



# Violence and Injury

Injury is a broad topic that includes both unintentional injuries, as a result of motor vehicle crashes, drowning, falls or accidental poisoning (overdoses), and intentional violent injuries such as assault and abuse, as well as homicide and suicide. San Joaquin County’s injury rates remain substantially higher than the California averages. Among unintentional injuries, the leading causes of death in San Joaquin County are poisoning, motor vehicle crashes, falls, and drowning/submersion. Among intentional injuries, core concerns are often associated with family and community violence. In particular, the homicide rate is much higher than in California as a whole, particularly among men of color. Survey respondents identified violence as a core issue in their communities and cited concerns such as gun violence, gang activity among youth, and domestic violence as key themes.

## Key Data

Indicators	Community Feedback
<p><b>All-Cause Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate<sup>1</sup></b> <i>Age-Adjusted; Rate per 100,000 population</i></p> <p>San Joaquin  43.1 California  27.6</p> <p><b>Poisoning Mortality Rate<sup>2</sup></b> <i>All Ages; Rate per 100,000 population</i></p> <p>San Joaquin  15.9 California  10.1</p> <p><b>Homicide Mortality Rate<sup>3</sup></b> <i>Age-Adjusted; Rate per 100,000 population</i></p> <p>San Joaquin  12.2 California  5.2</p> <p><b>Suicide Rate<sup>4</sup></b> <i>Age-Adjusted; Rate per 100,000 population</i></p> <p>San Joaquin  10.8 California  9.8</p>	<p><b>30.3%</b> of Community Survey respondents reported that youth violence is a key health concern in their community.</p> <p>“Community violence and related trauma are important issues because they have such a critical impact on our community. We really need to approach these issues using trauma-Based care strategies.” – Interviewee</p> <p>“There is too much tolerance for violence.” – Interviewee</p>

**1 in 4** 11<sup>th</sup> grade students in San Joaquin County report **driving after drinking** (respondent or friend).<sup>5</sup>

### Key Themes Expressed by Residents and Stakeholders

- Violence in schools and among youth
- Chronic exposure to violence and/or abuse

Among Community Survey respondents, **Youth** were more likely to report that **youth violence** (44.4% compared to 30.6% of all respondents) and **use of weapons** (24.7% compared to 19.6% of all respondents) were significant health concerns.



# Violence and Injury (continued)

## Additional Data

### Additional Causes of Unintentional Death

Drowning/Submersion Mortality Rate

All Ages; Rate per 100,000 population<sup>6</sup>

**1.8** | 1.0  
San Joaquin | California

Fall Mortality Rate

All Ages; Rate per 100,000 population<sup>7</sup>

**4.6** | 5.7  
San Joaquin | California

Pedestrian Injury Mortality Rate

Age-Adjusted; Rate per 100,000 population<sup>8</sup>

**2.3** | 2.0  
San Joaquin | California

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality Rate

Age-Adjusted; Rate per 100,000 population<sup>9</sup>

**11.4** | 7.5  
San Joaquin | California

### Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment

Rate of Domestic Violence Calls for Assistance

Rate per 1,000 population<sup>20</sup>

**8.2** | 6.0  
San Joaquin | California

Substantiated Allegations of Child Maltreatment

(per 100,000 children ages 0-17)<sup>21</sup>

**7.3** | 8.7  
San Joaquin | California

Rate of Foster Care

Rate per 100,000 children ages 0-17

**699** | 611  
San Joaquin | California

### Gang Involvement

Gang Involvement, Youth

Percentage of 11th grade students reporting current gang involvement<sup>22</sup>

