

The Carter-Jenkins Center presents



Humberto Nágera M.D.
Psychiatry Professor, Univ. of South Florida
Professor Emeritus University of Michigan
Child, Adolescent and Adult Training Psychoanalyst
Director, The Carter Jenkins Center



ON HUMAN AGGRESSION and Youth Violence

Part I

By
Humberto Nágera M.D.
Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry,
Universities of Michigan and South Florida
Psychoanalyst, Children, Adolescent and Adults

PART I

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

The many forms of violence

Aggression is in itself very useful and necessary for the survival of all animal species, including humans. In the latter, unfortunately, its use becomes abnormal in a large number of circumstances, in contrast, with other animal species. Most analysts accept Freud's formulation of aggression as one of two drives, but others see it more as an ego function than as a drive.

Violence can be manifested overtly in multiple forms:

Child abuse, elderly abuse, spouse abuse, sexual abuse, rape, bullying, violent assaults, homicide, electronic aggression (cyberbullying), internet harrassment, verbal abuse, physical abuse, civil wars, wars, etc, etc*

Further, aggression can be triggered off by socio-economic-political religious rationales or excuses

* Most of the data here presented has been taken from the World Health Organization, the U.S. Center for Disease Control and the Bureau of Justice Statistics

GLOBAL VIOLENCE

- **Violence is a most serious and appalling universal problem**
- **Every year there are over 1.6 millions deaths worldwide**
- **90% of it takes place in low and middle income countries**
- **Violence is among the leading causes of death in the world for those between 15 and 44 years of age**

Estimated Global Violence Deaths in year 2000 (WHO)

| Type of violence | Number ^a | Rate per 100 000 population ^b | Proportion of total (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Homicide | 520,000 | 8.8 | 31.3 |
| Suicide | 813,000 | 14.5 | 49.1 |
| War related | 310,000 | 5.2 | 18.6 |
| Total ^c | 1,659,000 | 28.8 | 100.0 |
| Low to middle income countries | 1,510,000 | 32.1 | 91.7 |
| High income countries | 149,000 | 14.4 | 8.9 |

Source: WHO Global Burden of Disease project for 2000, Version 1
 (see Statistical annex).

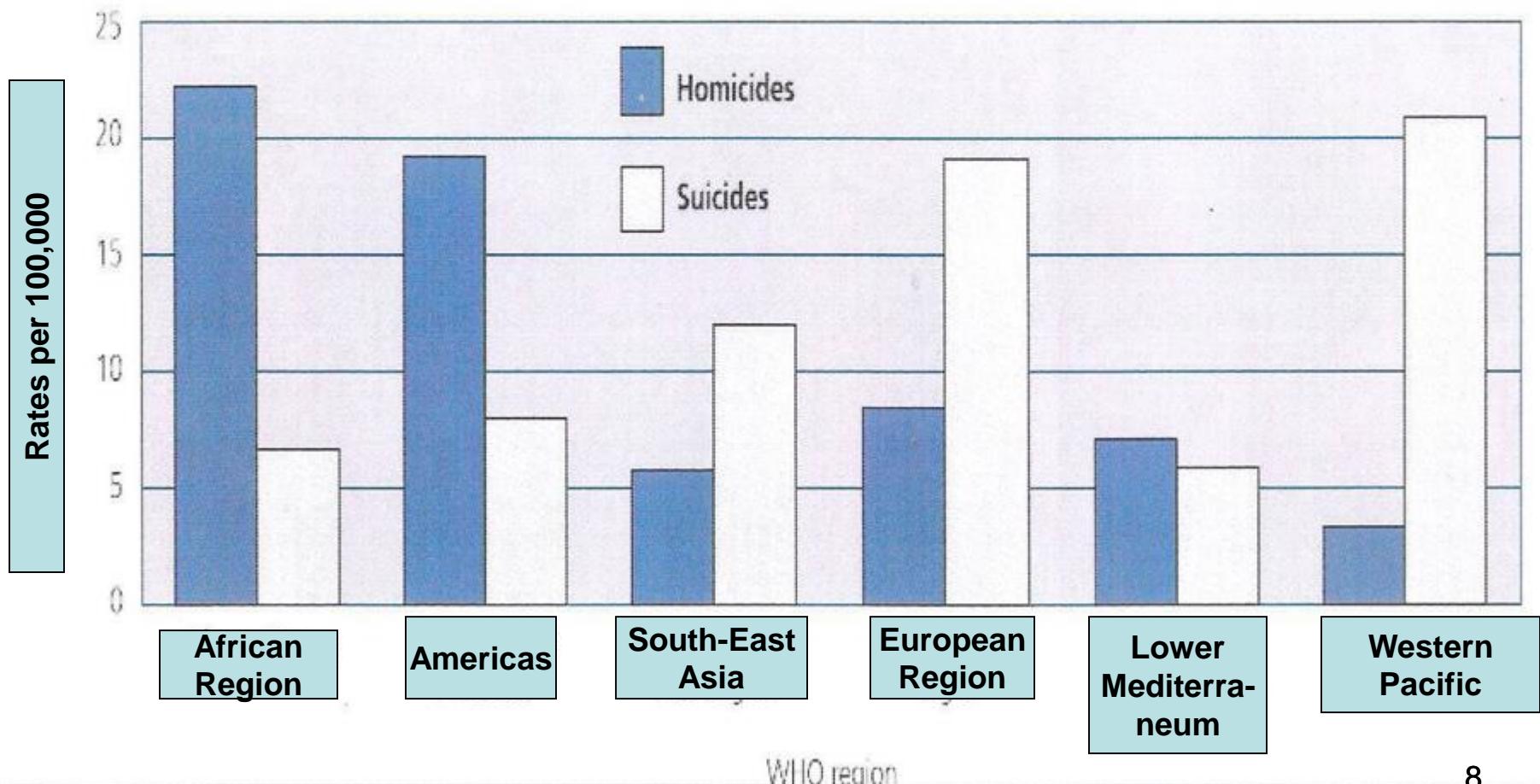
^a Rounded to the nearest 1000.

