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Contents

Preface
Acknowledgements
Executive summary
Part I – Background
Interpersonal violence – a universal challenge
Part II – State of the problem
Deaths and injuries are only a fraction of the burden
Part III – Findings
Knowledge of the true extent of the problem is hindered by gaps in data
National action planning is underway in many countries
Countries are investing in prevention but not on a level commensurate with the scale and severity of the problem
Countries can do more to address key risk factors for violence through policy and other measures 33
Laws relevant to violence have been widely enacted but enforcement is inadequate
Availability of services to identify, refer, protect and support victims varies markedly
Part IV – The way forward
Conclusions
Recommendations: national, regional and international
References
Part V – Explanatory notes
Method for data collection and validation
Estimating global homicide deaths
Country profiles: explanation
Part VI – At a glance 69
Part VII – Glossary
Part VIII – Country profiles
Part IX – Statistical annex

Preface



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Violence shatters lives. Around the world almost half a million people are murdered each year. Beyond these deaths, millions more children, women and men suffer from the farreaching consequences of violence in our homes, schools and communities. Violence often blights people's lives for decades, leading to alcohol and drug addiction, depression, suicide, school dropout, unemployment and recurrent relationship difficulties. In crisis and conflict-affected countries, violence can hamper recovery and development efforts by exacerbating societal divisions, perpetuating crime, and in some cases leading to the recurrence of war.

In addition, the costs of violence are high. Families on the brink of poverty can be ruined when a breadwinner is killed or disabled because of violence. For nations, social and economic development is eroded by the outlay on the health, criminal justice and social welfare responses to violence. As the late Nelson Mandela wrote in the World Health Organization's 2002 *World report on violence and health*, "Many who live with violence day in and day out assume that it is an intrinsic part of the human condition. But this is not so. Violence can be prevented. Governments, communities and individuals can make a difference."

This *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* takes stock of how governments are making a difference, by assessing the measures countries are taking to prevent and respond to interpersonal violence. The report – the first of its kind – finds that considerable violence prevention activity is underway around the world. For instance, on average, each of the prevention programmes surveyed was reported to be implemented in about a third of countries; each of the services to protect and support victims surveyed was reported to be in place in just over half of countries; and some 80% of countries were found to have enacted each of the prevention laws surveyed.

But importantly the report also reveals gaps in global violence prevention that must be filled: gaps in knowledge about the extent of the problem; in the quality and reach of prevention programmes; in access to services for victims; in the enforcement of existing laws; and in mechanisms to coordinate multisectoral work.

Collaboration across sectors is a necessary starting point for filling these gaps. The health sector must expand its role in violence prevention, increase services for victims and improve the collection of data on violence. The justice and law enforcement sectors must ensure that laws which strengthen violence prevention are promulgated and rigorously applied, that laws discriminating against women are changed, that efforts to improve community policing and problem-orientated policing are intensified, and that institutions to support such efforts are strengthened. The development sector must integrate governance and rule of law more closely with violence prevention programming.

Publication of the *Global status report on violence 2014* coincides with proposals to include several violence

prevention goals in the post-2015 development agenda. These include halving violence-related deaths everywhere, ending violence against children and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls by 2030. Whether or not these goals are eventually adopted, their prominence in the debate so far confirms the relevance of violence prevention to the challenges facing society now and in the future. Indeed, preventing violence is one of the top five priorities expressed by the five million citizens who have conveyed their views on the focus for the new development agenda through the global United Nations-led consultations.

The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* builds on existing commitments by several United Nations agencies to support countries in their violence prevention efforts. It identifies clear gaps and opportunities and inspires us to action. Further, it provides a baseline and a set of indicators to track future violence prevention progress. Please join us in ensuring its findings are made use of and its recommendations implemented, particularly as we anticipate the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda. Together we can indeed make a difference.

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Country-level data were obtained through the crucial input of:

- National Data Coordinators (see Table A1 in Part IX Statistical annex);
- all respondents and attendees of the consensus meetings in countries;
- government officials who agreed to provide the country information included in the report.

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Executive summary

This report focuses on interpersonal violence, which is violence that occurs between family members, intimate partners, friends, acquaintances and strangers, and includes child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence and elder abuse. Interpersonal violence is a risk factor for lifelong health and social problems. It is both predictable and preventable, and responsibility for addressing it rests clearly with national governments.

Aims of the report

The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* represents the progress countries have made in implementing the recommendations of the 2002 *World report on violence and health.* The specific aims of the report are to:

- describe the state of the problem of interpersonal violence worldwide and the extent to which countries are collecting data on fatal and non-fatal violence to inform planning and action;
- assess the current status of programme, policy and legislative measures to prevent violence;
- evaluate the availability of health care, social and legal services for victims of violence;
- identify gaps in tackling the problem of interpersonal violence and stimulate national action to address them.

By giving an assessment of violence prevention efforts globally and a snapshot of these efforts by country, the report provides a starting point for tracking future progress and offers a benchmark that countries can use to assess their own progress.

Method

Data for this report were systematically gathered from each country in a four-step process which was led by a government-appointed National Data Coordinator. First, within each country a self-administered questionnaire was completed by respondents from ministries of health, justice, education, gender and women, law enforcement and police, children, social development and the interior, and, where relevant, nongovernmental organizations. Second, these respondents held a consensus meeting and agreed on the data best representing their country. Third, WHO regional and global violence prevention technical staff validated the final data submitted for each country by checking them against independent databases and other sources. Finally, permission to include the final data in the status report was obtained from country government officials.

Coverage

This report highlights data from 133 countries, covering 6.1 billion people and representing 88% of the world's population. Response rates by region varied, covering 63% of the population in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 70% in the African Region, 83% in the European Region, 88% in the Region of the Americas and 97% in both the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.

Violence affects the lives of millions, with long-lasting consequences

There were an estimated 475 000 deaths in 2012 as a result of homicide. Sixty percent of these were males aged 15-44 years, making homicide the third leading cause of death for males in this age group. Within low- and middleincome countries, the highest estimated rates of homicide occur in the Region of the Americas, with 28.5 homicides per 100 000 population, followed by the African Region with a rate of 10.9 homicides per 100 000 population. The lowest estimated rate of homicide is in the low- and middleincome countries of the Western Pacific Region, with 2.1 per 100 000 population. Over the period 2000-2012, homicide rates are estimated to have declined by just over 16% globally (from 8.0 to 6.7 per 100 000 population), and, in high-income countries, by 39% (from 6.2 to 3.8 per 100 000 population). By contrast, homicide rates in low- and middleincome countries have shown less decline over the same period. For both upper and lower middle-income countries the decline was 13%, and for low-income countries it was 10%. Nevertheless, deaths are only a fraction of the health and social burden arising from violence.

Women, children and elderly people bear the brunt of nonfatal physical, sexual and psychological abuse:

- A quarter of all adults report having been physically abused as children.
- One in five women reports having been sexually abused as a child.
- One in three women has been a victim of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in her lifetime.
- One in 17 older adults reported abuse in the past month.

Such violence contributes to lifelong ill health – particularly for women and children – and early death. Many leading causes of death such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and HIV/AIDS are the result of victims of violence adopting behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and drug misuse, and unsafe sex in an effort to cope with the psychological impact of violence. Violence also places a heavy strain on health and criminal justice systems, social and welfare services and the economic fabric of communities.

Key data on violence are often lacking

Despite the magnitude of deaths resulting from violence and the massive scale on which the non-fatal consequences of violence affect women, children and elderly people, there are important gaps in data that undermine violence prevention efforts. Fully 60% of countries do not have usable data on homicide from civil or vital registration sources. For many of the countries where these data do exist, they often lack specificity, such as the sex and age of the victim, the relationship of victim to perpetrator, and the mechanism of homicide - all of which are needed to design and monitor prevention efforts. Most instances of violence against women, children and elderly people do not come to the attention of authorities or service providers, making population-based surveys a critical source of information to document the nature and extent of these problems. More than half of countries surveyed reported gathering data on intimate partner and sexual violence; however, less than half of countries reported conducting population-based surveys on other types of violence such as child maltreatment, youth violence and elder abuse.

National action planning is underway in most countries, but is not always informed by data

The different types of violence share many underlying risk factors and important inter-relationships. For example,

economic inequality, alcohol misuse and inadequate parenting all increase the likelihood of child maltreatment, youth violence and intimate partner and sexual violence against women. Children who suffer rejection, neglect, harsh physical punishment and sexual abuse – or witness violence at home or in the community – are at greater risk of engaging in aggressive and antisocial behaviour at later stages in their development, including violent behaviour as adults. Only about half of countries reported having integrated plans that address multiple types of violence. This suggests that planning may be driven more by efforts to address specific types of violence than the need to create synergies across types of violence.

The survey found that national action plans were often present when national survey data were not, suggesting that much planning and policy-making is done in the absence of data. While for some countries this may reflect a lag between calls for data collection and actual data collection improvements, future work should prioritize filling this gap by ensuring that national plans of action are firmly anchored in data on the scale and causes of the different types of violence.

Countries are beginning to invest in prevention, but not on a scale that matches the burden

A growing number of scientific studies demonstrate that violence is preventable. Based on systematic reviews of the scientific evidence for prevention, WHO and its partners have identified seven "best buy" strategies – six focusing on preventing violence and one focusing on response efforts. These strategies can potentially reduce multiple types of violence and help decrease the likelihood of individuals perpetrating violence or becoming a victim. The strategies are:

- 1. developing safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers;
- 2. developing life skills in children and adolescents;
- 3. reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol;
- 4. reducing access to guns and knives;
- promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women;
- 6. changing cultural and social norms that support violence;
- 7. victim identification, care and support programmes.

