

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 2014



Summer
Youth Employment
Program 2014

Evaluation

- OUTSTANDING
- Excellent
- Very Good
- Average
- Below Average

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WHAT WE WILL COVER

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- Definitions
- Gun Violence
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Suicide Prevention
- Electronic Aggression
- How to Prevent Violence





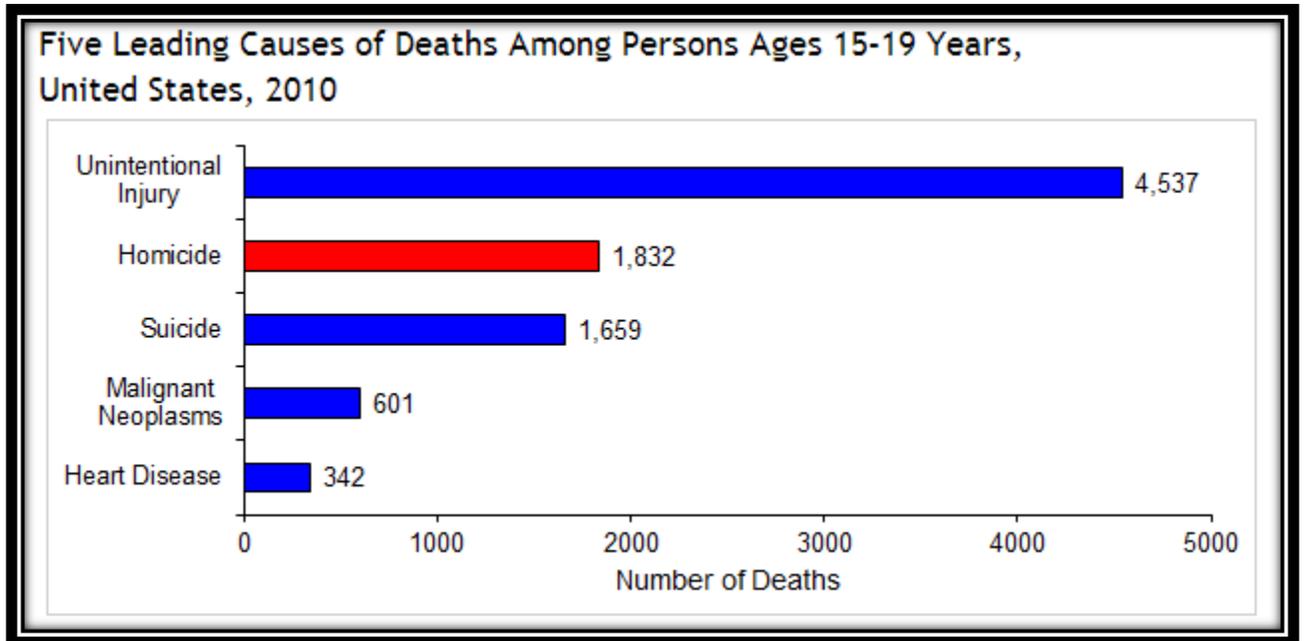
WHAT IS VIOLENCE?

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DEFINITION

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- *"the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation."*



http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/stats_at-a_glance/lcd_15-19.html

WHO DOES VIOLENCE AFFECT?

