

Conceptual Model of Factors* Influencing Street Violence**

Resiliency Factors

Societal Level

- Increased awareness and efforts to reduce health disparities
- Positive media messages
- Positive ethnic & racial inter-group relations
- Policies & legislation that mandate equal treatment of vulnerable groups

Community Level

- Economic capital (e.g., business, home ownership)
- Social capital; social cohesion
- Involvement in social activities
- Commitment to school
- Intolerant attitude toward street violence
- Safe built environment
- Mentorship, esp from people who've "been there"

Family Level

- Positive attachments & relationships
- Connectedness to adults:
 - Ability to discuss problems
 - Frequently share activities with parents
 - Consistent presence of parent
- Perceived parental expectations about school performance is high
- Strong cultural identity

Individual Level

- Good physical & mental health
- Positive social orientation
- Civic engagement
- Cognitive & emotional competence
- Good school performance
- Religiosity
- Spirituality
- Hope and faith in future
- Morals and values for self

Risk Factors

- Racism & oppression
- Disparities in power and control
- Poverty and economic disparity
- Negative media depictions of community and youth
- Narrowing concepts of gender roles, esp. males
- Media violence
- Incarceration policies
- Inadequate education policies & support
- Racial profiling
- Tolerance toward firearms

- Community Deterioration
 - Poor school resources
 - Lack of economic oppty
 - Family disruption
 - Lack of community participation
 - Socially disorganized neighborhoods
- Presence of alcohol and other drugs
- Readily available firearms
- Incarceration re-entry issues
- High level of transiency
- Lack of after-school outlets for youth
- Inability to prove one's worth
- Exposure to gangs
- Exposure to violence

- Poor parenting skills
- Lack of adult involvement in lives of youth
- Low parental education & income
- Parental use of alcohol & other drugs, lack of emotional health
- Low parental support/commitment to school
- Exposure to family violence

- Use of alcohol & other drugs
- Lack of emotional health (incl. PTSD, spiritual and emotional healing, emotional distress)
- Co-occurring disorders
- Social rejection
- Poor social development & behavioral control
- Incarceration
- Lack of involvement in school
- Poor academic performance
- Deficits in social cognitive info processing
- Antisocial beliefs
- Learning disorders
- Lack of empathy/skills for conflict resolution
- Gang involvement
- History of violent victimization, involvement, &/or witnessing violence

Street Violence

*Factors identified by Contra Costa Health Services based on review of information from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Local Health Dept plans, local community members and the CCHS ad hoc Violence Prevention Group

**Community leaders who were interviewed described "street violence" as including homicides, drive-by shootings, gang activities, robbery assault, rape, car jacking and verbal intimidation; stemming from a host of societal and environmental factors that are leading to community and family deterioration and loss of resources.