What is not extreme and radical when it comes to violence?

Notes on violence, radicalization and extremism in Brazil and the challenges for the prevention of youth violence

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Introduction

- Violence Prevention: the WHO/DIVP

  - The World Report on Violence and Health (2002)

    - Global magnitude

    - Public health consequences

    - Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention

    - Theoretical Framework: the ecological model

Ecological Model

Source: Krug et al.(2002) World Report on Violence and Health [*Adapted*]

Introduction

- Violence (WHO, 2002): The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.

- Violent Extremism (UNDP, 2016): violence inspired by "ideologies, varying form religious fundamentalism to separatism, xenophobia and radical nationalism….extremist ideologies glorify the supremacy of a particular group, whether based in religion, race, citizenship, class or conviction, and thus oppose the idea of a more open and inclusive society"

  - Number of death: 2000: 3.329 —> 2014: 32,685 - spreading around the globe

Source: Krug et al.(2002) World Report on Violence and Health.
        UNDP (2016). Preventing violent extremism through promoting inclusive development, tolerance and respect for diversity. A development
                Response to addressing radicalization and violent extremism.

And what about Brazil?
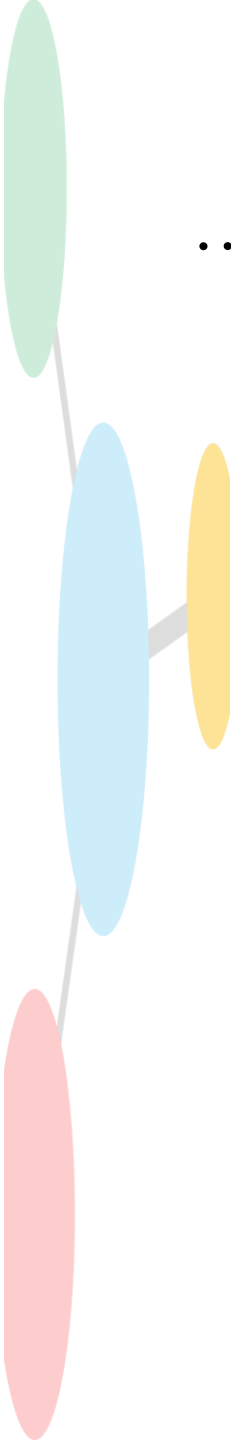
Number of death due to aggression (ICD X85-Y09) by age group in Brazil from 1996-2017
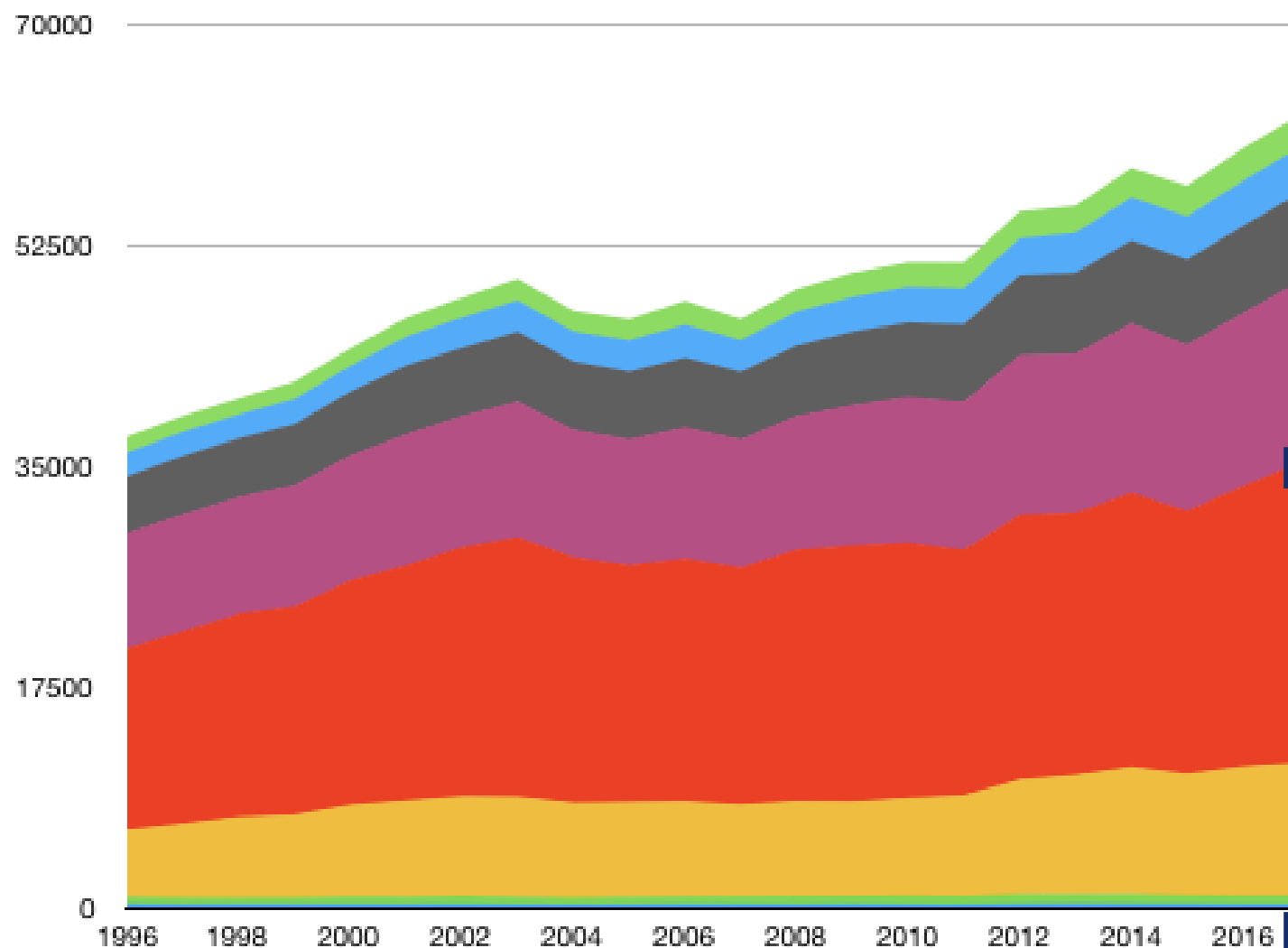
Homicide: 1980 - 2017
1989: exceeds traffic accident
1990's: First cause of ECD (youth);
         PYLL

