

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 2014



Summer
Youth Employment
Program 2014

Evaluation

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

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- John Heiderscheid – School District U-46 – Coordinator of Safety and Security, Speaker and Trainer on School Safety, Security and Emergency Management, and a Certified Instructor for the Crisis Prevention Institute <http://www.u-46.org>
- Kimberly Schellin-Rog, Ed.D – Domestic Violence Program Coordinator – Community Crisis Center, Adjunct Psychology Professor <http://www.crisiscenter.org>
- Eddie Bocanegra – Co-Executive Director Youth Safety and Violence Prevention Program at the YMCA of Chicago
- Meg Helder – Director of Program Operations, YMCA of Chicago <http://www.ymcachicago.org/southside/programs/youth-safety-and-violence-prevention>



GUEST SPEAKERS



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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WHAT IS VIOLENCE?

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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."*



WHO DOES VIOLENCE AFFECT?

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



TYPES OF VIOLENCE

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- Self-Directed
- Interpersonal
- Collective



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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- 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.

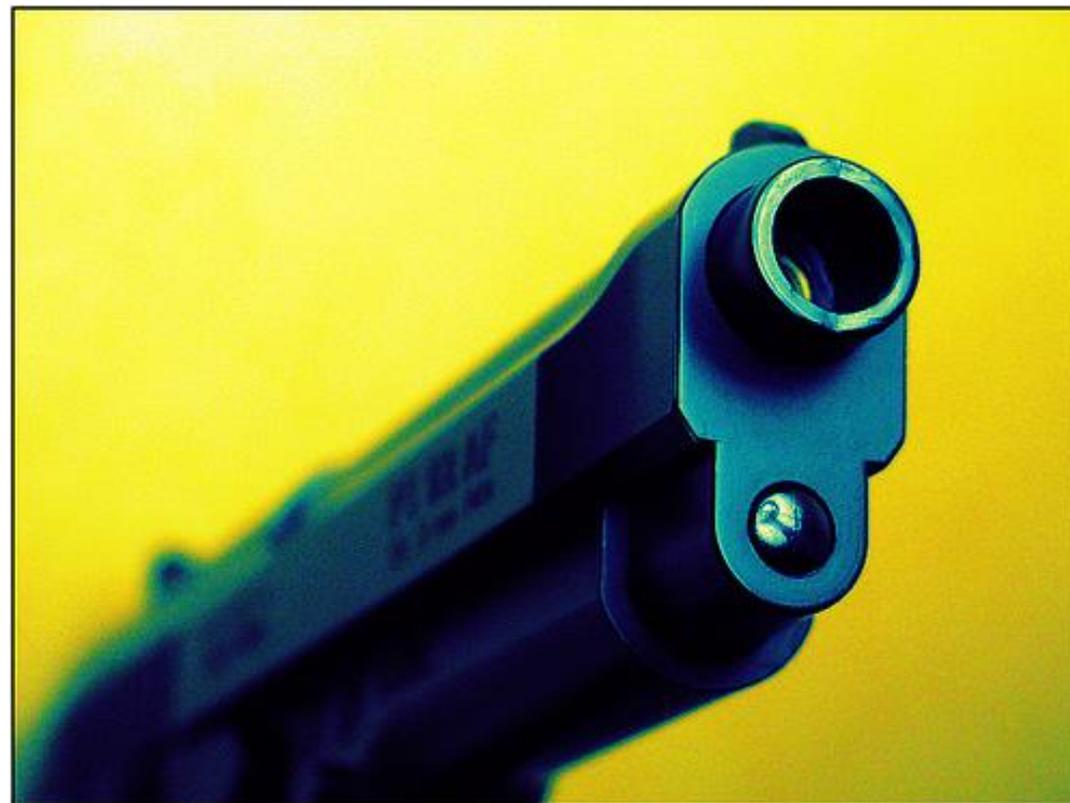
Take-Away

- 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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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



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)



WHO HAS GUNS? HOW DO THEY GET THEM?

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- Young adults easily obtain guns illegally; claiming to carry them for self-defense.
- A higher percentage of individuals arrested for crimes own a gun than regular citizens.
- Arrestees are more likely to be injured or killed by gun violence.
- Offenders prefer newer, high-quality guns and may steal or borrow them; most, acquire guns “off the street” through illegal gun markets.



