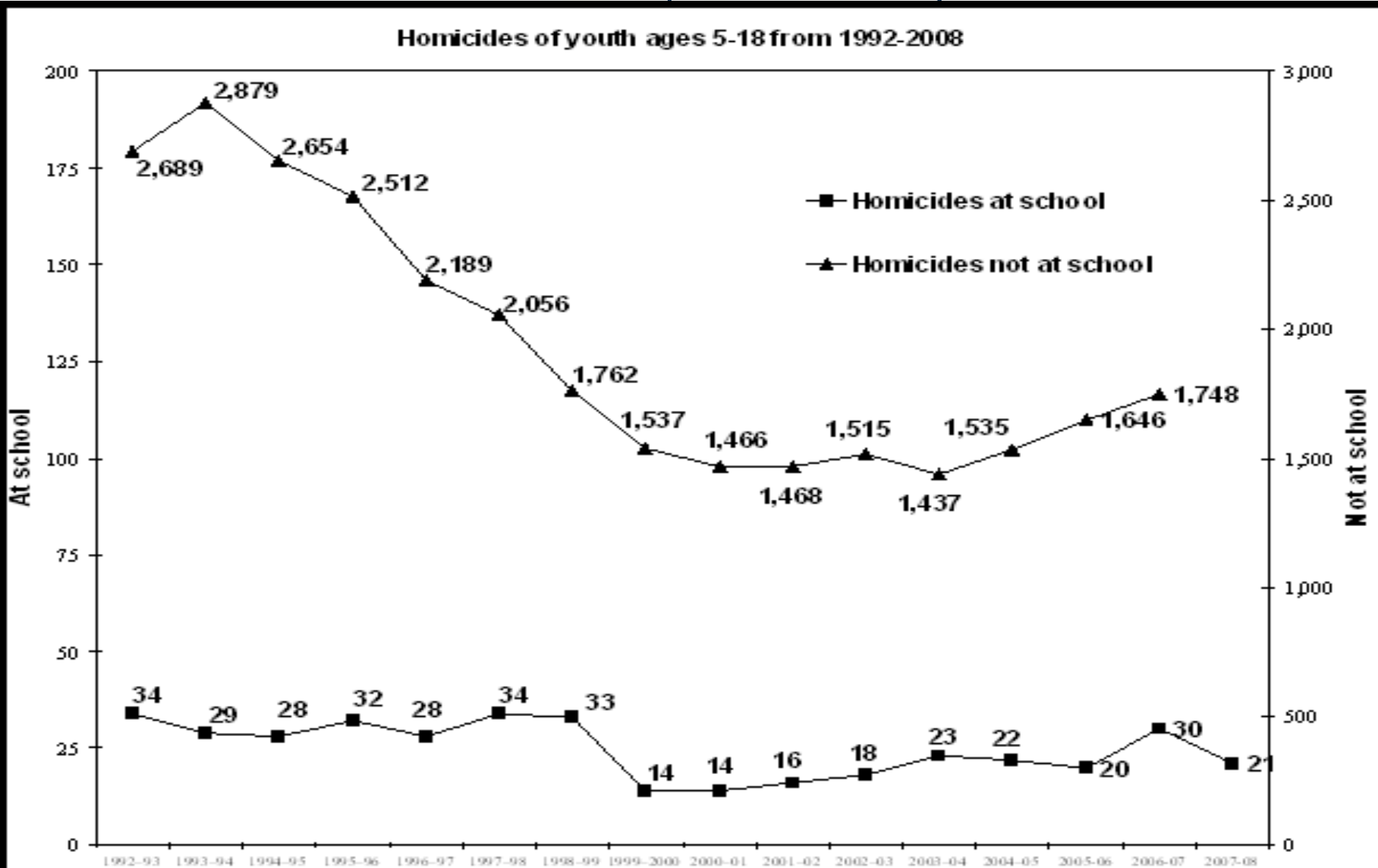
Juveniles Under 18¹