The survey found that while countries are investing in prevention programmes representative of these strategies, it is not on a level commensurate with the scale and severity of the problem. Across the 18 types of programme asked about in the survey, about a third of countries are implementing them on a larger scale (i.e. across many schools or communities or with a reach to over 30% of the intended target population). Social and cultural norm-change strategies were the most common approach reported to address violence against women, while life skills training and bullying prevention were the most common strategies reported to address youth violence. Countries also reported implementing strategies such as home visits and other parenting education approaches designed to improve parent-child relationships and prevent child maltreatment and the developmental pathways that lead to later violent behaviour. Implementation of strategies to prevent elder abuse was limited at best. Less than a third of the countries surveyed (26%) reported implementing campaigns aimed at educating professionals to recognize the signs and symptoms of elder abuse and improve their problem-solving and case management skills on a larger scale, and only 23% reported implementing public information campaigns on elder abuse.

More can be done to address key risk factors for violence through policy and other measures

Violence of all types is strongly associated with social determinants such as weak governance; poor rule of law; cultural, social and gender norms; unemployment; income and gender inequality; rapid social change; and limited educational opportunities. Cross-cutting risk factors such as ease of access to firearms and other weapons and excessive alcohol use are also strongly associated with multiple types of violence. Together these factors create a social climate conducive to violence, and in the absence of efforts to address them, sustained violence prevention gains are difficult to achieve. Any comprehensive violence prevention

strategy must therefore identify ways to mitigate or buffer against these risks.

However, few countries are implementing social and educational policy measures to do so. For example, only 40% of countries surveyed report national policies providing incentives for youth at risk of violence to complete secondary schooling. Meanwhile, national level housing policies to reduce the concentration of poverty in urban areas (and explicitly aimed at reducing violence) were reported by just 24% of countries. More countries say they are tackling the harmful use of alcohol, although patterns of risky drinking behaviour remain very high in several countries. Nearly all countries report measures to regulate access to firearms, although the laws themselves and the populations covered vary widely.

Violence prevention laws are widely enacted, but enforcement is often inadequate

The enactment and enforcement of legislation on crime and violence are critical for establishing norms of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, and creating safe and peaceful societies. On average, the laws surveyed were reported to exist by 80% of countries but to be fully enforced by just 57%. The biggest gaps between the existence and enforcement of laws related to bans on corporal punishment (reported to exist in 76% of countries but with only 30% of countries indicating full enforcement); and to domestic/family violence legislation (reported to exist in 87% of countries but with only 44% of countries indicating full enforcement). Focusing on better enforcement of existing laws is likely to lead to significant violence prevention gains. This should include strengthening institutional mechanisms and resources and increasing the human capacity needed to ensure enacted legislation protects people from violence, holds perpetrators to account and creates safe environments for all citizens.

Availability of services to identify, refer, protect and support victims varies markedly

Providing high-quality care and support services to victims of violence is important for reducing trauma, helping victims heal and preventing repeat victimization and perpetration. However, despite strong evidence linking experiences of violence to mental health problems, less than half of countries reported the availability of mental health services to address the needs of victims, ranging from two-thirds of countries in the Region of the Americas and the European Region, to only 15% in the African Region. Globally, child protection services were the most widely reported of all services (69% of all countries), followed by medico-legal services for victims of sexual violence. However, the quality of these services and their accessibility to victims were not ascertained, and these relatively high levels of reported availability may conceal low-quality services. Of all services included in the survey, adult protective services were the least reported. Only a third of surveyed countries indicated having adult protective services in place to investigate potential cases of elder abuse, and assist vulnerable older adults.

Victim support services often extend beyond medical and other care. Legal representation in criminal courts and receiving compensation from the state are important for all types of interpersonal violence. While the majority of countries (86%) report laws providing victims with legal representation and participation in criminal courts, only 52% indicate having victim compensation legislation. Both the existence of such laws and the extent to which they are enforced vary by country income level, with existence and enforcement appearing to be much greater in high-income countries than elsewhere.

Recommendations

The findings of the *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* are relevant to national, regional and global violence prevention efforts. Across these levels they offer an opportunity for all violence prevention stakeholders to come together and step up their activities and investments to match the burden and severity of the problem.

At a national level, the report's key recommendations are to:

strengthen data collection to reveal the true extent of the problem;

- develop comprehensive and data-driven national action plans;
- integrate violence prevention into other health platforms;
- strengthen mechanisms for leadership and coordination;
- ensure prevention programmes are comprehensive, integrated and informed by evidence;
- ensure that services for victims are comprehensive and informed by evidence;
- strengthen support for outcome evaluation studies;
- enforce existing laws and review their quality;
- implement and enact policies and laws relevant to multiple types of violence;
- build capacity for violence prevention.

At regional and global levels, the report's key recommendations are to:

- strengthen the global violence prevention agenda;
- strengthen support for comprehensive and integrated violence prevention programming;
- strengthen efforts of regional and subregional organizations to work with national offices to coordinate data collection and disseminate data gathered;
- increase collaboration between international organizations and donor agencies;
- set baselines and targets, and track progress .

A growing body of research shows that much interpersonal violence can be effectively prevented and its far-reaching consequences mitigated. The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* shows that many countries have begun to implement prevention programmes and victim services, and to develop the national action plans, policies and laws required to support violence prevention and response efforts. At the international level, high-level resolutions that commit Member States to tackling interpersonal violence within their countries and through the establishment of networks and partnerships have been adopted.

Yet, this survey shows that serious gaps remain and that much work is still required to realize the full potential of the growing violence prevention field. No country can rest on its laurels and assume it has successfully addressed interpersonal violence. The international community must continue to recognize interpersonal violence as an important health, criminal justice, development and gender issue, and step up its support for prevention.

Part I – Background



INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE – A UNIVERSAL CHALLENGE

Interpersonal violence and its consequences

More than 1.3 million people worldwide die each year as a result of violence in all its forms (self-directed, interpersonal and collective), accounting for 2.5% of global mortality. For people aged 15-44 years, violence is the fourth leading cause of death worldwide (1). In addition, tens of thousands of people around the world are victims of non-fatal violence every day. These include victims of assault who sustain physical injuries requiring treatment in emergency departments and those who suffer other physical, sexual and psychological abuse, but may not bring it to the attention of health or other authorities. This report focuses on interpersonal violence, which is violence that occurs between family members, intimate partners, friends, acquaintances and strangers, and includes child maltreatment, youth violence (including that associated with gangs), violence against women (for example, intimate partner violence and sexual violence) and elder abuse (2). It is distinct from self-directed violence and collective violence, which are not covered in this report.¹ Self-directed violence is that which people inflict upon themselves, such as suicidal behaviour and self-mutilation (2). Collective violence refers to instrumental violence inflicted by larger groups such as nation states, militia groups and terrorist organizations in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives (2).

Violence is "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, 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."

Source: WHO global consultation on violence and health, 1996 (4).

Since 2000, about 6 million people globally have been killed in acts of interpersonal violence, making homicide a more frequent cause of death than all wars combined during this period. Non-fatal interpersonal violence is more common than homicide and has serious and lifelong health and social consequences.

Beyond physical injuries, the health effects of violence include disabilities, depression, reproductive and physical health problems, smoking, high-risk sexual behaviours and alcohol and drug misuse – behaviours that link experiences of violence to heart disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS and a host of other chronic and infectious diseases and early death. Violence places a heavy strain on health and criminal justice systems, and social and welfare services. Violence also erodes the economic fabric of communities as local economies are impacted by workforce absenteeism, lost productivity, loss of human capital, and face disincentives for investment and economic development.

Calls to action

Violence has long been recognized as a problem for the criminal justice and defence sectors and has been taken up in various United Nations (UN) resolutions dating back to 1986 (see Box 1). It was put on the international health agenda when the World Health Assembly, at its meeting in Geneva in 1996, adopted a resolution declaring violence a leading worldwide public health problem (WHA49.25). The World Health Assembly called upon Member States to give urgent consideration to the problem of violence and requested the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) to develop a science-based approach to understanding and preventing violence.

WHO responded to the resolution in part with the *World* report on violence and health – the first comprehensive review of violence as a global public health problem (2). The report covered a broad spectrum of violence, from highly visible forms such as youth violence and collective violence, to more hidden forms that occur against women, children and elderly people, as well as self-directed violence. For each, the report described what was known about the magnitude and impact of the problem, the factors

¹ WHO published *Preventing suicide: a global imperative (3)* in 2014 (http://www.who.int/mental_health/suicide-prevention/world_ report_2014/en/, accessed 14 October 2014).

that increase or protect against the risk of violence, the different intervention and policy responses that have been tried and what is known about their effectiveness. It also made recommendations for action at local, national and international levels. In short, the report recommended that governments:

- 1. create, implement and monitor a national action plan for violence prevention;
- 2. enhance capacity for collecting data on violence;
- 3. define priorities for, and support research on, the causes, consequences, costs and prevention of violence;

- 4. promote primary prevention responses;
- 5. strengthen responses for victims of violence;
- 6. integrate violence prevention into social and educational policies, and thereby promote gender and social equality;
- 7. increase collaboration and exchange of information on violence prevention;
- 8. promote and monitor adherence to international treaties, laws and other mechanisms to protect human rights;
- 9. seek practical, internationally agreed responses to the global drugs trade and the global arms trade.