In 2017 62,782
  56% in the 10-29 age group

Legend:
- 0 a 9 anos
- 10 a 14 anos
- 15 a 19 anos
- 20 a 29 anos
- 30 a 39 anos
- 40 a 49 anos
- 50 a 59 anos
- 60 e +

Homicide mortality rate (/100,000) from 1996 to 2017 in Brazil

69.75 — 20 a 29 anos

61.6 — 15 a 19 anos

30 a 39 anos

Legend: 0 a 9 anos · 10 a 14 anos · 15 a 19 anos · 20 a 29 anos · 30 a 39 anos · 40 a 49 anos · 50 a 59 anos · 60 e +
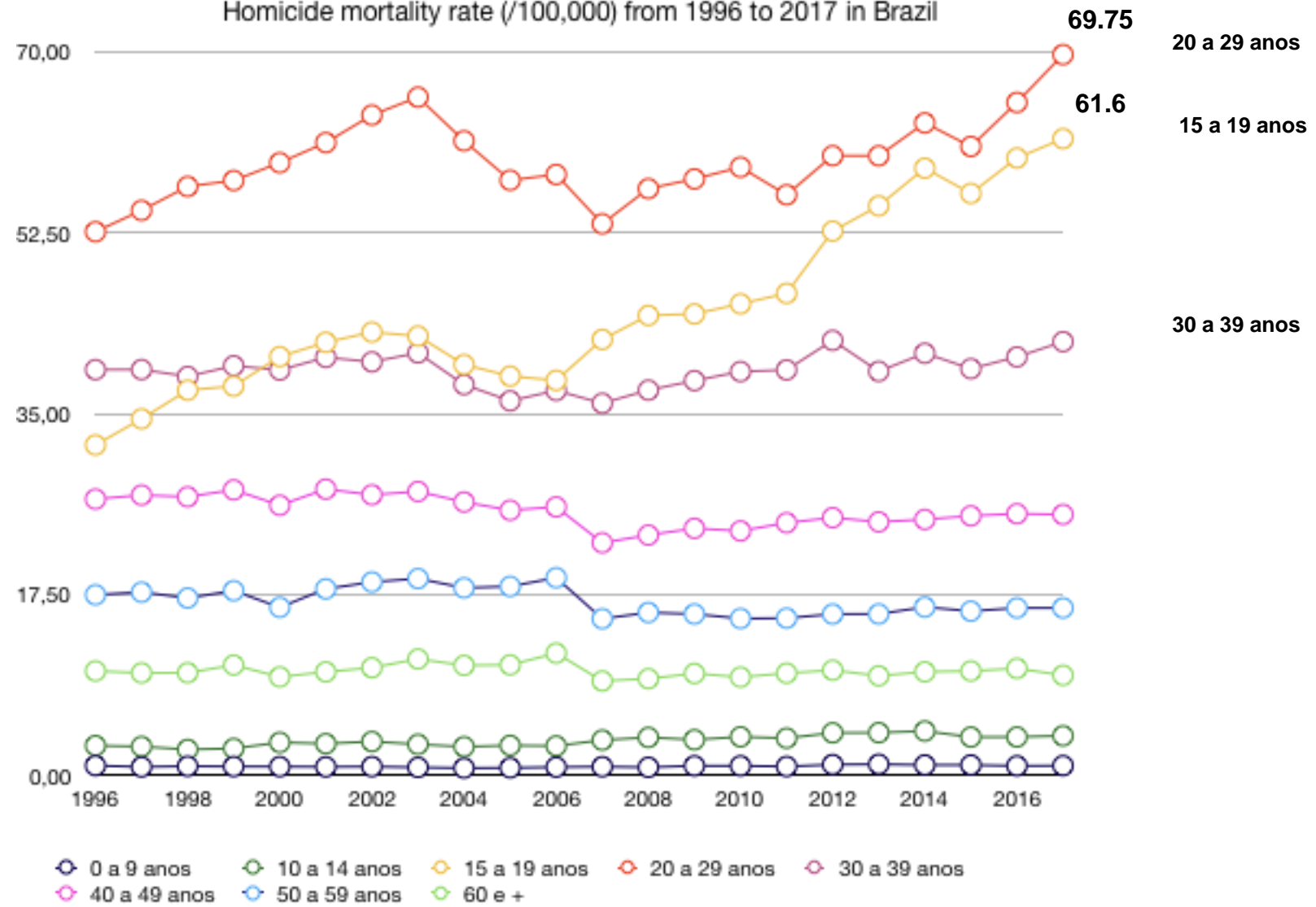
Police Violence in São Paulo, 2(