^b Age standardized.

^c Includes 14 000 intentional injury deaths resulting from legal intervention.

Homicides and Suicides rates by World Health Organization regions in the year 2000

Homicide and suicide rates by WHO region, 2000



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 100,000 of population: 4.2

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

Suicides in the USA

(www.nimh.nih.gov)

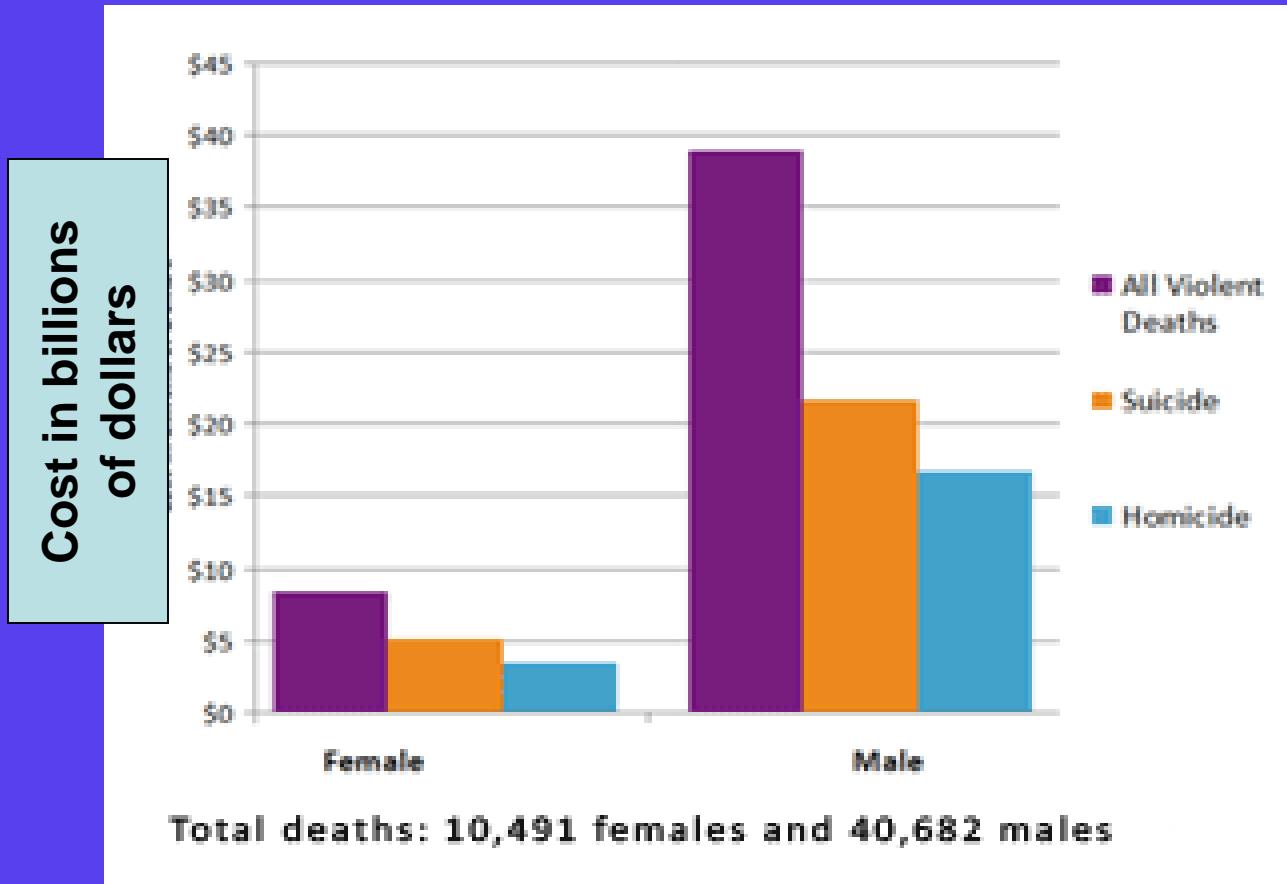
- Suicide is a major, preventable public health problem.
- In 2007, it was the tenth leading cause of death in the U.S., accounting for 34,598 deaths. (94.7 suicides daily)¹
- The overall rate was 11.3 suicide deaths per 100,000 people.¹
- An estimated 11 attempted suicides occur per every suicide death.¹
- Suicidal behavior is complex. Some risk factors vary with age, gender, or ethnic group and may occur in combination or change over time.



About 350 people kill themselves on U.S. railroads each year. Acute psychiatric symptoms are among the factors that push people over the edge.

COURTESY WIKIMEDIA COMMONS/SEAN LAMB /CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSE

Violence cost in billions of dollars in U.S.



The Top 10 Most Dangerous Cities in the USA

#1) Flint (Mi).: Population 109,245

Murders: 53; Violent crimes per 100: 2.2

#2) Detroit (Mi).: Population 899,447