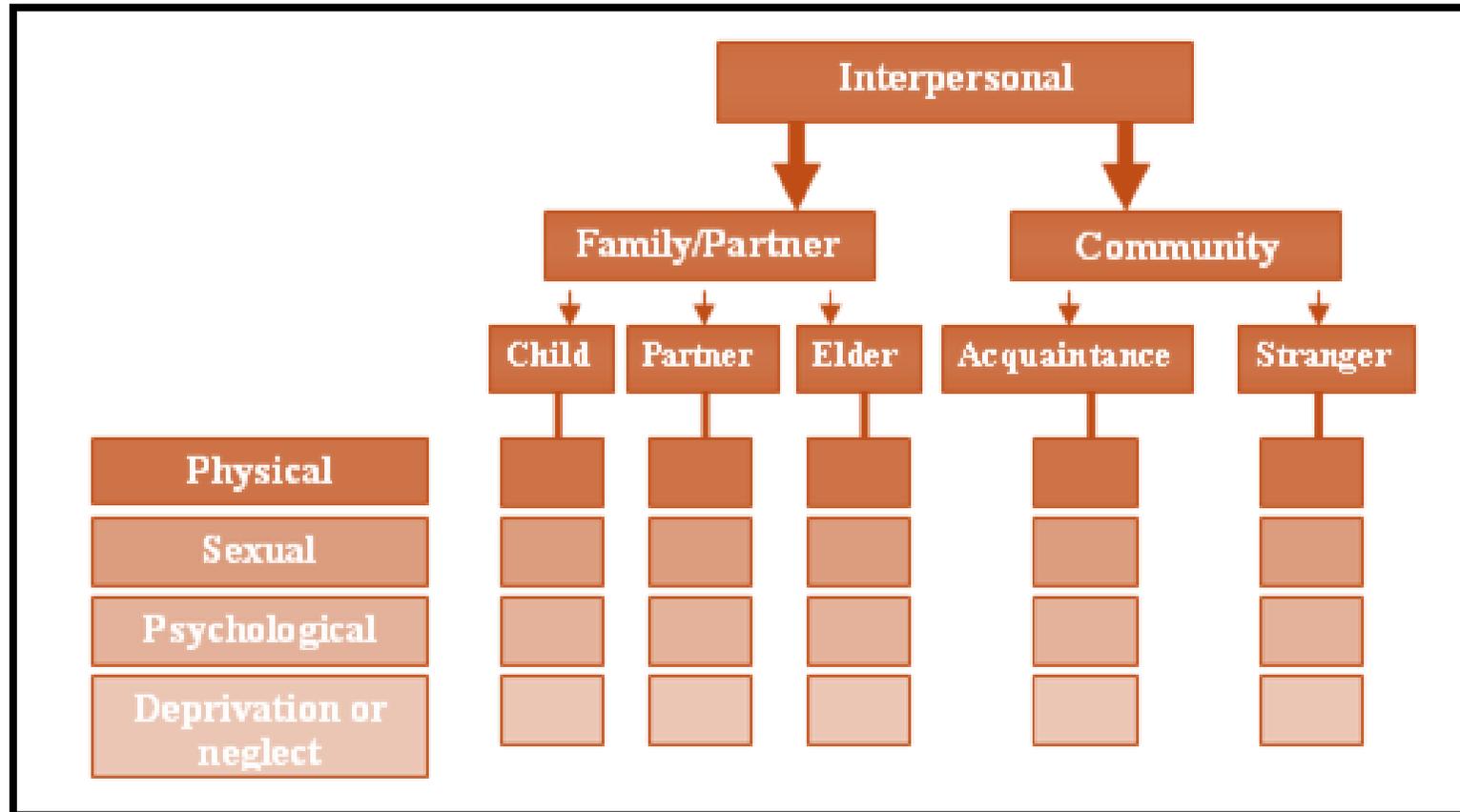


- Infants to elderly
- Violence erodes communities by:
 - Reducing productivity,
 - Decreases property values, and
 - Disrupting social services.



TYPES OF VIOLENCE

- Self-Directed
- Interpersonal
- Collective



<http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/definition/en/>

WHO IS VIOLENT?

- Bully and violence are sometimes interchangeable
 - Parent
 - Child
 - “Friend”
 - Classmate
 - Cousin
 - Sibling
 - Stranger
 - At work - 48% bosses, 45% co-workers, 31% customers



HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE VIOLENCE?

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- You may not see the violence
- It can begin with:
 - Invading your personal space,
 - Hitting, kicking, pushing; stealing, hiding or ruining others' belongings; making someone do something against his will.
 - Body language
 - Name calling, teasing, insulting; threatening someone with physical harm; spreading rumors or untruths; cyberbullying.
 - How you say what you say
 - Refusing to talk to someone; making someone feel left out or rejected; encouraging others to bully in some way.



Photo credit:

<http://www.cioinsight.com/c/a/Workplace/Office-Bullying-on-the-Rise-583610/>

SOME RESEARCH

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- Emancipated and transitional age youth are at heightened risk for becoming victims and perpetrators of violence.
- Children and youth in the child welfare system are at greater risk for involvement.
- Children who witness violence are more likely to perpetuate violence later in life.
- Women and girls are more vulnerable as victims of violence and are increasingly perpetrators themselves.
- Without support, probationer and parolees are at high risk for violence.
- The LGBT community is at greater risk for violent hate crime victimization than other victims of hate crimes.
- Gang affiliation increases risk for involvement with violence.