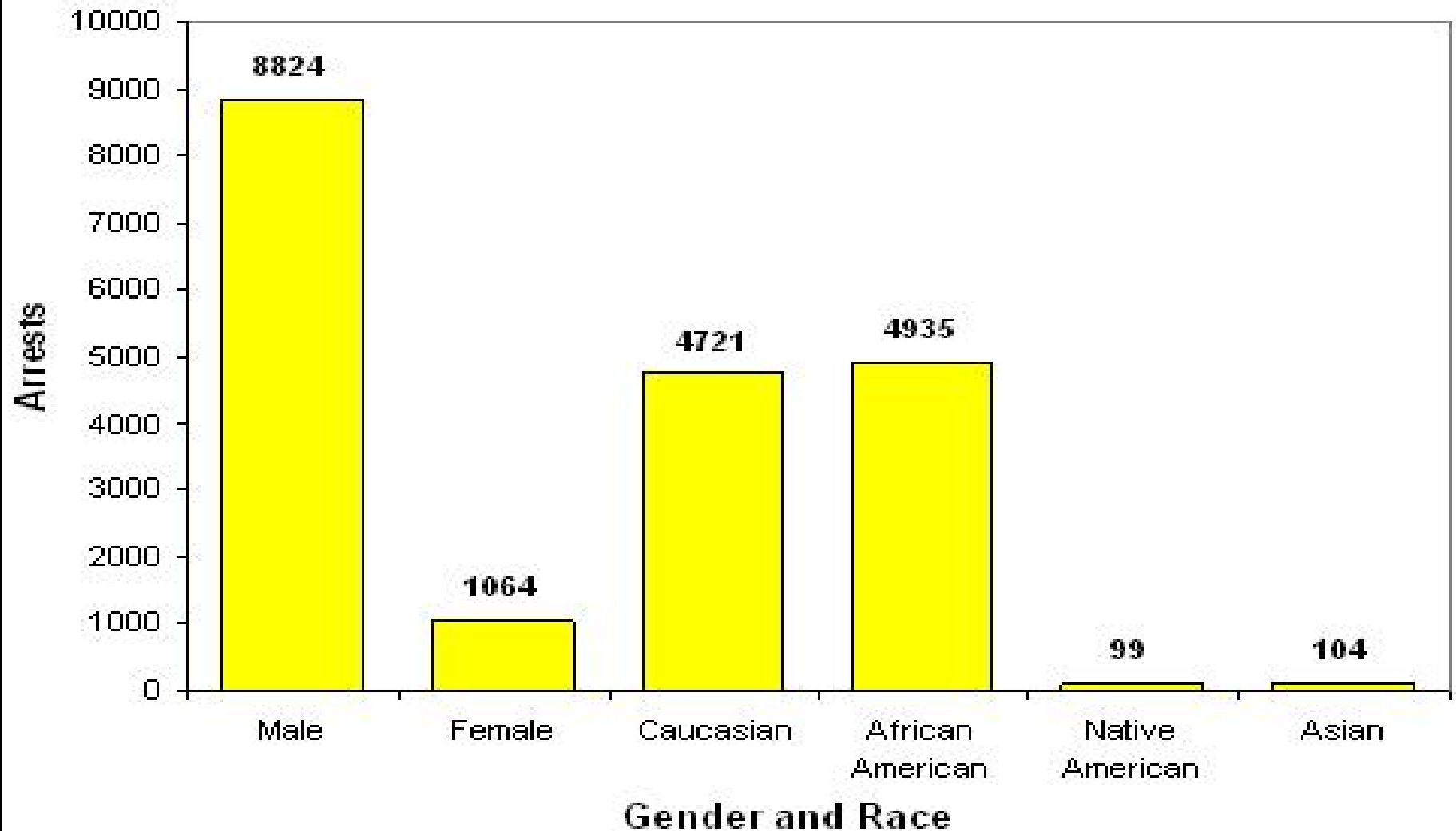
¹Includes the category of juveniles under 16.