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

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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

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

**A man is severely assaulted
by his wife/girlfriend every
14.6 SECONDS**



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.

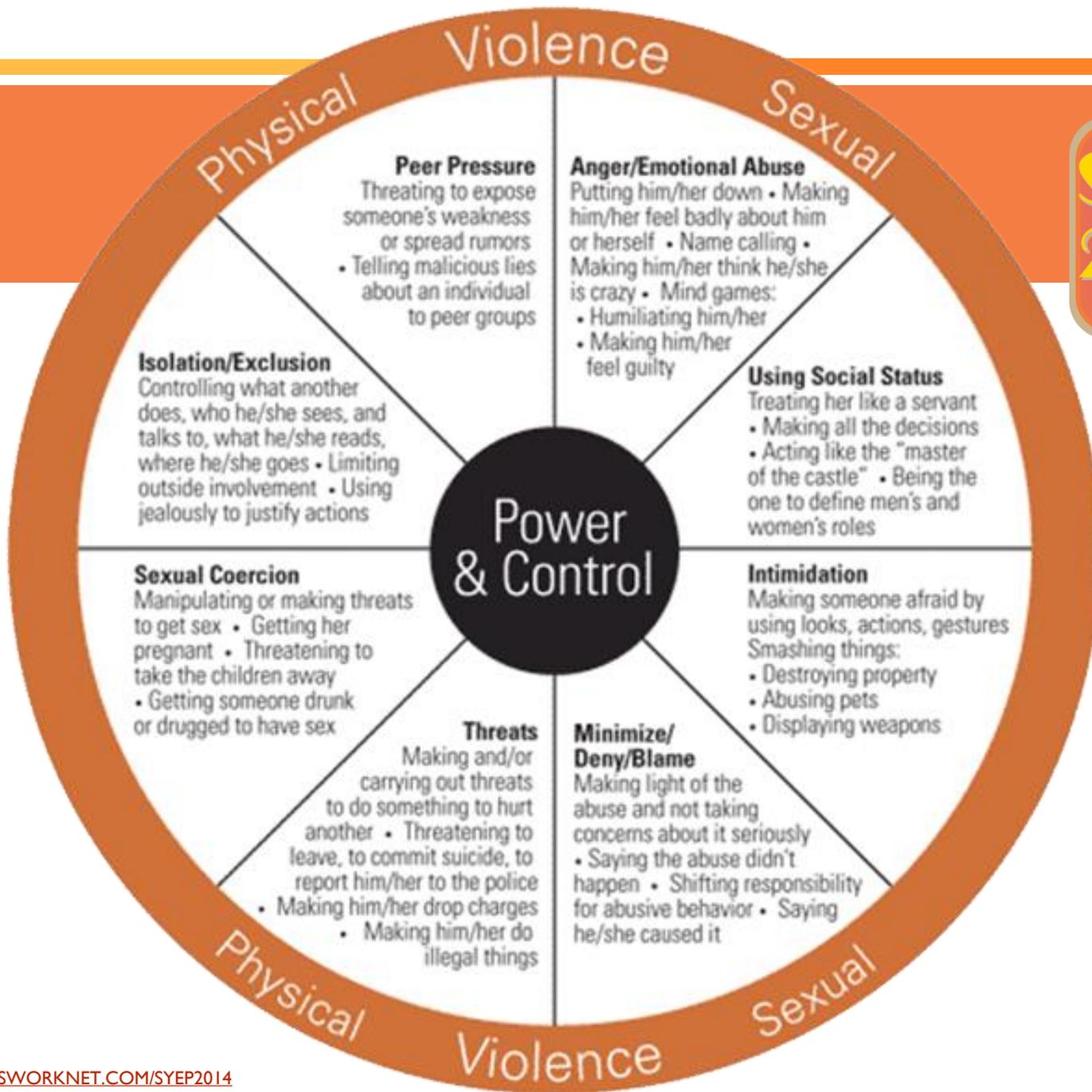
Who is at risk for dating violence?

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.

