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JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

Juvenile Violence

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Overview

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



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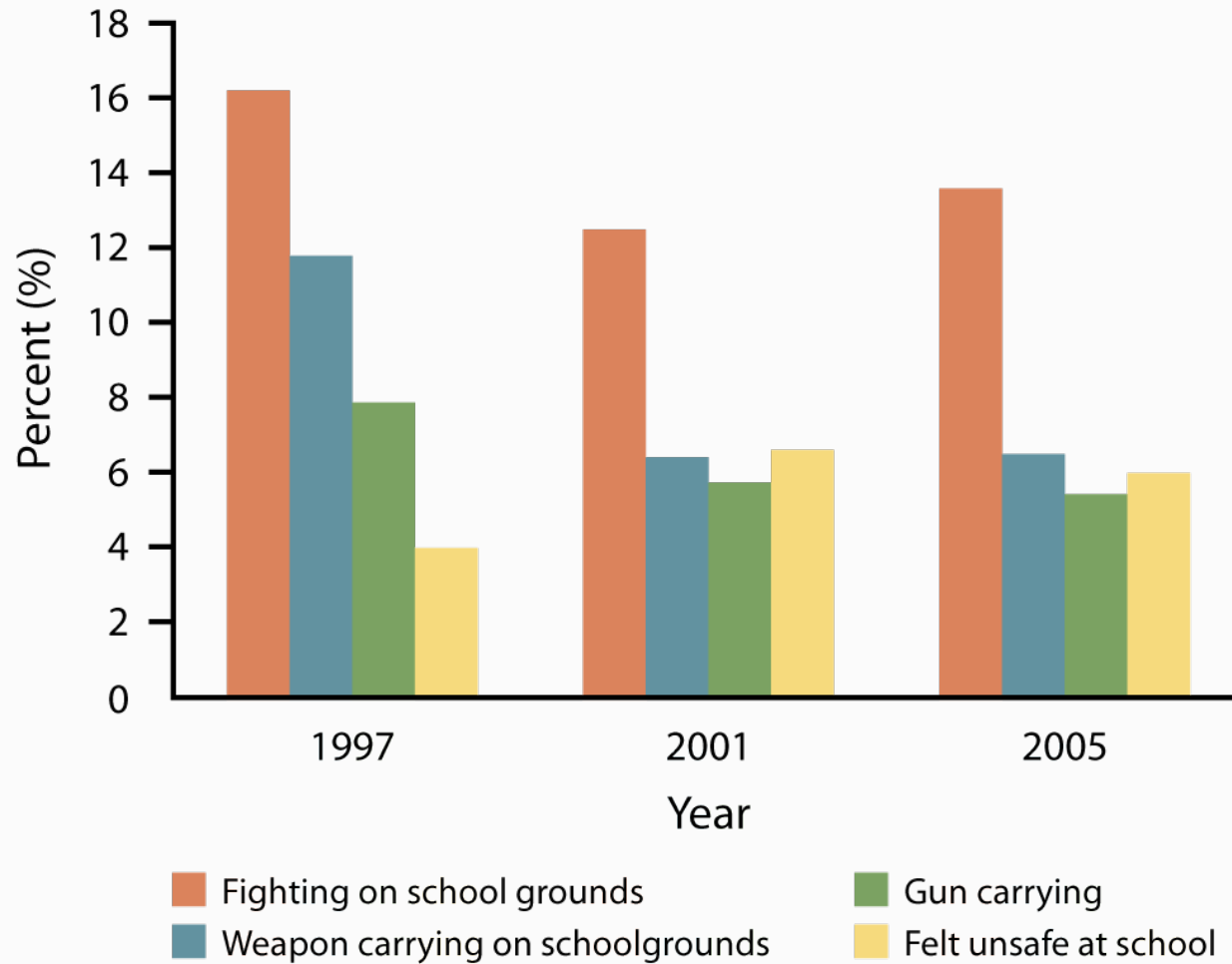
Section A