Place & Race (Virginia Youth Violence Project)

Source: Dinkes, Kemp, Baum, & Snyder, 2009

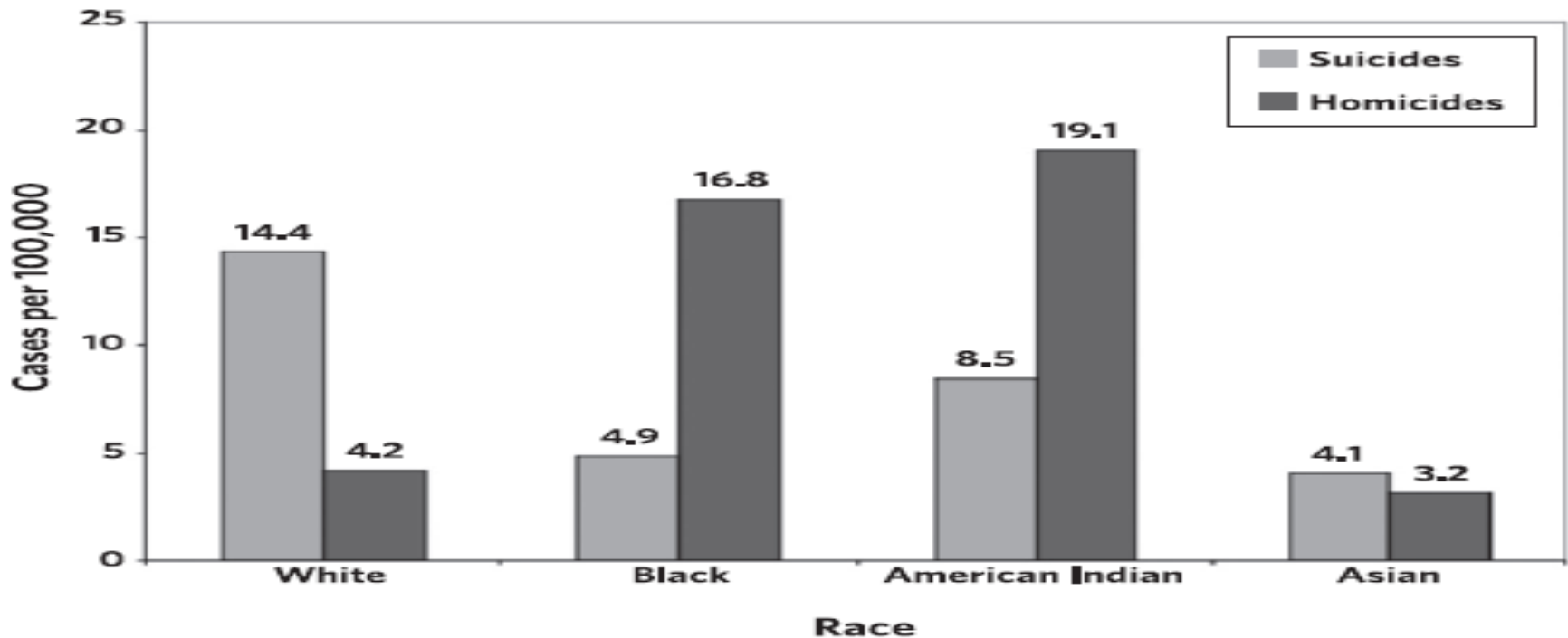


Place, Race – National Juvenile Arrests for Murder, 2008 (Virginia Youth Violence Project)



Place, Race (2) (all ages)