367 policiais mortos

5.159 mortos em intervenções policiais

FÓRUM BRASILEIRO DE Segurança Pública

	Health Department (y35)	Police records
Number of deaths	403	794
Age (mean,sd)	**23.5 (8.5)**	**22.8(7.5)**
P50 (IQR)	**21 (18-28)**	**21 (17-26)**
Male sex	99.7%	99.8%
Black skin color	47%	55%
Up to 3 years (schooling)	71,7	-

Source: Ryngelblum, M.(2019) Análise da Qualidade dos Dados e Análise Espacial das Mortes Decorrentes da atividade Policial no Município de São Paulo (2013-2015).

Spatial distribution of police violence mortality rate (Bayesian Local Rates / 100,000 inhabitants) in the city of São Paulo considering the victims' place of residence

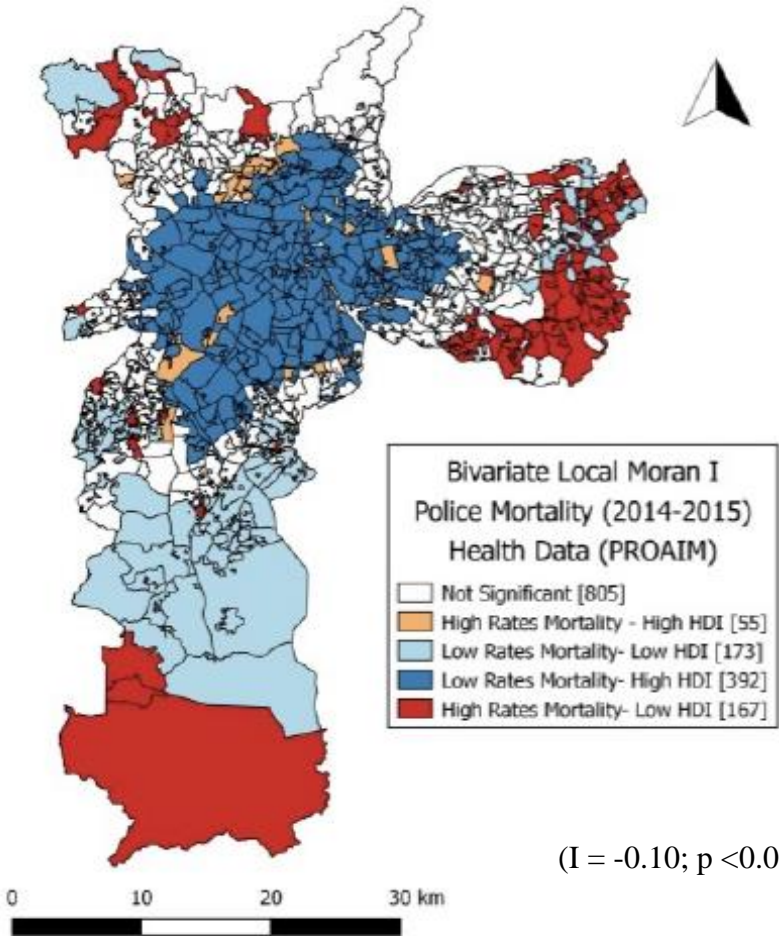**Spatial distribution of police violence mortality rate (Bayesian Local Rates / 100,000 inhabitants) and HDI in the city of São Paulo considering the victims' place of residence**