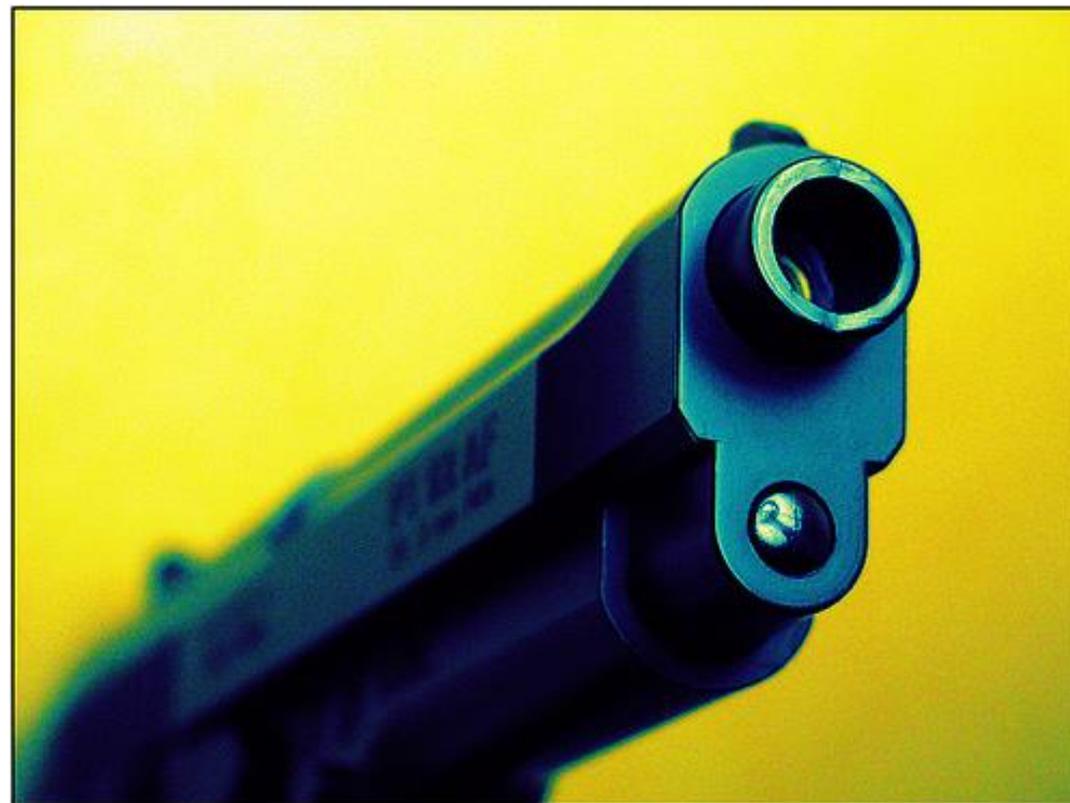
Take-Away

- Violence is intentional.
- Violence affects anyone of any age.
- Violence can be self-directed, interpersonal or collective.
- Violent offenders and bullies can be the same and can be anyone.



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GUN VIOLENCE

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VIOLENCE WITH WEAPONS

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Gun used	Fatal 12-17	Fatal 18-24	Non-fatal 12-17	Non-fatal 18-24
2009	290,000	1,110,000	90,000	390,000
2010	280,000	1,070,000	60,000	580,000
2011			140,000	520,000

Where does firearm violence happen the most?

42% - At or near the victim's home or lodging

15% - Parking lot or garage

23% - Open area, on street or public transportation

Relationship to Victim	Total non-fatal	% with Firearm	% without Firearm
Total	29,611,300	7.5	92.5
Non-stranger	15,715,900	4.7	95.3
Intimate	4,673,600	4.2	95.8
Other Relative	2,157,700	7.3	92.7
Friend Acquaintance	8,884,600	4.3	95.7
Stranger	10,983,100	10.7	89.3
Unknown	2,912,300	10.4	89.6

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fv9311.pdf>

GUN CONTROL

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- **Gun control:** any law, policy, practice, or proposal designed to define, restrict, or limit the possession, production or modification, importation, shipment, sale, and/or use of firearms.

(wikipedia.org)

Question

Gun laws should be ...



Source: CBS News Poll of 620 adults nationwide, Dec. 14-16, 2012; margin of error: +/-4 percentage points
Graphic: Chicago Tribune

Question

How much would stricter gun laws have done to prevent the Newtown shootings?



© 2012 MCT

WHO HAS GUNS? HOW DO THEY GET THEM?

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- Many juveniles and young adults can easily obtain guns illegally; most claim to carry them for self-defense.
- A study of persons arrested for a wide range of crimes showed that a higher percentage of arrestees than regular citizens own firearms. Arrestees are also more likely to be injured or killed by gun violence. Within a community, this amounts to an identifiable group of “career” offenders.
- Surveys of offenders have found that they prefer newer, high-quality guns and may steal or borrow them; most, however, acquire guns “off the street” through the illegal gun market.