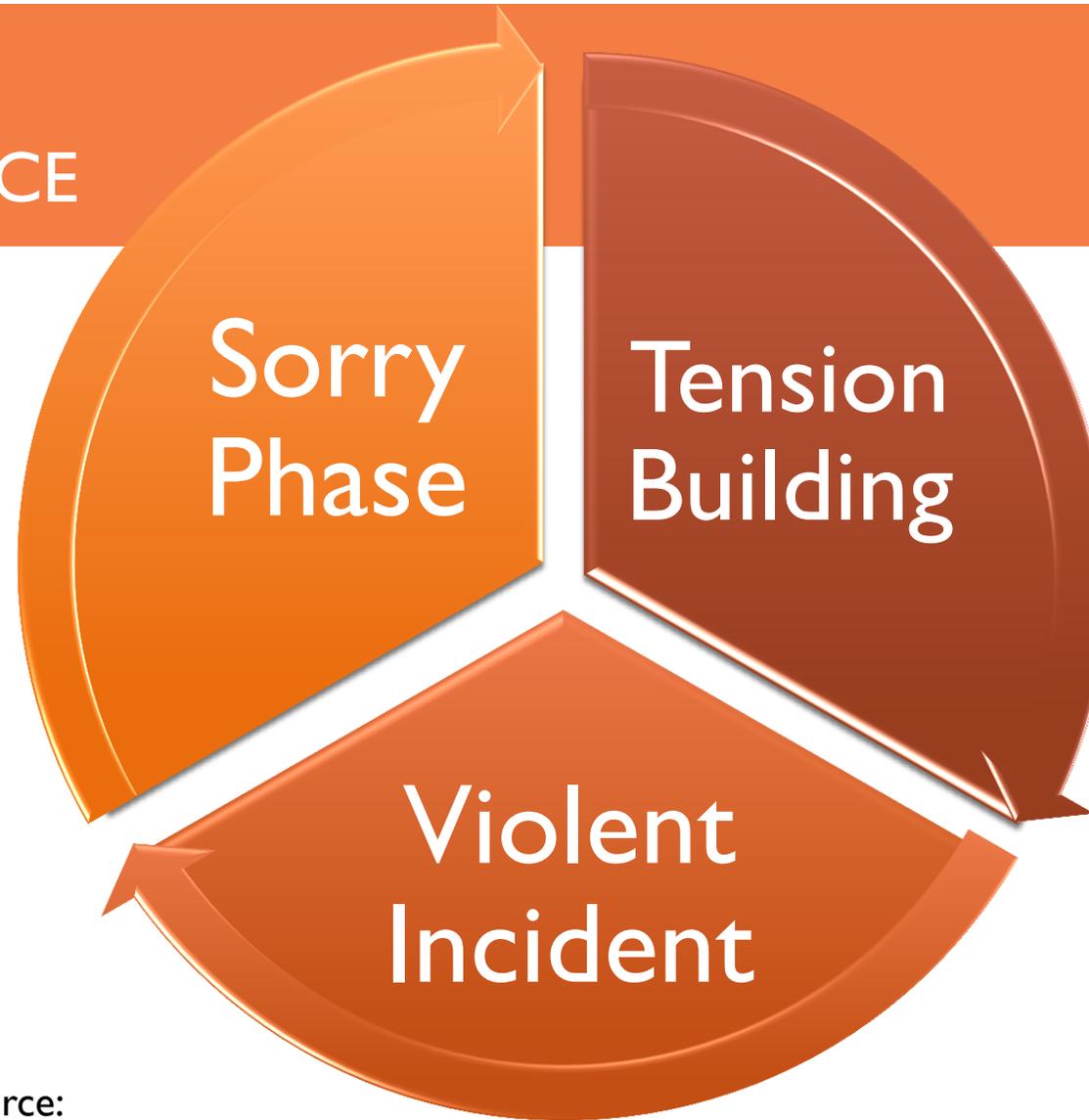
- Dating violence can be:
 - Physical
 - Psychological/Emotional
 - Sexual
 - Stalking

- Peer Pressure
- Anger/Emotional Abuse
- Using Social Status
- Intimidation
- Minimize/Deny/Blame
- Threats
- Sexual Coercion
- Isolation/Exclusion



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 report intimate partner violence at rates equal to or higher than 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 and 1 in 10 heterosexual women have been raped by an intimate partner in their lifetime.