1A

Bayesian Rates
Police Mortality (2014-2015)
Health Data (PROAIM)

Low Rates (0.0 - 0.63) [399]
Medium Rates (0.64 - 1.23) [398]
High Rates (1.24 - 2.0) [398]
Very High Rates (2.1 - 74.0) [398]

0   10   20   30 km

3A

Bivariate Local Moran I
Police Mortality (2014-2015)
Health Data (PROAIM)

Not Significant [805]
High Rates Mortality - High HDI [55]
Low Rates Mortality- Low HDI [173]
Low Rates Mortality- High HDI [392]
High Rates Mortality- Low HDI [167]

(I = -0.10; p <0.001)

0   10   20   30 km

VIOLÊNCIA

No Rio, familiares denunciam chacina em operação policial no Morro do Fallet

Ministério Público do Rio vai ouvir Polícia Militar sobre ação que matou 15 jovens na última sexta (8)

Clívia Mesquita
Brasil de Fato | Rio de Janeiro (RJ), 12 de Fevereiro de 2019 às 09:26

Em 5 dias, 6 jovens morrem vítimas de balas perdidas no RJ

Polícia Militar estava envolvida no tiroteio em quatro casos. Mortes aconteceram na capital, Baixada Fluminense e região metropolitana do Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO

Lucas Ferreira, do R7*, com Record TV Rio

A- A+

🕐 14/08/2019 - 11h01

MARGARETH TEIXEIRA 17 ANOS | DYOGO COUTINHO 16 ANOS | HENRICO DE JESUS 19 ANOS | GABRIEL ALVES 18 ANOS | TIAGO FREITAS 21 ANOS | LUCAS MONTEIRO 21 ANOS

RIO DE JANEIRO

'Muda essa política de atirar', pedem pais da menina Ágatha a Witzel

Menina morreu ao ser atingida por bala perdida no Rio

f 🐦 💬 9 ...

Procuradores denunciam tortura em presídios no Pará, e chefe de força-tarefa é afastado

Agentes foram enviados por Moro; estado está sob intervenção federal desde massacre em Altamira

f 🐦 💬 2 ...

8.out.2019 às 18h04
Atualizado: 8.out.2019 às 18h38

Chacina do Cabula: Ação da PM que deixou 12 mortos na BA segue sem solução após 4 anos

Dos nove policiais envolvidos no caso, oito continuam trabalhando nas ruas. Um deles está na reserva militar. Caso retornou para a 1ª Juízo do Tribunal de Justiça da Bahia em dezembro.

Por Alan Tiago Alves e Alan Oliveira, G1 BA
06/02/2019 06h00 · Atualizado há 8 meses

f 🐦 📱 in 📌

Mortes por policiais em serviço aumentam no Rio e em SP

Chamados autos de resistência sobem no início dos governos Doria e Witzel, na contramão dos homicídios
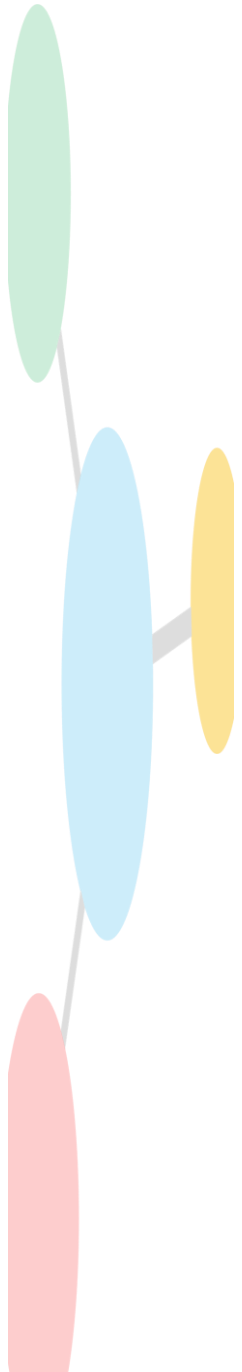
Bernardo Mello
06/08/2019 - 04:30 / Atualizado em 06/08/2019 - 07:28

Rebelião deixa 57 mortos no presídio de Altamira, sudoeste do Pará

Segundo a Susipe, 16 presos foram decapitados. Uma briga entre organizações criminosas provocou a rebelião. Dois agentes prisionais foram feitos reféns.