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



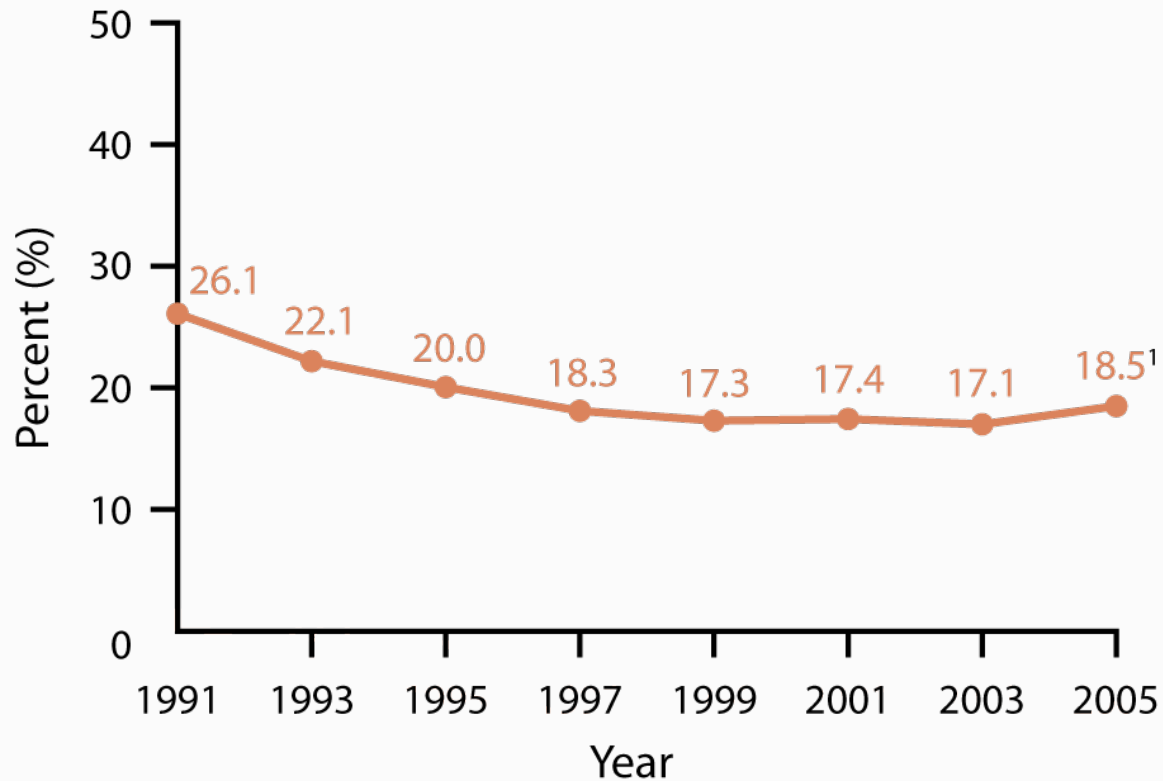
Adapted by CTLT from YRBS.



Source: Thornton, T.N., Craft, C.A., Dahlberg, L.L., Lynch, B.S., Baer, K. (2002). *Best practices of youth violence prevention: A sourcebook for community action (Rev.)*. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

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.

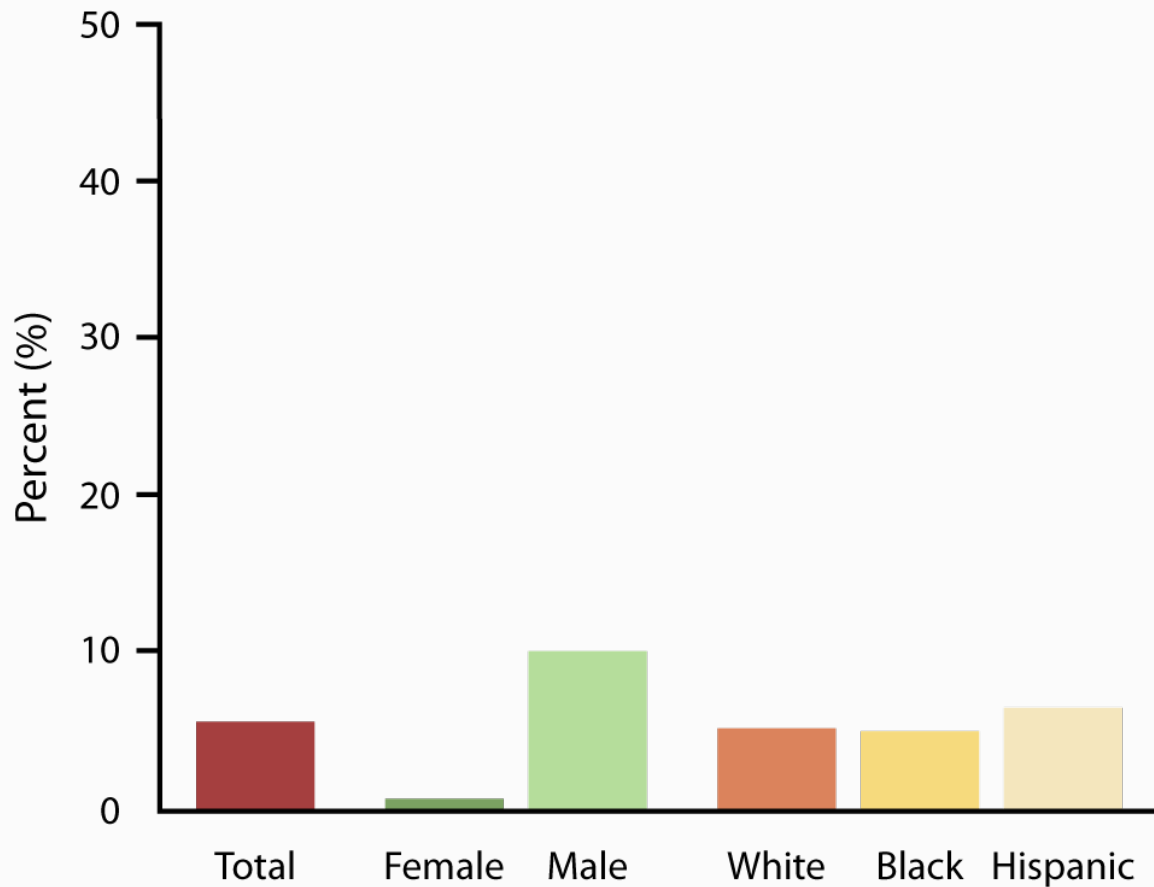
¹Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$.