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 – otherwise known as Domestic 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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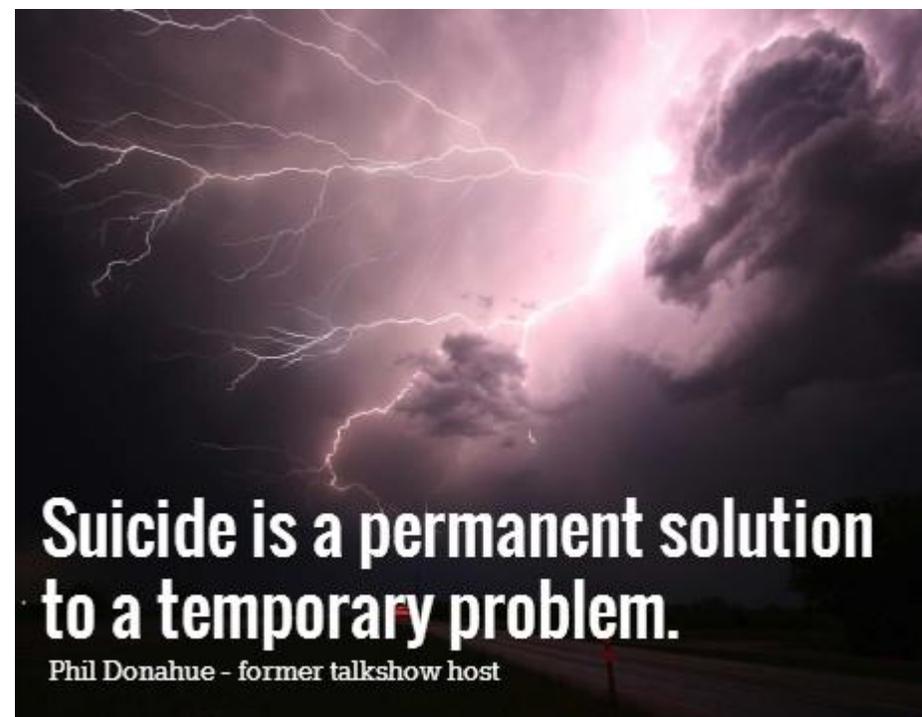
SUICIDE



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WHAT IS SUICIDE

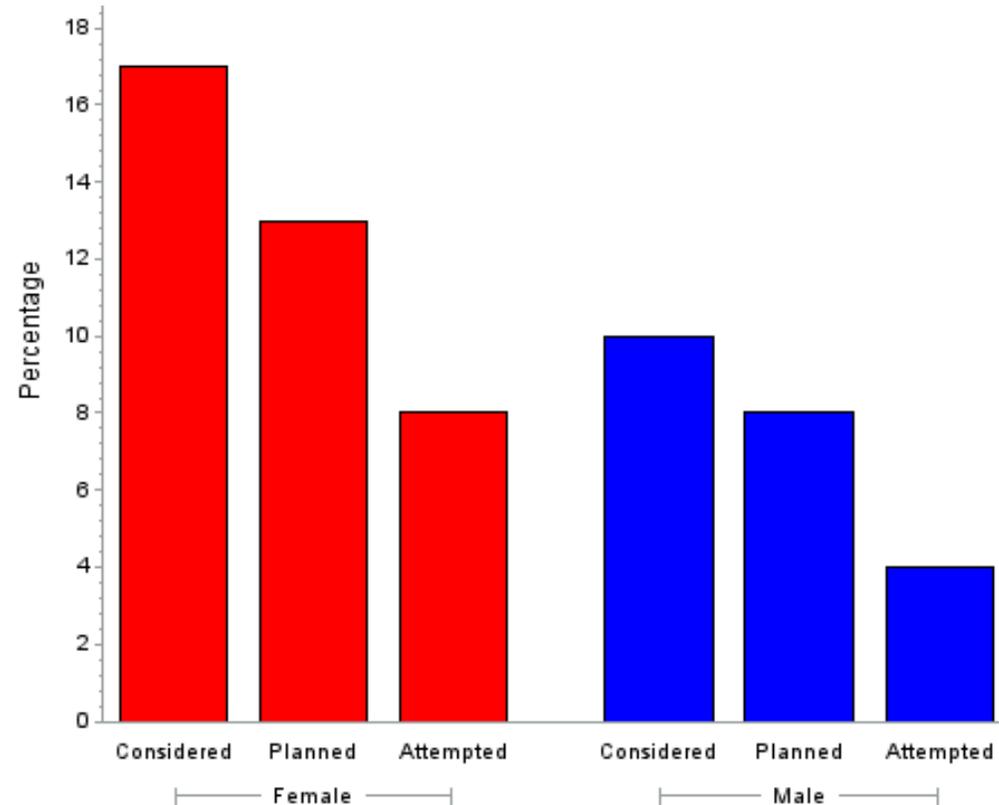
- Suicide is the act of intentionally causing one's own death.
 - Some causes may include:
 - Depression,
 - Mental disorders,
 - Alcoholism,
 - Drug abuse,
 - Stress,
 - Interpersonal relationships.