Por G1 PA — Belém
29/07/2019 10h19 · Atualizado há 3 meses

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And what

about our

children,

adolescents

and youths?

SP-PROSO

VIOLÊNCIA, BULLYING E REPERCUSSÕES NA
SAÚDE:
Resultados do projeto São Paulo para o
desenvolvimento social de crianças e adolescentes
(SP-PROSO)

	Mean(sd) [IC95%]			P-value	Min	Max
	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo			
Violence victimization level						
Threatened with violence and took smth. from you (%)	4.43 [3.43;5.62]	**17.99 [16.42;19.65]**	15.24 [13.91;16.66]	<0.001***	0	1
Hit you hard and injured (%)	7.36 [6.11;8.82]	**11.1 [9.81;12.45]**	7.08 [6.1;8.1]	<0.001***	0	1
Sexual violence (%)	0.83 [0.47;1.45]	**1.44 [0.10;2.03]**	1.90 [1.44;2.49]	0.026***	0	1
Victimization (any type) (%)	20.1(18.7;21.7)	**24.7(22.9;26.6)**	11.2(0.96;12.9)	<0.001***	0	1
Violence perpetration level						
Sexual violence (%)	0.21 [0.06;0.6]	0.74 [0.45;1.2]	**1.13 [0.8;1.60]**	0.006***	0	1
Threaten with violence to get money (%)	1.8 [1.2;2.6]	1.2 [0.81;1.75]	2.0 [1.52; 2.60]	0.09***	0	1
Forcibly took money or things (%)	1.73 [1.17;2.55]	1.52 [1.08; 2.13]	1.96 [1.49;2.56]	0.5***	0	1
Purposely hit, kick, cut, injured (%)	9.97 [8.52; 11.62]	9.53 [8.36;10.83]	**12.17 [10.98;13.47]**	0.007***	0	1
Perpetration (any type) (%)	11.54 [10.0;12.3]	11.28 [10.02;12.7]	**14.18 [12.9;15.6]**	0.004***	0	1

Violence victimization and perpetration among adolescents in Zurich, Montevideo and São Paulo.

Risk and protective factors						
	Mean(sd) **[IC95%]**			**P-value**	**Min**	**Max**
	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo			
Parental practices and stiles						
Parental supervision	3.17(0.63) [3.14;3.20]	**3.06(0.67)** **[3.04;3.09]**	3.21(0.64) [3.18;3.23]	<0.001*	1	4
Parental Involvment	3.08(0.66) [3.04;3.11]	3.19(0.70) 3.07;3.13]	**2.91(0.76)** **[2.88;2.94]**	<0.001*	1	4
Parental conflict	**1.74(0.73)** **[1.70;1.78]**	1.93(0.85) [1.89;1.96]	1.93(0.76) [1.90;1.96]	<0.001*	1	4
Corporal Punishment	**1.16(0.38)** **[1.14;1.18]**	**1.20(0.42)[1.19;1.22]**	**1.31(0.53)** **[1.29;1.33]**	<0.001*	1	4
School						
School commitment	**2.59(0.57)** **[2.56;2.62]**	**2.64(0.59)** **[2.62;2.67]**	**2.68(0.57)** **[2.66;2.70]**	<0.001**	1	4
Student-teacher bond	3.05(0.67) [3.03;3.09]	**2.8(0.55)** **[2.78;2.82]**	2.91(0.60) [2.88;2.93]	<0.001*	1	4
Difficulties	**1.97(0.55)** **[1.94;2.00]**	2.28(0.62) [2.26;2.31]	2.26(0.63) [2.23;2.28]	<0.001*	1	4
Friends and leisure						
Peer Group illegal acts (%)	**20.76** **[18.7; 22.9]**	**30.63** **[28.7; 32.6]**	**37.46** **[35.6; 39.3]**	<0.001***	0	1
Unstructured leisure	2.65(0.77) [2.61;2.69]	2.44(0.99) [2.40;2.48]	2.43(1.07) [2.40;2.48]	<0.001*	1	6