Murders: 310; Violent crimes per 100: 1.89

#3) St Louis (Mis).: Population 355,151

Murders: 144 ; Violent crimes per 100: 1.75

#4) New Haven (Conn).: Population 124,856

Murders: 22 ; Violent crimes per 100: 1.58

#5) Memphis (Tenn).: Population 673,650

Murders: 89 ; Violent crimes per 100: 1.54

The Top 10 Most Dangerous Cities in the USA

- #6) Oakland (Calif.): Population 409,723
Murders: 90; Violent crimes per 100: 1.53
- #7) Little Rock (Ark.): Population 192,922
Murders: 25 ; Violent crimes per 100: 1.52
- #8) Baltimore (Md.): Population 639,929
Murders: 223; Violent crimes per 100: 1.46
- #9) Rockford (Ill.): Population 156,180
Murders: 20 ; Violent crimes per 100: 1.45
- #10) Stockton (Calif.): Population 292,047
Murders: 49 ; Violent crimes per 100: 1.38

- A total of 1025 murders in just 10 cities in 2010. Contrast that number with the 6,000 deaths of soldiers in 10 years in the wars of Afghanistan and Irak -

Youth Violence in the USA

- 1) Youth violence is widespread in the United States (U.S.).
- 2) 5,764 young people age 10 to 24 were murdered—an average of 16 each day in 2007-.*
- 3) Homicide was the second leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 10 and 24
- 4) Over 656,000 physical assault injuries in young people age 10 to 24 were treated in U.S. emergency rooms in 2008