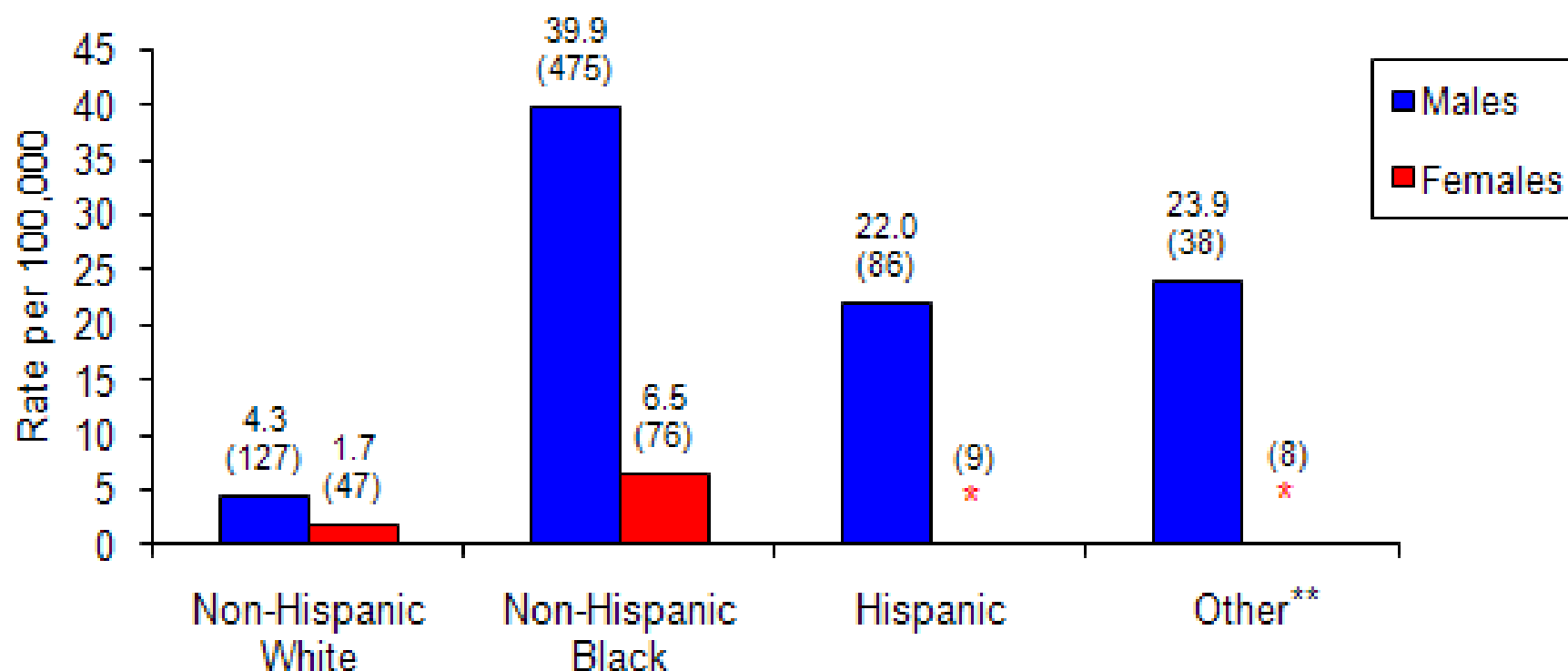
Figure 1.
Suicide and Homicide Deaths per 100,000
North Carolina Residents, by Race, 2004-2007



Note. Data are from the North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System.

Race3 – 10-24 yrs (CDC, 2011)

Homicide Rates for Persons Ages 10-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, North Carolina, 2003-2007