Adapted by CTLT from National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2005.



High School Students Who Carried a Gun

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



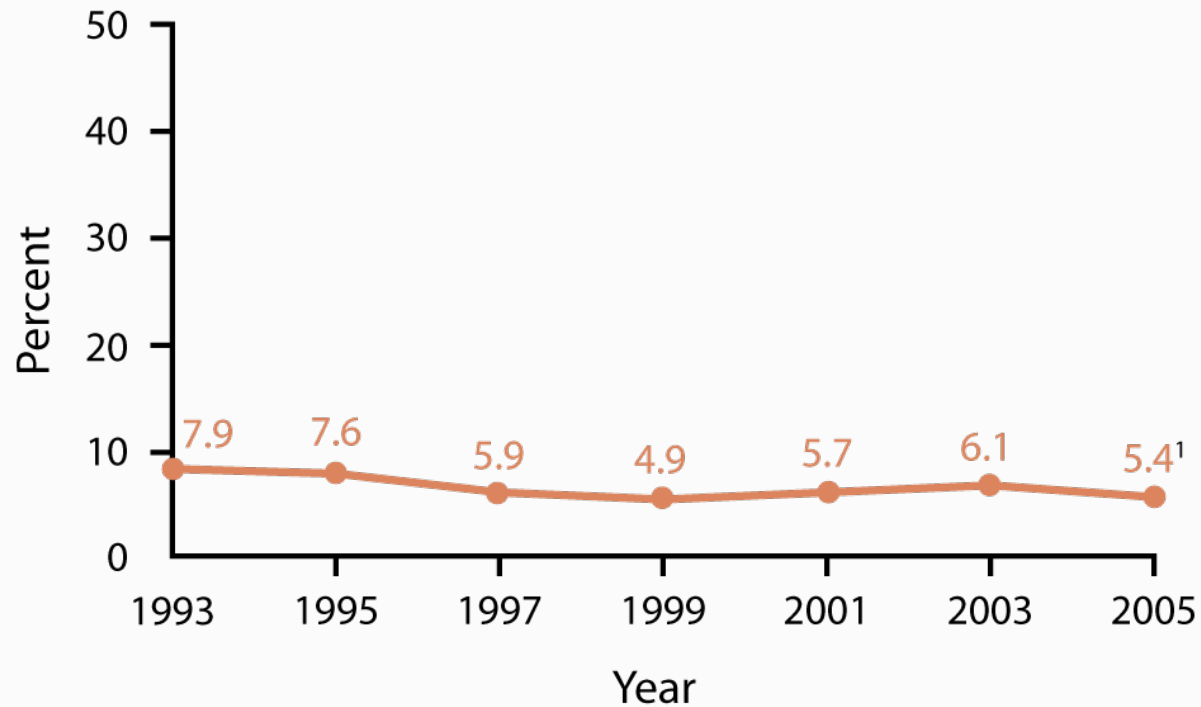
*On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