	Mean(sd) [IC95%]			P-value	Min	Max
	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo			
Drug use (previous year)						
Any (alcohol, tabaco, marijuana)	**1.56(1.2) [1.50;1.62]**	**0.99(0.90) [0.96; 1.03]**	**0.87(0.93) [0.84;0.91]**	<0.001*	0	3
Alcohol (%)	**64.0. [61.5; 66.5]**	**69.7 [67.6; 71.6]**	**58.9 [56.9; 60.7]**	<0.001***	0	1
Binge drinking (%)	24.16 [22.01; 26.4]	-	**28.54 [26.8; 30.3]**	0.003***	0	1
Tabaco (%)	**60.47 [57.9;62.9]**	20.7 [19.1;22.5]	18.1 [16.7; 19.6]	<0.001***	0	1
Marijuana (%)	**33.85 [31.4; 36.3]**	13.41 [12.0; 14.9]	11.9 [10.7; 13.2]	<0.001***	0	1
Low Self-control	**2.33(0.45) [2.31;2.35]**	**2.18(0.51) [2.16; 2.20]**	**2.24(0.49) [2.22; 2.26]**	<0.001**	1	4
Moral Neutralization	1.93(0.55) [1.90; 1.96]	1.91(0.54) [1.89; 1.94]	**1.64(0.52)[1.63;1.67]**	<0.001*	1	4
Morality	**4.25(1.21) [4.18;4.30]**	**4.98(1.26) [4.93;5.03]**	**4.68(1.33) [4.63;4.72]**	<0.001*	1	7
Non-aggressive conflict coping strategies	**3.45(0.82) [3.41;3.49]**	**3.20(0.99) [3.15;3.24]**	**3.12(0.98) [3.08; 3.15]**	<0.001*	1	5
Aggressive conflict coping strategies	**1.67(0.67) [1.64; 1.71]**	1.83 (0.80) [1.80;1.86]	1.79(0.75)[1.76;1.82]	<0.001*	1	5

Risk and protective factors	Violence Victimization			Violence Perpetration		
	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]
	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo
Parental practices and stiles						
Parental supervision	0.83[0.65;1.08]	0.85[0.74;1.00]	0.84*[0.73;0.97]	0.83[0.64;1.07]a 0.47***[0.26;0.89]b	0.66***[0.56;0.81]	0.76***[0.64;0.90]
Parental Involvment	0.58***[0.45;0.74]	0.70***[0.61;0.81]	0.71***[0.63;0.81]	0.61***[0.48;0.78]	0.70***[0.58;0.85]	0.85*[0.73;0.98]
Parental conflict	2.01***[1.64;2.47]	1.23**[1.09;1.38]	1.33***[1.16;1.53]	1.71***[1.39;2.11]a	1.35***1.16;1.57]	1.26**[1.09;1.46]
Corporal Punishment	1.63**[1.15;2.31]	1.9***[1.55;2.33]	2.07***[1.77;2.43]a 3.46***[2.74;4.73]a	2.42***[1.74;3.37]	1.67***[1.24;2.26]	1.57***[1.32;1.90]a 2.19***[1.55;3.10]b
School						
School commitment	0.52***[0.39;0.70]	0.88[0.74;1.04]	0.79*[0.66;0.94]	0.49***[0.37;0.66]a 0.24***[0.13;0.45]b	0.54***[0.42;0.69]	0.53***[0.43;0.63]
Student-teacher bond	0.61***[0.48;0.78]	0.73**[0.61;0.88]	0.78**[0.66;0.92]a 0.55**[0.38;0.80]b	0.56***[0.45;0.70]	0.60***[0.47;0.76]a 0.29***[0.17;0.50]b	0.59***[0.49;0.71]
Difficulties	1.44*[1.08;1.93]	1.63***[1.38;1.94]	1.43***[1.21;1.69]	1.57**[1.18;2.08]	1.55***[1.23;1.96]	1.37**[1.13;1.65]
Friends and leisure						
Part of a deviant peer group (%)	2.28***[1.6;3.24]	2.03***[1.65;2.5]	1.69***[1.39;2.07]	2.25***[1.59;3.18]	4.16***[3.13;5.53]	2.66***[2.11;3.36]
Unstructured leisure	1.78***[1.45;2.18]	1.26***[1.14;1.41]a 1.52***[1.26;1.83]b	1.28***[1.17;1.40]	1.81***[1.48;2.21]a 3.45***[2.39;4.98]b	1.42***[1.25;1.62]	1.38***[1.25;1.53]