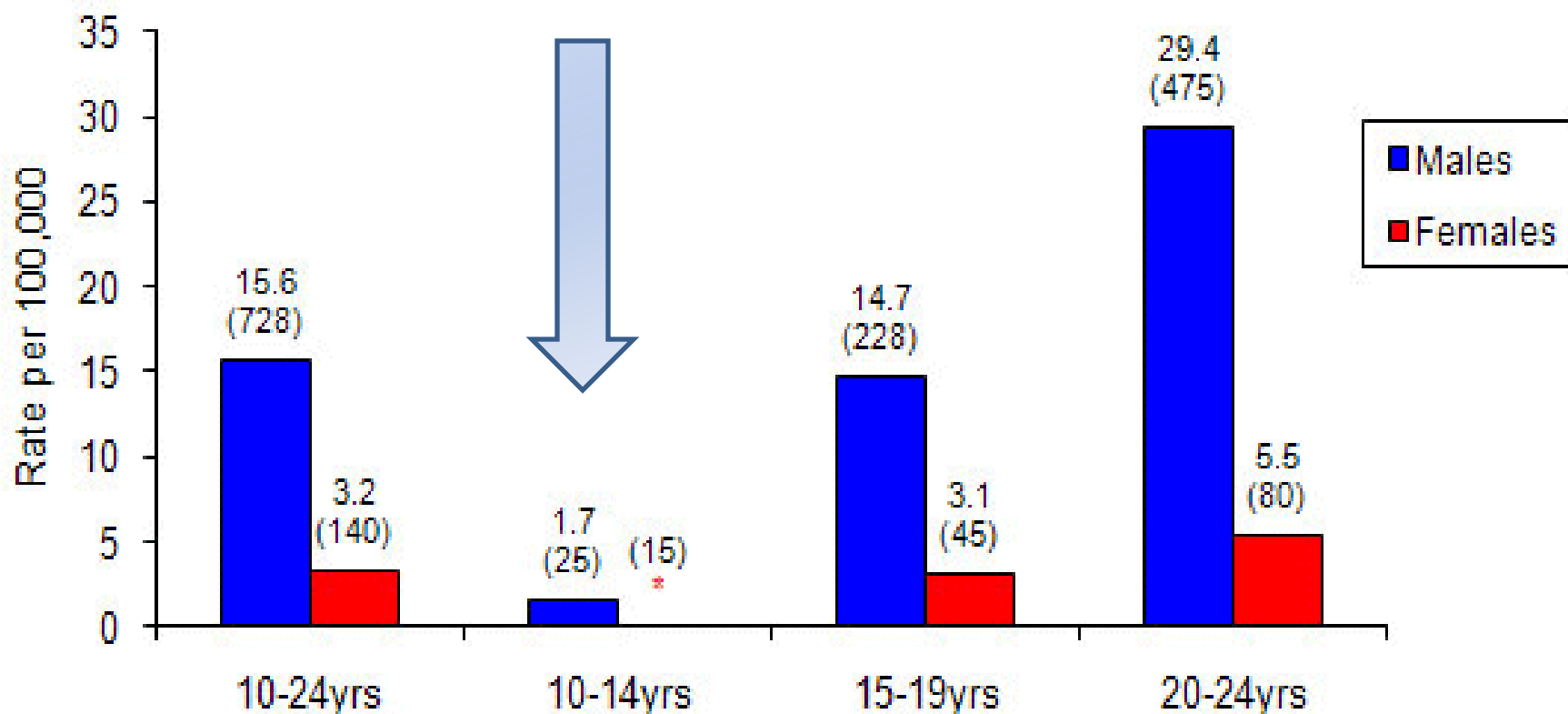


* Race-specific rates and number of deaths (in parentheses) are provided above each bar. Rates are not presented where the number of deaths were fewer than 20 because they are statistically unreliable.

** Other includes Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native and Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander

10-14 yrs (CDC, 2011: removes the 15-24 age group)

Homicide Rates Among Persons Ages 10-24 Years, by Age and Sex, North Carolina, 2003-2007



* Age-specific rates and number of deaths (in parentheses) are provided above each bar. Rates are not presented where the number of deaths are fewer than 20 because they are statistically unreliable.

Youth Violence Trajectories

- Complex picture involving static and dynamic risk and protective factors—
 - Individual characteristics
 - Family characteristics
 - School and Peer variables
 - Neighborhood/community variables
 - Larger contextual variables

Individual (examples)

- Biochemical conditions leading to antisocial behaviors, or emotional problems (mood disorders, hyperactivity, intrinsic aggression, irritable temperament, etc.)
- Age (early onset)
- Lower IQ
- Antisocial attitudes and values/beliefs
- Substance use/abuse

Family

- Low SES
- Single parent or broken home (2 different but related issues)
- Antisocial parents (including drug use, tolerance)
- Parenting practices (poor or challenged)
- Abusive conditions (allowing or perpetrating)
- Family involvement in criminal sects/gangs/activities

