

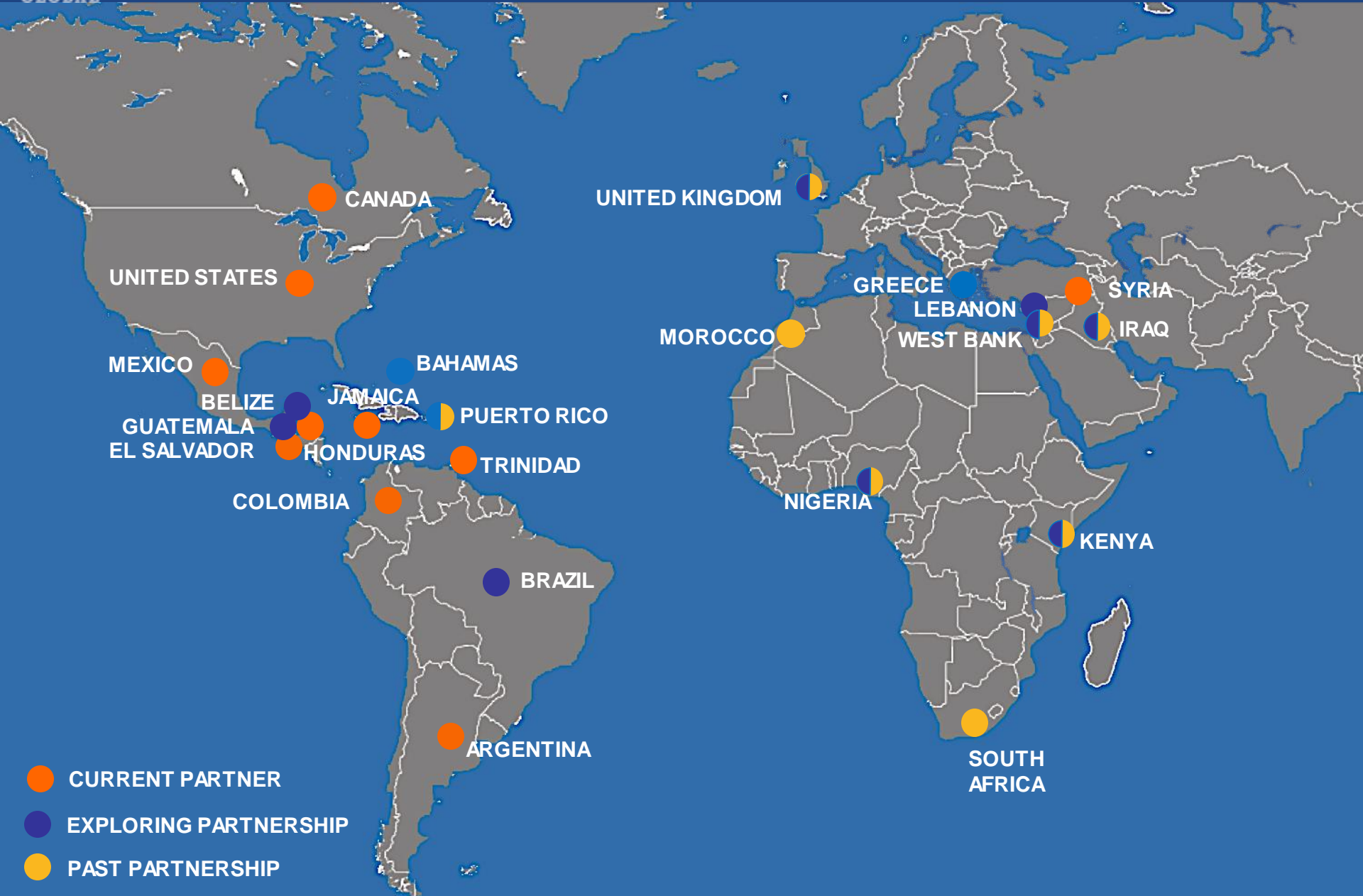
Violence is a Health Issue

A stylized white city skyline graphic on a dark blue background, spanning the width of the slide.

Karen Volker
Cure Violence Global
PAHO, October 2019

Cure Violence International Adaptation Partners

September 2019



Cure Violence Latin America Adaptation Partners/Experiences

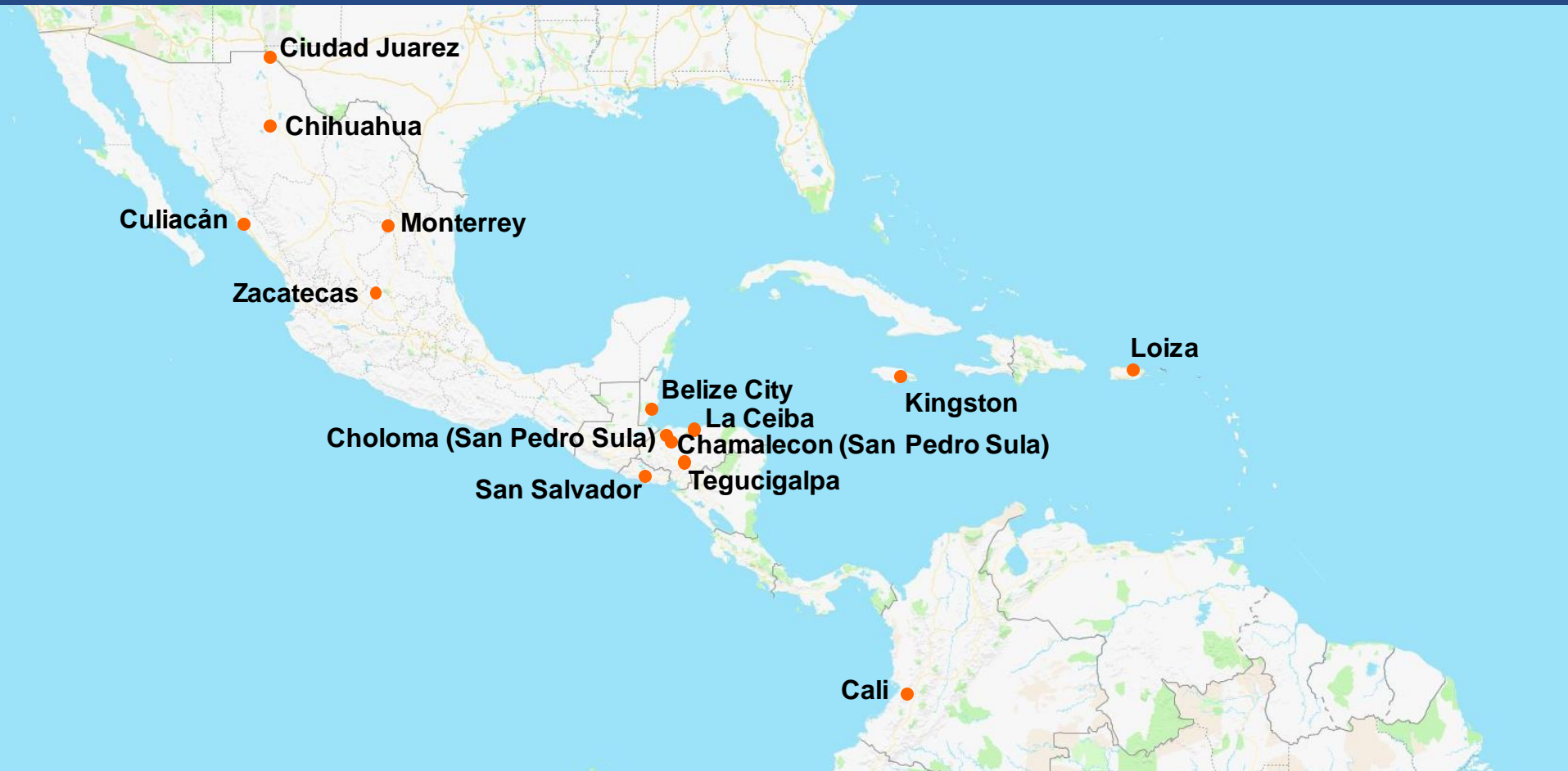
September 2019



- CURRENT PARTNER
- EXPLORING PARTNERSHIP
- PAST PARTNERSHIP

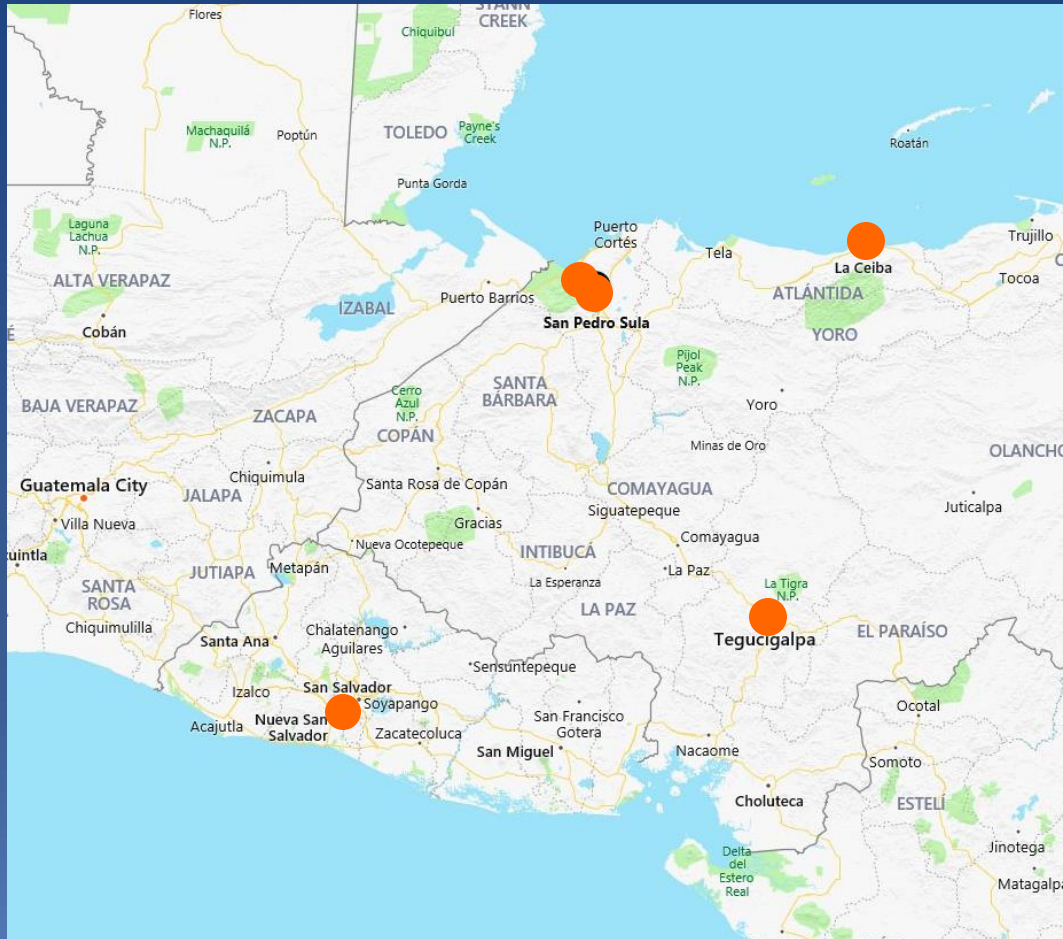
Cure Violence Adaptations in Latin America

(October 2019)



Cure Violence Adaptations in Honduras

(October 2019)



Choloma (San Pedro Sula) – 2 workers

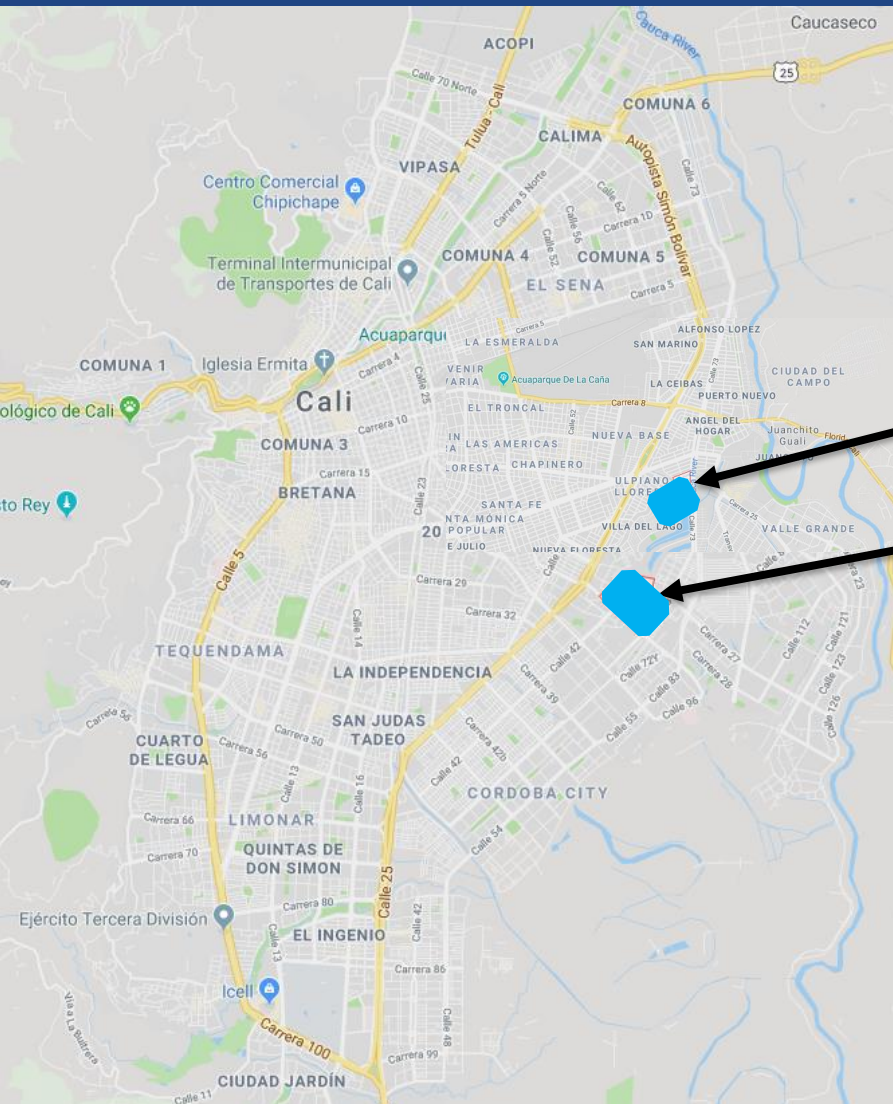
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Cure Violence Adaptations in Ciudad Juarez

(October 2019)