Box 1: Examples of United Nations actions on interpersonal violence

While crime prevention has been on the agenda of international organizations since 1872, when the First International Congress on the Prevention and Repression of Crime was held in London, interest in preventing interpersonal violence increased around 30 years ago. In 1986 the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) asserted in the *Seville statement on violence* that violent behaviour is not genetically programmed into human nature and is therefore preventable *(8)*, and in 1990 the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency were adopted *(9)*. In 1997, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established and mandated to assist Member States in addressing the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in the context of sustainable development and human security. In 2002, the UN Economic and Social Council adopted the *Guidelines for the prevention of crime (10)*, which set out basic principles and methods for crime prevention and provide guidance for international action.

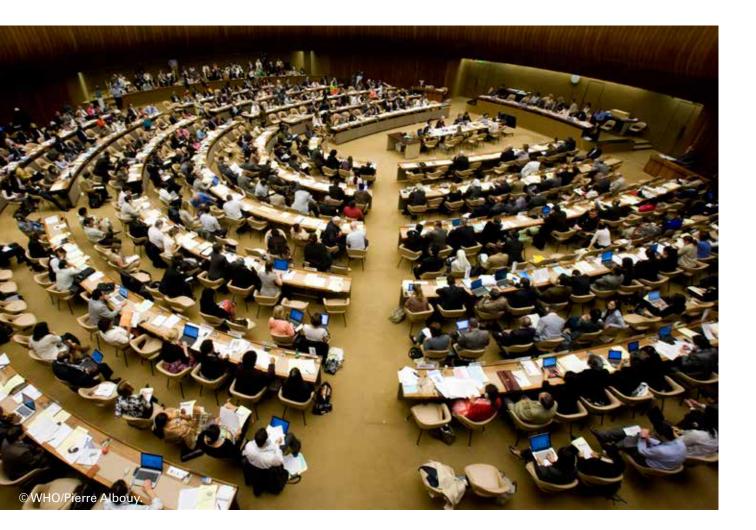
In 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which obliges governments, "to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation" (11). The Committee on the Rights of the Child, which oversees implementation of this convention, has held several thematic discussions on violence against children and called for the UN *Study on violence against children (12, 13)* which was published in 2006. This report has been followed by several regional reports and by the appointment in 2009 of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on Violence against Children, who in 2013 developed the *Global survey on violence against children (14)*.

Violence against women has also received considerable attention from UN agencies. In 1993 the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (15). Since 1994 there has been a UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences. In 1996 the United Nations Development Fund for Women established its Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence against Women, and in 2006 the UN Secretary General's *In-depth study on all forms of violence against women* was published. In 2010, the UN General Assembly adopted the *Updated model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (16).* On its establishment as an organization in 2010, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (otherwise known as UN Women) prioritized the prevention of and response to violence against women and works closely with other agencies such as UNODC, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNAIDS and WHO to empower women, prevent violence against them, and mitigate its consequences.

The report became a catalyst for stimulating awareness and action. WHO regional committees for Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Western Pacific adopted resolutions endorsing the report's recommendations and encouraged their Member States to implement them. Heads of state in the African Union and the Council of Europe endorsed the report, as did international nongovernmental organizations such as International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Médecins Sans Frontières and the World Medical Association. At a national level, uptake of the *World report on violence and health* was reflected in the convening of over 50 policy discussions on the report, and the publication of 25 national reports on violence and health that were modelled on the global report.

WHO also developed the methodology for and conducted the *WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence.* The report of this study (5) presented the first comparable data on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women, their consequences and risk factors, and the coping strategies that women develop in the face of intimate partner violence. In 2013, WHO published the first *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health burden of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence (6)*, and *Clinical and policy guidelines for responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women (7).* These guidelines have been widely disseminated and nearly 35 countries have participated in related capacity-building workshops.

In 2003 the World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA56.24, which called upon Member States to appoint a focal point within their ministries of health and actively make use of the conclusions and recommendations of the *World report on violence and health*. In 2014, the World Health Assembly drew attention to the important role of health systems in addressing violence, in particular against women and girls and against children, and called upon WHO's Director-General to develop a global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system in addressing interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children (WHA67.15).





Aims of this report

The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* represents the progress countries have made in implementing the recommendations of the *World report on violence and health (2).* The specific aims of the report are to:

- describe the current state of the problem around the world and the extent to which countries are collecting data on fatal and non-fatal violence to inform planning and action;
- assess the current status of programmatic, policy and legislative measures to prevent violence;
- evaluate the status of health, social and legal services for victims of violence;
- identify gaps and stimulate national action to address them.

By providing an assessment of violence prevention efforts at the global level and a snapshot of the state of violence prevention efforts in each country, the report is a starting point to track future progress and offers a benchmark that countries can use to assess their own progress.

Method

In November 2010 WHO, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), began developing the Global status report on violence prevention 2014. The method for data collection was modelled on that used in WHO's first Global status report on road safety (17). It involved systematically gathering data and other information from each country, led by a governmentappointed National Data Coordinator. Within each country, individual respondents from ministries of health, justice, education, gender and women, law enforcement and police, children and social development, interior, and (where relevant) nongovernmental organizations, completed a selfadministered questionnaire. The questionnaire focused on interpersonal violence including child maltreatment, elder abuse, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, youth violence, gang violence and armed violence,² and included questions covering the following areas:

² Armed violence is, "the use or threatened use of weapons to inflict injury, death or psychosocial harm, which undermines development" (18). It is estimated that 90% of armed violence victims die as a result of homicide or from deaths occurring during legal interventions in nonconflict countries (19).

- national plans of action for the prevention of violence overall, and by type of violence;
- agencies/departments responsible for overseeing or coordinating violence prevention activities, as well as mechanisms for collaboration and exchange of information on violence prevention;
- data on homicide from police and civil or vital registration systems;
- data on non-fatal violence from national populationbased surveys;
- social and educational policies relevant to multiple types of violence (e.g. incentives for youth at high-risk of violence to complete schooling, policies to reduce poverty in specific areas);
- other policies and laws relevant to multiple types of violence (e.g. alcohol, policing strategies, firearms legislation);
- prevention policies, programmes and laws by type of violence;
- health, social and legal services for victims of violence.

A multisectoral group of national counterparts working on violence prevention was then asked to reach a consensus on the data that best represented their country. The final data submitted for each country were then validated by WHO regional and global violence prevention technical staff by checking them against independent databases and other sources. Permission to include the final data in the status report was then obtained from country government officials. More details on the method can be found in Part V, Explanatory notes (page 57).

The narrative section of this report presents an analysis of information aggregated across countries, including estimated rates of homicide based on homicide data reported by countries and from international datasets. Part VI, At a glance, provides an overview of the findings for the five main types of violence covered by the report, namely child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence and elder abuse. Part VIII, Country profiles, describes the main indicators reported by each participating country using a standard template. Part IX, the Statistical annex, includes country-by-country results across several indicators.

This report highlights data from 133 countries covering 6.1 billion people and representing 88% of the world's population. Response rates by region covered 63% of the population in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (16 countries), 70% in the African Region (27 countries), 83% in the European Region (41 countries), 88% in the Region of the Americas (21 countries) and 97% in both the South-East Asia (8 countries) and Western Pacific Regions (20 countries) (see Explanatory notes, Table 7, page 61).

Part II – State of the problem



DEATHS AND INJURIES ARE ONLY A FRACTION OF THE BURDEN

Violence is a major contributor to death, disease and disability, and a host of other health and social consequences worldwide. The magnitude of the problem is best represented by a pyramid. Violent deaths are the most visible outcome of violent behaviour recorded in official statistics, yet represent only the apex of the pyramid. Next are victims of violence that come to the attention of health authorities and receive some form of emergency medical, medico-legal or other care. The third, much broader layer at the base of the pyramid includes acts of violence captured in population-based surveys - acts that may never be reported to health or other authorities. These surveys are critical to documenting the prevalence and consequences of violence against women and girls, child maltreatment and elder abuse. Of course, not all victims of violence are willing to disclose their experiences of violence even in a confidential interview, and the base of the pyramid also comprises the many victims of violence who suffer in silence.

As evident from the information presented in this report on fatal and non-fatal violence, the patterns and

consequences of violence are not evenly distributed among countries, regions, or by sex and age. Whereas males are disproportionately represented among victims of violent death and physical injuries treated in emergency departments, women and girls, children and elderly people disproportionately bear the burden of the nonfatal consequences of physical, sexual and psychological abuse, and neglect, worldwide. They also suffer a host of negative health and social consequences from these acts of violence that often last a lifetime and that are not captured in official statistics.

Homicide claimed the lives of an estimated 475 000 people worldwide in 2012

In 2012 an estimated 475 000 people worldwide were victims of homicide, for an overall rate of 6.7 per 100 000 population (see Table 1 and Box 2). Rates in high-income countries from all regions were generally lower than rates in low- and middle-income countries, and there were an estimated 3.8 homicides per 100 000 in all high-income countries combined.

Table 1: Estimated numbers and rates of homicide per 100 000 population, by WHO region and country income status, 2012

WHO region and country income level	Number of homicides	Homicide rate per 100 000 population
African Region, low- and middle-income	98 081	10.9
Region of the Americas, low- and middle-income	165 617	28.5
Eastern Mediterranean Region, low- and middle-income	38 447	7.0
European Region, low- and middle-income	10 277	3.8
South-East Asia Region, low- and middle-income	78 331	4.3
Western Pacific Region, low- and middle-income	34 328	2.1
All regions, high-income	48 245	3.8
Global	474 937ª	6.7

a. Includes 1604 homicides estimated for non-member states.