School/Peer

- Poor academic performance
- Low commitment to school / low values for education
- Social rejection by peers & association with alienated peer groups (including gangs)
 - Decker (1996) argues that most youth gang violence is retaliatory (real or perceived threats)
- Lack of involvement in pro-social, structured or semi-structured conventional activities

Community/Neighborhood

- Community norms favorable to antisocial behaviors (drugs, weapons, violence, property destruction or neglect, etc.)
- Collective disorder (accepted norms allowing disorder and lack of personal responsibility)
- Collective inefficacy (accepted feelings of helplessness, someone else's responsibility, fear of retribution, etc.)
- Poverty and lack of general resources

Other Larger Contextual Factors

- Zero tolerance school policies
- Lack of employment opportunities for youth/young adults
- Cultural openness to violence, guns/weapons availability, media exposure
- Budget challenges eliminating or reducing prevention opportunities

SEM Theoretical Model for Youth Aggression – Ferguson, 2009 (Youth – 10-17)

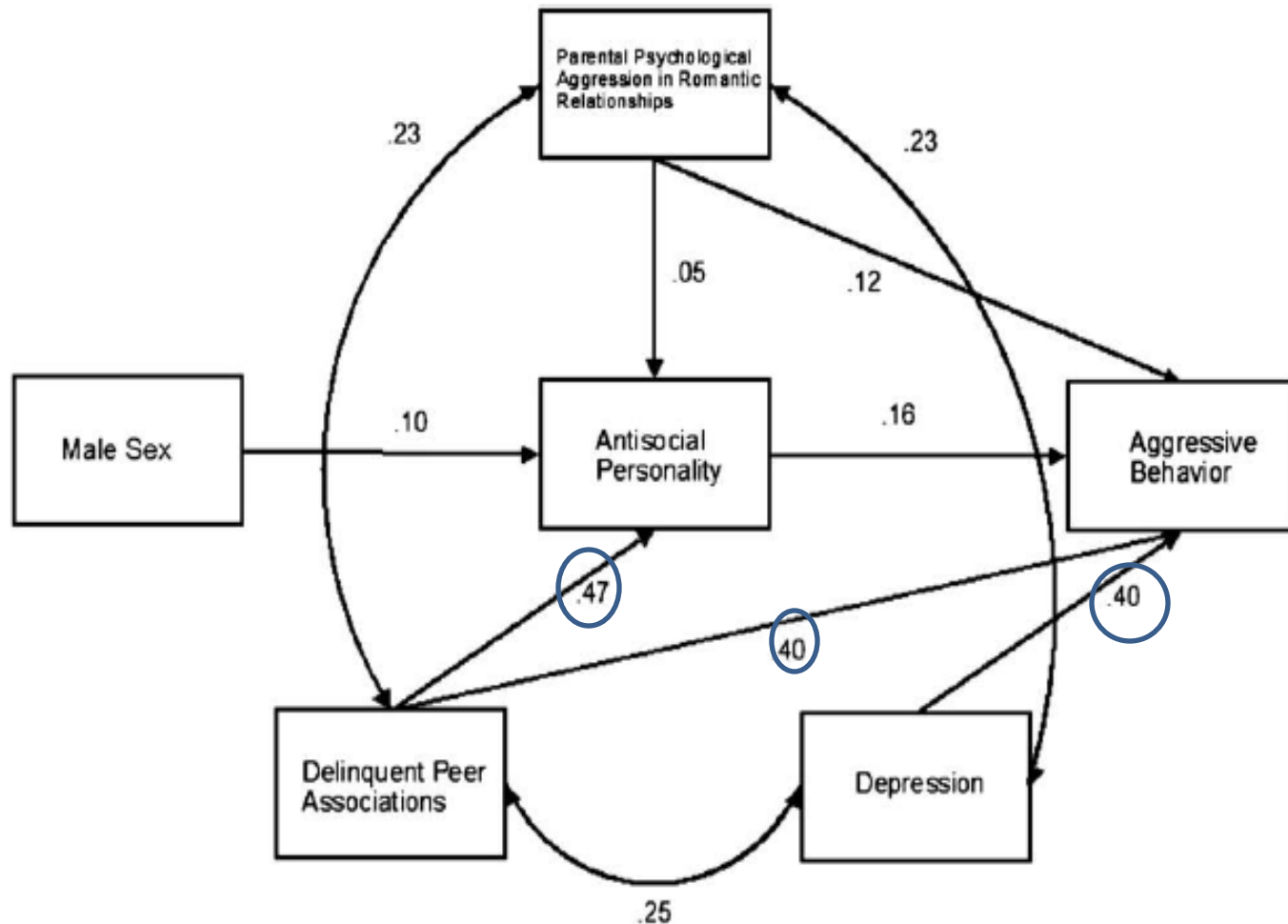


