Youth Violence

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Center For Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). Violence and Homicide among Youth. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/healthcommunication/toolstemplates/entertainmented/tips/ViolenceYouth.html>

The source highlights the prevalence of youth violence in the United States and the impact it has on their well-being. Violence is a significant issue due to the impact it has on well-being and health of the youth. According to data youth violence is the number one cause of death and injury to young individuals of the age 15 to 24 years. Fatal and nonfatal violence is considerably greater in young people than any other age group. Young people that constitute to 4,678 were victims of homicide in 2010, which makes up to thirteen young people per day. Impact of youth violence include decrease property value, increased health care costs, disruption of social services, and threats to the sustainability of businesses. Total costs of lost productivity and medical care that is brought by youth violence constitutes $17.5 billion.

Bushman, B. J., Newman, K., Calvert, S. L., Downey, G., Dredze, M., Gottfredson, M., ... & Romer, D. (2016). Youth violence: What we know and what we need to know. *American Psychologist*, *71*(1), 17. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/cd57/95c60475ef2acca558fd66d1670d2458b079.pdf>

In this source types of youth gun violence are described which are school rampage shootings and street shootings. School rampage shootings happen at a low rate and include shootings in movie theaters, supermarkets and shopping malls. Such shootings are random and devastating and finding preventions is a challenge. Street shootings occur in densely populated areas with high crime rates. Bushman et al. (2016), address various issues concerning the cause of gun violence in the youth. Access to guns is one reason that youth gun violence is so prevalent. Data from state prisons indicate that individuals that were incarcerated at ages below eighteen identified the black market or the streets as the source of guns (47%). Others identified that they got guns from friends or family members (38%). Because provide a juvenile with a fire arm is illegal and 13 percent of youth claimed that they stole guns a majority of young gun holders get their guns from illegal transactions.

National Research Council. (2013). *Contagion of Violence: Workshop Summary*. National Academies Press. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK207242/>

It is important to understand the relationship of incarceration of the youth and the elevated cases of violence that is associated by the group. As highlighted in the book citizens of United States and the justice system accept that the accepted form of punishment that is fit for individuals that commit acts of violence is punishment through incarceration. Out the total incarcerations that happened in 2011 about 75,000 juveniles were incarcerated either in adult or juvenile facilities. From the year 2000 to 2008 there has been an estimated 60 percent growth in number of violent offenders that have been incarcerated in the United States correctional facilities. The national research council (2013) tries to identify the increase in youth violence due to the exposure of young offenders to violence while in the correctional facilities both in adult and juvenile.

Jannetta, J., & Okeke, C. (2017). Strategies for Reducing Criminal and Juvenile Justice Involvement. *Building Ladders of Opportunity for Young People in the Great Lakes States, brief*, *4*. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/94516/strategies-for-reducing-criminal-and-juvenile-justice-involvement.pdf_0.pdf>

Jannetta and Okeke highlight the role justice system, victimization and crime play in the well-being and productivity of the youth. By focusing on the Great Lakes Cities Jannetta and Okeke (2017) identify economicand racial segregation, seoarate low-income and vulnerable individuals from opportunities and expose them to stress and eventually crime. By addressing the socio economic issues that affect the youth and lead them to crime, youth violence can be drastically reduced. Several aspects are included in the study and identify how and why the youth end up in the violence and criminal lifestyle. Jannette and Okeke (2017), claim that the involvement of criminal justice affects the development of the youth and interferes with desistence, which is the process in which the youth that were involved with criminal life stop offending. Structural inequities increases exposure of the youth to crime. Crime is highly concentrated in areas with social disorganization and increased levels of crime. Remedies are provided on how to tackle the youth violence and crimes.

### [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](https://www.ojjdp.gov/). National youth violence prevention update 2010–2016. Retrieved from <https://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/250083.pdf>

In this source, three goals have been developed Prevention which are eliminating gang and youth violence as an issue of national importance, increasing involvement of communities to reduce youth and gang violence and sustaining systems and progress change through assessment, alignment and engagement. Using this source efforts that are being carried out to reduce the occurrence and the effects of youth and gang violence amongst the youth will be highlighted. Efforts include various agencies and multiple disciplines such as the United States Department of Justice, Health and Human Service, Housing and Urban and Education Labor. Efforts established are focused on identifying the root causes that are leading to the occurrence of youth violence.

References

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