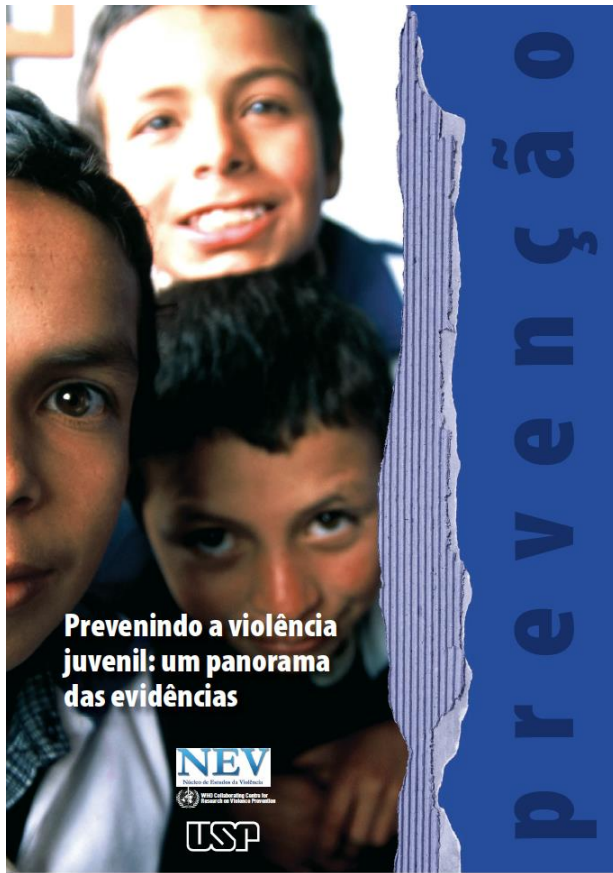|	Violence Victimization			Violence perpetration		
	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]	OR [IC95%]
	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo	Zurich	Montevideo	São Paulo
Drug use (previous year)						
Any (alcohol, tabaco, marijuana)	1.45***[1.24;1.70]	1.49***[1.35.1.66]	1.40***[1,26;1.56]	1.44***[1.23;1.68]	1,75***[1.51;2.02]	1.55***[1.37;1.76]
Alcohol (%)	2.09***[1.41;3.10]	1.63***[1.29;2.07]	1,63***[1.33;2.02]	1.94***[1.33;2.85]	2.33***[1.61;3.37]	2.19***[1.68;2.85]
Binge drinking (%)	2.5***[1.77;3.52]	NM	1.75***[1.42;2.17]	2.71***[1.93;3.79]a	NM	1.94***[1.52;2.47]
				9.35***[3.48;25.12]b	NM	
Tabaco (%)	2.09***[1.43;3.05]	2.09***[1.65;2.63]a	2.12***[1.68;2.68]	2.35***[1.60;3.45]	2.79***[2.07;3.77]	2.05***[1.56;2.68]a
						3.40***[1.97;5.85]b
Marijuana (%)	2.12***[1.51;2.96]	2.20***[1.69;2.87]	1.64***[1.24;2.18]a	1.95***[1.40;2.71]a	3.36***[2.42;4.65]	2.42***[1.78;3.27]a
			2.81***[1.71;4.62]b	12.84***[3.03;54;22]b		4.70***[2.69;8.19]b
Low Self-control	2.54***[1.77;3.65]	1.65***[1.35;2.03]	2.13***[1.73;2.62]	4.74***[3.19;7.0]	3.76***[2.78;5.08]	3.19***[2.48;4.10]
				35.63***[12.95;97;97]		
Moral Neutralization	1.84***[1.38;2.45]	1.64***[1.36;1.98]	1.47***[1.22;1.78]a	3.85***[2.87;5.18]	4.09***[3.09;5.41]	2.99***[2.43;3.69]
			2.14***[1.47;3.13]b	9.71***[4.77;19.81]		
Morality	0.72***[0.63;0.83]	0.90*[0.83;0.97]	0.93[0.86;1.00]	0.61***[0.28;0.56]a	0.66***[0.59;0.74]	0.75***[0.69;0.81]a
				0.40***[0.29;0.57]b		0.57***[0.48;0.68]b
Non-aggressive conflict coping strategies	0.81* [0.67;0.99]	0.99[0.90;1.10]	1.02[0.93;1.13]	0.50***[0.42;0.60]	0.85**[0.74;0.97]	0.89[0.79;1.00]
Aggressive conflict coping strategies	1.75***[1.43;2.14]	1.47***[1.31;1.65]	1.49***[1.31;1.69]	3.62***[2.89;4.54]	2.33***[2.00;2.73]	3.07***[2.67;3.55]

Public health approach to violence prevention

- PAHO: Violence Prevention in the American Region

- WHO: DIVP - Public health Approach to violence

  - Since WHA, 1996

    - Diagnosis

    - Risk factors

    - Evaluation

  - Challenges: YVP

public health strategies for preventing youth violence

FIGURE 3

Public health approach to violence prevention

1

Surveillance

What is the problem?