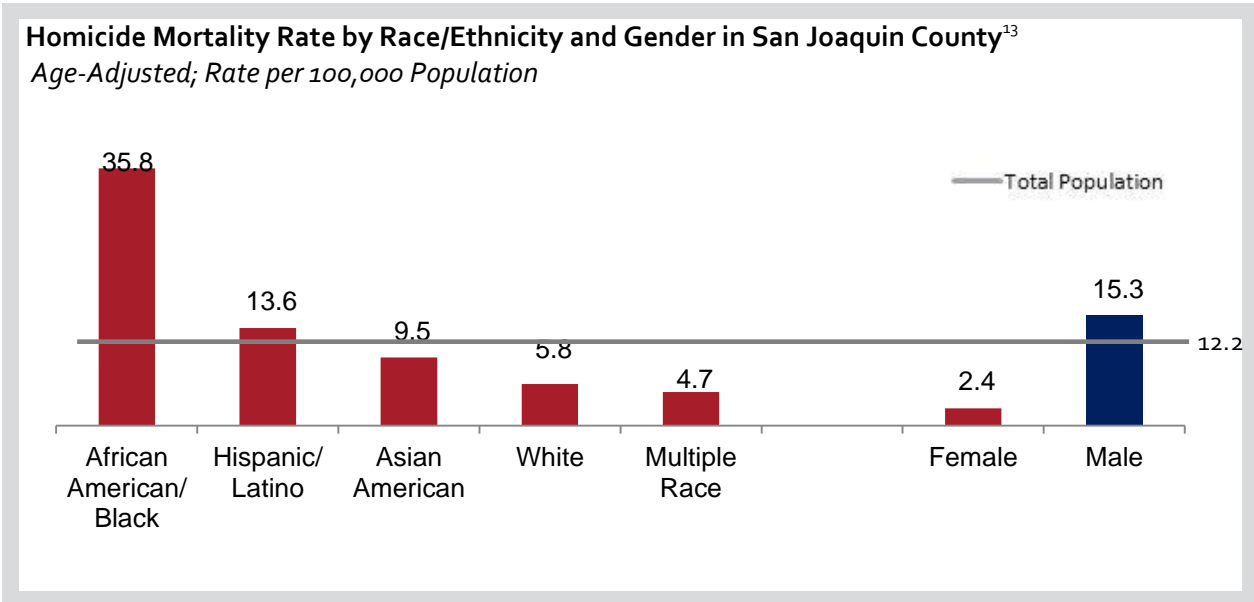
**15.0** | 8.0  
San Joaquin | California

Total of 1,573 foster children in San Joaquin County.



# Violence and Injury (continued)

## Populations Disproportionately Affected





# Violence and Injury (continued)

## Assets and Suggestions for Change

### Examples of Existing Community Assets<sup>†</sup>

#### Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Service Agencies



#### Community-level Violence Prevention Activities



### Ideas from Focus Group and Interview Participants<sup>†</sup>

- Expand support in the schools
- Involve businesses, faith-based communities
- Increase after-school programs, especially after 6th grade
- Strengthen socio-cultural connection with law enforcement to ensure "Community Policing"
- Improve community resource centers
- Interrupt cycle of abuse and substance abuse
- Bring our community together across diversity and races to have the hard conversation
- Do not accept the violence that is happening in other parts of the city or county

**"We need everyone saying, 'This is our issue' because we live here.** Most people are happy that the violence happens in pockets that you can avoid."

–Interviewee

"Success would be kids being able to walk to school without their parents; kids being able to play in their backyards. Being able to drive slowly in the streets to avoid the kids out playing versus avoiding wandering addicts and gang violence."

–Interviewee

<sup>†</sup> Assets and recommendations excerpted from qualitative data and San Joaquin CHNA Core Planning Group. For a comprehensive list of county assets and resources, reference <http://www.211sj.org/>.

<sup>1</sup> "2013 County Health Status Profiles," California Department of Public Health, 2009-11.

<sup>2</sup> California Department of Public Health, EpiCenter Overall Injury Surveillance, 2011-13.

<sup>3</sup> University of Missouri, Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems. California Department of Public Health, CDPH - Death Public Use Data, 2010-12.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> California Healthy Kids Survey, 2013-14.

<sup>6</sup> California Department of Public Health, EpiCenter Overall Injury Surveillance, 2011-13.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> University of Missouri, Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems. California Department of Public Health, CDPH - Death Public Use Data, 2010-12.

<sup>9</sup> "2013 County Health Status Profiles," California Department of Public Health, 2009-11.

<sup>10</sup> California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2014.

<sup>11</sup> California Child Welfare Indicators Project, 2014.

<sup>12</sup> California Healthy Kids Survey, 2009-11.

<sup>13</sup> California, Department of Public Health, 2013 Death Records. Population denominator from State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and SeN/A Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, CA, December 2014.