**M > F

Adapted by CTLT 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

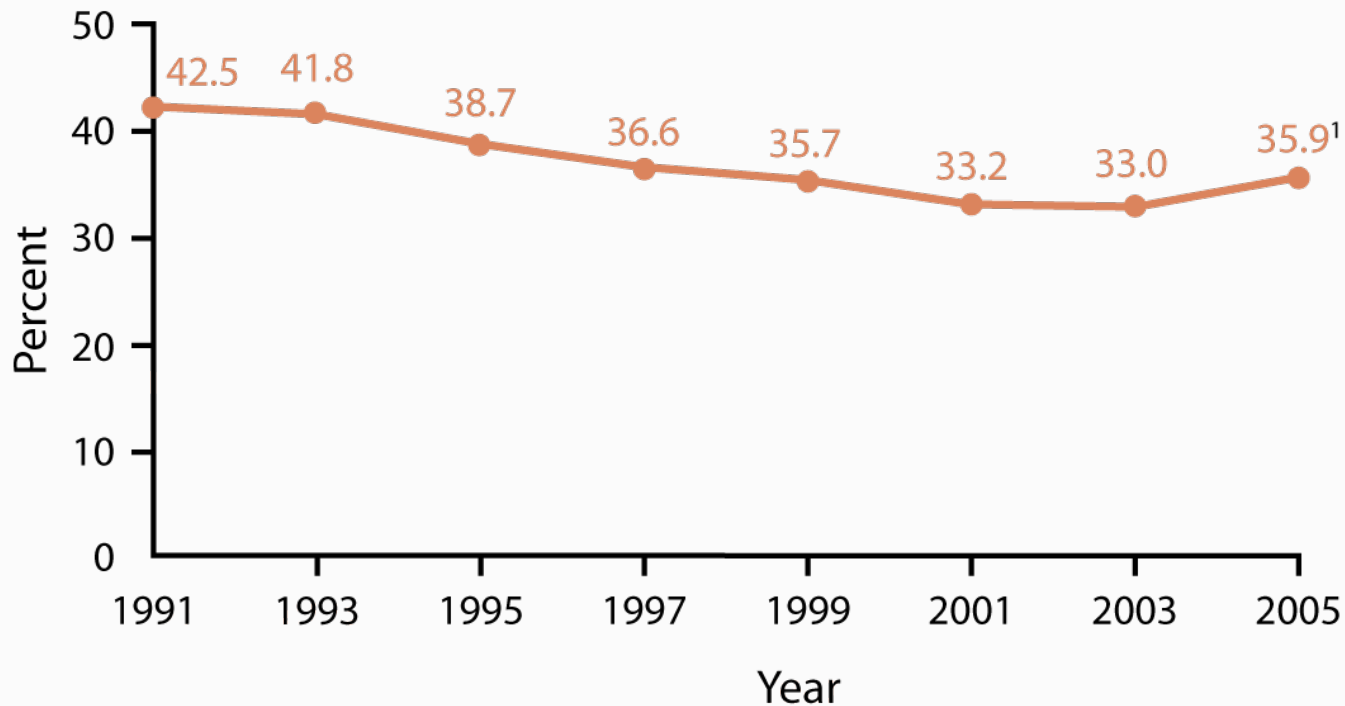
¹Significant linear decrease and quadratic effect, $P < .05$

Adapted by CTLT from National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2005.