Source: National Institute of Justice, Gun Violence (<http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/gun-violence>)

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

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- Reflect upon the issue of gun violence in your community:
 - Does your community have problems with gun violence? How do you know?
 - If so, what is the impact of gun violence on your community?
 - If not, what can be done to reduce the likelihood of gun violence?



Source: National Institute of Justice, Gun Violence (<http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/gun-violence>)

ILLINOIS CONCEALED CARRY LAW

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- On July 9, 2013, Public Act 98-63, the Firearm Concealed Carry Act became state law (430 ILCS 66). This law requires an Illinois Concealed Carry License to carry a concealed firearm in Illinois.



Take-Away

- Gun violence often ends in death.
- Guns are often obtained “off the street”.
- Gun violence affects communities.



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INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



Image source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_violence



WHAT IS IPV – INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE?

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious, preventable public health problem that affects millions of Americans. The term "intimate partner violence" describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy. IPV can vary in frequency and severity. It occurs on a continuum, ranging from one hit that may or may not impact the victim to chronic, severe battering.



Source: CDC, IPV Definitions
(<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/definitions.html>)

BY THE NUMBERS

- More women than men are victims.
- Rape and/or physical assault are most common.
- Learn the signs.

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Exhibit 1. Persons Victimized by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime and in Previous 12 Months, by Type of Victimization and Gender				
Type of Victimization	In Lifetime			
	Percent		Number ^a	
	Women (n = 8,000)	Men (n = 8,000)	Women (100,697,000)	Men (92,748,000)
Rape ^{b***}	7.7	0.3	7,753,669	278,244
Physical assault ^{b***}	22.1	7.4	22,254,037	6,863,352
Rape and/or physical assault ^{b***}	24.8	7.6	24,972,856	7,048,848
Stalking ^{b***}	4.8	0.6	4,833,456	556,488
Total victimized ^{b***}	25.5	7.9	25,677,735	7,327,092
Type of Violence	In Previous 12 Months			
	Percent		Number ^a	
	Women (n = 8,000)	Men (n = 8,000)	Women (100,697,000)	Men (92,748,000)
Rape	0.2	— ^c	201,394	— ^c
Physical assault ^b	1.3	0.9	1,309,061	834,732
Rape and/or physical assault ^b	1.5	0.9 ^d	1,510,455	834,732
Stalking ^{b**}	0.5	0.2	503,485	185,496
Total victimized ^{b***}	1.8	1.1	1,812,546	1,020,228

^aBased on estimates of women and men 18 years of age and older: Wetrogen, S.I., *Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*, Current Population Reports, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988: 25–1017.

^bDifferences between women and men are statistically significant: χ^2 , * $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$.

^cEstimates not calculated on fewer than five victims.

^dBecause only three men reported being raped by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, the percentage of men physically assaulted and physically assaulted and/or raped is the same.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf>)

