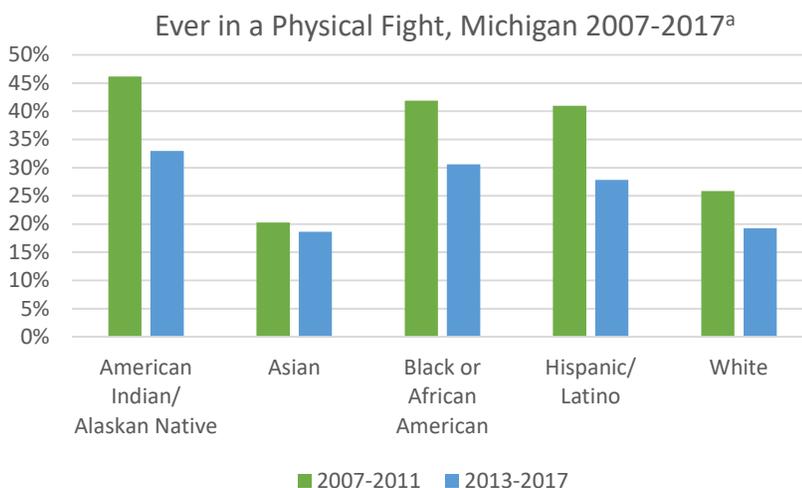


Snapshot of Health Disparities in Michigan: Youth Violence and Homicide

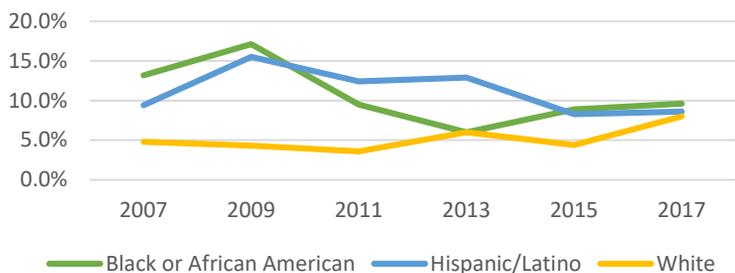
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) classifies youth violence as an adverse childhood experience that is **preventable**¹
- Homicide is the third leading cause of death for persons aged 10–24 years in the United States (US)¹
- Youth violence is costly. Youth homicide and nonfatal physical assault injuries result in more than \$21 billion cost annually in the US¹
- Youth violence disproportionately affects minority populations
- The data in this brief focuses particularly on youth violence from the victim standpoint. Many of the same risk factors for being a victim of violence also impact the likelihood of perpetrating violence, and similar racial and ethnic disparities persist. For more information please visit <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/riskprotectivefactors.html>

Ever in a physical fight

- All youth experienced a reduction in having been involved in a physical fight between 2007-2011 and 2013-2017; American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN), Black, and Hispanic youth consistently experienced the highest percentage of having been in a fight.
- In 2013-2017, AIAN youth were in a physical fight at **two** times higher rate of the White population, for Black and Hispanic youth the rate was **1.5** times higher.



Feelings of Unsafety Preventing School Attendance, Michigan 2007-2017^a



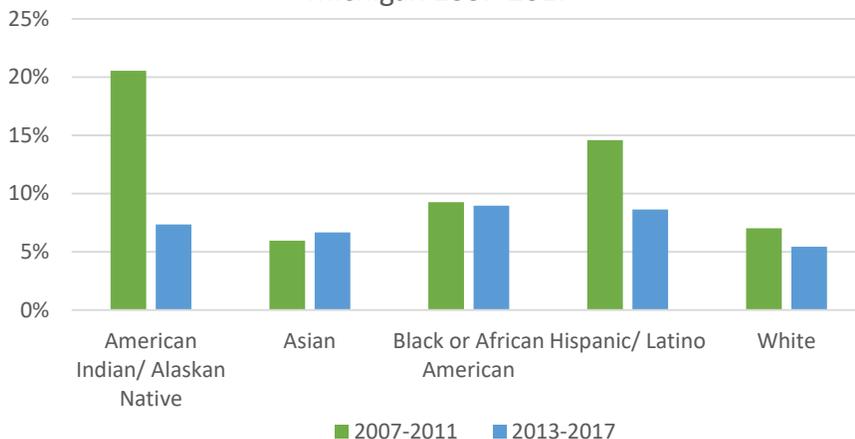
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school