Figure. Final theoretical model of serious youth aggression.

Solutions?

- Individual – Cognitive behavioral programs such as FAST Track and I Can Problem Solve (elementary years and as young as 4)
- Targeted screening & intervention programs for families and children with known high risk factors (Nurse Family Partnerships; Active Parenting; STEP; early childhood screening in CDSA's, Smart Start, More At Four, etc.)

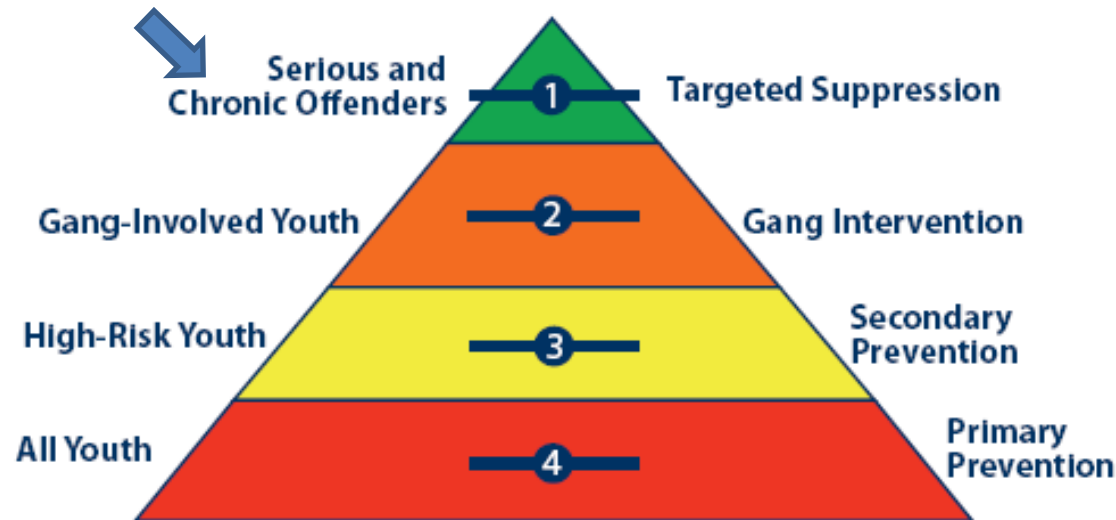
Solutions 2

- School/Peer: Bullying Prevention Program (Olweus); Safe Dates; Positive Behavior Supports (again, these incorporate cognitive behavioral and social learning theory matched with various reinforcers); I Can Problem Solve, All Stars --- see NREPP
- Community: Families and Schools Together; Communities that Care; Search Institute's 40 Developmental Assets; SAFEChildren
- Situational Crime Prevention (Cornish & Clark, 2003)
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- Gun control / Operation CeaseFire

Serious Crime – Gangs and Peer Violence

- Specifically related to youth violence and gangs, Howell (2010) suggests a stepped model based on risk/protective factor theory -