TYPES OF ASSAULT



- Assault can happen with a weapon or without.
- Stalking

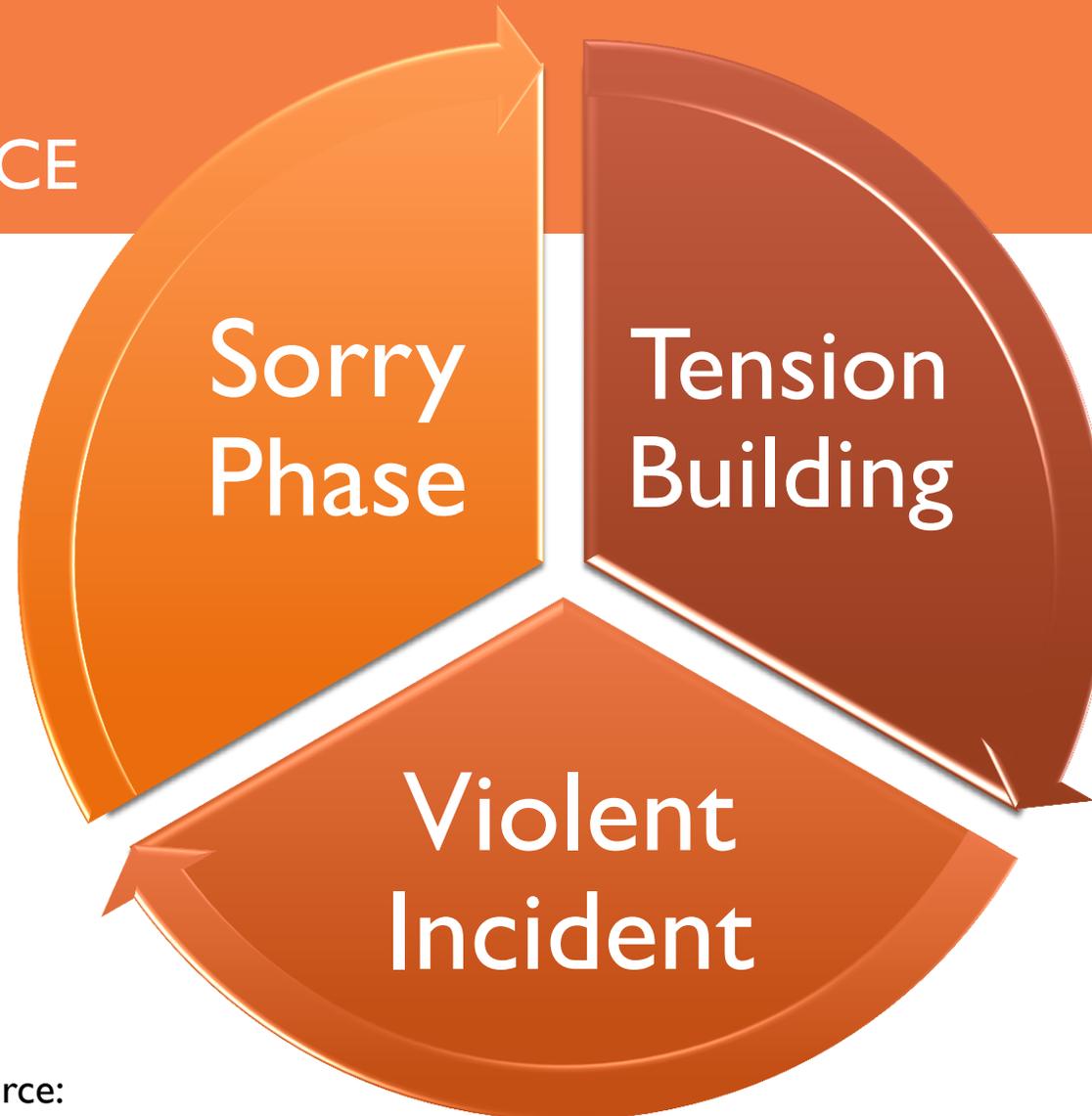
Exhibit 3. Persons Physically Assaulted by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime, by Type of Assault and Victim Gender

Type of assault ^a	Women (%) (n = 8,000)	Men (%) (n = 8,000)
Threw something that could hurt	8.1	4.4
Pushed, grabbed, shoved	18.1	5.4
Pulled hair	9.1	2.3
Slapped, hit	16.0	5.5
Kicked, bit	5.5	2.6
Choked, tried to drown	6.1	0.5
Hit with object	5.0	3.2
Beat up	8.5	0.6
Threatened with gun	3.5	0.4
Threatened with knife	2.8	1.6
Used gun	0.7	0.1 ^b
Used knife	0.9	0.8
Total reporting physical assault by intimate partner	22.1	7.4

^aWith the exception of "used gun" and "used knife," differences between women and men are statistically significant: χ^2 , $p \leq .001$.
^bRelative standard error exceeds 30 percent; statistical tests not performed.

THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

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Check out this additional resource:

https://www.crisiscenter.org/pdfs/Intimate_Partner_Abuse_Inside_the_Home_doc.pdf

VICTIMIZATION BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION

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- Same sex partners reported levels of intimate partner violence at rates equal to or higher than those of heterosexuals.
- 44% of lesbian women, 61% of bisexual women, and 35% of heterosexual women experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 26% of gay men, 37% of bisexual men, and 29% of heterosexual men experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.
- Approximately 1 in 5 bisexual women (22%) and nearly 1 in 10 heterosexual women (9%) have been raped by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Who is at risk for dating violence?

Factors that increase risk for harming a dating partner include:

- Belief that dating violence is acceptable.
- Depression, anxiety, and other trauma symptoms.
- Aggression towards peers and other aggressive behavior.
- Substance use.
- Early sexual activity and having multiple sexual partners.
- Having a friend involved in dating violence.
- Conflict with partner.
- Witnessing or experiencing violence in the home.