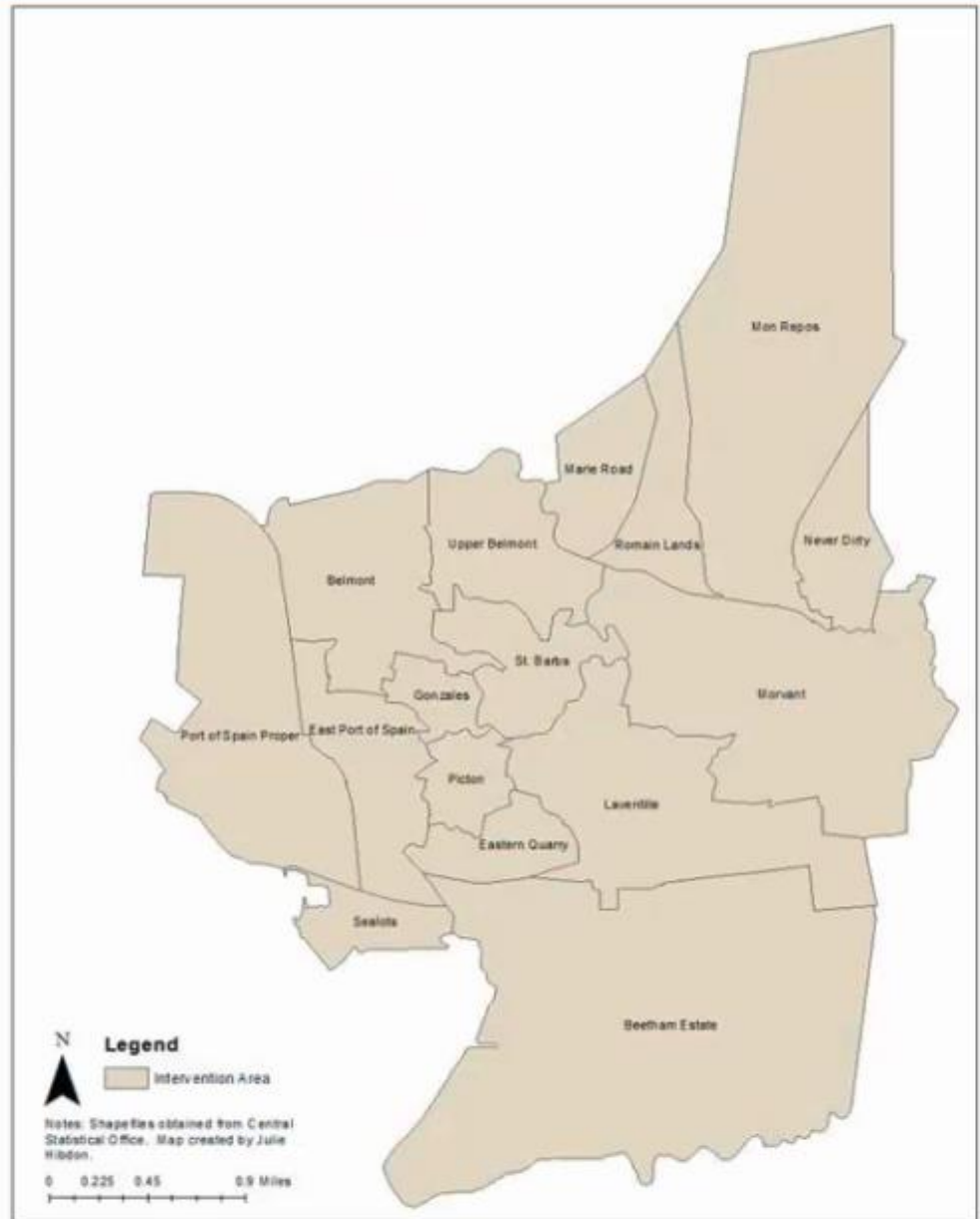


Charco Azul – 7 workers

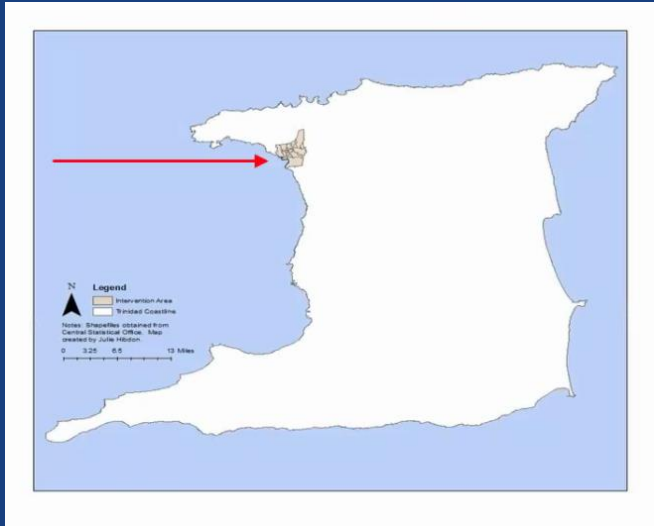
Comuneros – 7 workers

Cure Violence Trinidad Community: Port of Spain

16 Intervention Communities



Cure Violence Trinidad – 45% Reduction in Violent Crime



IDB / Arizona State Univ. Evaluation

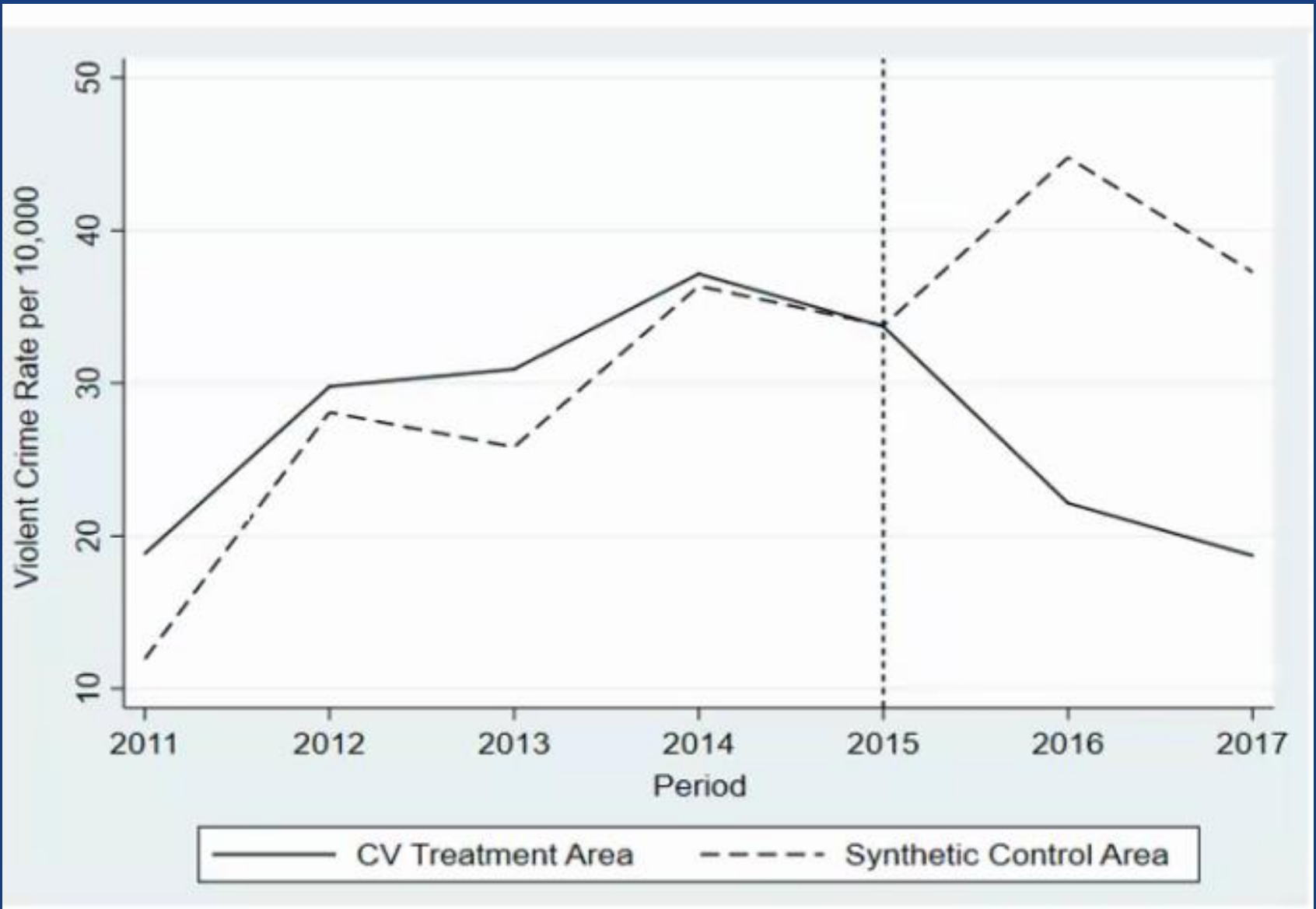
45% reduction in violent crimes

38% reduction in gunshot hospital admissions

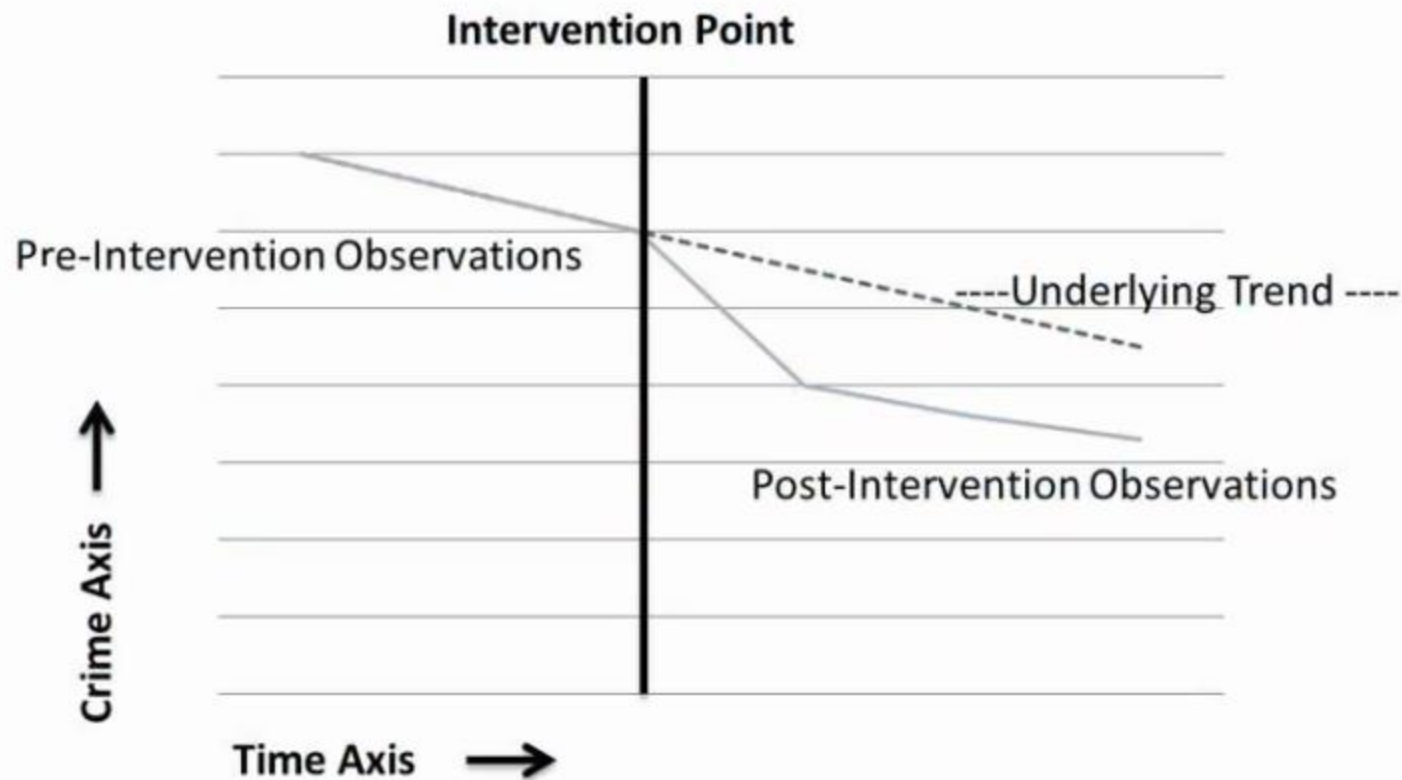


Source: Project REASON Facebook Page

Cure Violence Trinidad – 45% Reduction in Violent Crime



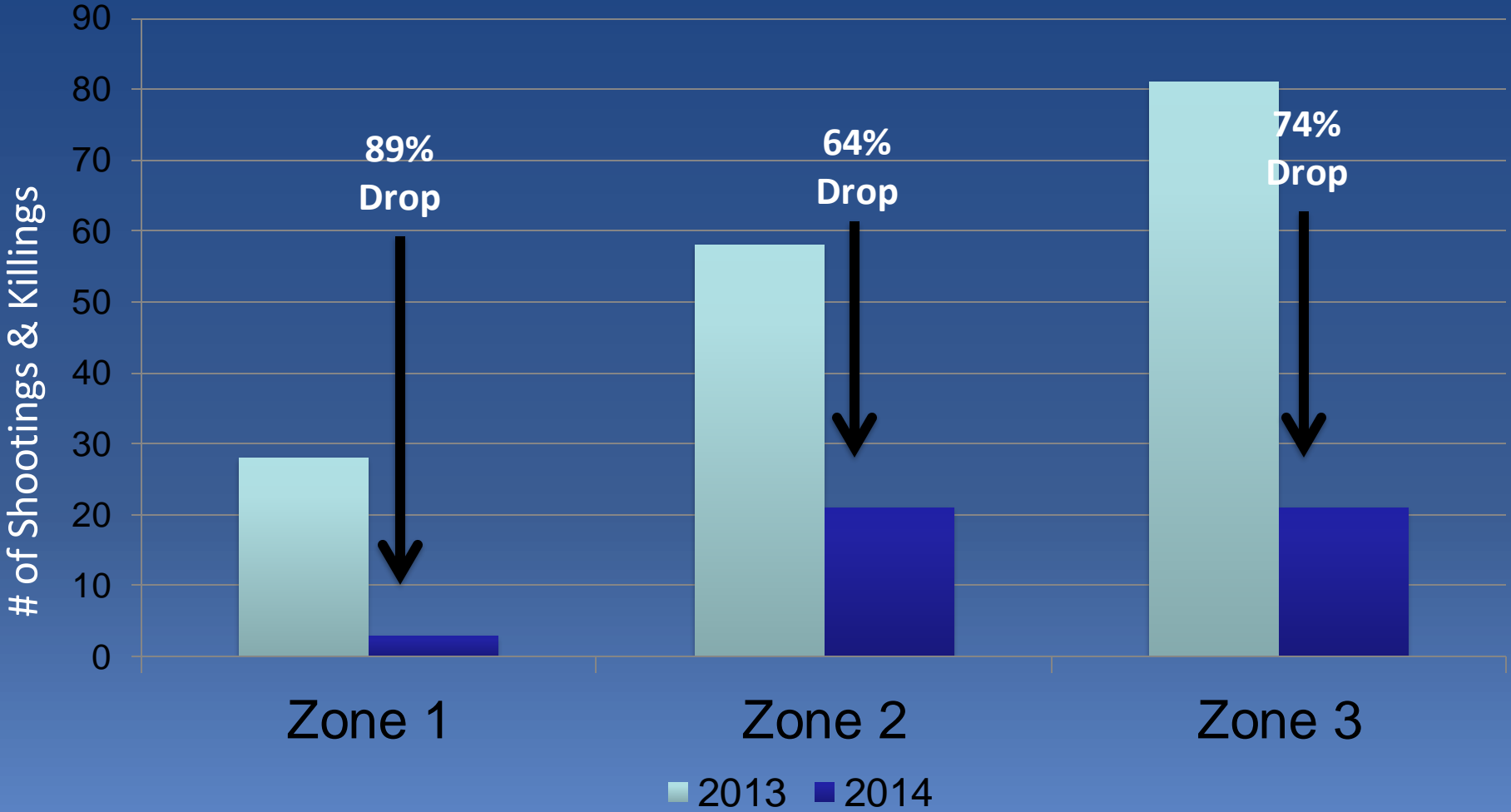
Time Series Evaluation Design



Cure Violence San Pedro Sula, Honduras

2013 vs. 2014

Average shooting & killing reduction = 73%





Measured success - Global

	Shootings and Killings	Other	Ref
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	- 50% to -75% killings	Community much safer	Observatorio Ciudadano, 2016
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	-88% shooting & killings (avg. 5 sites)	Streak to 17 mos.	Ransford, 2017
Trinidad	- 38% shootings - 39% killings - 45% violent crime	-50% violent crime	Maguire, 2018 (unpub)
Cape Town, S. Africa	-14% killings	-29% attempted killings	Ransford, 2017 (unpub)
Halifax, Canada	-100% killings	Pro-social attitudes, more	Ungar, 2016
Puerto Rico	- 53% killings		PR site reports
UK prison	-51% violence -95% group attacks		UK Prison eval, 2014

Health

“a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization as adopted 19 June - 22 July 1946; signed by the representatives of 61 States, and entered into force on 7 April 1948.

Violence causes:

- Loss of life, imprisonment, break up of families
- Lower performing schools
- Significant mental health problems
- Significant behavioral problems
- Decreased business development
- Increased poverty
- Lower property values
- Lower tax revenue

Cost to society (medical, criminal justice, business, etc)

- \$1.2 million per shooting injury (in US)

Everybody should live, learn, work, play, and raise families in safe places.