Box 2: Estimating global deaths resulting from homicide

Producing global estimates of the number of deaths resulting from homicide requires a complex procedure of data collection and validation. Discrepancies in the estimates produced at international level – namely between the data provided by countries for the *Global status report on violence prevention 2014*, data from UNODC's global studies on homicide *(20, 21)* and data from WHO's Mortality Database – can originate either during data collection or validation. Data collection at national level draws on different sources, usually including the criminal justice system (i.e. from police or prosecuting authorities) and civil or vital registration systems, each of which may use different definitions of homicide. Moreover, multiple channels of data collection exist between countries and international organizations, and these can result in differences in data supplied to different organizations. International agencies may also use different procedures to validate country data. Finally, different definitional frameworks can exist, both at national and international level.

The estimates of numbers and rates for deaths resulting from homicide presented in this report, and the proportion of homicides by mechanism (for example, firearm and sharp force), were based on information from several sources. These included data provided by countries from police and vital registration sources; data from UNODC's global studies on homicide (20, 21); and data from WHO's Mortality Database. The estimation process used observed data on homicide rates, in conjunction with regression modelling for countries without sufficient data availability or quality, to compute comparable estimates of homicide rates and numbers across countries. As a result of the estimation process, the estimates will not always match reported criminal justice and vital registration figures.

Full details of the estimation procedures used in the *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* are given on page 62, while methodological details on the data published by UNODC appear in the global studies on homicide (20, 21). These differences in data collection, validation, and methods of statistical estimation explain discrepancies between the figures presented in this report and those published by UNODC, as shown in Table A3 of the Statistical annex.

For low- and middle-income countries, the highest estimated rates of homicide are in the Region of the Americas, with an annual rate of 28.5 deaths per 100 000 population, followed by the African Region with a rate of 10.7 per 100 000 population. The lowest estimated rates of homicide are in the low- and middle-income countries of the Western Pacific Region (2.1 per 100 000) with an annual rate that is three times lower than the global rate of homicide, and just under two times lower than the rate for all high-income countries combined and that for the European Region (see Table 1).

Young males bear the burden of homicide

Fatal violence is not distributed evenly among sex and age groups. Males account for 82% of all homicide victims and have estimated rates of homicide that are more than four times those of females (10.8 and 2.5, respectively, per 100 000) (see Table 2). The highest estimated rates of homicide in the world are found among males aged

15–29 years (18.2 per 100 000), followed closely by males aged 30–44 years (15.7 per 100 000). Estimated rates of homicide among females range from 1.2 per 100 000 in ages 5–14 years, to 3.2 per 100 000 in the age group 15–29 years.

Table 2: Estimated homicide rate per 100 000 population by age group and sex, 2012, world

Age group	Homicide rate per 100 000 population				
(years)	Male	Female	Total		
0—4	2.8	2.7	2.7		
5–14	1.7	1.2	1.5		
15–29	18.2	3.2	10.9		
30–44	15.7	2.7	9.3		
45–59	10.2	2.0	6.1		
> 60	6.7	2.7	4.5		
Total	10.8	2.5	6.7		

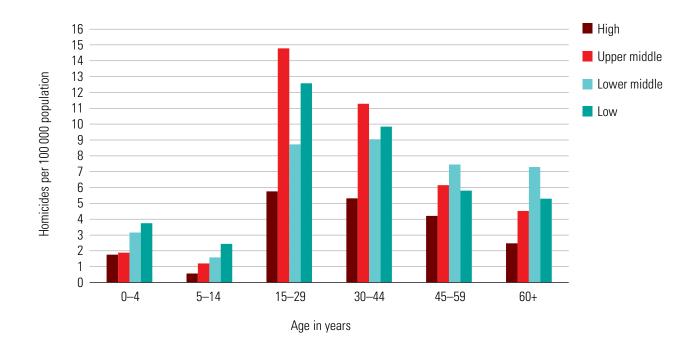


Figure 1: Homicide rate per 100 000 population by age group and country income level, 2012, world

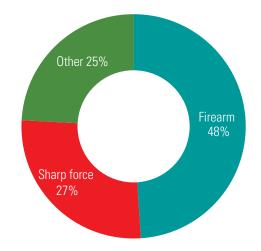
The disproportionate impact of homicide on youth is a consistent pattern across all levels of country income (see Figure 1). It is however much more pronounced in low- and upper middle-income countries than in lower middle- and high-income countries. Furthermore, the effects of country income on homicide rates differ by age group.

In the age ranges 0–4 and 5–14 years, homicide rates increase progressively from high- to low-income countries (see Figure 1). By contrast, homicide rates in the 15–29 and 30–44 year age ranges are highest in upper middle-income countries, followed by low-income countries. This may reflect the influence of factors other than income and which may be specific to upper middle-income countries in the Region of the Americas.

For women, homicide is often at the hands of partners

When women are killed, it is often their partner who is responsible. In 2013 WHO and others estimated that as many as 38% of female homicides globally were committed by male partners while the corresponding figure for men was 6% (*6, 22*). Of the statistics on these female homicide victims, 20% were lacking data on perpetrator-victim relationship (*22*).

Figure 2: Proportion of all homicides by mechanism, world, 2012

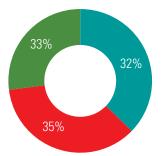


One in every two homicides is committed with a firearm – although this varies markedly by region

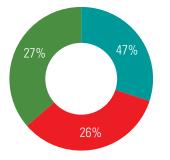
Approximately one in every two homicides is committed with a firearm, and one in four with a sharp instrument such as a knife (see Figure 2), although the mechanism of homicide varies markedly by region. While firearm homicides account for 75% of all homicides in the low- and middle-income countries of the Region of the Americas, they account for only 25% of homicides in the low- and middle-income countries of the European Region, where 37% of homicides involve sharp instruments (see Figure 3). Homicides by sharp

force are estimated to comprise 35% of homicides in the African Region, 26% in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, and 38% in the South-East Asia Region.

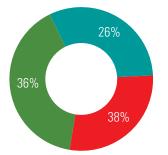
Figure 3: Proportion of homicides by mechanism and WHO region, 2012



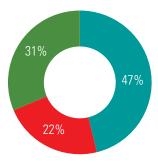
African Region, low- and middle-income



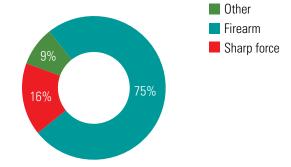
Eastern Mediterranean Region, low- and middle-income



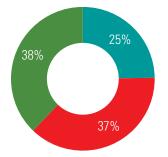
South-East Asia Region, low- and middle-income



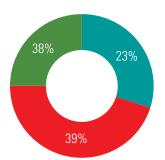
All regions, high-income



Region of the Americas, low- and middle-income



European Region, low- and middle-income



Western Pacific Region, low- and middle-income

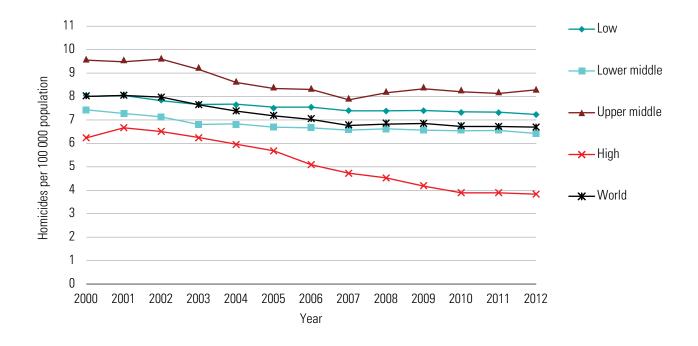


Figure 4: Trends in estimated rates of homicide by country income status, 2000–2012, world

Cultural factors, whether an incident involves child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence or sexual violence against women or elder abuse, and the availability of weapons often determine how weapons are used in interpersonal violence (2). Firearms are highly prevalent in the Region of the Americas and are the predominant weapon used in violent encounters, including intimate partner homicides. In other regions, weapons such as knives and beatings with fists, feet or objects are more common. The weapons used in interpersonal violence also differ substantially from one type of violence to another. Blunt trauma and suffocation, for instance, are more common in cases of fatal child maltreatment. In contrast, cases of youth violence are more likely to feature lethal weapons such as firearms or knives (2). In some countries, so-called honour killings and death by fire account for a significant number of reported cases of lethal intimate partner violence against women.

Homicides are declining fast in high-income countries but more slowly elsewhere

Over the period 2000–2012, homicide rates are estimated to have declined by just over 16% globally (from 8.0 to 6.7 per 100 000 population), and, in high-income countries, by 39% (from 6.2 to 3.8 per 100 000 population, see Figure 4). By contrast, homicide rates in low- and middle-income countries have shown less decline over the same period. For both upper and lower middle-income countries

the reported decline was 13%, and for low-income countries it was 10%.

Hundreds of thousands of victims of violence receive emergency medical care each year

For every violence-related death there are many more individuals who seek emergency treatment for an injury sustained from an act of interpersonal violence. For example, in a nationally representative study of violence-related injury cases presenting at emergency departments during a 1-month period in Brazil, there were 4835 cases of violencerelated injury, of which 91% were victims of interpersonal violence and 9% were the result of self-directed violence. More than half of the victims (55%) were also young, aged 10-29 years (23). In the United States of America, 1 723 515 people were treated in emergency departments in 2012 for injuries sustained in an assault; 37% were aged 10-24 (24). In Cape Town, South Africa, analysis of 9236 consecutive trauma centre admissions from October 2010 to September 2011 showed that assault with a sharp instrument (21%) or blunt object (17%) were the two most common mechanisms of injury, that over 70% of all cases were males, and 42% were aged 18-30 years (25).