- Dating violence can be:
 - Physical
 - Psychological/Emotional
 - Sexual
 - Stalking

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

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- Julisa has recently been diagnosed with clinical depression. She goes out and binge drinks nearly every weekend with her boyfriend and friends. When she drinks, her boyfriend often pressures her to have sex, even when she doesn't want to. He also makes rude and inappropriate comments about her in front of all of their friends, which makes her feel bad about herself.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

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- Ryan suffers from severe anxiety, but has learned to cope with the symptoms in his teen years. He recently came out to his friends and family. He has not had a close relationship with another boy before, but decided to go on a date with another boy, Paul, who expressed interest in a relationship. He quickly realized that the relationship would not work, and tried to end things. But since then, Paul has not stopped calling, texting, and seems to track his every movement on social media. He asks Paul to lay off, but this only makes him pursue Ryan even more.

Take-Away

- IPV - Intimate Partner Violence - describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse.
- IPV can happen with a weapon or without and includes stalking.
- Same sex partners report as much IPV as heterosexual couples.
- People at risk for “Dating Violence” include those who abuse substances, have early sexual encounters, or experienced violence in the home.



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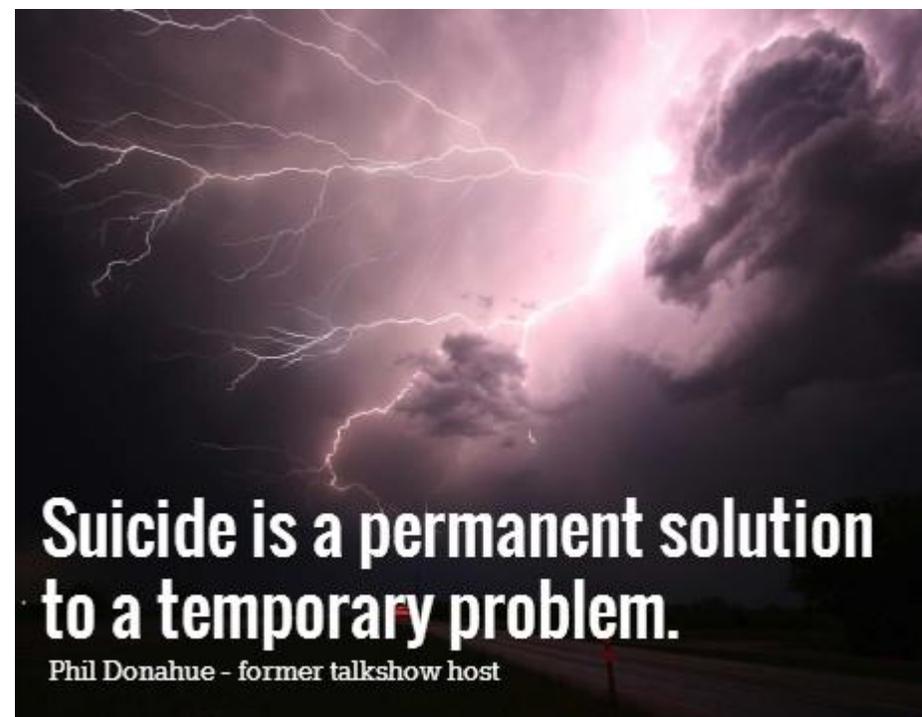
SUICIDE



