

PREVENTING YOUTH VIOLENCE: WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE?

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Protective Factors for Individuals

Skills in Solving Problems Through Non-Violence

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are correlated with verbal and physical aggression later in life. The effects of ACEs on young adults last even longer than recent life circumstances like stress, or substance use (Berg et al., 2020).
- Youth programs should increase efforts towards the popular, academically oriented youth who engage in pseudomature (or adolescent adult-like) behavior. Such youth are often seen as largely successful and brimming with promise, but they are engaging in harmful behaviors that may reduce their potential (Simons et al., 2018).



 Youth who experience violence in multiple settings and forms (polyvictimization), are more likely to live in disordered communities, engage in all types of delinquency, have elevated lifetime adversity, experience low levels of family support, and have the highest scores for trauma symptoms (Turner et al., 2016).

Protective Factors Related to Relationships

Connection to a Caring Adult

• Male youth are significantly less likely to engage or continue in violent behaviors when they have a positive role model or male mentor *outside* the family (Warner & Berg, 2020).

Family Support/Connectedness

- Youth's commitment to violent behaviors changes in response to environmental conditions occurring at the same time (i.e., neighborhood violence, peer interactions, and <u>family hostilities</u>).
- Commitment to "street code," or violence-related activity, increases in childhood, peaks in late adolescence, and declines in emerging adulthood (Berg et al., 2021).

Association with Prosocial Peers and Connection/Commitment to School

 Youth are more likely to engage in prosocial behaviors, when they see preferred caring adults, family and their community embrace this mentality. A prosocial identity includes characteristics related to helping others and benefiting society (Na & Paternoster, 2019).

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Injury Prevention Research Center



- Youth who commit to school (grouped as conventional youth) are likely to succeed in school and build
 prosocial behaviors and connections as they mature. Pseudomature youth succeed academically but are
 more likely to practice more adult-like social and health behaviors, such as substance use, use of weapons,
 and/or sexual activity. Delinquent and pseudomature youth groups frequently engage with each other
 throughout their educational years. Youth delinquency is correlated with later violence altercations. The
 impact of pseudomature youth socializing with delinquent youth is not strongly correlated with violence
 perpetration, but instead with teen pregnancy and lower education success rates (Simons, et al., 2018).
- A prosocial identity mediates violence when youth avoid association with delinquent peers (Na & Paternoster, 2019).

Protective Factors Related to Community

Community Support/ Connectedness

• Improved neighborhood and physical environment (e.g., street lighting, fixed buildings), youth driven campaigns, workforce development and school reform, and reframing social norms/biases (for youth and towards youth) (Nation et al., 2021).

Protective Factors Related to Society

• Society-level interventions to prevent youth violence are currently being studied. Some are evidence-based, but research on their impact on protective factors is still underway.



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Prevention Examples for Youth Violence

| Intervention Strategy | Examples of Community Change Levers | Ecological Level | Behavior Change Strategy |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Parent, family, and community engagement | Identify and disseminate information to parents, youth, and community on local youth programs and opportunities | Individual | Providing information and enhancing skills |
| | Increase the number of agencies or organizations that facilitate "effective" or "well-supported" evidence-based youth or parenting classes with culturally appropriate content (Lifeskills Training, Project Build, Promoting Alternative THinking Strategies-PATHS) | Relationship | Barrier removal, enhancing access and opportunities |
| | Supporting youth and families through evidence-based therapy models that reduce impact and likelihood of youth violence (Functional Family Therapy) | Individual/ Relationship | Removing mental health, ACEs, and family trauma barriers - creating healthy family boundaries |
| Trauma, social services, and support | Implement a hospital-based violence intervention program for youth who are admitted to ER for intentional injury | Individual | Enhancing services and supports |
| | Develop an injury and fatality review board to review youth-related incidents of homicides and youth violence | Societal | Changing consequences and broader policies |
| Youth advisory board | Establish peer support groups for teens to explore ways to resist youth violence, sexual coercion, and/or becoming involved in gang activity | Relationship | Enhancing services and supports |
| | Develop youth advisory for analysis of issues and development of solutions | Society | Joint decision making and collective impact |
| | Establish an ongoing system to provide public recognition for specific community o youth efforts to prevent assault or violence | Community | Changing consequences and broader policies |
| Youth justice and crime prevention | Improve night and street lighting and supervision in public parks and recreational areas through crime prevention through environmental design principles | Community | Barrier removal, enhancing access and opportunities |



| Youth justice and crime prevention (cont.) | Establish and promote use of silent witness and related youth crisis hotlines for reporting violence | Community | Enhancing services and supports |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Youth opportunities | Provide safe and affordable transportation to supervised recreational opportunities | Community | Barrier removal, enhancing access and opportunities |

Table adapted from:

Watson-Thompson, Jomella, et al. "Together helping reduce youth violence for equity (ThrYve): Examining the development of a comprehensive multisectoral approach to youth violence prevention." American journal of community psychology 66.3-4 (2020): 244-255; *Shared Framework for Reducing Youth Violence and Promoting Well Being*.

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