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

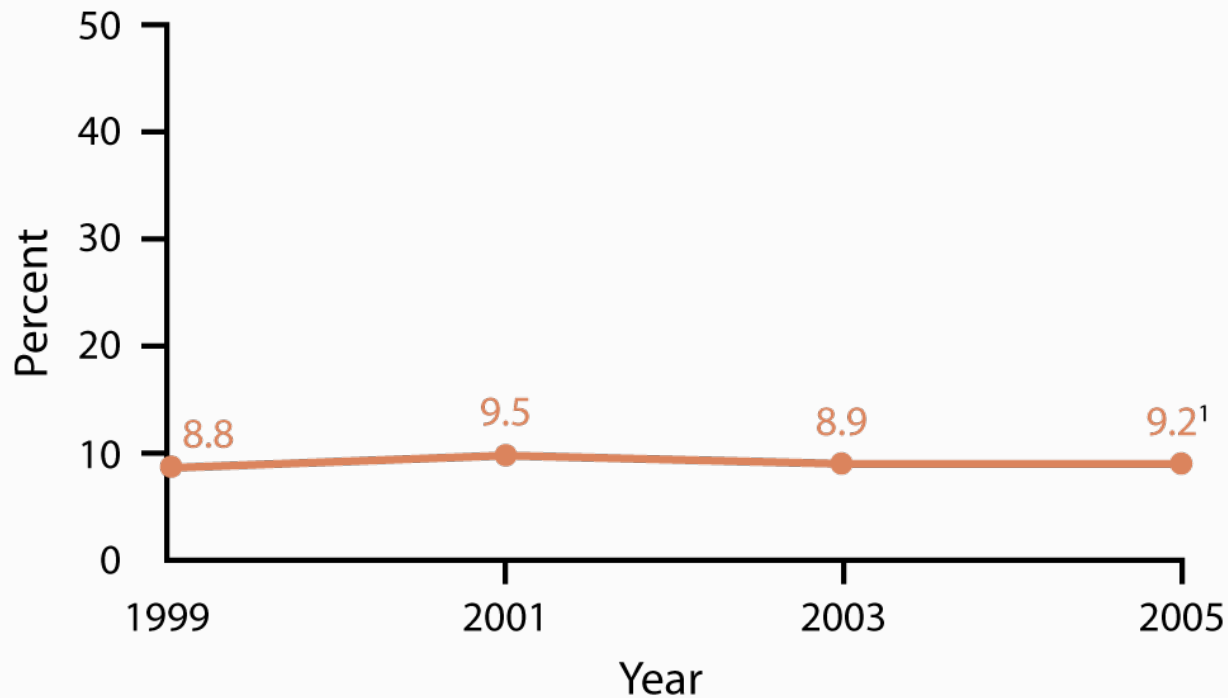
¹Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

Adapted by CTLT from National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2005.



High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence

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



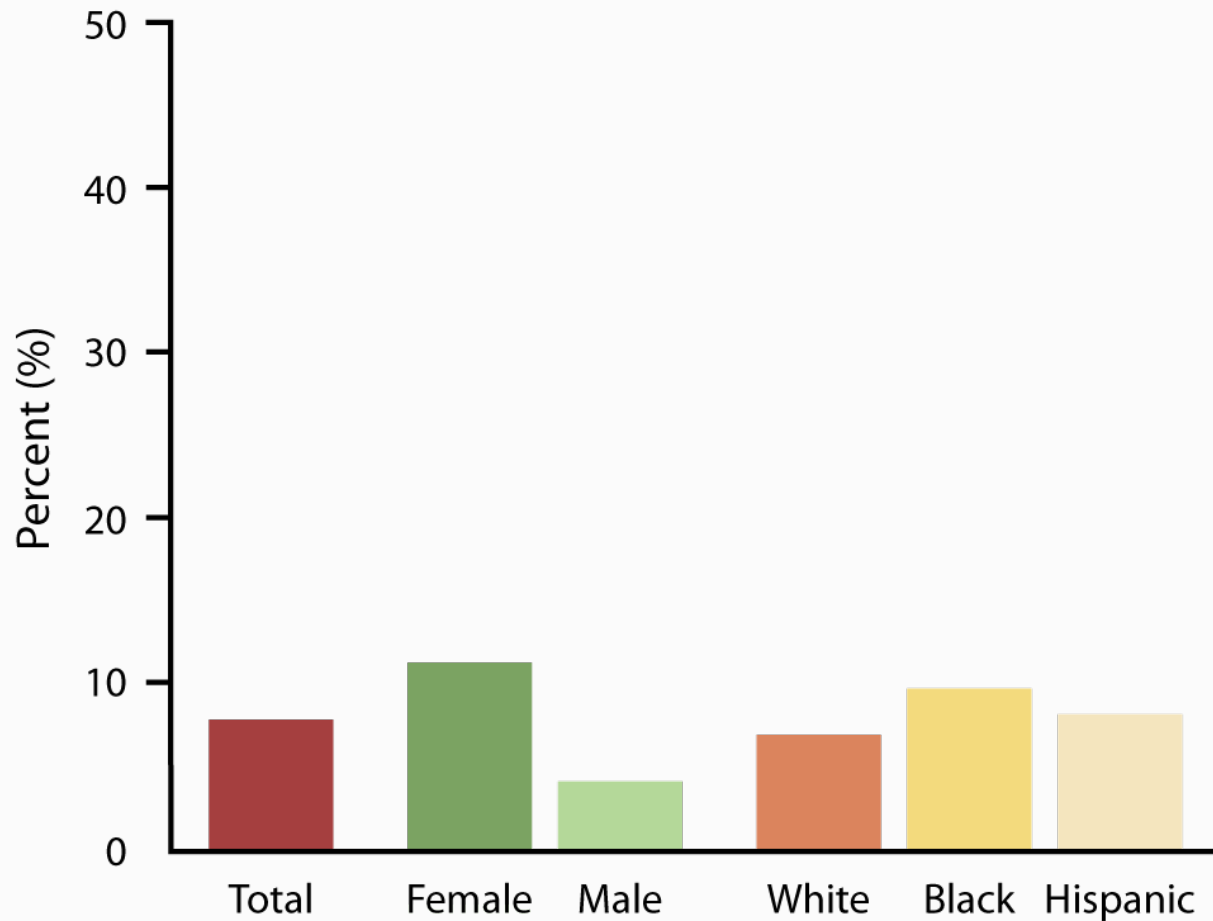
*Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey. ¹No significant change over time