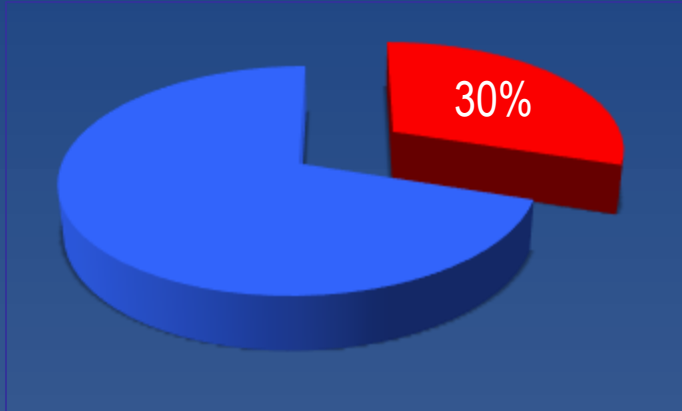


**But some communities & families still
endure daily violence**

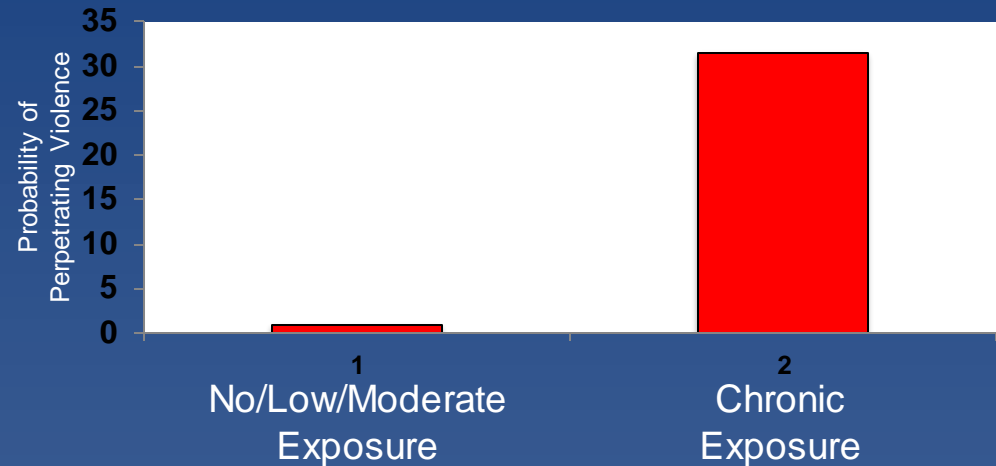


Exposure to Violence → Perpetration of Violence

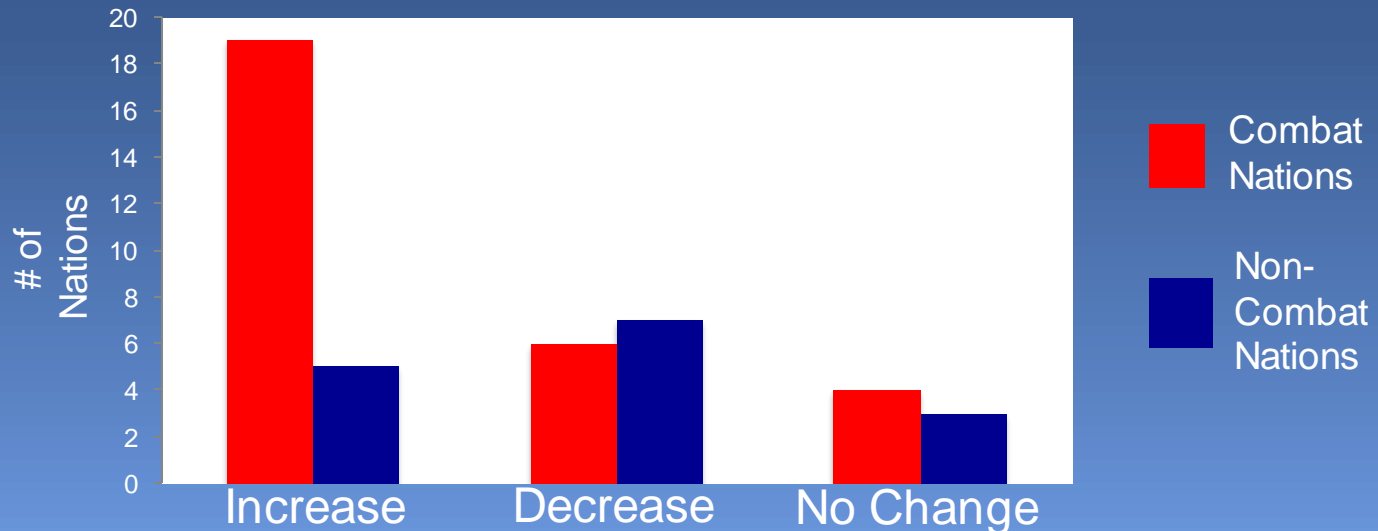
Child Abuse Victims Becoming Abusers



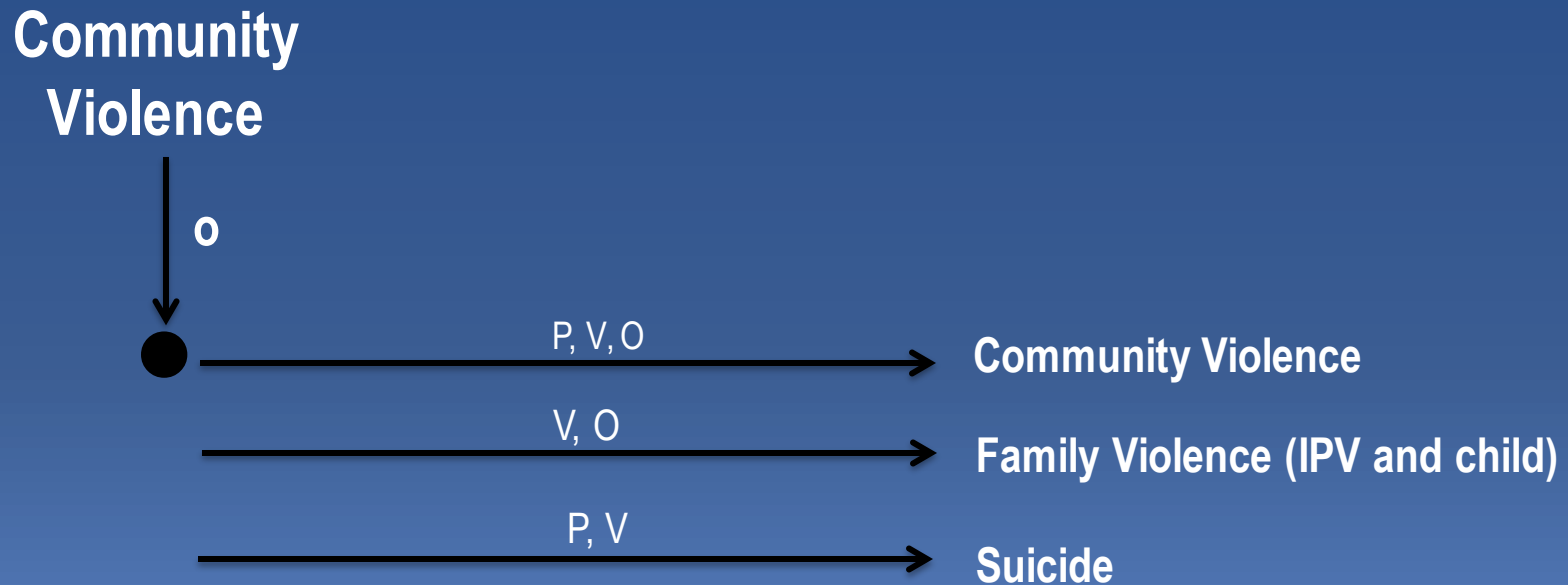
Chronic Exposure to Community Violence Associated with Perpetration



Community Violence Increases Post War (WW1 & WW2)



Transmission across syndromes



Note: Perpetration for males and females, higher risk for males;

Barkin et al. 2001; Hanson et al. 2006

Violence is contagious in all syndromes

community

family

spousal

child

suicide

mass shootings

violent extremism

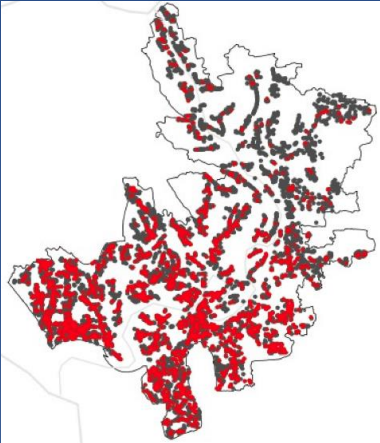
war

New Scientific Understanding of Violence

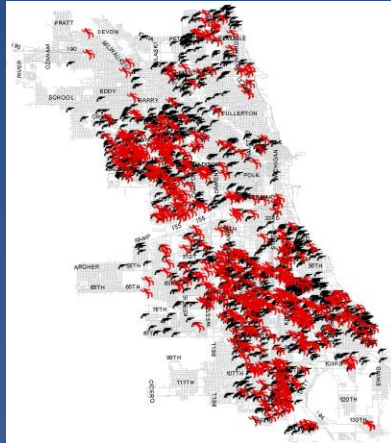
Violence has all three characteristics of an epidemic disease

1. Violence clusters like a disease

Cholera



Violence

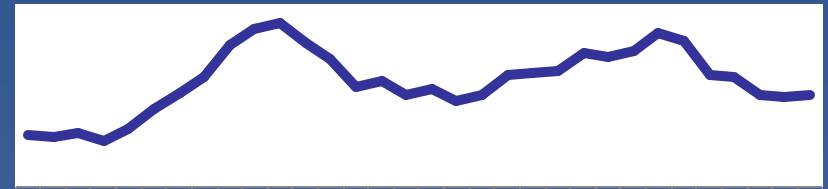


2. Violence spreads like a disease

Influenza



Violence



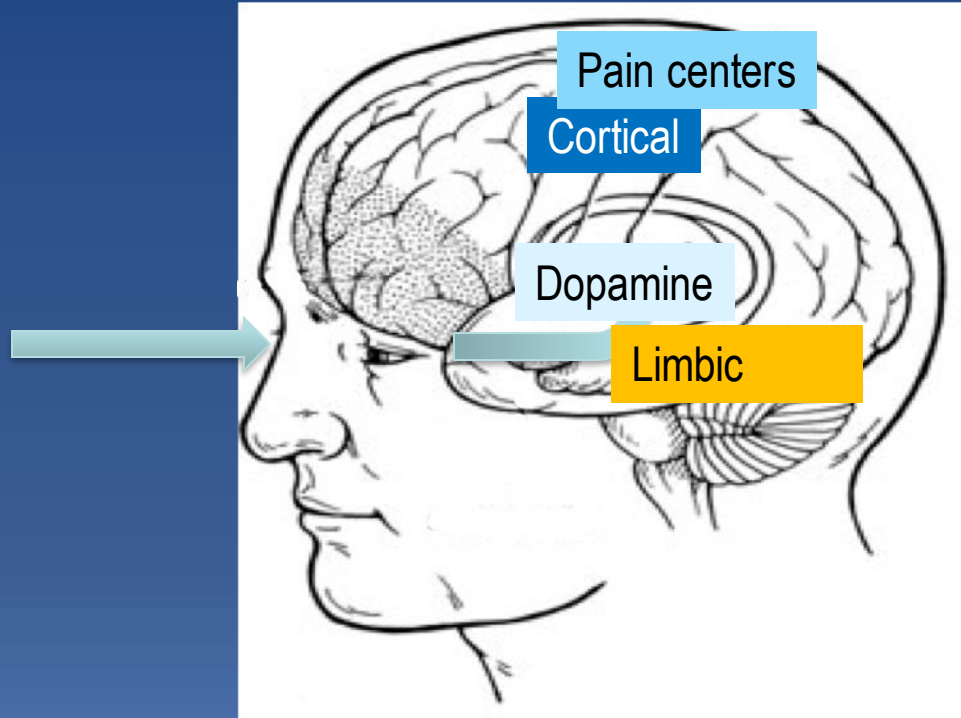
3. Violence transmits

through exposure, modeling, social learning, and norms.



MEANS OF TRANSMISSION

VIOLENCE
TRANSMISSION
Observing
Witnessing
Trauma



BRAIN PROCESSING

Intake → Processing → Disease

Modulating factors: Age, prior immunity, type of exposure, dose, context, others

Why do people behave violently?

BRAIN PROCESSES

- Cortical - Copying
- Dopamine/Pain - Social pressure
- Limbic - Emotion system dysregulation
- **Neurological Effects / Trauma**
desensitization, hyper-arousal,
hyper-vigilance, startle response

What Is Known About The Transmission of Violence?

1

Social Learning



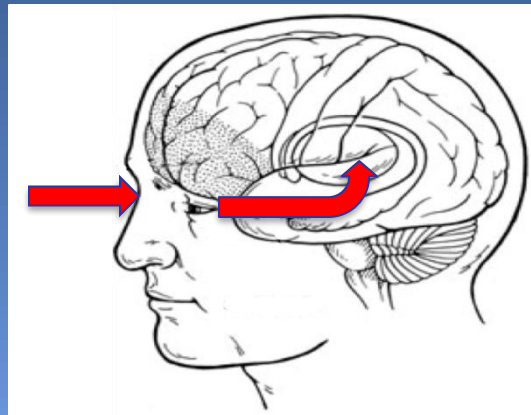
2

Social Norms



3

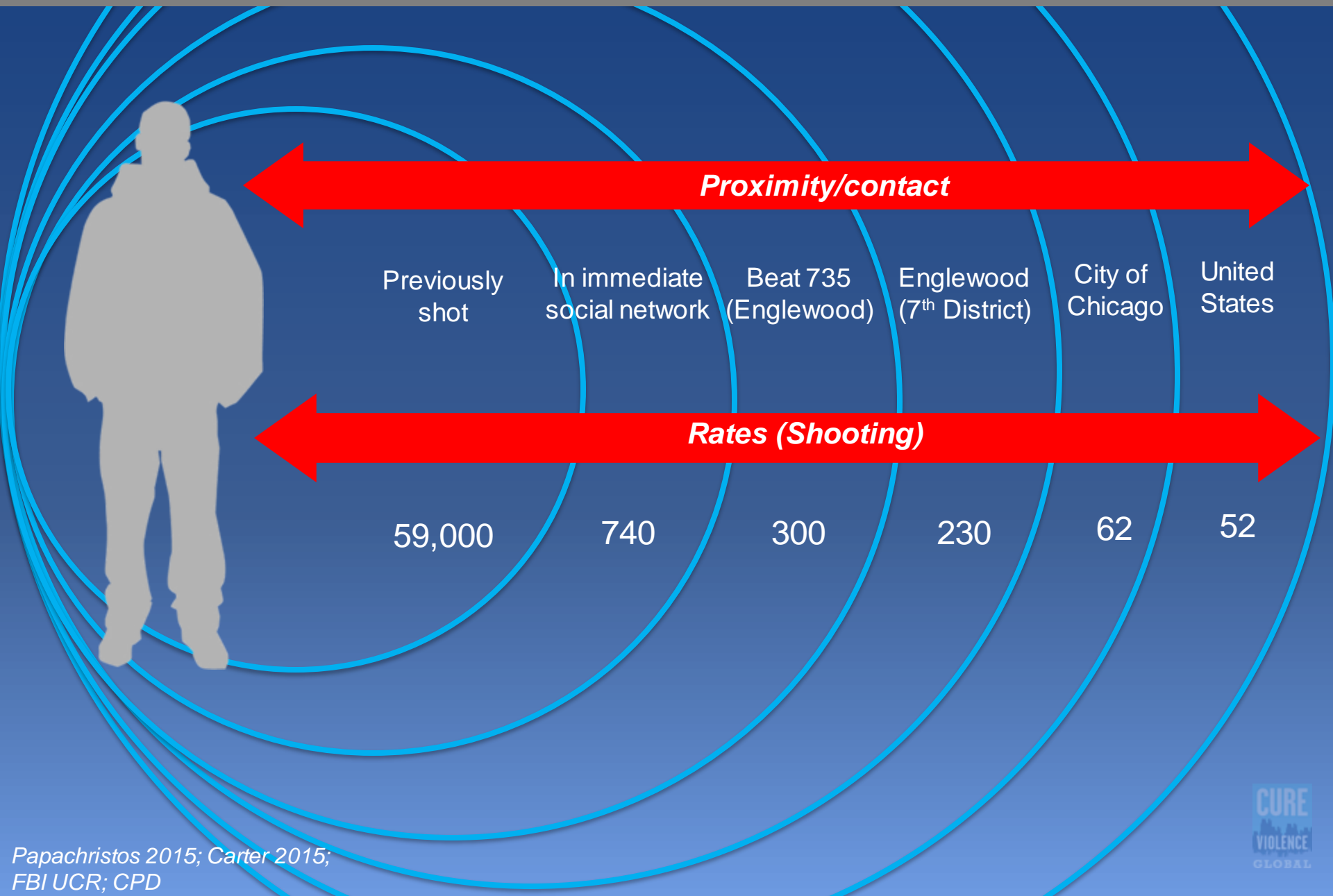
Neurological Effects



4

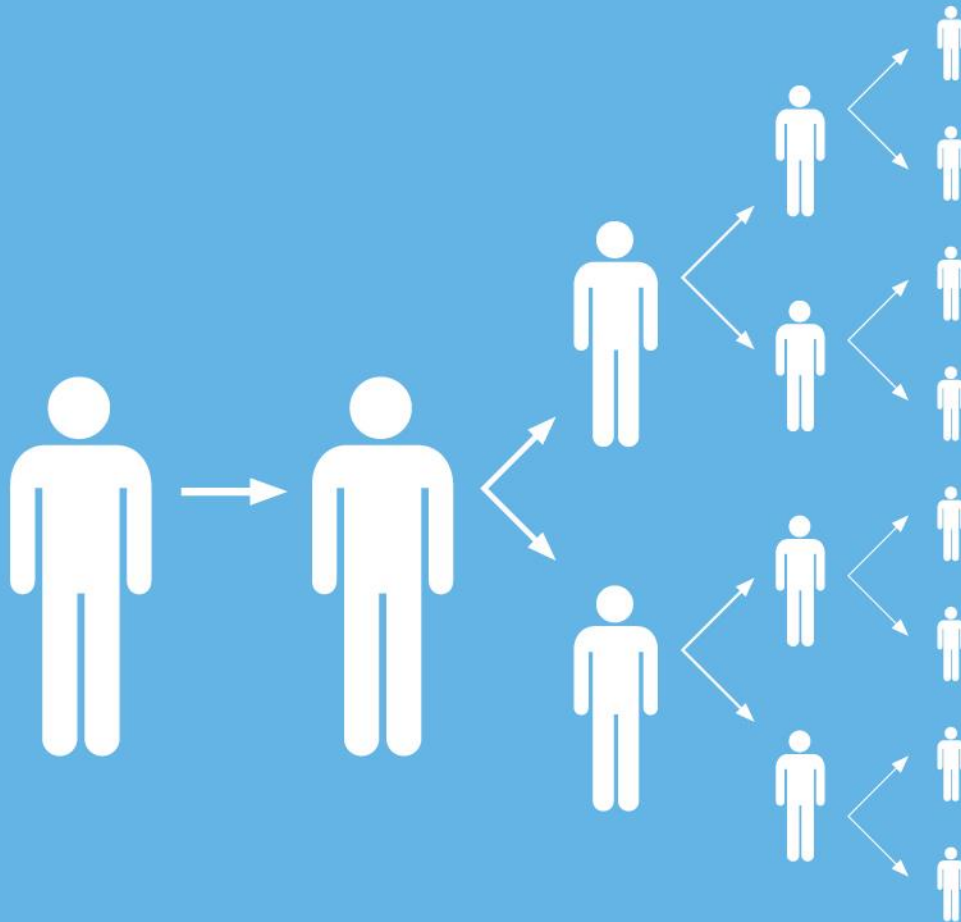
Modulating Factors

Increasing exposure, increasing rate of symptoms



Epidemic Health Problem

CURE
VIOLENCE



After decades of effort, why is violence still a serious issue?

