

Youth Violence

Facts at a Glance

2010

Youth Violence

- In 2007, 5,764 young people ages 10 to 24 were murdered—an average of 16 each day (CDC 2010a).
- Homicide was the 2nd leading cause of death for young people ages 10 to 24 years old (CDC 2010a).
- Among 10 to 24 year-olds, 86% (4,973) of homicide victims were male and 14% (791) were female (CDC 2010a).
- Among homicide victims ages 10 to 24 years-old, 84% were killed with a firearm (CDC 2010a).

Health Disparities

- Among 10 to 24 year-olds, homicide is the leading cause of death for African Americans; the second leading cause of death for Hispanics; and the third leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians and Alaska Natives (CDC 2010a).
- Homicide rates among non-Hispanic, African-American males 10-24 years of age (60.7 per 100,000) exceed those of Hispanic males (20.6 per 100,000) and non-Hispanic, White males in the same age group (3.5 per 100,000) (CDC 2010a).

Nonfatal Injuries Due to Violence

- In 2008, more than 656,000 young people ages 10 to 24 were treated in emergency departments for injuries sustained from violence (CDC 2010a).
- In 2009, of a nationally-representative sample of students in grades 9-12, 3.8% reported being in a physical fight one or more times in the previous 12 months that resulted in injuries that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (CDC 2010b).

Violence-related Behaviors

In a 2009 nationally-representative sample of youth in grades 9-12 (CDC 2010b):

- 31.5% reported being in a physical fight in the 12 months preceding the survey; the prevalence was higher among males (39.3%) than females (22.9%).
- 17.5% reported carrying a weapon (gun, knife or club) on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 5.9% carried a gun on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Males were more likely than females to carry a weapon (27.1% versus 7.1%) on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Males were also more likely than females to carry a gun on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey (9.8% versus 1.7%).

School Violence

In a 2009 nationally representative sample of youth in grades 9-12:

- 11.1% reported being in a physical fight on school property in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- 15.1% of male students and 6.7% of female students reported being in a physical fight on school property in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- 5.0% did not go to school on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.
- 5.6% reported carrying a weapon (gun, knife or club) on school property on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 7.7% reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times in the 12 months preceding the survey (CDC 2010b).



Youth Violence Facts at a Glance

Bullying

In a 2009 nationally-representative sample of youth in grades 9-12 (CDC 2010b):

- 19.9% reported being bullied on school property in the 12 months preceding the survey; the prevalence was higher among females (21.2%) than males (18.7%).

School-associated Violent Deaths

- Less than 1% of all homicides and suicides among school-age youth occur on school grounds, on the way to or from school, or on the way to or from school-sponsored events (Anderson et al. 2001).
- From 1992-1999, perpetrators of school-associated homicides were nine times as likely as victims to have exhibited some form of suicidal behavior before the event, and were more than twice as likely as victims to have been bullied by their peers (Anderson et al. 2001).
- More than half of the incidents over this period were preceded by some signal, such as threats, notes, or journal entries that indicated the potential for the coming event (Anderson et al. 2001).
- Most of the events occurred during the transition times around the start of the school day, the lunch period, and at the end of the school day (Anderson et al. 2001).
- Between 1992 and 2006, 116 students were killed in 109 separate incidents—an average of 16.5 student homicides each year (CDC 2008).
- Rates of school-associated student homicides decreased between 1992 and 2006. However, they remained relatively stable in recent years. Rates were significantly higher for males, students in secondary schools, and students in central cities (CDC 2008).
- From 1999 to 2006, most school-associated homicides included gunshot wounds (65%), stabbing or cutting (27%), and beating (12%) (CDC 2008).

Juvenile Arrests

- Juveniles accounted for 16% of all violent crime arrests and 26% of all property crime arrests in 2008 (Puzzanchera 2009).
- In 2008, 1,280 juveniles were arrested for murder, 3,340 for forcible rape, and 56,000 for aggravated assault (Puzzanchera 2009).

References

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