Juvenile Violence

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Overview

- An ecological model for juvenile violence
- Modeling juvenile violence
- Interventions that reduce violence
Section A

Prevalence of Juvenile Violence and an Ecological Model for Understanding Violence
Violence

- The exercise or threat of physical force or coercion
Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data

High School Students Who Carried a Weapon

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon*, 1991-2005

*For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

1Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, P < .05.

High School Students Who Carried a Gun

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,*
by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2005

*On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
**M > F
Adapted by CTILT from National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005.
High School Students Who Carried a Gun

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun, * 1993-2005

- On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
- Significant linear decrease and quadratic effect, P < .05

High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1991-2005

*One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

1Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* 1999-2005

*Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey. ¹No significant change over time

High School Students Who Were Physically Forced to Have Sex

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005

*When they did not want to  **F > M  ***B > W

Adapted by CTLT from National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005.
Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2005

*For example, a gun, knife or club on > 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

1Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, P < .05

# Violence Prevalence Differs Between Males and Females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use or threaten with a weapon</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull a knife or gun on someone</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoot/stab someone</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured in a fight</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured someone else in a fight</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Add Health
Bullying

Characterized by . . .
1. Aggressive behavior or intentional harm-doing that is
2. Carried out repeatedly over time in
3. An interpersonal relationship characterized by an imbalance of power

Can be verbal (more common among girls), physical (more common among boys), or relational (e.g., social isolation more characterized by girls)
Bullying Victims and Perpetrators

- Both bullying victims and perpetrators are at greater risk for . . .
  - Depression
  - Suicide
  - Disliking school
  - Poorer academic performance
  - Health problems
Long Term Consequences of Bullying

- Bullies:
  - At age 24 there is a four times greater likelihood for criminal behavior—60% with at least once conviction and 40% with three or more

- Victims:
  - At age 23 higher rates of depression and poorer self esteem