Because we have misdiagnosed the problem...

Old Thinking	<i>New Scientific Understanding</i>
Moralistic judgments	<i>The latest brain research on thinking and decision-making</i>
“Bad” Individuals	<i>Learned (contagious) behavior (which can be unlearned)</i>
Gang-related	<i>The power of group and community norms</i>
Imprisonment	<i>Prevention through changing behavior and influences</i>

Health and Violence

Health effects

Unhealthy state

Contagious

Can be treated as contagious

STOPPING EPIDEMICS

1. Interrupt transmission
2. Prevent future spread
3. Change group norms



World Health
Organization

INTERRUPT TRANSMISSION





1. INTERRUPTION

Detecting ongoing conflicts that could become violent
and deploying trained public health workers to mediate

Interrupters

Criteria

From inside/same group

See that/want violence to stop

Trust, access, credibility

Mode

Total transparency

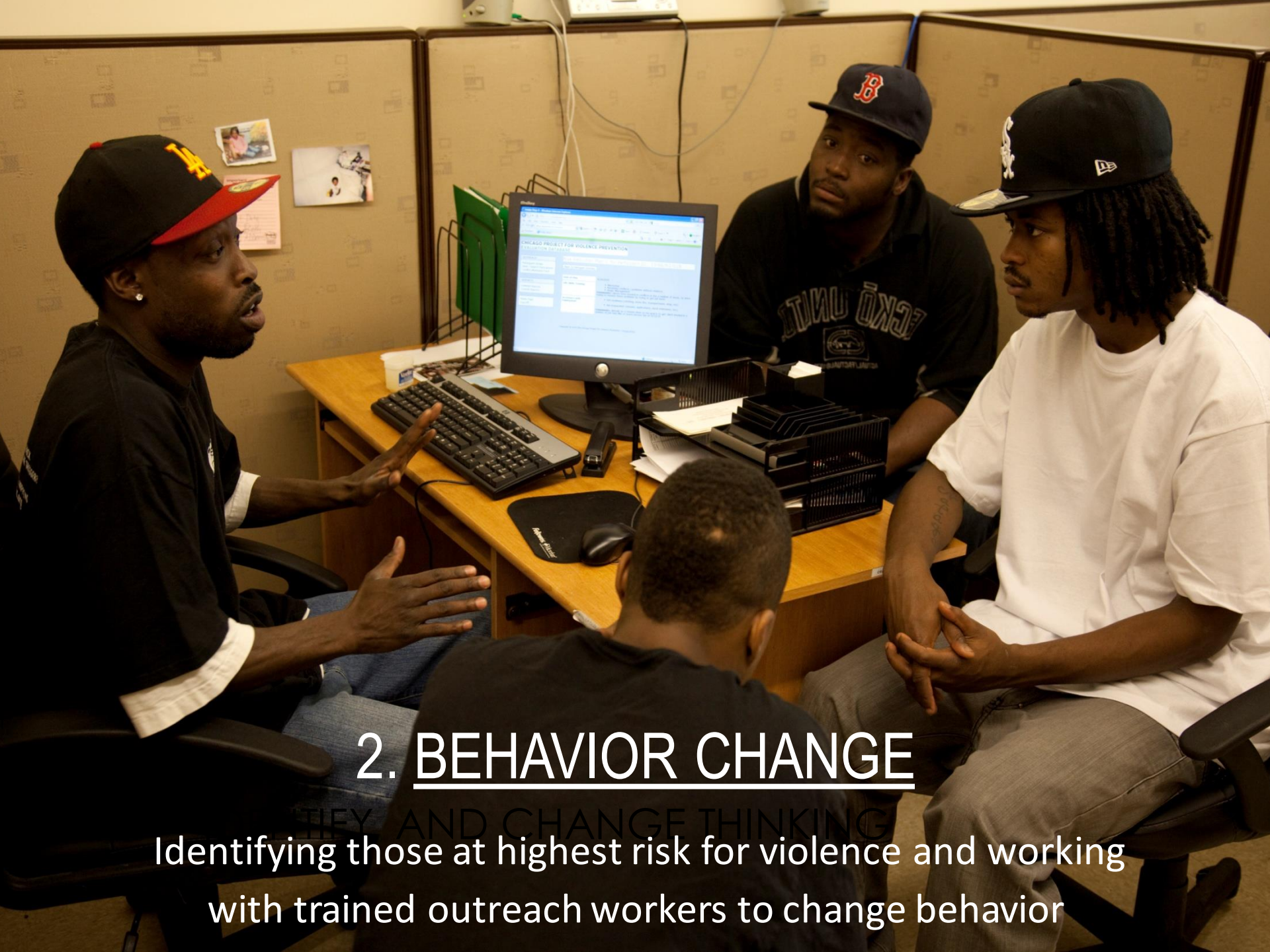
Nothing to be found out, no betrayal possible

Assigned to look for way out

50 – 100 % drop in Retaliations

Results from Gang Network Analysis

	program	control
Auburn Gresham	-100%	-25%
Englewood	-100%	-100%
Logan Square	-100%	+100%
Rogers Park	no change	n/a
Southwest	-100%	no change
West Garfield Park	-46%	+41%
West Humboldt Park	-50%	-57%
East Garfield Park	-100%	+60%



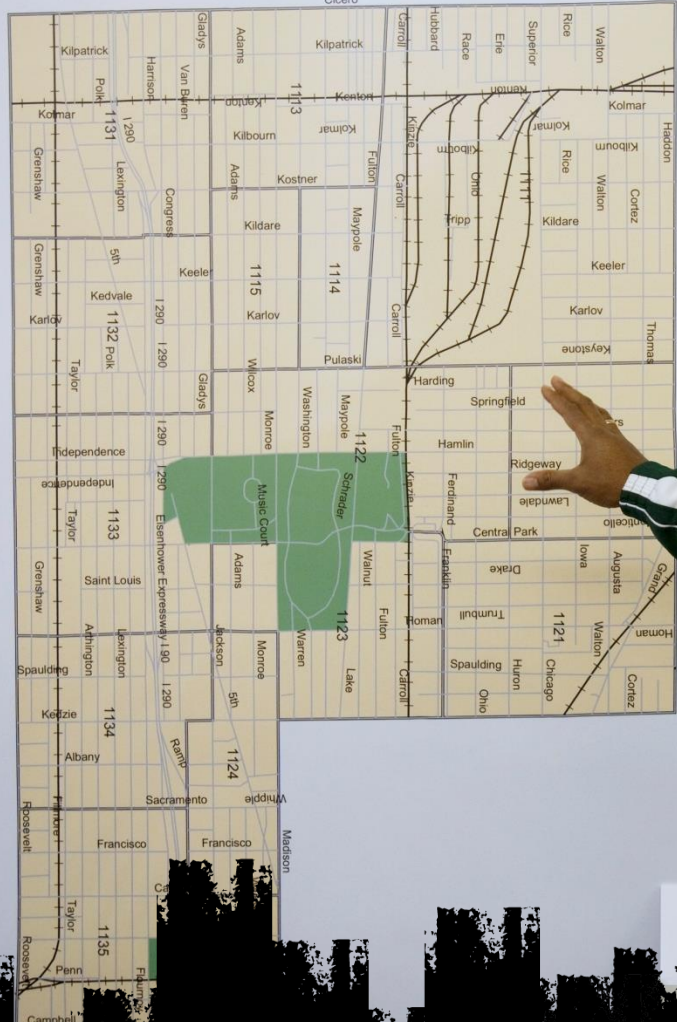
2. BEHAVIOR CHANGE

Identifying those at highest risk for violence and working with trained outreach workers to change behavior



3. Community Norm Change

Reversing social pressure to discourage the use of violence



Communicator sense of humor
sociates degree of violence relate to population
judgmental empathy
hardworker
ethics social skills
meet people who they're at
persistent non-discriminating
desire self-care
good listener advocate
compassion good partner
humility patient
vision solidarity on point
determination
lead by example
sincere
confidence
common sense
le car
mart
creative