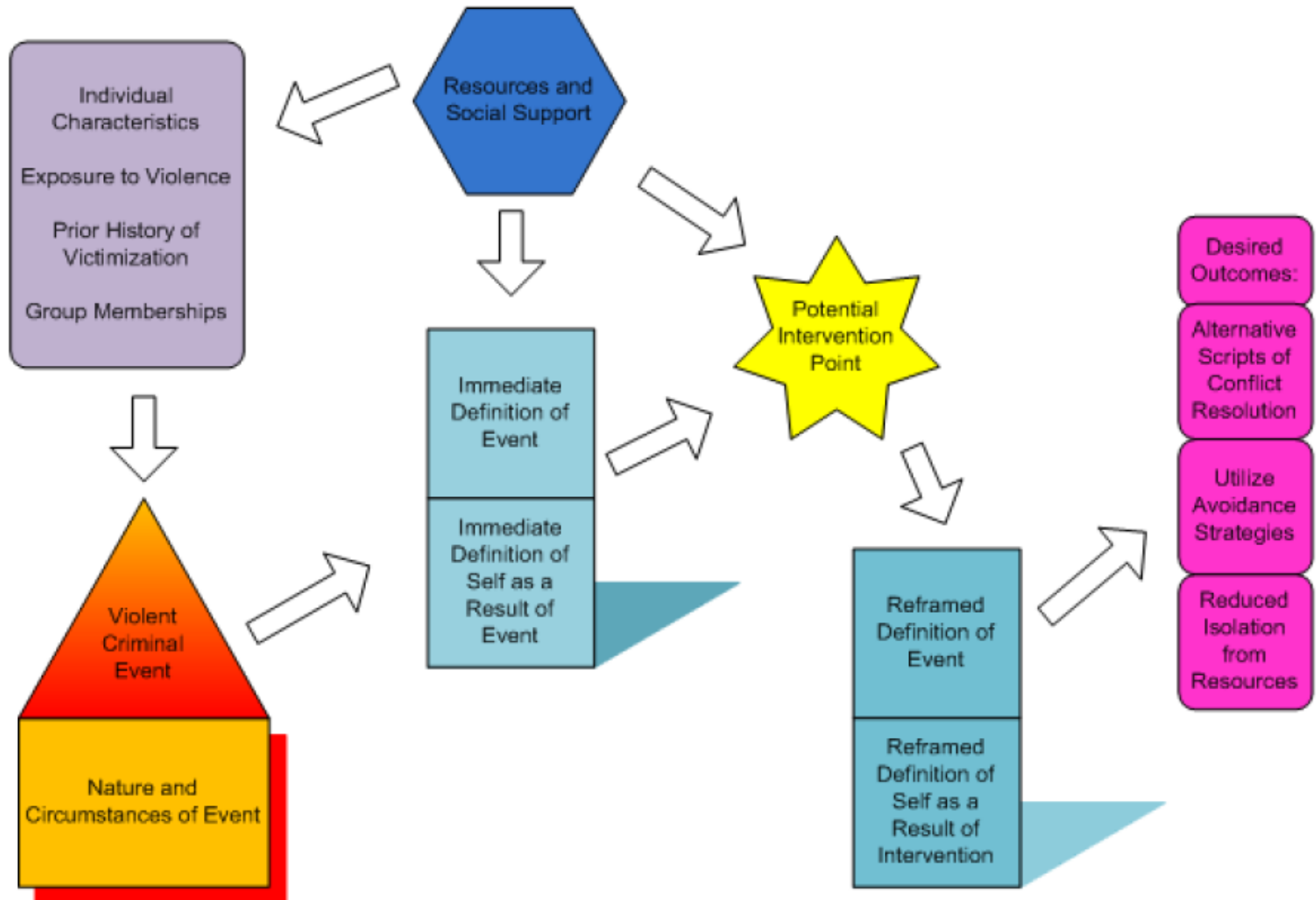
About 3% of DJJDP Youth



Source: Wyrick, 2006.

Deana Wilkinson-Event Dynamics (2009)

Figure 7-1. Reframing the Scripts of Urban Youth Violence: An Event-Based Intervention Approach



Final Thoughts

- Prevention, prevention, prevention
 - Dahlberg & Potter, 2001 – “Preventing violence requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account developmental needs, tasks, and supports.”