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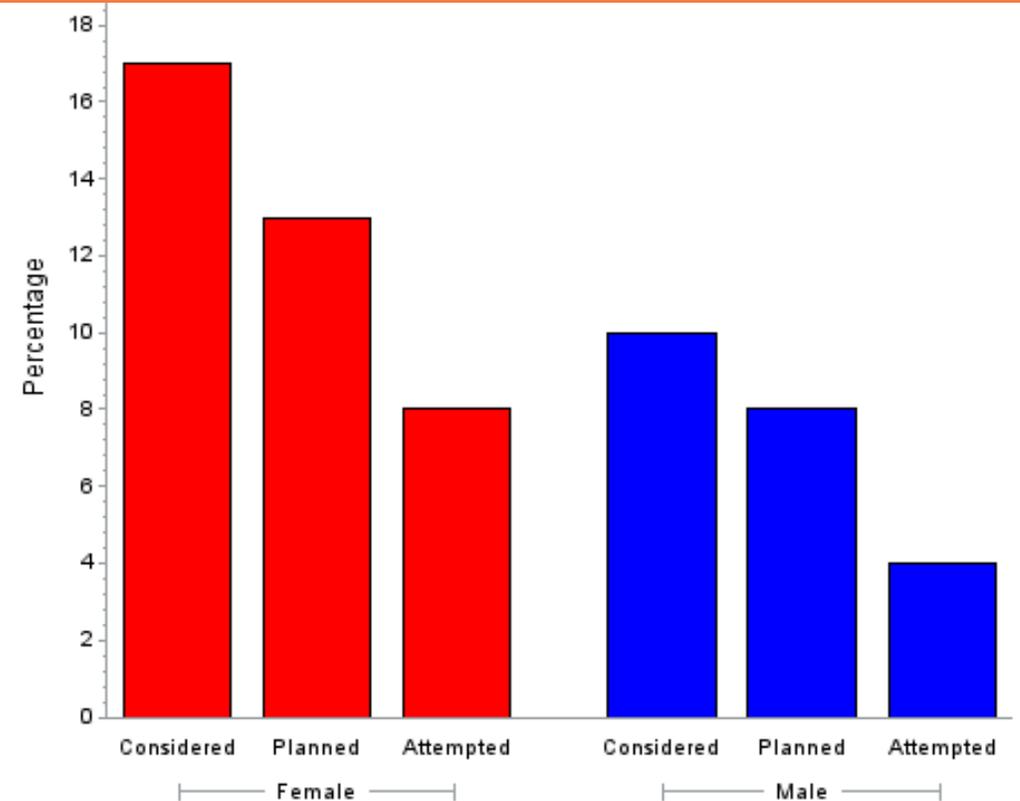
WHAT IS SUICIDE

- Suicide is the act of intentionally causing one's own death.
 - Some causes may include:
 - Depression,
 - Mental disorders,
 - Alcoholism,
 - Drug abuse,
 - Stress,
 - Interpersonal relationships.



SUICIDE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

- High school students considering, planning or attempting suicide in 2009.



Among high school students in the United States, females were more likely to report having considered, planned, and attempted suicide compared to males (considered suicide: 17.4% versus 10.5%, planned suicide: 13.2% versus 8.6%, and attempted suicide: 8.1% versus 4.6%, respectively) in 2009.

Footnote: *Percentages weighted to be nationally representative.

THE IMPACT OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

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- According to studies, the prevalence of suicidal thoughts, suicide planning, and suicide attempts is significantly higher among young adults aged 18-29 years than among adults aged ≥ 30 years.
- Among young adults ages 15 to 24 years old, there are approximately 100-200 attempts for every completed suicide.



YOUTH SUICIDE

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- For youth between the ages of 10 and 24, suicide is the **third** leading cause of death.
- The top three methods used in suicides of young people include firearm (45%), suffocation (40%), and poisoning (8%).
- **Boys** are more likely than **girls** to die from suicide. Of the reported suicides in the 10 to 24 age group, 81% of the deaths were **males** and 19% were **females**. **Girls**, however, are more likely to report attempting suicide than **boys**.
- Cultural variations in suicide rates also exist, with **Native American/Alaskan Native** youth having the highest rates of suicide-related fatalities.
- **Hispanic** youth were more likely to report attempting suicide than their black and white, non-Hispanic peers.

Source: CDC, Youth Suicide (http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html)

RISK FACTORS FOR YOUTH SUICIDE

- History of previous suicide attempts.
- Family history of suicide.
- History of depression or other mental illness.
- Alcohol or drug abuse.
- Stressful life event or loss.
- Easy access to lethal methods.
- Exposure to the suicidal behavior of others.
- Incarceration.



WARNING SIGNS FOR SUICIDE

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- IS PATH WARM?
 - I - Ideation
 - S - Substance abuse

 - P - Purposelessness
 - A - Anxiety
 - T - Trapped
 - H - Hopelessness

 - W - Withdrawal
 - A - Anger
 - R - Recklessness, and
 - M - Mood changes



<http://www.suicidology.org/resources/multimedia-resources/suicide-warning-signs>

Take-Away

- Suicide is fatal. If you survive an attempt, you could suffer serious injuries.
- There are 100-200 attempts for every actual suicide.
- Boys are more likely to die from suicide than girls.
- Remember IS PATH WARM? For warning signs.