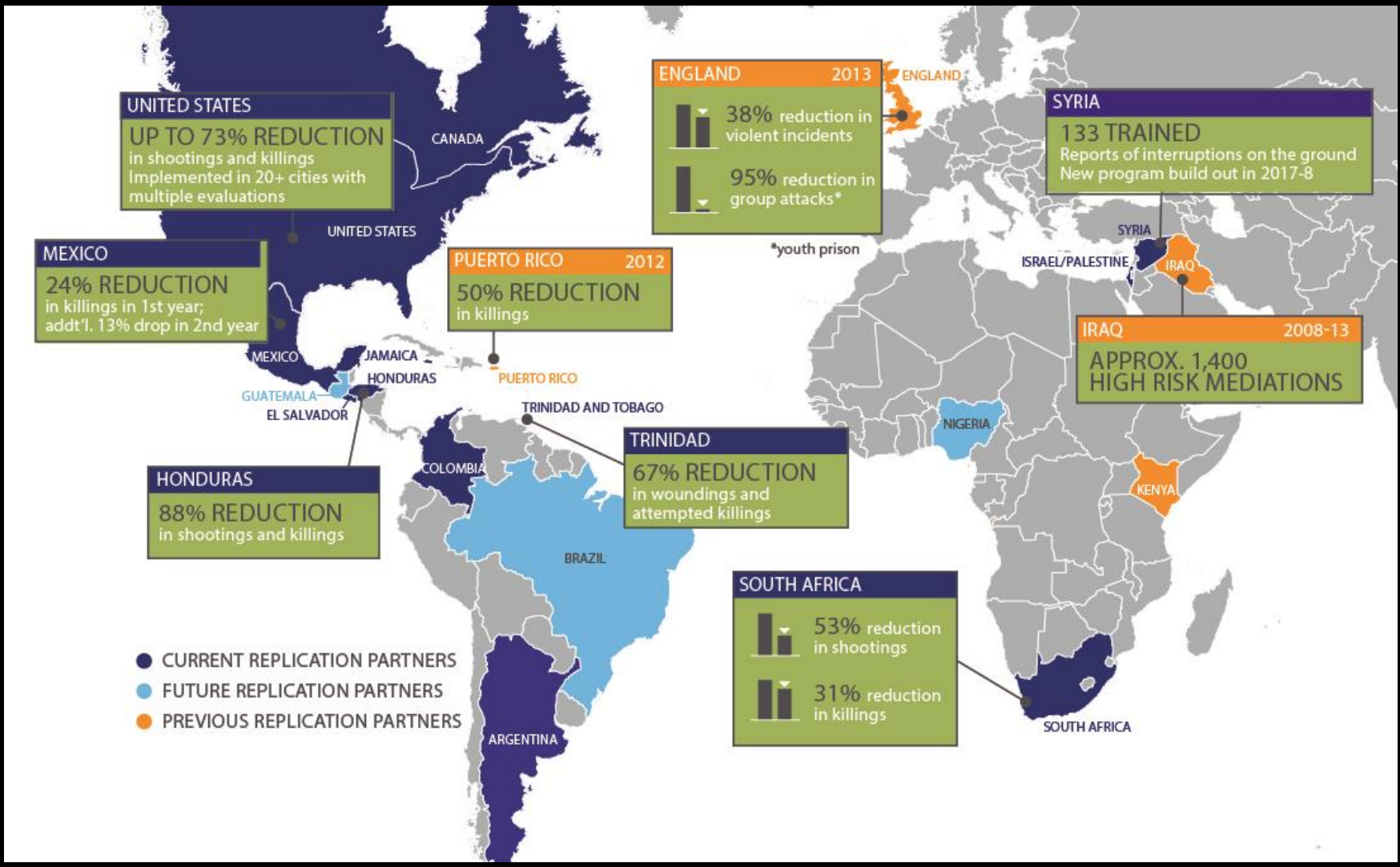
Mapping

Data Driven
And Evidence Based

Hospital focused interrupters

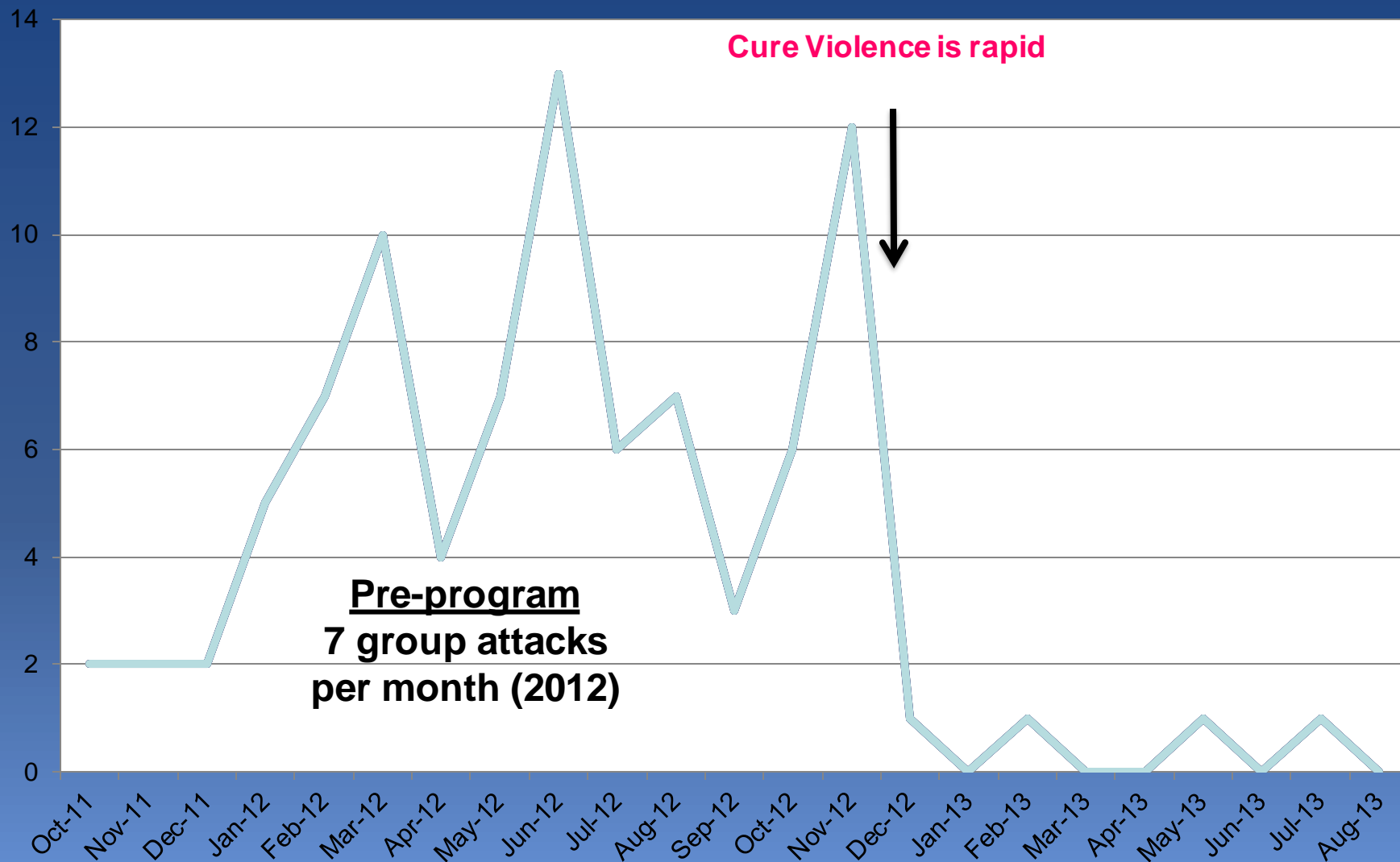


National and International Replications



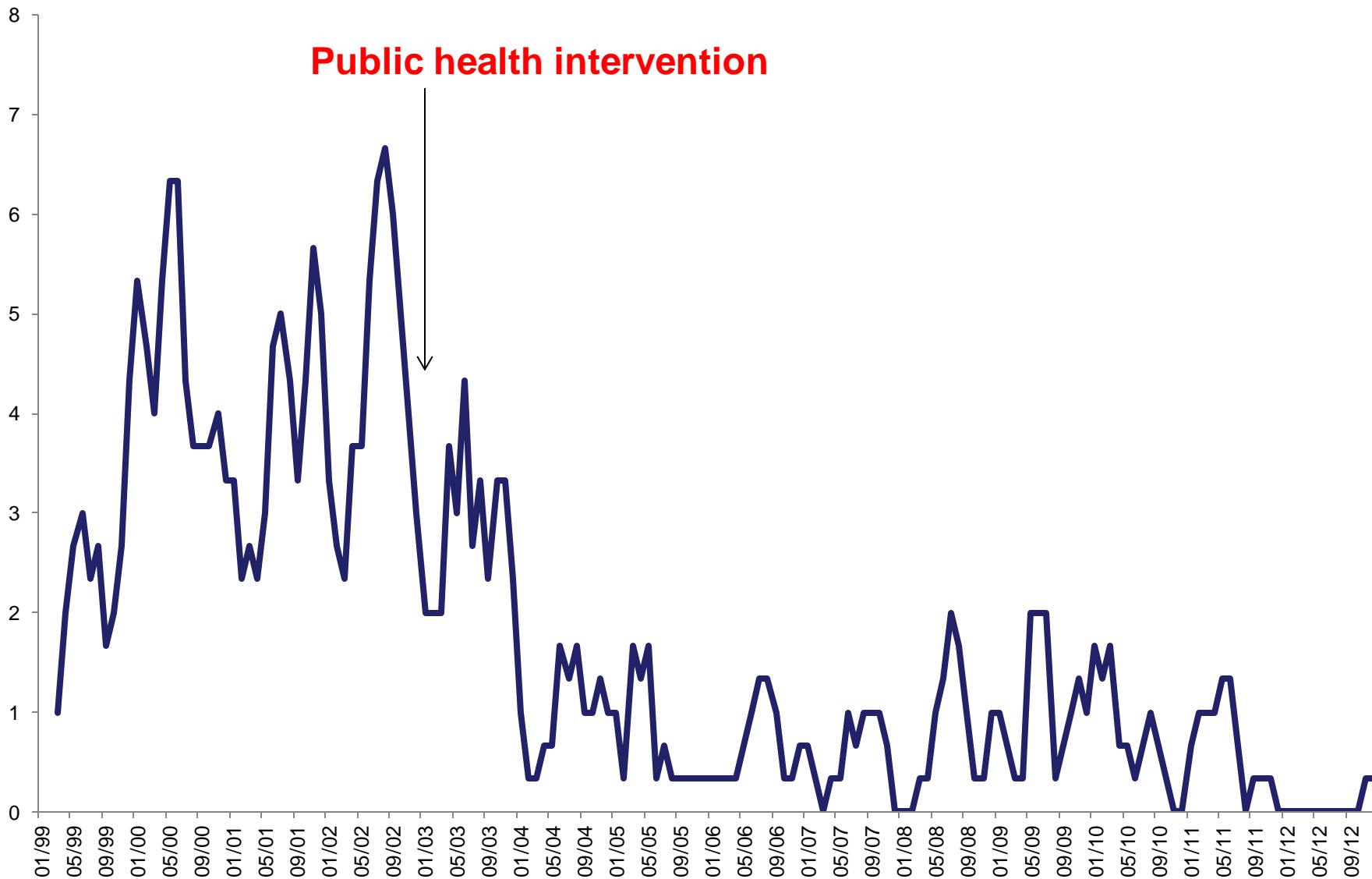
Prison Program, UK

95% Reduction in Group Attacks



Chicago - Logan Square (rapid)

Public health intervention



Public health methods

Detects events early

Prevents spread

Works w/ community in acceptable ways

Reaches hardest to reach

Changes behaviors

Changes norms

Health epidemic approach adds new synergies

1. Police and military efforts	2. Political & diplomatic negotiation	3. Adding public health
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Kills & apprehends offenders, enemy</u>• Some - but not all• Major hostilities remain as well as reprisals• Displaces• Recruits new combatants• Perpetuates contagion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Addresses grievances</u> (some)• Not everyone agrees• Takes years or decades• While violence, death, etc. continues as talking does or doesn't occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Focuses on Violence First</u>• Prevents lethal events• Prevents retaliations• Offers face saving• Reverses social pressure to perform acts• Mobilizes whole community• Changes Norms• Simult. increase impact of other programs and the potential for diplomatic and police/military approach to succeed.• Can prevent violence outbreak relapses



Thank you!

Karen Volker

Director, Strategic & International Partnerships

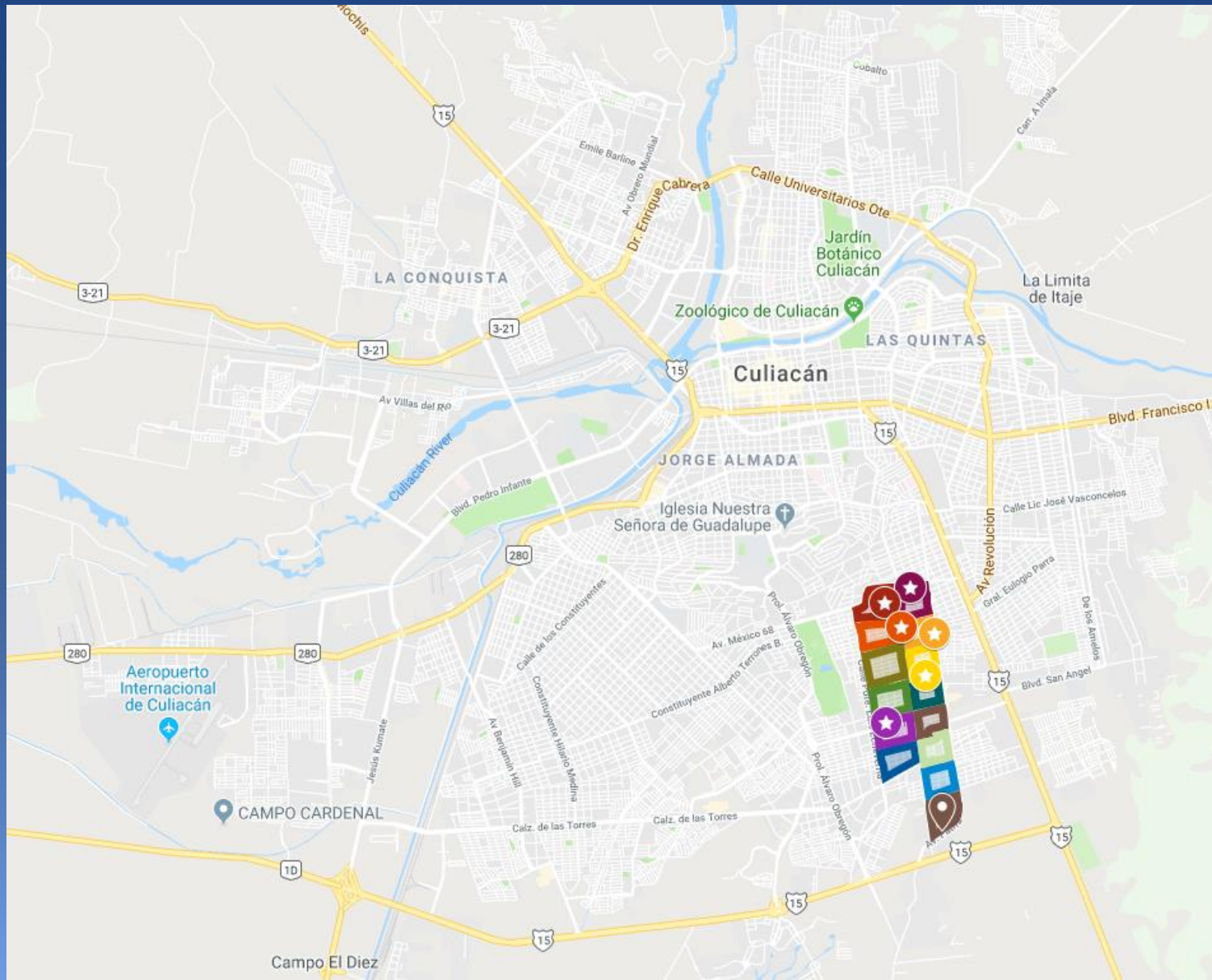
kvolker@cvg.org

www.cvg.org

[@cureviolence](https://twitter.com/cureviolence)

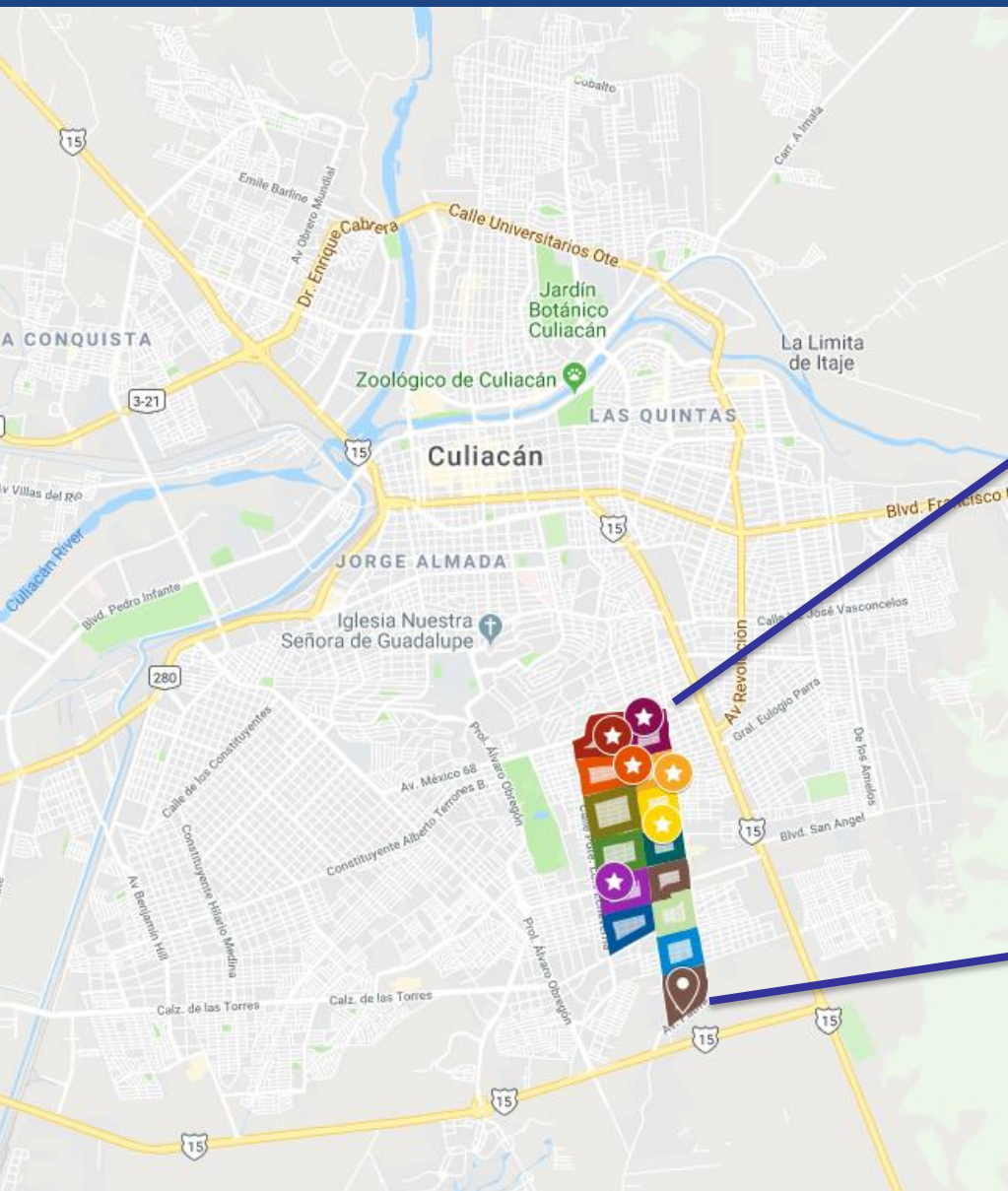
Cure Violence Adaptations in Cuiacacn

(October 2019)



Cure Violence Adaptations in Cuiacán

(October 2019)



Cure Violence Adaptations in Ciudad Juárez

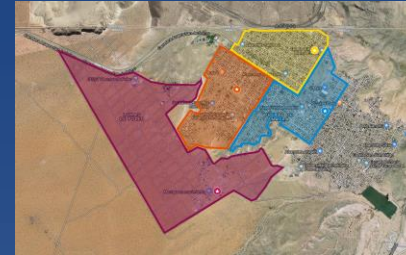
(October 2019)



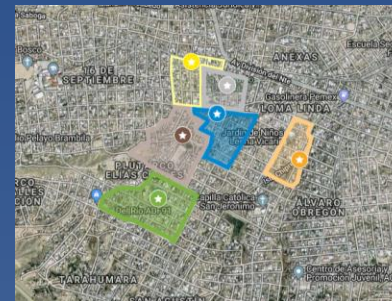
Cure Violence Adaptations in Ciudad Juárez

(October 2019)

Community (# of staff)



- Loma de Poleo Alto (1)
- Loma de Poleo Bajo (1)
- Rancho Anapra 1 (1)
- Rancho Anapra 2 (1)



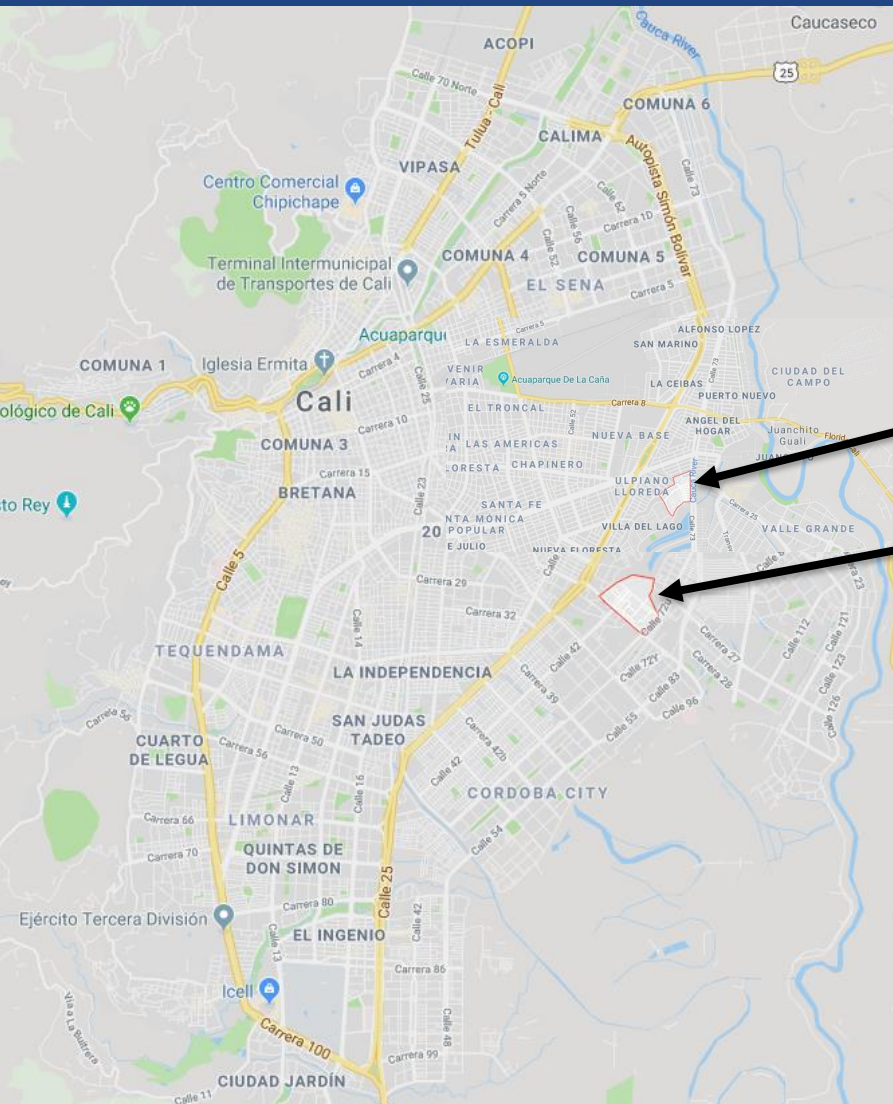
- Callejon 2 (1)
- Callejon 16 (2)
- Teclas 13 (1)
- Presa (1)
- Tiburones (1)
- La Playa (1)



- San Juan (1)
- Campo Loko (1)
- La Cuarta (1)
- Valle de Orient (1)

Cure Violence Adaptations in Ciudad Juarez

(October 2019)

