

WARNING: GRAPHIC IMAGES

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*The Carter-Jenkins
Center
presents*



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ON HUMAN AGGRESSION and Youth Violence

Part II

By

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PART II

Data presented in these Lectures On Aggression, are frequently underestimates, given that many countries do not keep statistics

Youth Violence Around the World

(Youth means in this context people between 10 and 29 years of age)

- In 2000 an estimated 199,000 youth homicides took place globally with an average of 565 children, adolescents and young adults between 10 and 29 years dying daily, as a result of interpersonal violence
- Homicide rates vary by region from 0.6 per 100,000 in Europe (France), parts of Asia and the Pacific to 36.4 per 100,000 as the average in Latin America

Youth Violence Around the World

(Youth means in this context people between 10 and 29 years of age)

- The rate jumps to 84.4 per 100,000 in Colombia and 50.2 per 100,000 in El Salvador, 41.8 per 100,000 in Puerto Rico, etc
- France on the other hand, as mentioned, is 0.6 per 100,000, Germany 0.8 per 100,000, UK 0.9 per 100,000, Japan 0.4 per 100,000
- Generally homicidal rates are substantially lower among females, for example 13.1:1 in Colombia

Youth Violence Around the World

(Youth means in this context people between 10 and 29 years of age)

- In the U.S between 1985 and 1994 there was an increase of homicides of 77%, from 8.8 per 100,000 to 15.6 per 100,000, with 70% of the homicides involving guns
- In Mexico in contrast, rates remained high but stable during the same period (from 14.7 to 15.6 per 100,000), guns accounting for 50% of all homicides
- For every youth homicide there are around 20 to 40 victims of non fatal violence requiring hospital treatment

Youth Violence Around the World

(Youth means in this context people between 10 and 29 years of age)

- As with fatal youth violence the majority of non fatal victims are males
- The rates of non fatal injuries increase dramatically during mid adolescence and young adulthood with fewer firearms attacks, using instead fists, feet, knives and clubs
- Fights are common in school, with males fighting 2 or 3 times more frequently, than girls. Bullying is a common problem all over the world

Youth Violence Around the World

(Youth means in this context people between 10 and 29 years of age)

- In Scotland 34.1% of males and 8.6% of females ages 11 to 16 years had carried weapons at least once during their life time
- In the U.S. a national survey of students between 14 and 17 found that 17.3% had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days and 6.9% did so in the school premises
- Alcohol and drugs are among the most significant causes of violence all over the world

Factors that can play a role in youth violence

Risk factors in youth violence include:

- Prior history of violence**
- Children hyperactive, impulsive, with behavior control and attention problems (ADHD)**
- Complications during delivery? ***
- Gangs, drugs, alcohol, or tobacco use**
- Association with delinquent peers.**
- Poor family functioning**
- Poor grades in school**
- Poverty in the community**

Note.- This is a partial list of risk factors. For more information, see.: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention

Youth Violence Around the World

The role of gangs

- In the U.S. in 1996, there were 31,000 gangs operating in about 4,800 cities and towns
- In El Salvador and Honduras there were an estimated 30,000 to 35,000 gang members
- Gangs are generally a male thing, though in the U.S. girls are forming gangs
- Gangs are associated with violence and youth joining them, become more violent, and engage in riskier and illegal activities
- In a longitudinal study in Rochester N.Y. of 1000 youths showed that 30% of the sample were gang members and accounted for 70% of self reported violent crimes and 70% of drug dealing

Drugs and Crimes

(Bureau of Justice Statistics)

Drugs are related to crime in multiple ways. Most directly, it is a crime to use, possess, manufacture, or distribute drugs classified as having a potential for abuse. Cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and amphetamines are examples of drugs classified to have abuse potential. Drugs are also related to crime through the effects they have on the user's behavior and by generating violence and other illegal activity in connection with drug trafficking. The following scheme summarizes the various ways that drugs and crime are related. See [Drug and Crime Facts](#)

Drugs and crime relationship	Definition	Examples
Drug-defined offenses	Violations of laws prohibiting or regulating the possession, distribution, or manufacture of illegal drugs.	Drug possession or use. Marijuana cultivation. Methamphetamine production. Cocaine, heroin, or marijuana sales.
Drug-related	Offenses in which drug's pharmacologic effects contribute; offenses are motivated by the user's need for money to support continued use; and offenses connected to drug distribution itself.	Violent behavior resulting from drug effects. Stealing to get money to buy drugs. Violence against rival drug dealers.
Drug-using lifestyle	Drug use and crime are common aspects of a deviant lifestyle. The likelihood and frequency of involvement in illegal activity is increased because drug users may not participate in the legitimate economy and are exposed to situations that encourage crime.	A life orientation with an emphasis on short-term goals supported by illegal activities. Opportunities to offend resulting from contacts with offenders and illegal markets. Criminal skills learned from other offenders.

Drugs and Violence

A wave of pharmacy robberies is sweeping the United States as desperate addicts and ruthless dealers turn to violence to feed the nation's growing hunger for narcotic painkillers. Criminals are holding pharmacists at gunpoint and escaping with thousands of powerfully addictive pills that can sell for as much as \$80 apiece on the street. (msnbc.com)



Violence against people with disability (Bureau of Justice Statistics)

Erika Harrell, Ph.D., Michael Rand

December 9, 2010 NCJ 231328

Presents findings about nonfatal violent and property crime experienced in 2008 by persons with disabilities, based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The report presents estimates of nonfatal violent victimization (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault) and property crime (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft) against persons with disabilities in 2008. It compares the victimization experience of persons with and without disabilities, using population estimates based on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data are presented on victim and crime characteristics of persons with and without disabilities, including age, race and gender distribution; offender weapon use; victim injuries; and reporting to the police.