* In the U.S. 90% of Homicides on black males are done by black males

Youth Violence in the USA

- 5) Among 10 to 24 years old, 86% (4,973) of homicide victims were male and 14% (791) were females
- 6) Among homicide victims 10 to 24 years old, 84% were killed with a firearm
- 7) Among 10 to 24 years old, homicide is the leading cause of death for African-Americans; the second for Hispanics and the third for Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska natives

Youth Violence in the USA

- 8) Nearly half the people murdered in the USA are blacks, yet they represent only 13.5% of the people
- 9) A study of the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that from 2001 to 2005, more than 9 out of 10 blacks murder victims, were killed by other blacks, and 3 out of 4 were slain with a gun
- 10) Same study found that blacks were victims, of 8,000 homicides and 805,000 other violent crimes, including rape and aggravated assault, with more black males than females been the victims

Youth Violence in the USA

- 11) African Americans are six times as likely as white Americans to die by murder and 7 times as likely to murder someone. Their victims are black about 90% of the time
- 12) Young black males are 15 times as likely to be murdered as young white men
- 13) In 2006 about 72,000 black males were in prison on homicide charges (murder and manslaughter)

Youth Violence in the USA

- 14) Homicides rates among non-Hispanic, African American males 10 to 24 years of age (60.7% per 100,000) exceed those of Hispanic males (20.6 per 100,000) and non Hispanic, White males (3.5 per 100,000)
- 15) In 2008, 1280 juveniles were arrested for murder, 3,340 for forcible rape and 56,000 for aggravated assault
- 16) Studies show that childhood aggression predicts violence in adolescence and early adulthood

Youth Violence in the USA

- 17) A study in the U.S. (in Ohio) showed that 59% of youths arrested for violence before age 18 were rearrested as adults and 47% of them were charged with serious offences such as homicide, aggravated assault and rape

- 18) Another study (1976) showed, that though a proportion of 11 to 17 years old, that had committed violence followed until age 17 to 23 years of age continue to do so, many ceased that behavior after around 1 to 3 years

Youth Violence in School in USA

A sample of youth in grades 9 to 12 in the USA showed.:

- 1) Nearly 6% of high school students in 2009 reported taking a gun, knife, or club to school in the 30 days before the survey.
- 2) In a 2009 nationwide survey, about 32% of high school students reported being in a physical fight in the 12 months before the survey
- 3) An estimated 20% of high school students reported being bullied on school property in 2009

Youth Violence in School in USA

- 4) 17.5% reported carrying a weapon (gun, knife or club) on one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey outside school, and 5.6% in the school itself
- 5) 5.9% carried a gun one or more days in the 30 days preceding the survey
- 6) Males were more likely to carry a weapon (27.1% vs 7.1%) or a gun (9.8% to 1.7%) in the 30 days preceding the survey

Youth Violence in School in USA

- 7) 15.1% of male students and 6.7% of females reported a fight at school in the previous 12 months
- 8) 7.7% reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times in the preceding 12 months
- 9) 5% did not go to school on one or more days in the previous 30 days, because of feeling unsafe at school, on the way there, or on the way back from school

Youth Violence in School in USA

- 10) Between 1992 and 2006, 116 students were killed in 109 separate incidents, an average of 16.5 students homicides for year

- 11) From 1999 to 2006 most school-associated homicides included gunshot wounds (65%), stabbing or cutting (27%), and beating (12%)

The Carter-Jenkins Center

(A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
ACROSS THE WORLD BY MEANS OF OUR EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAMS FOR BOTH THE PROFESSIONALS AND THE
WORLD COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

PLEASE, HELP US FULFILL THESE AIMS BY SENDING YOUR
TAX FREE DONATIONS TO:

THE CARTER-JENKINS CENTER
1325 WEST FLETCHER AVENUE

TAMPA, FL 33612, USA

Phone: 813-908-8686

For other programs go to:

www.thecjc.org

Many other programs concerning issues on mental health or can be seen in our web page at:

www.thecjc.org

Visit this Web page and follow the instructions to see these programs and please recommend it to 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

ON HUMAN AGGRESSION and Youth Violence

Part I

By
Humberto Nágera M.D.
Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry,
Universities of Michigan and South Florida
Psychoanalyst, Children, Adolescent and Adults

A production of
The Carter–Jenkins Center



The End
Copyright 2011