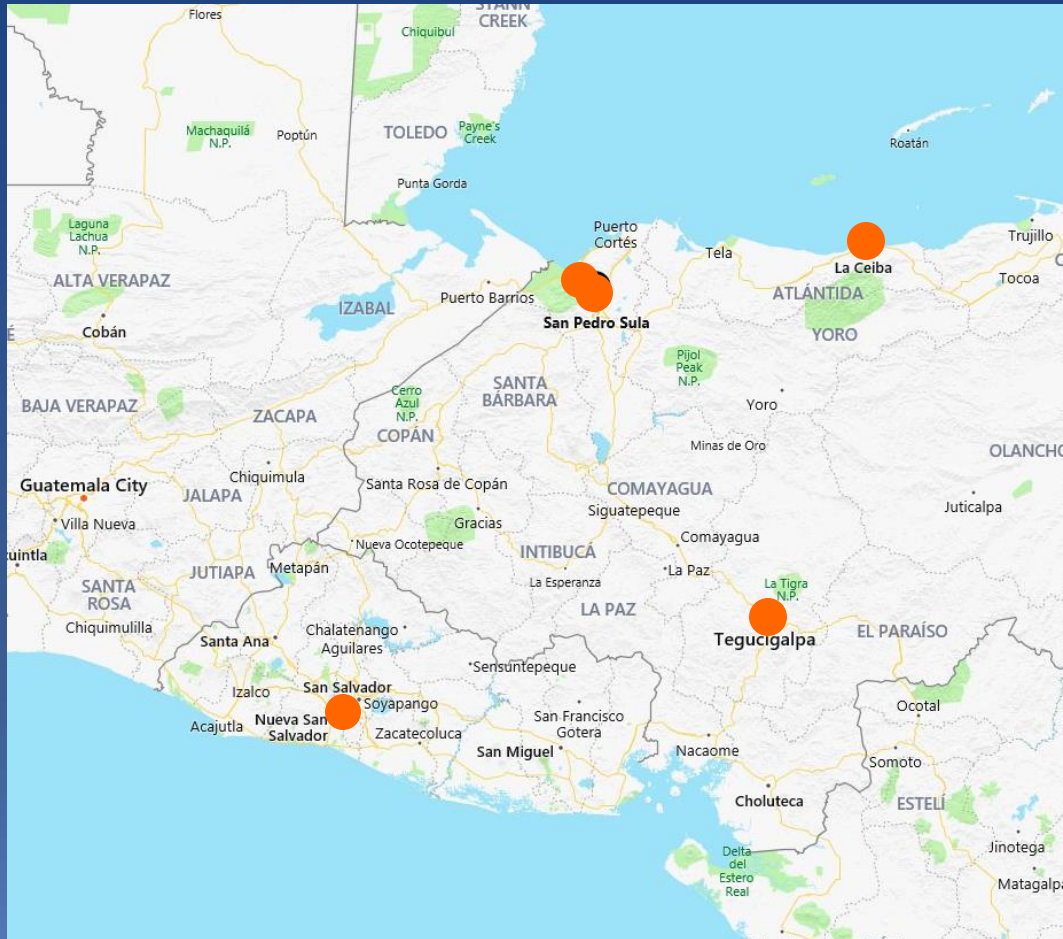


Charco Azul – 7 workers

Comuneros – 7 workers

Cure Violence Adaptations in Honduras

(October 2019)



Choloma (San Pedro Sula) – 2 workers

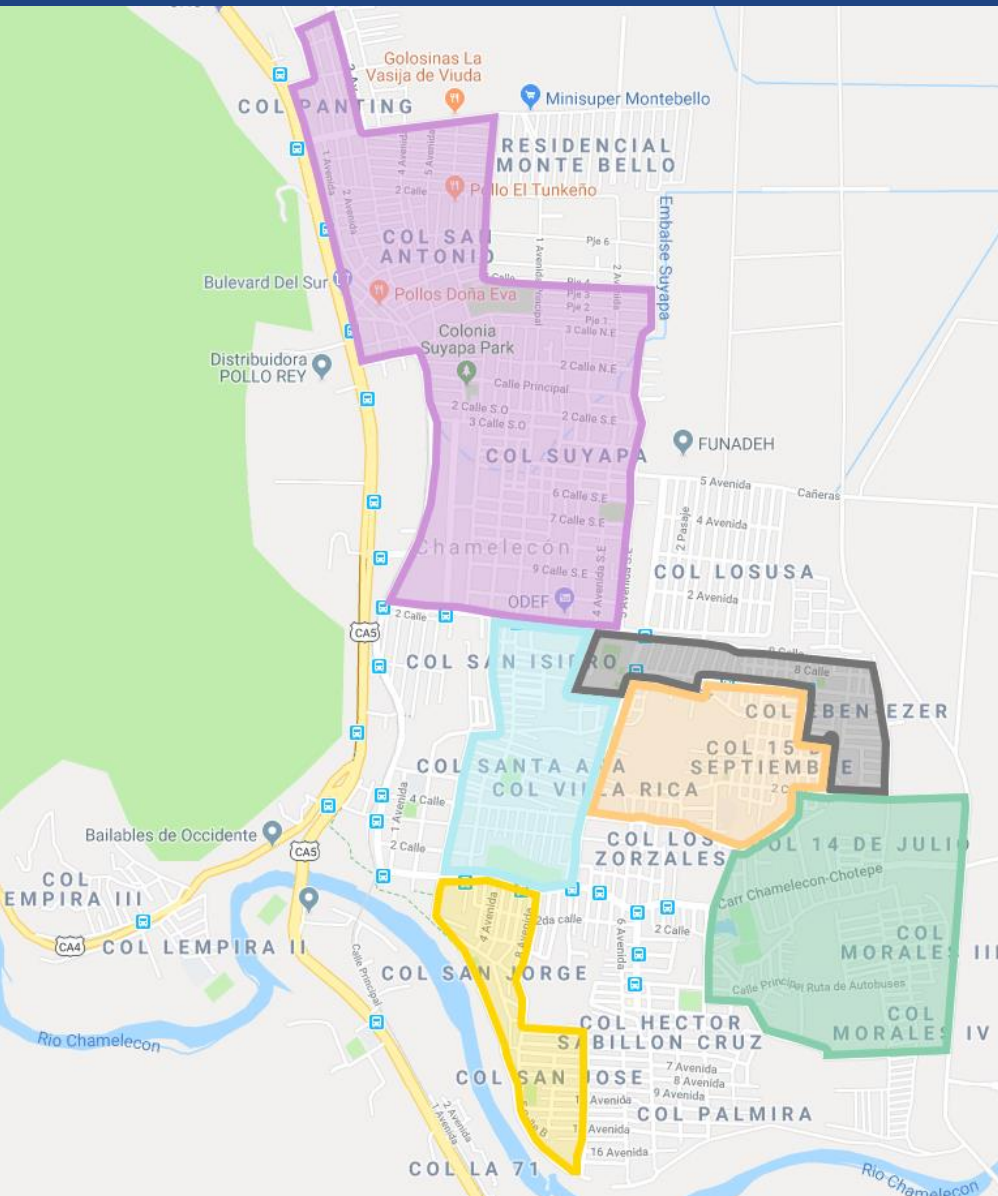
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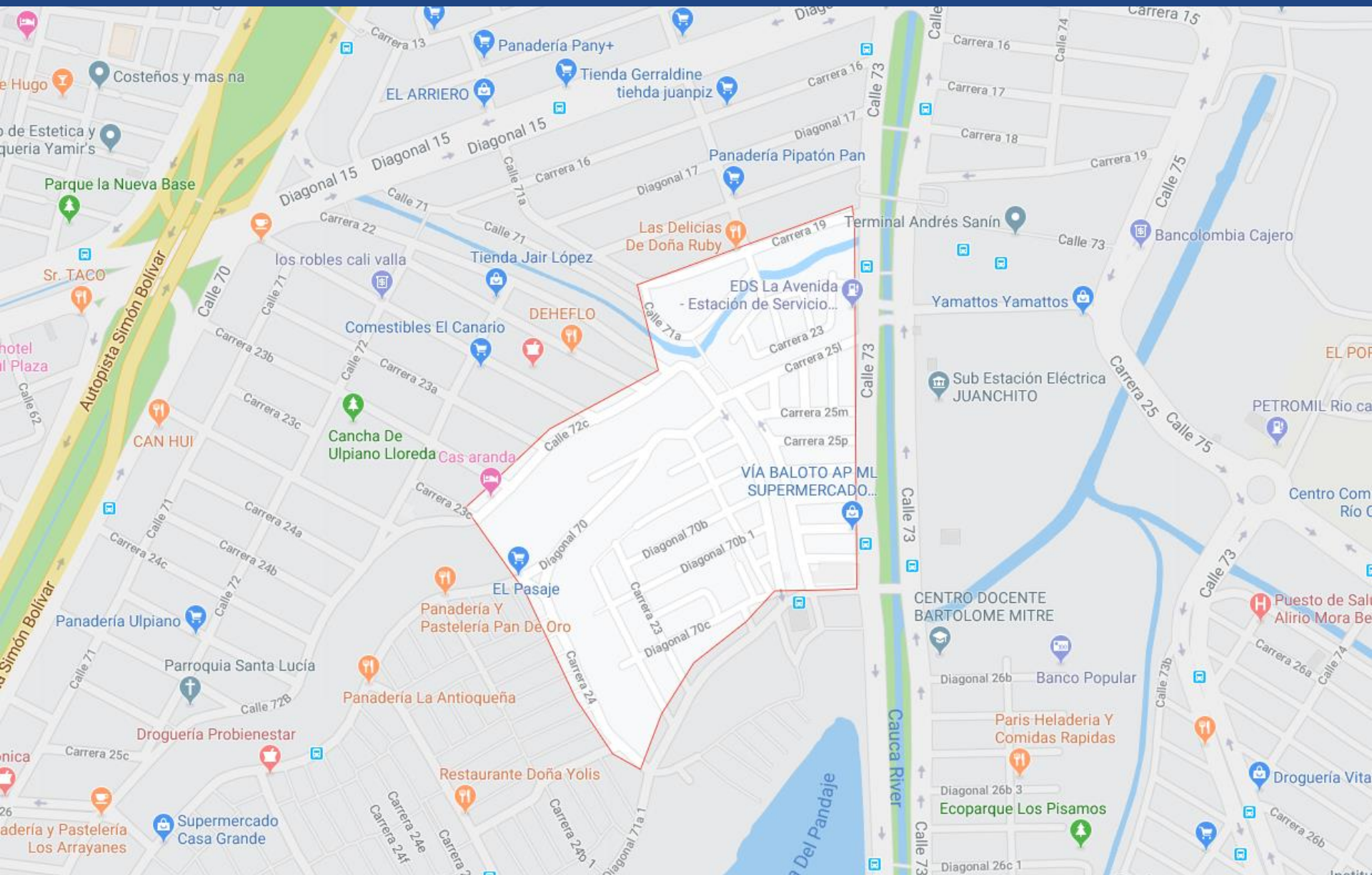
Cure Violence Adaptations in Chamalecon (San Pedro Sula)

(October 2019)



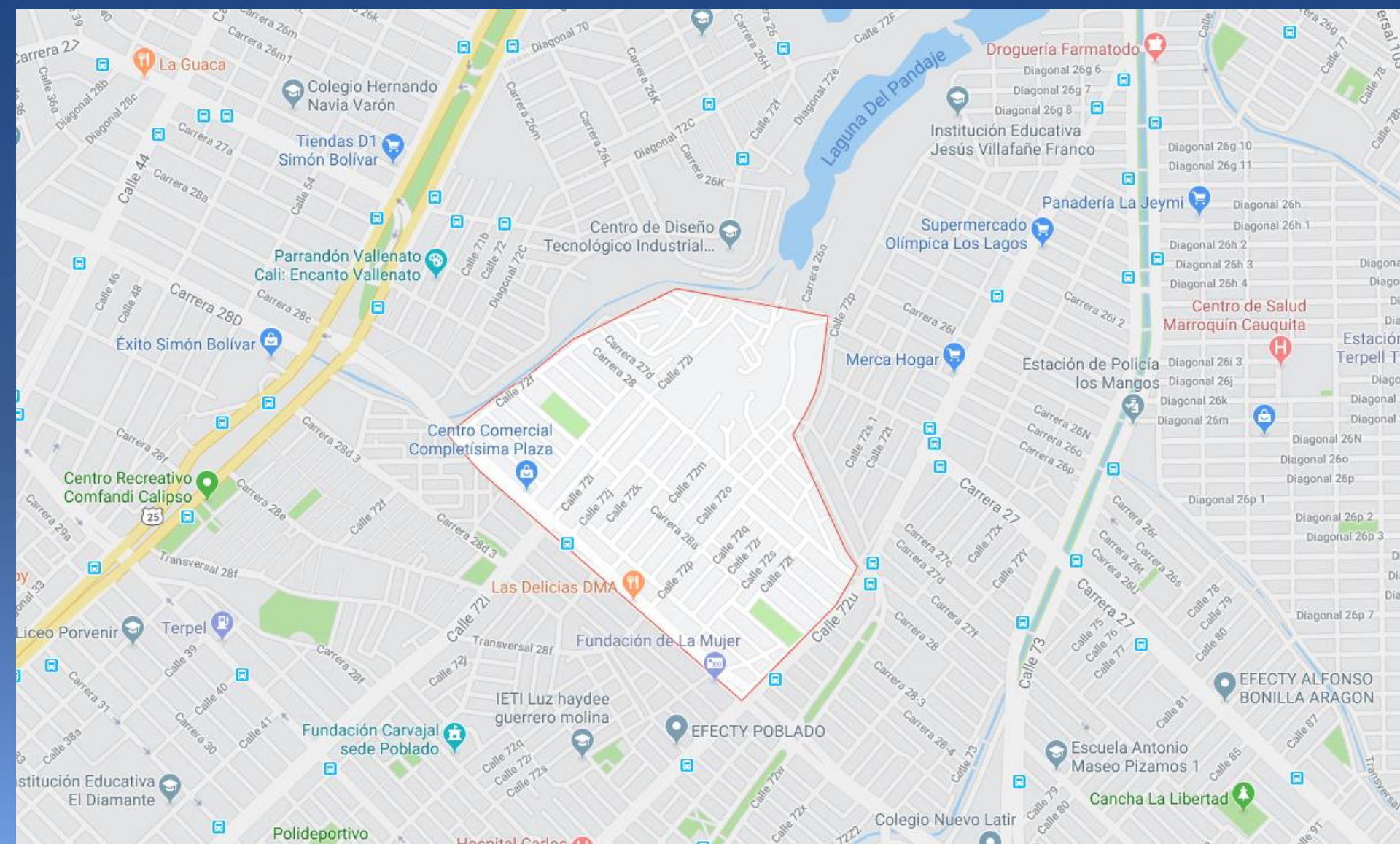
Cure Violence Adaptation Charco Azul, Cali, Colombia

(October 2019)



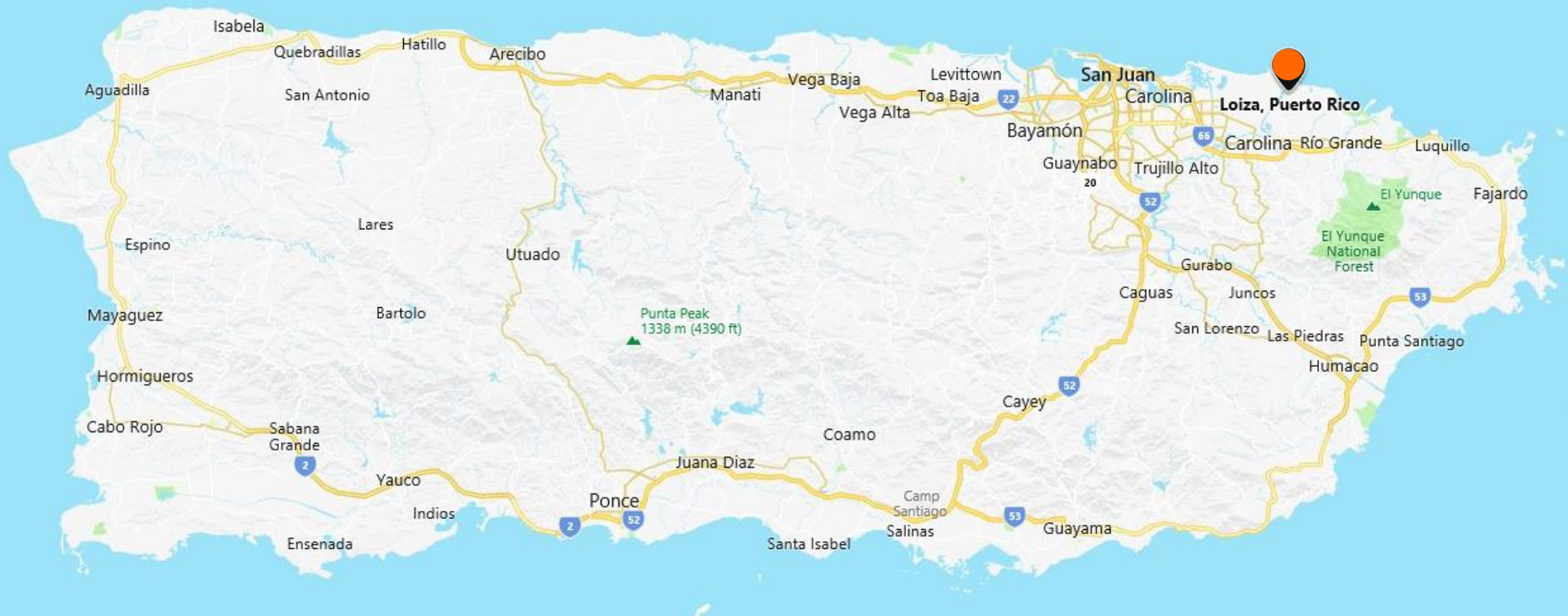
Cure Violence Adaptation Cumuneros, Cali, Colombia

(October 2019)



Cure Violence Adaptation – Puerto Rico

(October 2019)