Highlights include the following:

- Adjusting for the varied age distributions of persons with and without disabilities, the violent crime rate against persons with disabilities was 40 violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, which was double the violent crime rate for persons without disabilities (20 per 1,000).
- Among the types of disabilities measured in 2008, persons with cognitive disabilities had the highest risk of violent victimization.
- Household burglary made up a higher percentage of all property crime against households with persons with a disability (25%) than against households without persons with disabilities (19%).

Part of the Crime Against People with Disabilities Series

Some incongruencies and other factors

Military and Civilians Killed During World War II

Total Population in 1939	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total Deaths	Deaths as % of 1939 population
1,978, 967,400	22, 572,400	37,585,300	62.171,400	3.17
	to	to	to	to
	25, 487,500	55,207,000	78,511,500	4.00

Violence resulting from cultural-religious factors



Violence resulting from cultural-religious factors



Aggression and the Holocaust

Holocaust Deaths

Country/Region	Estimate
Germany (1938 Borders)	130,000
Austria	65,000
Belgium & Luxembourg	29,000
Bulgaria	7,000
Czechoslovakia	277,000
France	83,000
Greece	65,000
Hungary & Ukraine	402,000
Italy	8,000
Netherlands	106,000
Norway	760
Poland & USSR	4,565,000
Romania	220,000
Yugoslavia	60,000
TOTAL	6,017,760

Source: Nizkor Project statistics derived from Yad Vashem and Fleming, *Hitler and the Final Solution*.

Children murdered in the Holocaust are estimated as high as 1.5 millions though the actual figures will never be known

An *Einsatzgruppe D* member about to shoot a Jew kneeling at a mass grave in Vinnitsa, Ukrainian SSR, Soviet Union, in 1942. The photograph is inscribed: *The last Jew in Vinnitsa*



Some comments on our inconsistent reactions to violence



Since 2001, more than 6,000 members of the U.S. Armed Services have died in the two wars. (Afghanistan and Irak) [LINK](#)

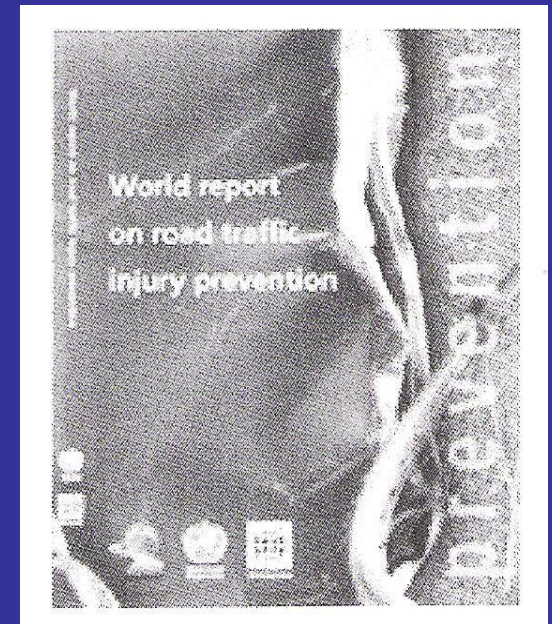
Role of aggression in accidents: Bullying, stupidity, or irresponsibility?

Road Traffic Injuries

Nearly 3,500 people die on the world roads every day. Tens of millions of people are injured or disabled every year. Children, pedestrians, cyclists and the elderly are among the most vulnerable of road users. WHO works with partners – governmental and nongovernmental – around the world to raise the profile of the preventability of road traffic injuries and promote good practices related to helmet and seat-belt wearing, not drinking and driving, not speeding and being visible in traffic

Role of aggression in accidents: Bullying, stupidity, or irresponsibility? World report on road traffic injury prevention

Road traffic injuries are a major but neglected public health challenge that requires concerted efforts for effective and sustained prevention. Of all the systems with which people must deal every day, road traffic systems are the most complex and most dangerous. Worldwide, an estimated 1.2 million people are killed in road crashes each year, and as many as 60 million are injured. Projections indicate that these figures will increase by about 65% over the next 20 years unless there is new commitment to prevention. Nevertheless, the tragedy behind these figures attracts less mass media attention than other less frequent types of tragedy.



Role of aggression in accidents: Bullying, stupidity, or irresponsibility?

- *More than a dozen large* studies over the past decade have concluded that the cameras in intersections reduce accidents and injuries. The most recent, published in February by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, crunched 10 years of federal traffic data for the 99 largest U.S. cities — 14 of which now deploy cameras — and calculated that had all 99 installed the devices, 815 lives would have been saved from 2004 through 2008.

- Some cities including Los Angeles are in the process of taking them down due to strong opposition of citizens that see it as an abusive form of raising revenues. In Arizona the tickets per infraction are \$ 446.00, in Tampa \$ 150.00

- 400 cameras in Chicago, for example, generated more than \$64 million in 2009. Yet, research on the effect of red light cameras in the United States is incomplete and often contradictory. (A. Johnson, msnbc.com)

The Carter-Jenkins Center

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your friends and colleagues.**

To see:

“ADHD Through The Life Cycle” click below:

http://67.109.171.163/producer/adhd/adhd_files

For a complete list of Lectures on Mental Health click below:

http://www.thecjc.org/current_prog.htm

Violence in the U.S.: Homicides (2007)

All Types of Homicides.:

Number of homicides: 18,361

Homicides per 100,000 population: 6.1

Cause of death rank: 15

(An average of 50.3 Homicides per day)

Firearm Homicides.:

Number of deaths:12,362

Deaths per 100,00 of population: 4.2

(An average of 34.6 people killed by guns daily) [\(BACK\)](#)

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The End

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