Define the violence problem through systematic data collection.

2

Identify risk andprotective factors

What are the causes?

Conduct research to find out why violence occurs and who it affects.

4

Implementation

Scaling up effective policy and programmes

Scale-up effective and promising interventions and monitor their impact and cost-effectiveness.

3

Develop and evaluate intervention

What works for whom?

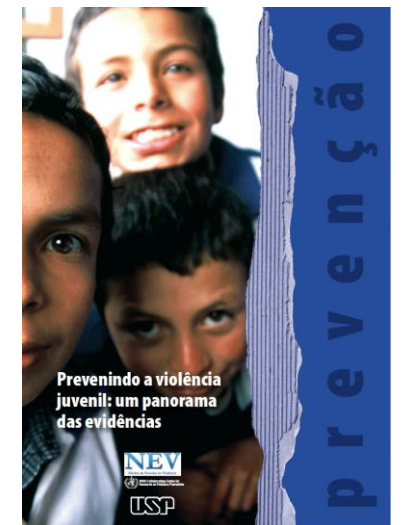Design, implement and evaluate interventions to establish what works.

Source: WHO (2015). Preventing youth violence: an overview of the evidence.

INSPIRE components adapted to youth violence prevention

Cross-cutting activity 1: multisectoral action & coordination

- National/State and Local governments

- Multiple sectors: health, education, Security, Justice, Social welfare, Human rights, etc.

- Civil Society, NGOs, private sector, Academic and research institution, religious institution

- International organizations

Extremely challenging: political and technical negotiation/ power and protagonist: distinct sectors/cultures/backgrounds/conceptual frameworks/ lack of recognition

Coordinated and integrated action: primary, secundary and tertiary prevention —> Emphasis PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES

National/local coordination mechanism: Government

- Coordination of prevention and response activities

- Sharing of information and optimization of resources and response

Regular data sharing: early identification of problems & prompt and adequate responses

Cross-cutting activity 2: Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring

    - Magnitude, distribution, associated factors (risk/protective/causal)

    - Implementation and Impact - feedback- adjustments

        - Population based surveys (National/local)

        - Official secondary data

- Evaluation

INSPIRE

Implementation and enforcement of laws
Search and identify existing laws that give support for violence prevention strategies, childhood and youth protection: ex: firearm control, anti-bullying laws, laws against the use os physical punishment, use of alcohol & drugs, access to school and education, gender equality, racial discrimination, LGBT and gender identity, others.
Law enforcement and Implementation;

Norms & values
Use of violence to solve conflicts, acceptance of violence against Women, gender intolerance, racism, Support for deviant behavior, masculinity, moral neutralization - school based, community based, life skills
Gang violence

Safe environments
Community violence and disorder, police violence, public spaces and urbanization, oriented policing (hot spot, Community policing), gang violence prevention, gun control

Parenting and caregiver support
Early childhood intervention (home visiting), development of parenting skills, early child development strategies
Primary prevention: effects medium/long term.

Income and economic strengthening
Conditional (school enrollment) and unconditional

Response and support services
Drug/alcohol; victims of violence; perpetrators

Education & life skills
Conflict resolution, self-control, school attachment, school climate, bullying-prevention, mentoring (?), pre-school
Activities, academic enrichment, dating violence, peer-mediation, after school - sports, cultural activities,
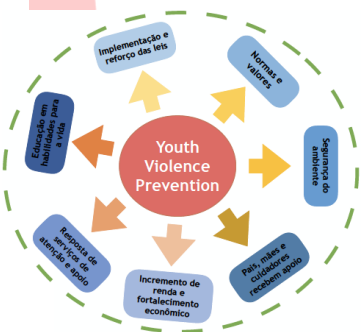
Public policies to reduce inequality and broaden access to rights

Concluding remarks

- Homicide reduction in São Paulo - fear

- Young population

- State: violent & ineffective

- High risky/violent areas x violence prevention

  - Concentration of social disadvantage & fragmentation, lack of trust

- Violence prevention: go beyond fragmented & focused

  - Broad & comprehensive programs

Thanks

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https://sites.usp.br/sp-proso/