Globally, an estimated 42% of women who have been physically and/or sexually abused by a partner have experienced injuries as a result of that violence *(6)*. Estimates from some countries indicate that more than

one in four women injured by an intimate partner requires medical care (26). Blunt-force injuries by an intimate partner are most commonly inflicted on the head, face and neck, followed by musculoskeletal and genital injuries (6, 27).

Children who suffer physical abuse may manifest a variety of internal and external injuries that can be life threatening (28). Abusive head trauma is a common cause of injuries in very young children. Skull fractures, retinal haemorrhaging, subdural haematomas, neurological disabilities, cortical blindness and seizures are some of the common injuries related to abusive head trauma (28). Injuries that are unexplained or inconsistent with the history provided by the child or a caregiver may also suggest abuse.

Elder abuse can also lead to physical injuries ranging from minor scratches and bruises to broken bones and head injuries that lead to lasting disabilities. For older people, the consequences of abuse can be especially serious because their bones are more brittle and convalescence takes longer. Even relatively minor injuries can cause serious and permanent damage, or death *(29)*.

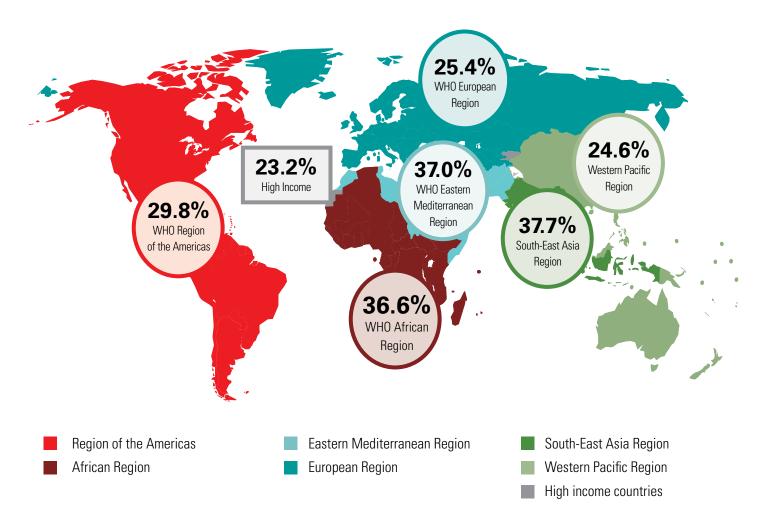
Women, children and elderly people bear the burden of the non-fatal consequences of physical, sexual and psychological abuse

Violence against women, against children, and elder abuse are particularly prone to underreporting in official death statistics, police reports and data on injuries treated in hospital emergency departments. In the case of violent deaths, there can be significant levels of misclassification of deaths from intimate partner violence, with deaths often being attributed to another cause (for example, a kitchen accident or a fall). Furthermore, information about the victim-perpetrator relationship is often missing from official homicide statistics. Many child and elderly deaths are also not routinely investigated or subject to postmortem examination, which makes it difficult to establish the precise numbers of fatalities from abuse. In the case of police reports of non-fatal violence and injuries treated in hospital emergency departments, factors such as the severity of the violence, the age of the victim, whether the perpetrator was known to the victim and lack of access or distrust in health or police authorities impact the likelihood of a victim coming forward to report their assault.

Much of what is known about violence against women, children and older adults comes from population-based surveys and special studies. These studies indicate that physical, sexual and psychological abuse are widespread and undermine the health and well-being of millions of women, children and older adults worldwide. These studies also underscore the fact that a reliance on routinely collected data from police and health services is inadequate for the design and monitoring of comprehensive prevention plans addressing these forms of violence. For example, population-based surveys of intimate partner violence against women show that 20% to 60% of women have told no one about the violence and few have sought institutional help, including from health care services. Of women who were injured due to violence, 48% reported needing health care for the injury, but only 36% actually sought it (5).



Figure 5: Prevalence of intimate partner violence, by WHO region



Source: WHO Global and regional estimates of violence against women (6)

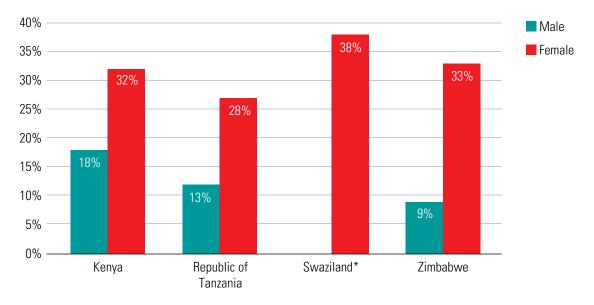
About 30% of ever-partnered women throughout the world have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives

Global estimates of intimate partner violence perpetrated by men against women indicate that 30% of ever-partnered women (about one in three) worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives (see Figure 5) *(6)*. In the African, Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia Regions, approximately 37% of ever-partnered women report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lives, followed by the Region of the Americas, with approximately 30% of women reporting lifetime exposure. Globally, 7.2% of women also report experiencing sexual violence by other perpetrators *(6)*.

One in five girls has been sexually abused during childhood, with estimates from some countries placing that proportion closer to one in three

Estimates of child maltreatment indicate that nearly a quarter of adults (22.6%) worldwide suffered physical abuse as a child, 36.3% experienced emotional abuse and 16.3% experienced physical neglect, with no significant differences between boys and girls (*30–32*). However, the lifetime prevalence rate of childhood sexual abuse indicates more marked differences by sex – 18% for girls and 7.6% for boys (*33*). National surveys of violence against children conducted in Africa reveal much higher rates of childhood physical, sexual and emotional abuse than the global rates.

Figure 6: Lifetime prevalence of child sexual violence in Kenya, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, by sex



*Only girls were surveyed in Swaziland Source: Violence Against Children Surveys (34–37).

Findings from the Violence Against Children Surveys conducted in Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, for instance, indicate that about one in three girls experienced sexual abuse during their childhood. For boys, the reported prevalence of childhood sexual abuse ranged from 9% in Zimbabwe to 18% in Kenya (see Figure 6). The reported prevalence of childhood physical abuse was between 53% and 76% in Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, with somewhat higher rates of childhood physical abuse experienced by boys than girls. The reported prevalence of childhood physical abuse during childhood for the four countries was between 24% and 38%, with similar rates indicated by boys and girls (34-37).

Globally, 6% of older adults report significant abuse in the past month

Elder abuse has not been studied to the same extent as other types of violence. The only available global estimate shows that 6% of older adults reported significant abuse in the past month *(38)*. National surveys conducted in predominately high-income countries find wide variation in rates of abuse in the past year among adults aged over 60 years. For instance, reported rates of abuse among older adults living in private households range from 0.8% in Spain and 2.6% in the United Kingdom to upwards of 18% in Israel, 23.8% in Austria and 32% in Belgium *(38–40)*. In studies of vulnerable elders (for example, those suffering dementia or living in a residential institution for older adults), nearly 25% reported significant levels of psychological abuse *(41)*. With a rapidly ageing population in countries around the world, the number of elderly adults vulnerable to abuse, neglect and exploitation is expected to grow.

Violence contributes to lifelong ill health, particularly for women and children

The non-fatal consequences of violence are by far the greatest part of the social and health burden arising from violence (see Figure 7). Physical injuries themselves are outweighed by the wide spectrum of negative behavioural, cognitive, mental health, sexual and reproductive health problems, chronic diseases and social effects that arise from exposure to violence. All types of violence have been strongly linked to negative health consequences across the lifespan, but violence against women and children contributes disproportionately to the health burden. The available evidence shows that victims of child maltreatment and women who have experienced intimate partner and sexual violence have more health problems, incur significantly higher health care costs, make more visits to health providers over their lifetimes and have more hospital stays (and longer duration of hospital stays) than those who have not experienced violence (2, 27).

Violence against women and girls is an important risk factor for HIV, other sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies and other reproductive health problems. For example, women who have experienced intimate partner violence have a 16% greater chance of having a low birth weight baby and are more than twice as likely to have an induced abortion *(6)*. In certain regions of the world, women who have experienced intimate partner violence are 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV and 1.6 times more likely to have syphilis (6). Violence against women and children has also been strongly linked to many other adverse health outcomes affecting the brain and nervous system, gastrointestinal and genitourinary systems, and immune and endocrine function (endocrine glands secrete hormones that control and coordinate activities throughout the body) (27, 28).

Figure 7: Behavioural and health consequences of violence





Exposure to violence is also strongly associated with highrisk behaviours such as alcohol and drug abuse and smoking, which in turn are key risk factors for several leading causes of death, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, liver disease and other noncommunicable diseases (42-44). Victims of violence are also at higher risk of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and suicidal behaviour (27, 28, 45, 46). Both exposure to violence and men's perpetration of violence against women have been shown to be associated with high-risk sexual behaviours (47, 48). For example, findings from a multi-country study in Eastern Europe found a substantially greater risk of problem drinking (10 times) and drug use (six times) among young adults who had four or more adverse experiences in childhood compared to young adults without these experiences (42). Young adults who experienced adverse events in their childhood also had a 2.4 times increased risk of cancer, 5.8 times risk of stroke and 49-fold increased risk of attempting suicide compared to those without adverse child experiences (42).