Trinidad Evaluation

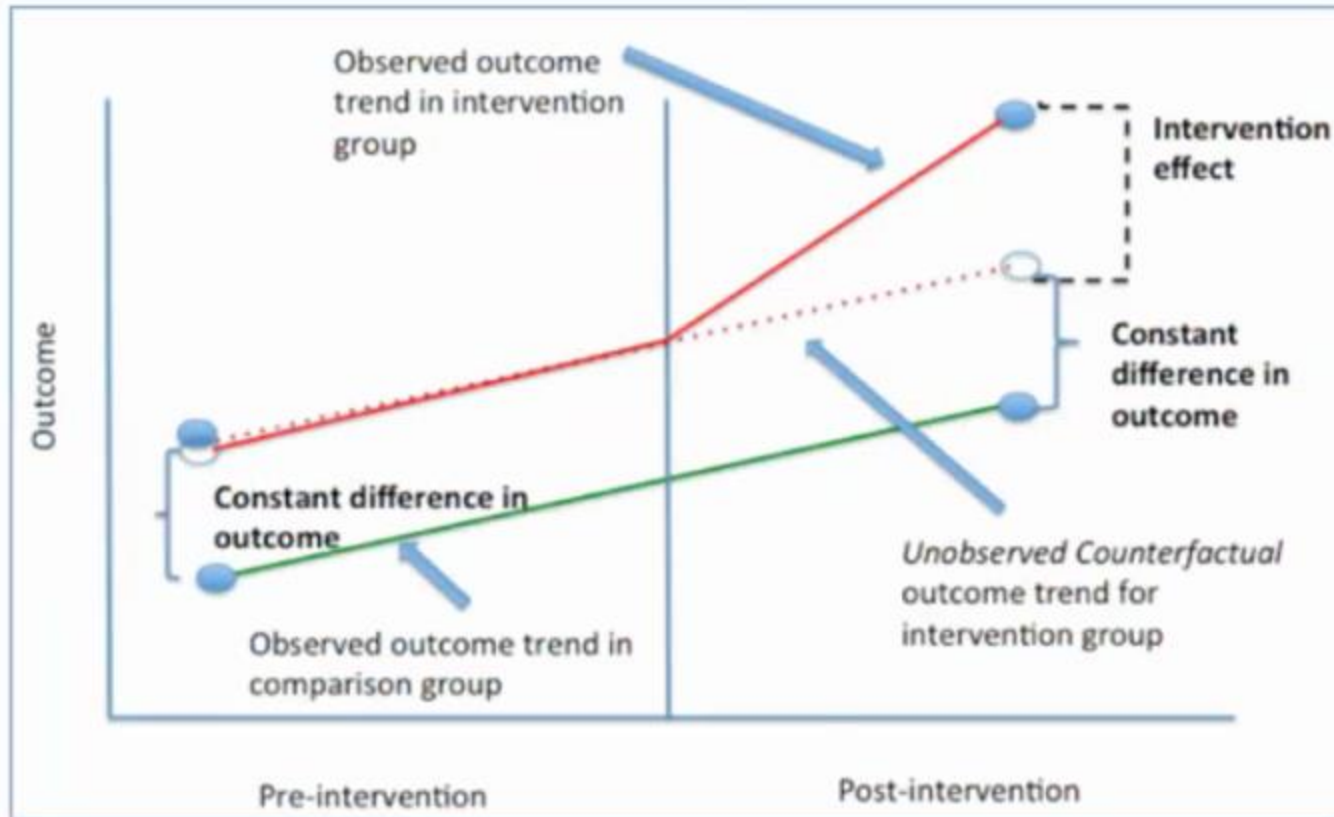
- “Cure Violence intervention was associated with significant and substantial reductions in violence.”
- Statistically significant results by 3 methods
 - 38.7% reduction in shootings (hospital injury)
 - 38% reduction in violent crime (reported to police)(control up 16%)
 - 45.1% lower violent crime (vs. synthetic comparison)
- Approximately 262 violent incidents prevented
- Cost \approx \$3,500 - \$4,500 for every violent incident prevented

Time Series Findings

Interrupted time series analyses of data from two hospitals found that CV reduced gunshot wound admissions in a nearby hospital in POS (-38%, $p < .05$) but not in a comparison hospital located elsewhere.



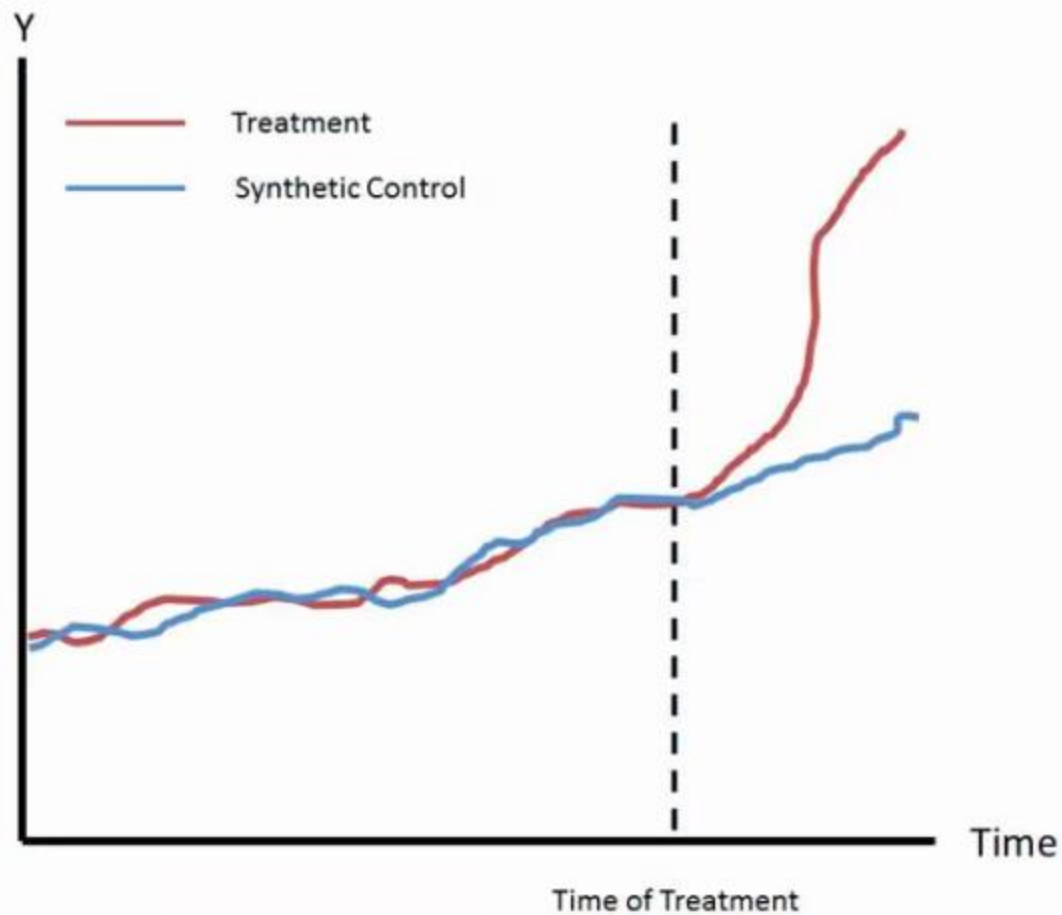
Diff-in-Diff Regression



Diff-in-Diff Regression

- Difference-in-differences analyses of E-999 call data showed that CV was associated with significant reductions in calls to the police for violence (-5.1 fewer violent offenses per community per year)
- Finding held controlling for community differences in census-based population stability, percent African population, percent youth population, employment, and living conditions (e.g., running water)

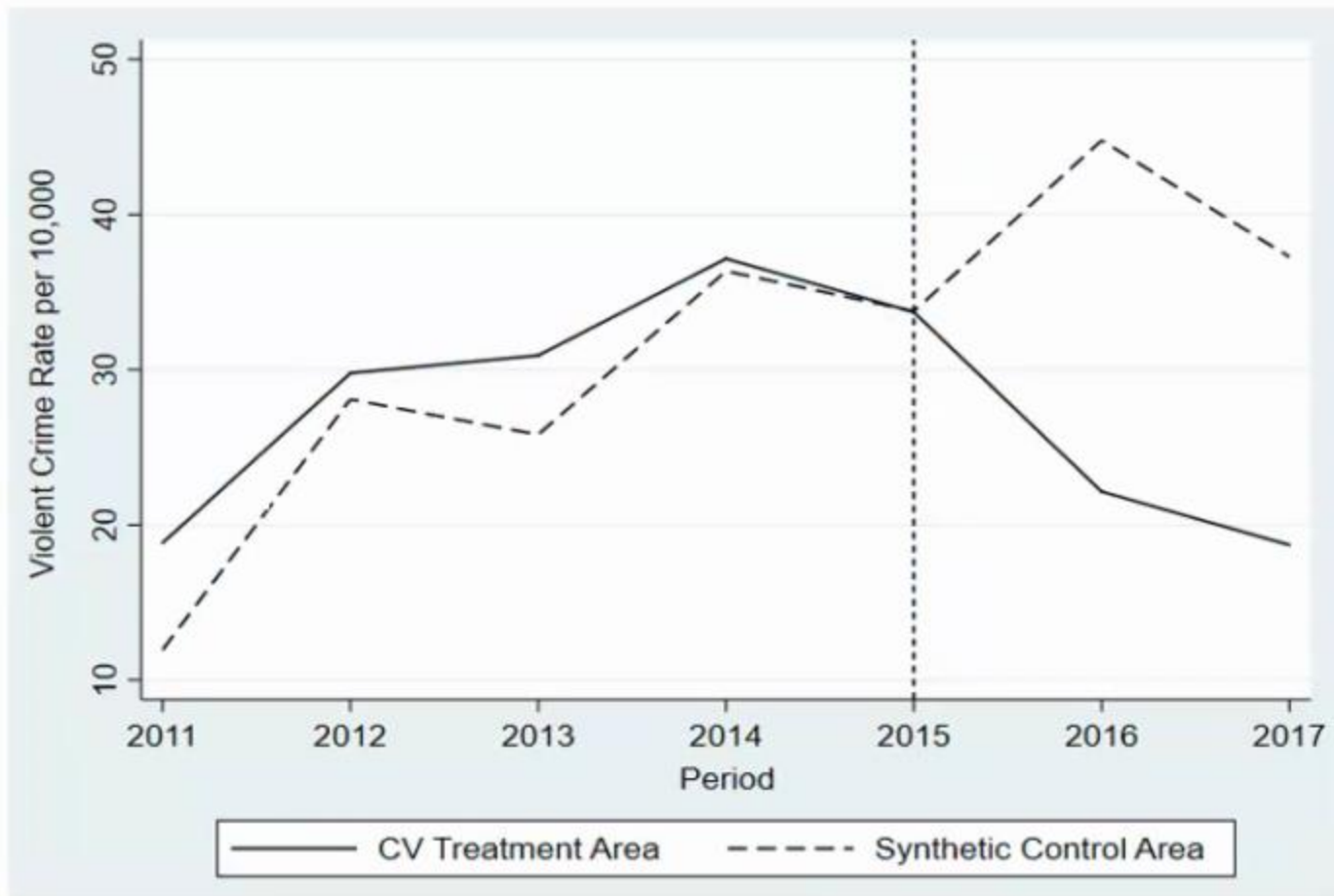
Synthetic Control Analysis



Synthetic Control Analysis

- The most rigorous quasi-experimental design (creates weights to other comparison sites on pre-intervention crime outcomes and census-based demographic controls)
- Violent crime rates were identical in treatment and synthetic control areas in the 12-to-24 months prior to intervention, but were -45% lower in treatment area post-intervention

Synthetic Control Analysis



Quasi-Experimental Findings

- Thus the combined findings showed:
 - A 38% monthly reduction in gunshot hospital admissions in Port of Spain;
 - 5.1 fewer violent crime calls per year in the treatment communities relative to controls ($p < .01$);
 - Roughly 45% decline in violent offense rates in the treatment areas relative to synthetic controls matched comparison group

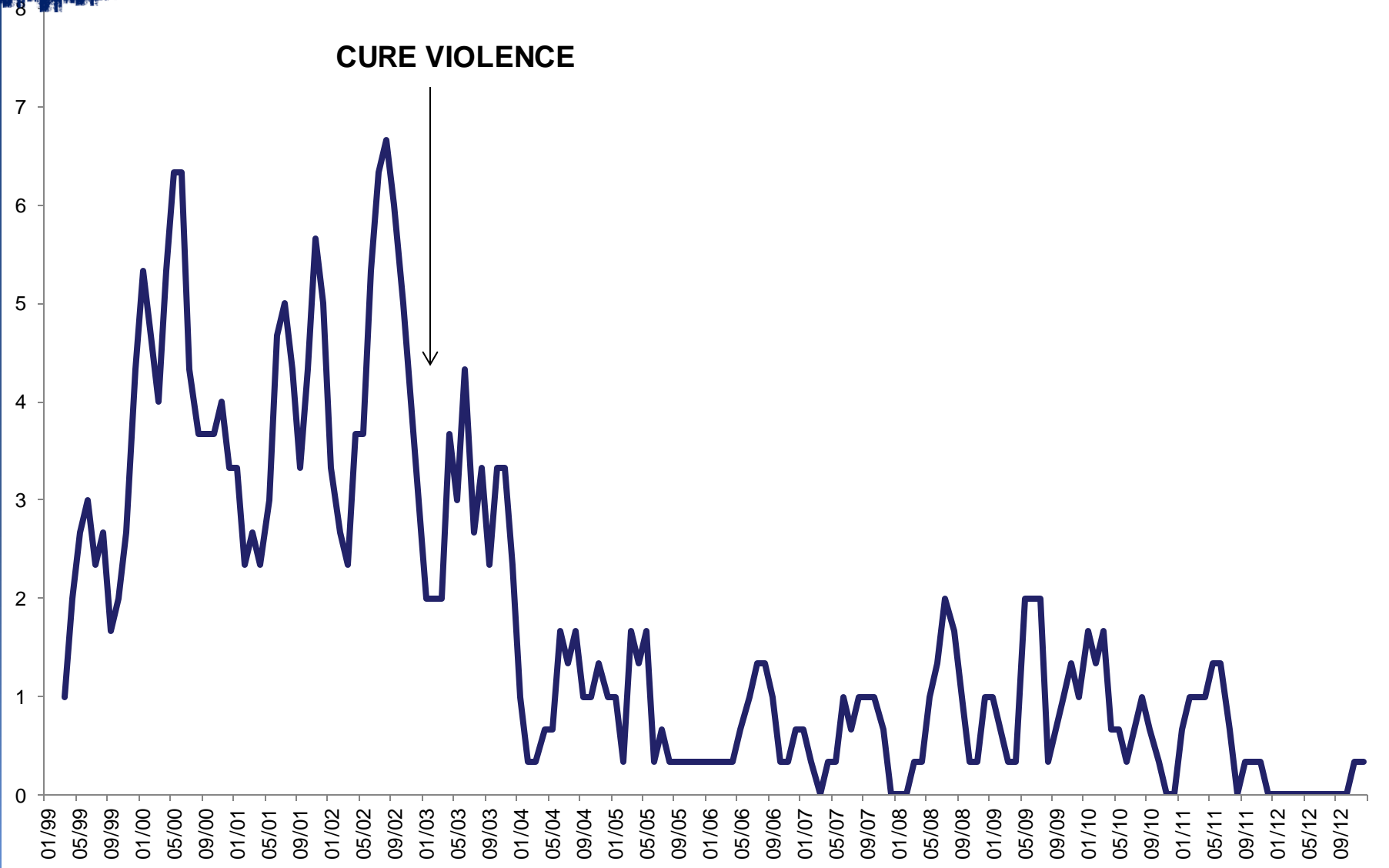
Cost Effectiveness Findings

Cost-effectiveness analyses from these three data sets showed that CV cost approximately \$3,500 to \$4,500 (US) for every violent incident it prevented.

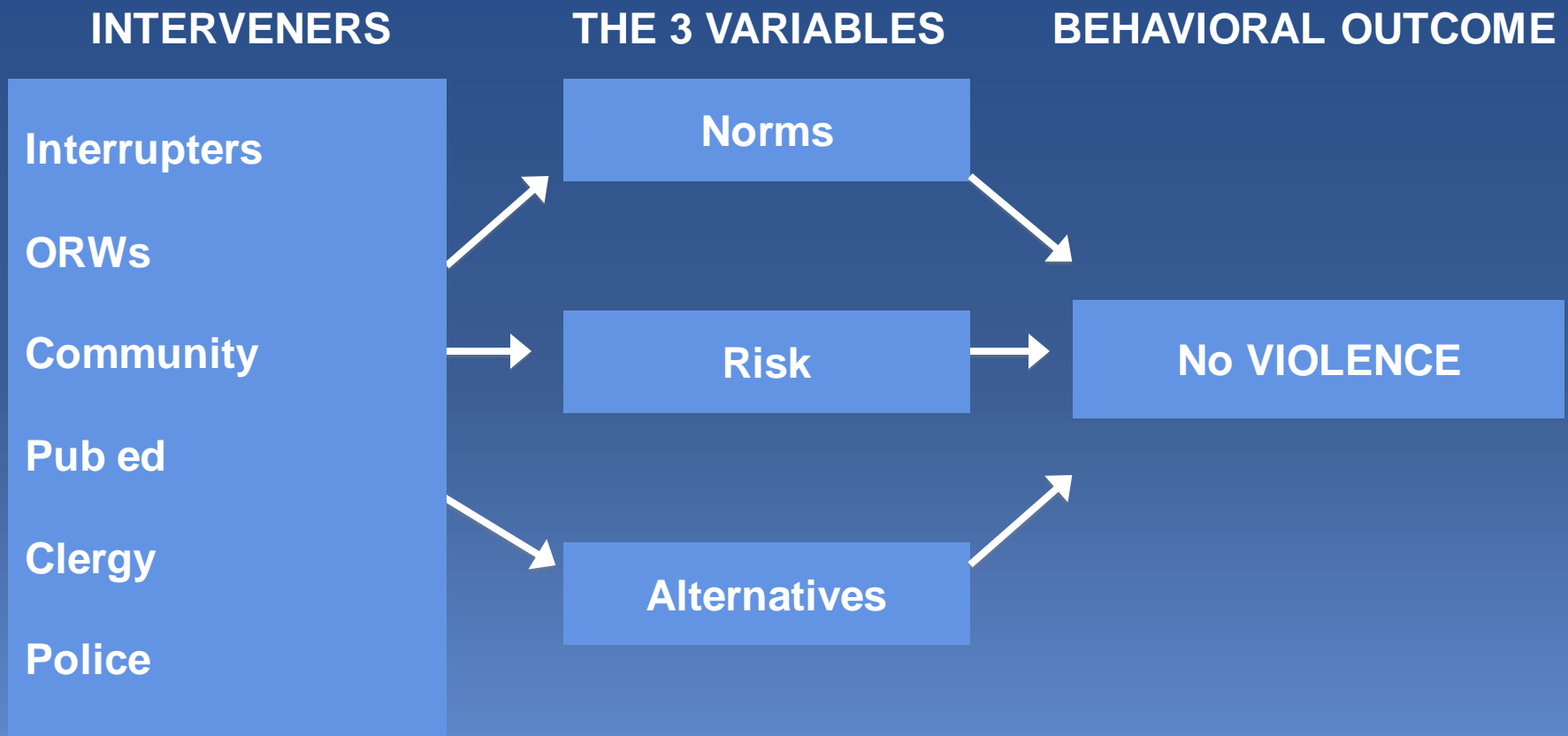
Implications

- Cure Violence CAN work.
- Anticipate implementation issues. Invest in process evaluation to learn more about these issues.
- Conduct rigorous impact evaluations to determine the conditions under which it is more effective.