SUICIDE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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



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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- Suicide is the **third** leading cause of death for youth aged 10 - 24.
- Top 3 methods - firearm - 45%, suffocation -40%, and poisoning -8%.
- **Boys** are more likely than **girls** to die from suicide.
- 81% of the deaths were **males** and 19% were **females**.
- **Girls** 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 non-Hispanic peers.



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

RISK FACTORS FOR YOUTH SUICIDE

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- 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



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

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- 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

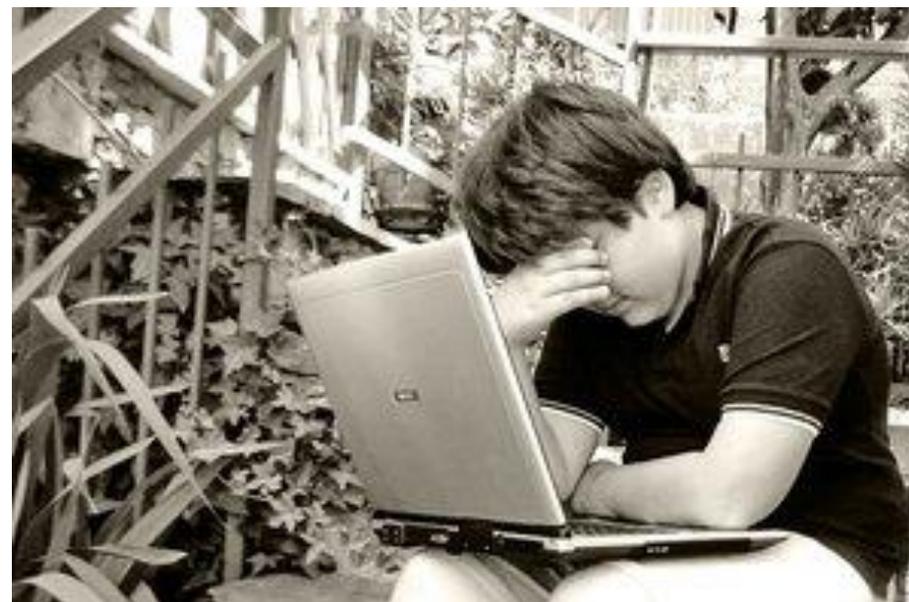
- Electronic aggression is also known as cyberbullying.
- It takes place on the internet and phones in texts, e-mails, chats, YouTube and social media.
- Sharing images or messages, or saying something untruthful about someone to hurt them by email, phone or on the internet is electronic aggression.



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HOW TO PREVENT VIOLENCE



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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?

If you see something, say something!

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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, if it does not impact your safety.
 - Seek help from a friend, teacher, trusted adult, or work supervisor.
 - Surround yourself with friends who will tell the person to stop, if it does not impact your safety.
 - 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, if it does not impact your safety.
 - Assign yourself as a buddy to the person being bullied.
 - Tell a teacher, trusted adult, or work supervisor.



Photo credit:
<http://www.mitchell.lib.in.us/LightNEasy.php?page=Classic%20Books>

Take-Away

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



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Join
Us!



Email:

syep2014@illinoisworknet.com

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Please forward additional questions to
syep2014@illinoisworknet.com