Women exposed to intimate partner violence are almost twice as likely to have an alcohol use disorder, twice as likely to experience depression, and have a 4.5-fold increased risk of suicide attempts compared to women who have not been exposed to partner violence (6). Women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence are also 2.3 times more likely to have alcohol use disorders and 2.6 times more likely to have depression or anxiety than women who have not (6).

Violence has high economic costs – preventing violence can promote economic growth

The health and social consequences of violence take an economic toll on countries too, although the precise burden is unknown, particularly in developing countries where economic losses and impact tend to be underestimated. The provision of treatment, mental health services, emergency care and criminal justice responses are some of the direct costs associated with violence. There are also a wide range of indirect costs. Victims of violence are more likely to experience spells of unemployment, absenteeism, and to suffer health problems that affect job performance (49). Other indirect costs include those related to lost productivity because of premature death; long-term disability; the provision of places of safety for children and women; disruptions to daily life because of fears for personal safety; and disincentives to investment and tourism (49).

Findings from various cost studies show that most countries expend a significant amount of resources in responding to violence. It was estimated in 2004 that direct and indirect economic costs of violence were equivalent to 0.4% of gross domestic product (GDP) in Thailand, 1.2% of GDP in Brazil and 4% of GDP in Jamaica (49). In the United States, the total lifetime economic burden resulting from new cases of fatal and non-fatal child maltreatment is approximately US\$ 124 billion annually (in 2010 dollars) (50). The annual economic cost of violence against women is estimated to be US\$ 5.8 billion in the United States for the year 2003 (51).

A few efforts have been made to estimate the potential benefits of violence prevention to national economies. Comparison of data from Costa Rica (with a homicide rate of 8.1 100 000 population) with four nearby countries (Guyana

with 16.1; Dominican Republic with 16.5; Jamaica with 33.8; and Haiti with 33.9) suggests significant gains could be made by these four countries if violence could be reduced to Costa Rica's level. Guyana and the Dominican Republic would benefit from growth rate increases of 1.7 and 1.8% respectively, while Haiti and Jamaica could both increase annual economic growth per capita by an estimated 5.4% *(52)*.

This section has shown that violence is a significant public health problem in its own right, and a major risk factor for lifelong ill health and other social problems that in combination can lead to substantial economic costs. It is against this backdrop that Part III, Findings, describes what countries are doing to prevent violence and mitigate its consequences, as indicated by their survey responses.



Part III – Findings



KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRUE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IS HINDERED BY GAPS IN DATA

Reliable data on the nature and extent of violence, the populations at risk and the causes and consequences of violence are essential to developing well-informed national plans of action and policies, programmes and services to prevent and respond to violence. Data on both fatal and non-fatal violence are necessary to inform these efforts. Countries were asked to provide information on deaths as well as on national population-based surveys that capture information on victimization which may or may not have been reported to police or other authorities.

For deaths, countries were asked to provide information on homicide from police data and from civil or vital registration data. Both sources of data have their strengths and weaknesses. Strengths of police data include the detailed nature of the information included, their comprehensiveness (compared to other crimes, homicide data suffer much less from underreporting), and their validity and consistency. Weaknesses of police data include the fact that within and between countries there can be wide variation in homicide information collected by law enforcement authorities because of varying legal thresholds for classifying a death as an intentional homicide, and because of varying police and law enforcement capacity to identify and record homicide events (53). For instance, infanticide leading to death or so-called "honour killings" may not be recorded as intentional homicides in police statistics (53).

Civil or vital registration systems, on the other hand, typically record homicides using the International Classification of Disease (ICD) external cause of injury codes (see ICD-10, chapter 20) (54). The manner (or intent) of death is determined by a medical professional (for example, a coroner or medical examiner) along with the underlying cause (the way in which the person sustained the fatal injury – for example, gunshot, strangulation). For a death to be classified as homicide, there must be a preponderance of evidence indicating that the injuries were inflicted by another person with the intent to injure or kill. In general, civil or vital registration systems are not subject to legal thresholds for classifying a death as a homicide. Thus, some cases may fall in the so-called undetermined intent category because of insufficient evidence to determine the manner of death. However, unlike criminal justice data, these systems



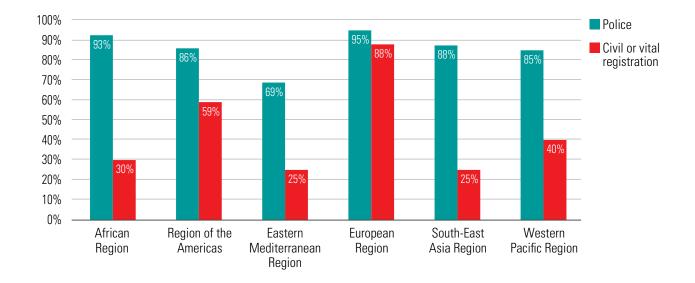


Figure 8: Proportion of countries with available data on the number of homicides, by source (n = 133 reporting countries)

record all causes of death, which facilitates adjustments to correct for incompleteness when computing national totals. Nonetheless, the quality of public health data on homicides is influenced by factors similar to police data, including insufficient professional health staff (especially in developing countries), problems of undercounting when not all deaths are properly examined and certified, and the possibility that cause of death assessments are changed by coroners after statistics are produced (20).

Fully 60% of countries do not have usable data on homicide from civil or vital registration sources

The findings from the survey show substantial gaps in data across the two sources of homicide information. The majority of countries (88%) report having data on homicide from police sources. However, fully 60% of countries do not have usable data on homicide from civil or vital registration sources, while about 9% of countries report having neither police nor vital registration data on homicide. Within certain WHO regions, the availability of data on fatal violence is even more limited. For instance, in the Eastern Mediterranean Region some 30% of countries report missing homicide data from police sources, and in the African and South-East Asia Regions, 70%–75% of countries indicate they are missing homicide data from civil or vital registration sources (see Figure 8). Data on homicides also remain insufficiently detailed in many countries to guide and monitor prevention

and response efforts. For instance, 36% of countries report being unable to provide a breakdown of homicide by sex in their police data and more than half (54%) are not able to provide this breakdown in their civil or vital registration data. In addition, 13% of countries (over one third in the Eastern Mediterranean Region) say they lack annual data on homicide for the period 2001–2010 to track trends. Countries were not asked about information on victim-perpetrator relationships or about the circumstances surrounding the violent death. However, other studies (20,21) have found that few systems collect such information, making it difficult to classify homicides by type of violence (for example, those resulting from child maltreatment, elder abuse or from intimate partner violence). Without more detailed data, the measures countries are taking to prevent homicide run the risk of being poorly targeted and less effective than they could be.

Approximately 43% of countries reporting the availability of police homicide data do not use a standard definition to classify homicides (e.g. UNODC's International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes) *(55)*; for countries reporting homicide data from civil or vital registration sources, about 14% are not using a standard definition (e.g. ICD-10 external cause of injury codes) *(54)*. Countries should identify ways to strengthen data from both sources and should also look for ways to link data from these and other sources to provide more complete and comprehensive information to target prevention efforts.

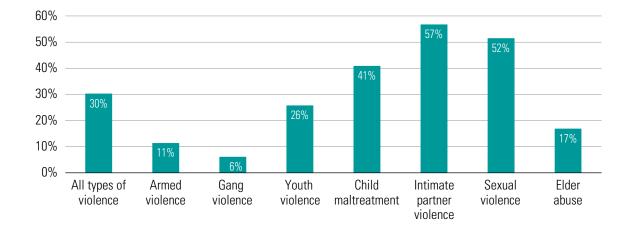


Figure 9: Proportion of countries that have conducted national prevalence surveys on different types of violence (n = 133 reporting countries)

For most types of violence, under half of countries reported having conducted nationally representative population-based surveys

While the majority of countries say they have data on fatal violence from either police or vital registration sources, for most types of violence less than half of countries surveyed report having conducted nationally representative prevalence surveys (see Figure 9).

Even though gang violence and armed violence are highly visible types of violence, few countries have gathered systematic data to determine the prevalence and characteristics of these types of violence at a national level. Only 6% of countries report the conducting of national surveys on gang violence and 11% of countries report the conducting of surveys on armed violence, including in countries where smaller-scale studies indicate serious problems with gangs and gun violence. Further, only 26% indicate that they have surveyed youth violence, including 29% of countries in the Region of the Americas and 43% of countries in the European Region. Where conducted, such surveys have typically gathered population-based data on bullying, physical fighting and school violence.

Intimate partner violence is the most extensively surveyed of all types of violence

Approximately 57% of countries indicated that they had conducted national surveys on violence against women which focused on intimate partner violence, making this type of violence the most extensively surveyed of all, followed closely by population-based surveys that include sexual violence (see Figure 9). Data on intimate partner and sexual violence have typically been collected either in dedicated surveys of violence against women, or as part of demographic and health or reproductive health surveys. About two thirds of countries in the European Region and Region of the Americas (68% and 67% respectively) indicated that they have conducted surveys on intimate partner violence compared to 52% of countries in the African Region, 38% of countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and 25% of countries in the South-East Asia Region. About half (52%) of countries indicated that they have conducted national surveys that included questions on sexual violence, including many countries in Africa (67%), and between 25% and 62% in other WHO regions.

Countries reported that sexual violence was the predominant type of violence surveyed across all levels of country income status, with 52% indicating that they have conducted a national prevalence survey on sexual violence (see Table 3). While the proportion of countries reporting that they have conducted national surveys on various types of violence was consistently lower in low-income countries relative to middle- and high-income countries, this was not the case with sexual violence. More low-income countries reported conducting population-based surveys that included questions on sexual violence than high-income countries.