CURE VIOLENCE

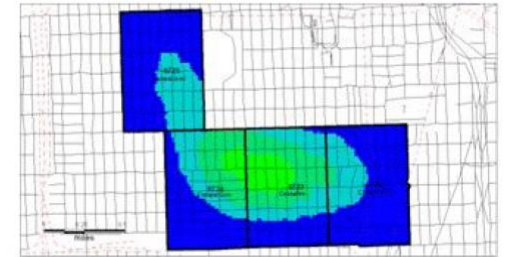
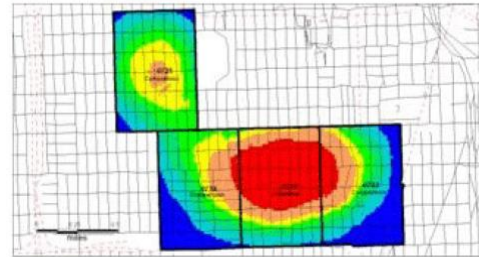


CHANGE GROUP NORMS

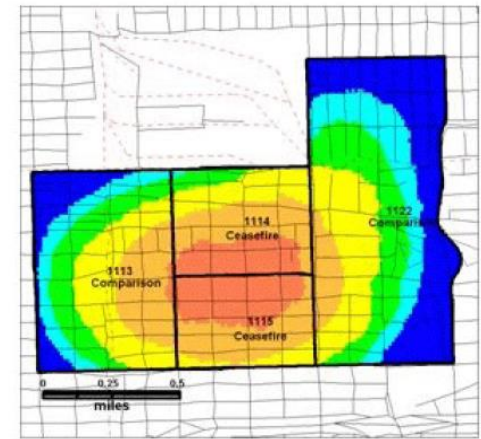
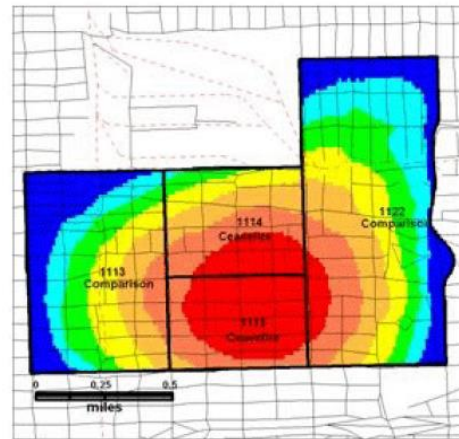


Shooting Hot Spots Reduced

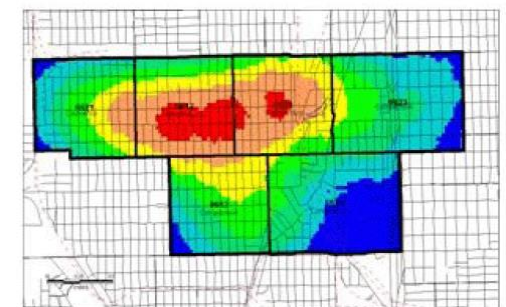
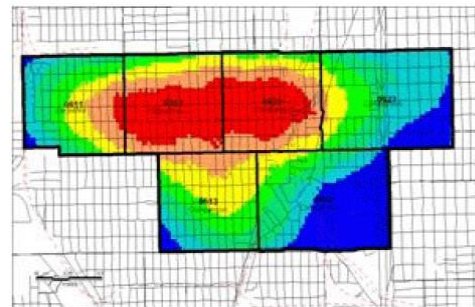
Community One



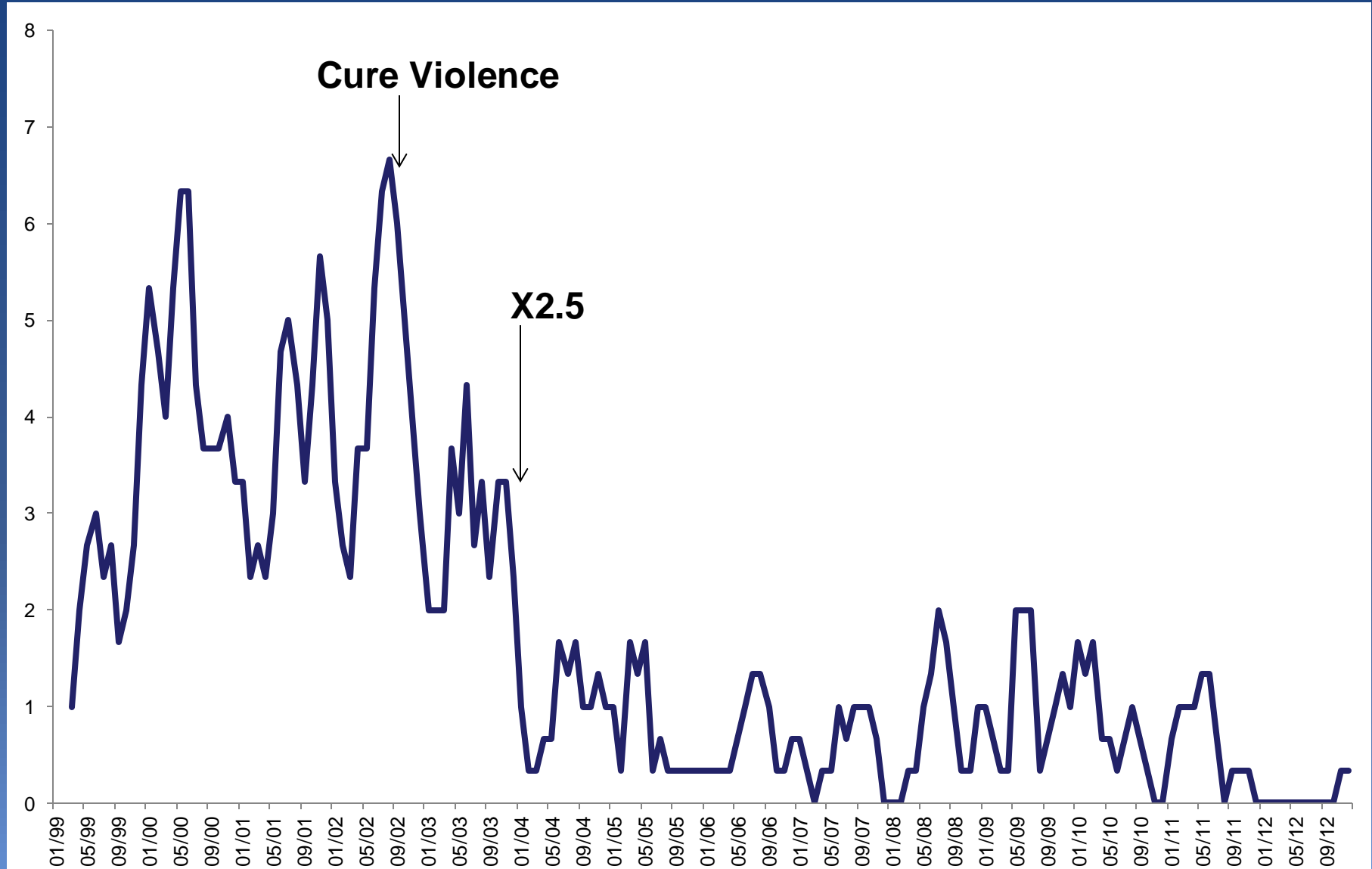
Community Two

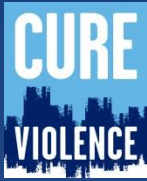


Community Three



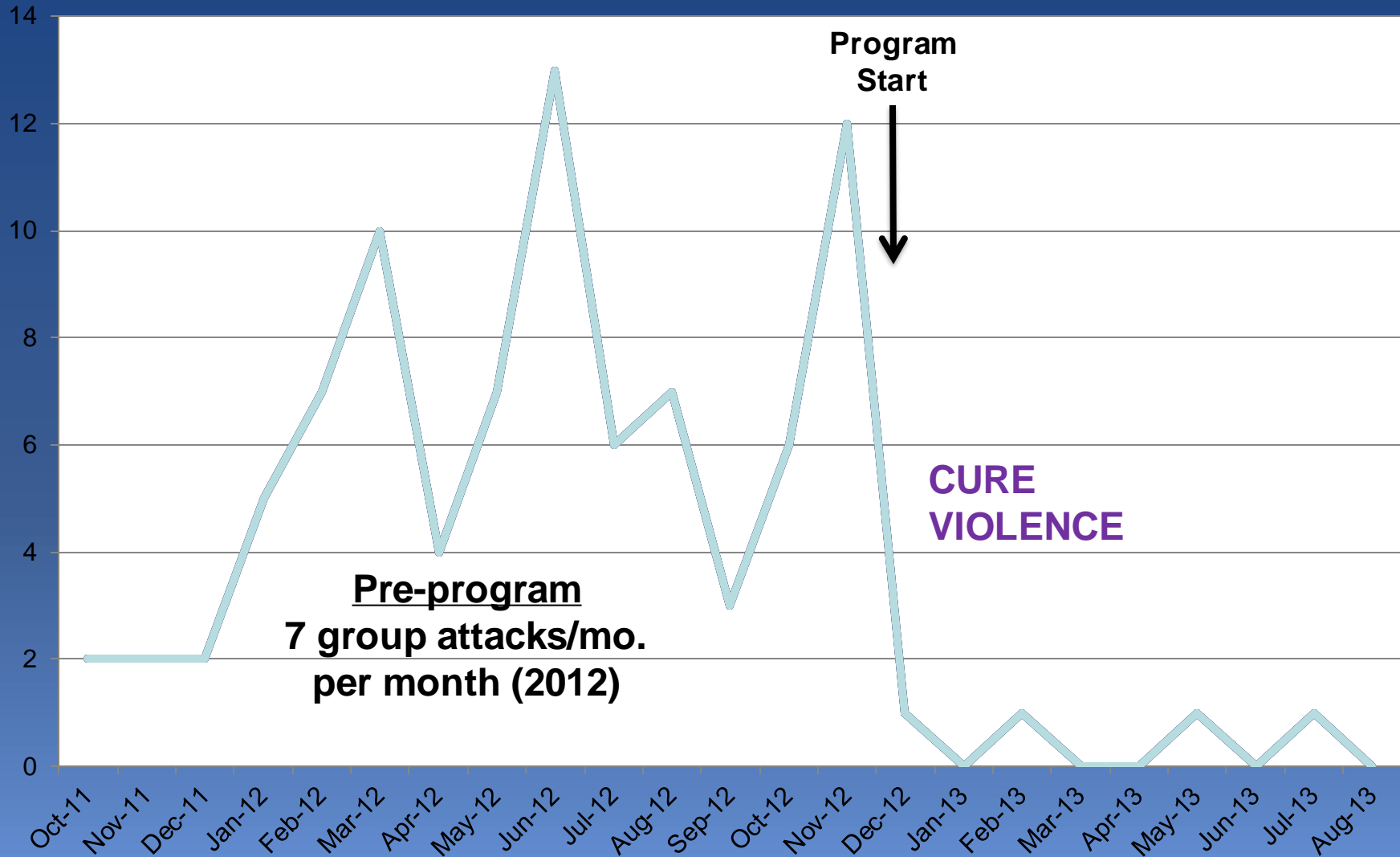
Logan Square – reduction is dose dependent on effort





Prison Program

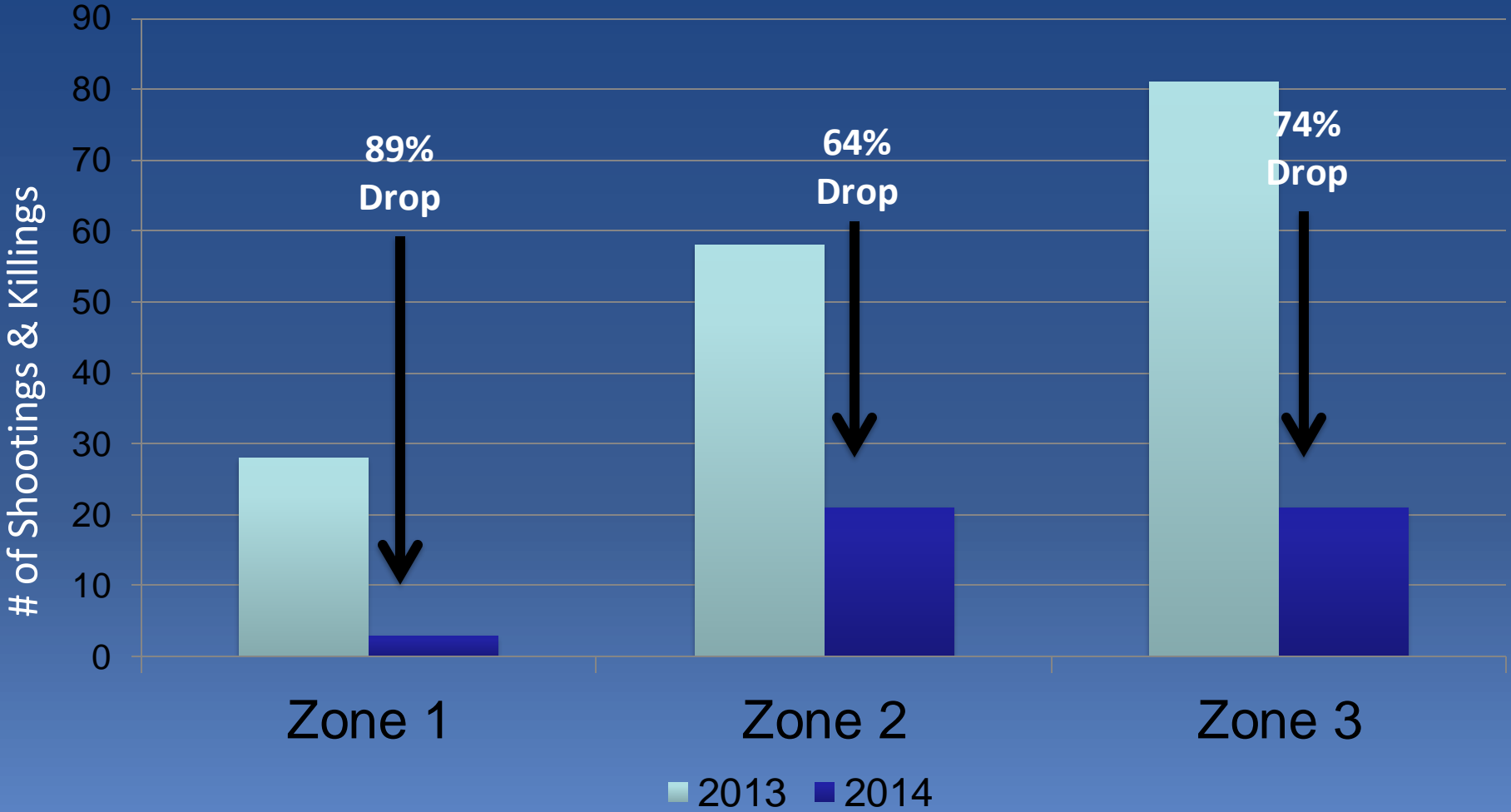
95% Reduction in Group Attacks



Cure Violence San Pedro Sula, Honduras

2013 vs. 2014

Average shooting & killing reduction = 73%



Violence is just an epidemic

Treat as an Epidemic

Fast Results

Strong Results

Humane, w/o usual side effects

Community does it

New/additional systems



Chicago
shootings
and
killings

41% -
73%

Philadelphia
shootings

-30%

Baltimore
killings

-56%

New York
City
shootings

-63%

Six Blocks, 96 Buildings, Zero Shootings: New Recipe at the Queensbridge Houses

About New York

By JIM DWYER JAN. 19, 2017



Cure Violence US Adaptation Partners

September 2019