- White youth had a lower percentage of not going to school due to feelings of unsafety as compared to Black and Hispanic youth.
- Consistently, National Survey of Children’s Health data show minority populations have a higher percentage of living in unsafe neighborhoods (Data not shown).²

Ever Threatened with a weapon on school property

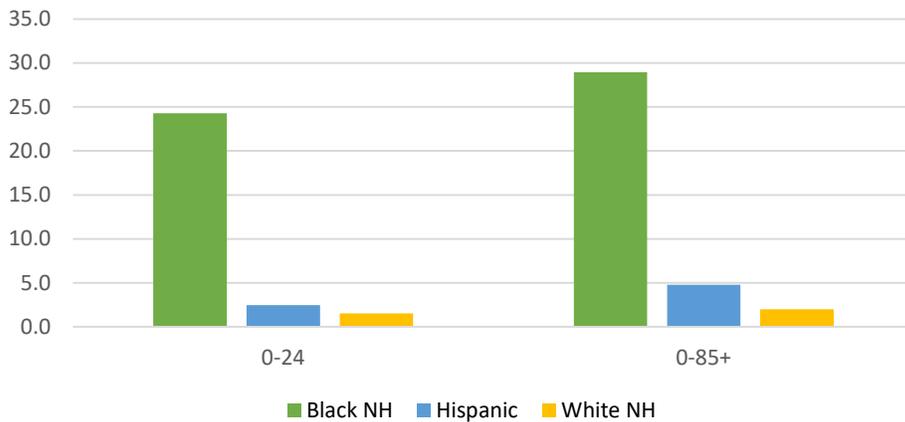
- Asian youth were the only population reporting a higher percentage of being threatened with a weapon on school property in 2013-2017 as compared to 2007-2011.
- Black, Hispanic, and AIAN youth reported a higher percentage of being threatened with a weapon on school property as compared to the White youth.

Ever Threatened with a Weapon on School Property, Michigan 2007-2017^a



Mortality due to Homicide

Age-Adjusted Homicide Rate per 100,000, Michigan 2015-2017^b



Homicide affects Hispanic and Black populations at a disproportionately higher rate than Whites

- Black Youth (ages 0 to 24 years) experience homicide at nearly **16** times the rate of White Youth.
- Hispanic Youth experience homicide at **1.6** times the rate of White Youth.
- When expanding the age range to include all ages (0-85+), the Black population experiences homicide at nearly **15** times the rate of the White population and the Hispanic population continues to experience homicide at over **twice** the rate of the White population.

Homicide and Youth Violence can be prevented¹

- ❑ Create protective community environments and promote supportive family environments; provide quality education early in life.
- ❑ Connect youth to caring adults and activities that strengthen youth's skills on nonviolent behaviors, communication techniques and conflict resolution strategies.
- ❑ Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk; implement school-based violence prevention programs.
- ❑ The CDC Essentials for Childhood Framework focuses on creating safe, stable and nurturing environments for children to prevent ACES, such as youth violence.² More information can be found at: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/essentials_for_childhood_framework.pdf.

What can be done to reduce risk factors?

CDC Hi-5 Initiative³

The Health Impact in 5 Years (Hi-5) initiative highlights non-clinical approaches to health. Hi-5 initiatives aim to focus on social determinants and change the context to make healthy choices the easy choice.

- ❑ The CDC Hi-5 Initiative systematic review found school-based violence prevention programs to be associated with reductions in youth violence for all school environments regardless of race/ethnicity, grade level or socioeconomic status. The purpose of these programs are to prevent both violence perpetration and victimization.

Criteria for the Hi-5 initiative include:



Evidence based



Community wide



Broad Health Impact



Results within 5 years



Cost effective and/or cost saving

For more information visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/policy/hst/hi5/index.html>

Literature Sources: 1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2018). Youth Violence.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/index.html>.

2. CDC (2018). Essentials for Childhood: Steps to create safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments.

https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/essentials_for_childhood_framework.pdf 3. CDC (2016) The Hi-5 Interventions.

<https://www.cdc.gov/policy/hst/hi5/interventions/index.html#2>. Data Source: b. CDC National Violent Death Reporting System (2016). Data note: estimate for Hispanic youth homicide mortality should be interpreted with caution due to small sample.