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ELECTRONIC AGGRESSION

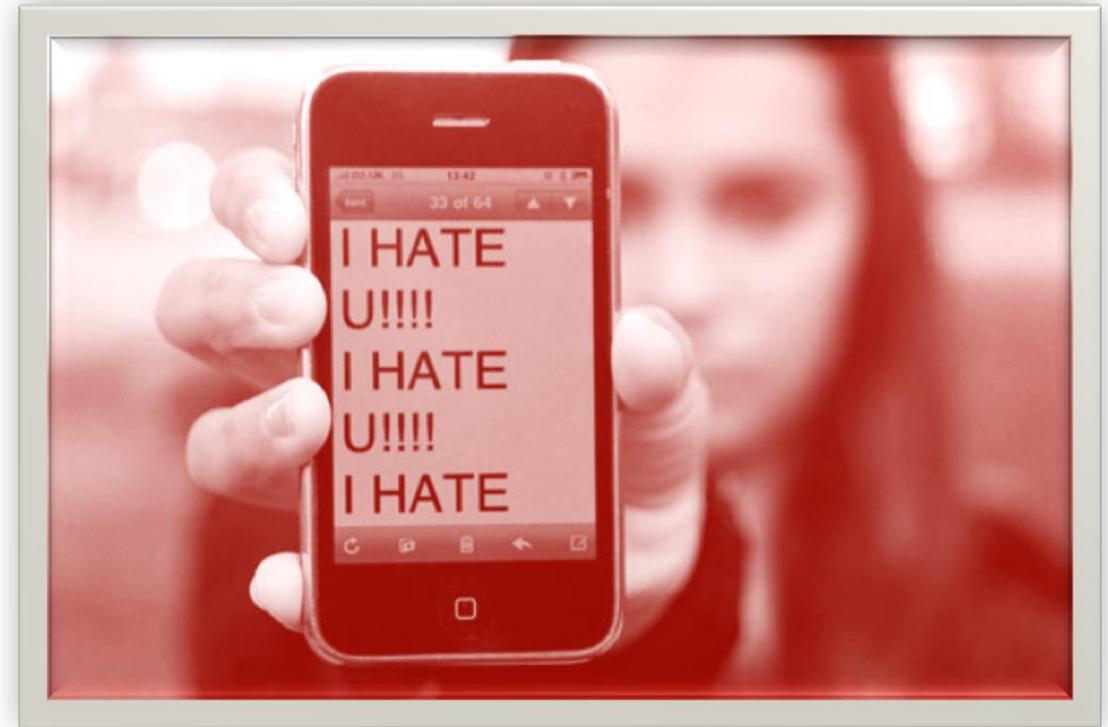


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WHAT IS ELECTRONIC AGGRESSION

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- Electronic aggression is any type of harassment or bullying that occurs through e-mail, a chat room, instant messaging, a website (including blogs), or text messaging.



WHAT ARE THE #'S ON ELECTRONIC AGGRESSION?

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- How common is electronic aggression?
 - 9-35% with internet harassment becoming more common.
- What is the relationship between victims and perpetrators?
 - 13-46% of victims did not know the harasser.
 - 22% of perpetrators did not know their victim.
- Is certain technology a greater risk?
 - In order: instant messaging, chat rooms, websites, email, texting.



ELECTRONIC AGGRESSION EXAMPLES

- Otherwise known as cyber-bullying, electronic aggression could include:
 - Teasing, telling lies or spreading rumors on a public platform.
 - Making fun of others or posting embarrassing pictures on a public platform.
 - Putting someone else's personal information in a public area to embarrass them.
 - Making threatening or aggressive comments by text, instant message or email.
 - Assuming another person's electronic identity to post or send messages about someone to cause the person harm.



Take-Away

- Electronic aggression is also known as cyberbullying.
- It takes place on the internet and phones in texts, e-mails, chats, YouTube and social media.
- Sharing images or messages, or saying something untruthful about someone to hurt them by email, phone or on the internet is electronic aggression.



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HOW TO PREVENT VIOLENCE



CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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- Some conflict resolution skills include:
 - Stay calm.
 - Control your emotions.
 - Pay attention to feelings being expressed by others.
 - Be aware of differences and be respectful of those differences..



<http://www.edcc.edu/counseling/documents/conflict.pdf>

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

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If you see something,
say something!

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

- Yourself – if you are being victimized:
 - Tell the person to stop.
 - Seek help from a friend, teacher, trusted adult, or work supervisor.
 - Surround yourself with friends who will tell the person to stop.
 - Seek out an organization that helps victims.
- If you see someone being victimized:
 - Don't laugh.
 - Stay there and say something to the bully that may stop them.
 - Assign yourself as a buddy to the person being bullied.
 - Tell a teacher, trusted adult, or work supervisor.



Take-Away

- Recognize the signs of violence.
- If you see something say something.



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Email:

syep2014@illinoisworknet.com

Join
Us!



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Please forward additional questions to
syep2014@illinoisworknet.com