Approximately four in 10 countries (41%) report that they have conducted national surveys on child maltreatment (see

Figure 9), with 60% of countries in the European Region having done so compared with 43% in the Region of the Americas, 33% in the African Region and 13% of countries in the South-East Asia Region. These differences are also evident when looking at country income status. Only 14% of low-income countries report having conducted surveys on child maltreatment compared to nearly half of high- and middle-income countries (47% and 45% respectively) (see Table 3).

About one in six (17%) countries reports having conducted a survey on elder abuse (see Figure 9), including 32% of countries in the European Region, 19% of countries in the Region of the Americas and between 7%–13% in other regions, with the exception of the South-East Asia Region where no country indicates having conducted such a survey. Elder abuse was reportedly also the least surveyed of the different types of violence in low-income countries.

It is important to note that survey respondents were not always aware that national prevalence surveys had been conducted in their countries. Where this was the case, information about the existence of relevant surveys was shared with countries during the validation process. It is nonetheless possible that existing surveys have been missed. In addition, countries may have categorized a single survey as providing information on several different forms of violence (for example, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment) or have incorrectly categorized a small-scale survey as a national survey.

Table 3: Population-based surveys by type of violence and country income status (n = 133 reporting countries)^a

Type of violence	High-income	Middle-income	Low-income
Armed violence	13%	11%	10%
Child maltreatment	47%	45%	14%
Elder abuse	34%	11%	5%
Intimate partner violence	58%	62%	38%
Sexual violence	47%	53%	52%
Youth violence	47%	18%	14%
Survey covering all types	45%	27%	14%

^a There were too few reported surveys of gang violence for inclusion in this table.

NATIONAL ACTION PLANNING IS UNDERWAY IN MANY COUNTRIES

Developing a national action plan is a key step towards effective violence prevention. It is a way for countries to articulate how violence impacts the health, economic viability and safety and security of a nation. It also provides direction to policy-makers and others about what needs to be done and how best to achieve sustainable reductions in violence. As outlined in the recommendations of the World report on violence and health (2), a national action plan should include: objectives; priorities; strategies; assigned responsibilities; a timetable and evaluation mechanism; and adequate financial resources for implementation. The plan should also be based on input from a wide range of governmental and nongovernmental actors, and feature coordinating mechanisms at local and national levels to enable collaboration between sectors, with a specific organization mandated to monitor and report periodically on progress. Formulating a national action plan therefore involves considerable time and resources, and the existence of such a plan can thus be assumed to indicate a firm commitment to addressing the problem.

Plans that encompass all types of interpersonal violence are less common than those for specific types of violence

The different types of violence share many underlying risk factors and are related to each other in important ways.

For example, children who suffer rejection, neglect, harsh physical punishment and sexual abuse – or witness violence at home or in the community – are at greater risk of engaging in aggressive and antisocial behaviour at later stages in their development, including engaging in violent behaviour as adults *(56, 57)*. About half (51%) of countries surveyed indicated that they had integrated plans that address multiple types of violence (see Table 4). This suggests that in about half of countries, planning may be driven more by efforts to address specific types of violence. Integrated plans addressing all types of violence were far more frequent in the Region of the Americas (76%) than in other regions.

Many countries include intimate partner violence and sexual violence in their national plans to address violence against women. Approximately three out of every four countries reported having national action plans for child maltreatment (71%), followed by national action plans for intimate partner violence (68%) and sexual violence (65%), and youth violence (53%). Less than half of the surveyed countries reported plans to address elder abuse (41%), armed violence (40%) or gang violence (37%) (see Table 4).

Type of violence	African region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South- East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region	All countries
Armed violence	41%	62%	44%	32%	50%	25%	40%
Gang violence	30%	62%	44%	33%	38%	25%	37%
Youth violence	41%	71%	44%	63%	38%	45%	53%
Child maltreatment	56%	91%	69%	78%	88%	55%	71%
Intimate partner violence	63%	86%	44%	78%	75%	55%	68%
Sexual violence	70%	86%	38%	63%	75%	60%	65%
Elder abuse	33%	52%	50%	39%	50%	35%	41%
Plan covering all types	41%	76%	50%	46%	50%	50%	51%

Table 4: National action plans by type of violence and WHO region (n = 133 reporting countries)

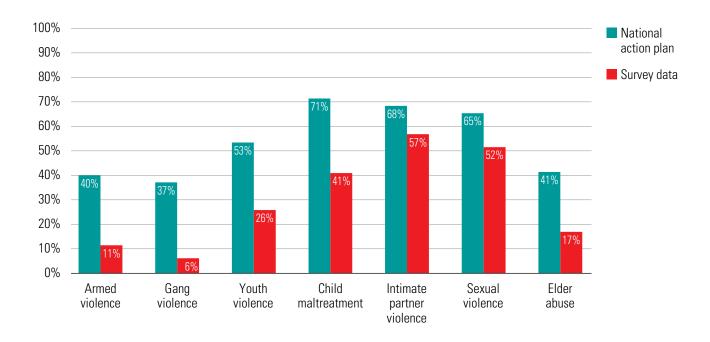


Figure 10: Proportion of countries with national survey data and national action plans, by type of violence (n = 133 reporting countries)

The Eastern Mediterranean Region reported the lowest frequency of national action plans to address intimate partner violence (44%) and sexual violence (38%). In the African Region, plans to address sexual violence, intimate partner violence and child maltreatment were reported by more than half of countries (70%, 63%, 56% respectively), whereas for youth, armed, and gang violence, only 30%–41% of countries in the region reported plans of action to address these types of violence. Plans of action to address elder abuse were indicated in fewer than half of all countries in the African, European and Western Pacific Regions.

National plans are not always informed by data

National action plans and information from data systems should be mutually reinforcing since good epidemiological data are needed to discern where violence is occurring, the groups at greatest risk and to track and monitor progress. Without an understanding of the extent and causes of violence it is difficult to formulate effective national plans of action or other policy frameworks for violence prevention. Ideally, the collection and analysis of data on the prevalence of – and risk factors for – fatal and non-fatal violence should therefore precede the formulation of national plans of action. However, where no such data collection systems and survey findings are available, it is also logical for authorities to develop a national plan of action that calls for improvements in the capacity to collect data. Comparing the extent to which national plans of action coincide with the availability of national population-based surveys for non-fatal violence thus provides insight into the relationship between data, policy and planning.

Globally, many more countries reported that they had plans of action to reduce violence than population-based surveys (see Figure 10). This was less the case for intimate partner and sexual violence against women, with the number of countries reporting national action plans on these types of violence 11–13 percentage points higher than the number of countries reporting surveys. Many countries include both intimate partner and sexual violence in their national plans to address violence against women and often include both intimate partner violence and sexual violence in populationbased surveys. The most frequently reported plans of action were for child maltreatment (71% of countries), which was 30 percentage points more than the percentage of countries reporting surveys on child maltreatment. Similar gaps between plans of action and available survey data were seen for armed and gang violence and elder abuse, with about three times as many countries reporting plans of action for these types of violence than countries with survey data on them.

Regionally, the African Region had the largest gap between plans of action and available survey data across most types of violence. Consistency between action between action plans and the availability of survey data was highest in the European Region.

The reported predominance of national action plans over the availability of national survey data in general, and for the African Region in particular, suggests that much planning and policy-making is being done in the absence of data. While for some countries this may reflect a lag between calls for data collection and actual data collection improvements, future work should prioritize the filling of this gap by ensuring that national plans of action are firmly anchored in representative data on the magnitude and causes of different types of violence.

Violence prevention activities are often addressed by multiple agencies without a lead agency for coordination

The public health approach to violence prevention is a multisectoral one involving the public and private sectors (for example, health, education, criminal justice, social services and business) and civil society. In addition to adopting a multisectoral approach, it is also important to have leadership and mechanisms in place to coordinate the activities of different sectors and ensure fruitful collaboration between them.

Around 96% of countries reported having multiple agencies or departments that take responsibility for violence prevention and response efforts, with an average of five agencies listed per country. By sector, agencies responsible for gender and women's affairs were the most frequently mentioned (54%), followed by the interior (41%), health (38%), police (32%) and social welfare (30%). The existence of lead agencies to coordinate the activities of different sectors and report periodically on progress in preventing all forms of violence, however, was rare. The absence of clear leadership and a mandate to ensure coordination of prevention activities that cover all forms of violence within countries makes it more challenging for agencies or departments to invest resources strategically, avoid duplication of effort and ensure accountability.

About three quarters (77%) of countries reported having a system in place for the regular exchange of information between different agencies and sectors involved in violence prevention. This suggests that at least the information exchange component of such a multisectoral coordinating mechanism very often exists, although the effectiveness of such systems remains unclear.



COUNTRIES ARE INVESTING IN PREVENTION BUT NOT ON A LEVEL COMMENSURATE WITH THE SCALE AND SEVERITY OF THE PROBLEM

Violence is a multifaceted problem with biological, psychological, social and environmental roots. Efforts geared towards preventing violence should therefore be comprehensive, tackling the range of factors that increase the risk of violence, including larger social determinants such as economic and gender inequality, and should be sustained over time. Violence prevention efforts can be targeted at individuals, relationships, communities and whole societies, and delivered in collaboration with the different sectors of society such as schools, workplaces, nongovernmental organizations and the criminal justice system.

Although there is no simple or single solution to the problem of violence, there is a growing body of knowledge on how to prevent violence, and countries and donor agencies seem to be investing more in prevention. However, there is considerable unevenness in the extent to which different strategies are being supported, and violence prevention has yet to attract political and financial support commensurate with the scale and severity of the problem.