Adapted by CTLT from National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2005.



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

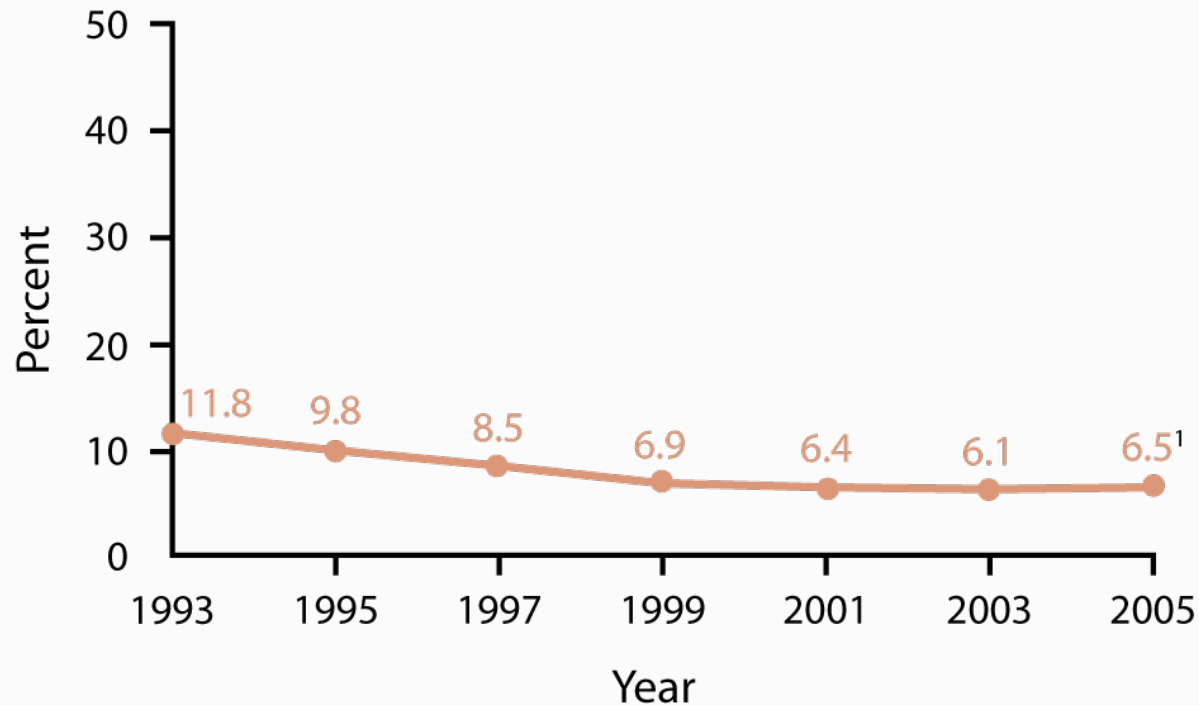


*When they did not want to **F > M ***B > W

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, $P < .05$

Adapted by CTLT from National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2005.



Violence Prevalence Differs Between Males and Females

	Male	Female
Use or threaten with a weapon	4.5%	2.3%
Pull a knife or gun on someone	6.8%	2.2%
Shoot/stab someone	2.8%	0.7%
Injured in a fight	5.4%	2.7%
Injured someone else in a fight	12.7%	4.5%

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