> A growing number of scientific studies demonstrate the preventability of violence.

A growing number of scientific studies demonstrate the preventability of violence. The evidence supporting certain prevention strategies is stronger and the prevention

gains shown so far are greater for some types of violence than for others (for example, to address child maltreatment and youth violence). With some exceptions, most of the existing evidence for effective violence prevention programming also comes from studies in high-income countries, and may not easily be adapted to low- and middle-income settings where economic and social conditions, and the epidemiology of the different forms of violence, are very different (2, 56, 58).

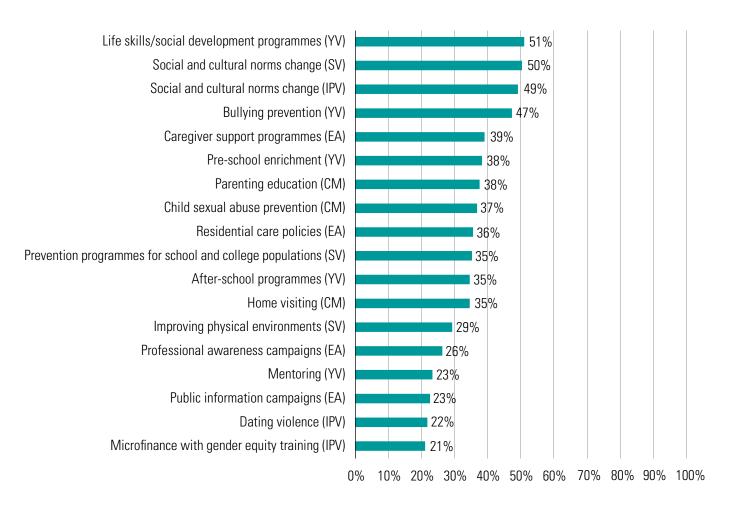
Based on systematic reviews of the scientific evidence for prevention, WHO and its partners have identified seven

"best buy" strategies – six that focus on the prevention of violence and one that focuses on response efforts. These strategies can potentially impact multiple forms of violence, help reduce the likelihood of both perpetrating violence and becoming a victim, and represent areas where developing countries and funding agencies can make reasonable investments. These strategies are:

- 1. developing safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers (59);
- 2. developing life skills in children and adolescents (60);
- 3. reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol (61);
- 4. reducing access to guns and knives (62);
- 5. promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women (63);
- 6. changing cultural and social norms that support violence (64);
- 7. victim identification, care and support programmes (65).

To assess how far programmes representing the six prevention strategies are being implemented, the survey asked whether the 18 prevention programmes listed in Figure 11 existed in each surveyed country and whether they were: *not implemented*; implemented *once or a few times*; or implemented *on a larger scale* (for example, across many schools or communities or with a reach to over 30% of the intended target population). The 18 programmes are further defined in Part VII, Glossary. Findings relating to alcohol and other policies and victim support programmes are covered in later sections of this report.

The findings from the survey indicate that many countries are investing in prevention, yet none of the 18 prevention programmes is being implemented on a level necessary to achieve significant and sustainable reductions in violence (see Figure 11). Across the 18 programmes, many are being implemented on a larger scale by fewer than 40% of surveyed countries. It is also important to note that implementation on a larger scale does not necessarily mean implementation of a particular programme with documented evidence of effectiveness. Figure 11: Proportion of countries reporting implementation of violence prevention programmes on a larger scale by type of programme (n = 133 reporting countries)^a



^a Key: CM=child maltreatment; EA=elder abuse; IPV=intimate partner violence; SV=sexual violencee; YV=youth violence. While each programme is shown as relevant to a particular type of violence, some of the programmes listed in the figure have shown preventive effects on several types of violence.

Social and cultural norm-change strategies are the most common approach used by countries to address violence against women

About half of surveyed countries reported implementing social and cultural norm-change strategies to address sexual violence and intimate partner violence against women (see Figure 11). This is in contrast to microfinance combined with gender equity training programmes and school-based dating violence prevention programmes, where 21% and 22% of countries (respectively) reported implementing these types of approaches. Social and cultural norm-change strategies were also one of the few types of strategies reportedly implemented by more than 40% of countries in all regions (except in the South-East Asia Region) (see Table 5). Based on other evidence, many countries use

these types of strategies to raise awareness about violence against women. Although rigorous evaluations of social and cultural norm-change strategies are still needed to assess their impact, they can be an important strategy to inform and create cultural shifts in what is acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, and in promoting norms supportive of healthy, non-violent and gender equitable relationships.

It is not surprising that fewer countries reported implementing school-based dating violence prevention programmes. Although the practice of dating may not take place or be recognized as acceptable by governments in some countries, only a handful of school-based dating violence prevention programmes have been developed to help young people address relationship violence and learn healthy and positive relationship skills that can be carried into adulthood. Evaluations of these programmes in mostly high-income countries show some positive changes in knowledge and attitudes toward relationship violence, and limited reductions in certain forms of abusive behaviours (66–71).

While few countries reported implementing the specific intervention of microfinance combined with gender equity

training, it is one of the few interventions with documented evidence showing reductions in intimate partner violence (72–74). More countries may wish to consider strategies that economically empower women and promote gender equality. Efforts that empower women both socially and economically are important for violence prevention.

Table 5: Proportion of countries implementing different types of programmes on a larger scale, by type of programme and WHO region (n = 133 reporting countries)

	African Region	Region of the Americas	Eastern Mediterranean Region	European Region	South- East Asia Region	Western Pacific Region	All	
Child maltreatment								
Home visiting	7%	52%	31%	51%	13%	30%	35%	
Parenting education	11%	57%	44%	46%	13%	40%	38%	
Child sexual abuse prevention	44%	62%	31%	29%	0%	35%	37%	
Youth violence								
Pre-school enrichment	22%	67%	31%	54%	13%	15%	38%	
Life skills/social development programmes	33%	71%	56%	63%	38%	30%	51%	
Bullying prevention	30%	52%	69%	59%	25%	35%	47%	
Mentoring	15%	29%	44%	27%	13%	10%	23%	
After-school programmes	7%	43%	31%	59%	25%	20%	35%	
Intimate partner violence								
Dating violence prevention programmes	22%	38%	0%	27%	13%	15%	22%	
Microfinance with gender equity training	19%	33%	25%	12%	0%	35%	21%	
Social and cultural norm-change programmes	41%	67%	56%	48%	25%	50%	49%	
Sexual violence		'						
Prevention programmes for school and college populations	30%	52%	38%	37%	25%	25%	35%	
Improving physical environments	15%	24%	50%	29%	25%	40%	29%	
Social and cultural norm-change programmes	56%	62%	56%	42%	38%	50%	50%	
Elder abuse								
Professional awareness campaigns	11%	24%	44%	37%	0%	25%	26%	
Public information campaigns	15%	19%	31%	27%	0%	30%	23%	
Caregiver support programmes	15%	43%	56%	51%	25%	35%	39%	
Residential care policies	11%	52%	63%	40%	13%	30%	36%	



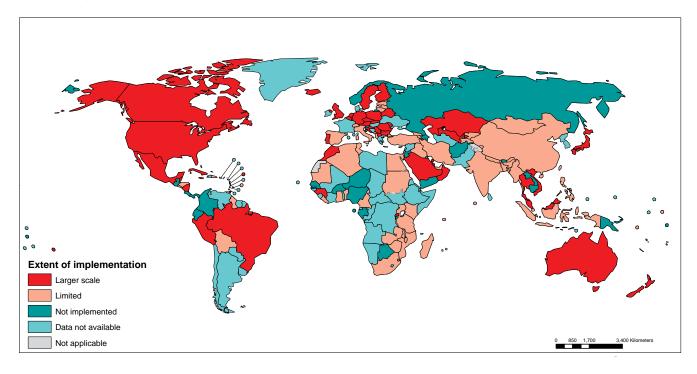
Life skills training and bullying prevention are the most common approaches implemented to address youth violence

Life skills and social development programmes were the most common youth violence prevention approach that countries reported implementing. These types of programmes are designed to help children and adolescents manage anger, resolve conflicts in a non-violent way and develop social problem-solving skills. Systematic reviews of the evidence show that these types of programmes can result in a 15% reduction in violent behaviour in students across all school years and a 29% reduction among students in secondary school (75, 76). Half of surveyed countries reported implementing these types of programmes (see Figure 11), with substantially more countries in the Region of the Americas (71%) and the European Region (63%) implementing these programmes on a larger scale than elsewhere (see Table 5). Bullying prevention programmes were also commonly mentioned, with 47% of countries indicating that they have implemented such programmes.

Efforts are being made to address parent-child relationships and the developmental pathways toward later violent behaviour

It is worth noting that countries reported implementing a number of programmes to promote positive and nurturing relationships between children and their caregivers, and strategies aimed at getting children off to a good start to ensure greater success in school (see Figure 11). There is a strong and growing body of evidence showing the impact of early relationships between children and their caregivers on the structural and functional development of the brain and the subsequent cognitive, emotional and social development of children (77, 78). Children growing up in environments without the benefit of safe, stable and nurturing relationships with parents or other caregivers have difficulty forming relationships with peers and others, lack empathy for others in distress and are at much greater risk of experiencing depression and anxiety, developing poor communication skills and adopting antisocial behaviours. They also have poorer educational attainment and economic productivity over their lifetimes and are more likely to be a perpetrator or victim of violence (59).

Figure 12: Extent to which home visiting programmes are being implemented by country/area, 2012 (n = 133 reporting countries)



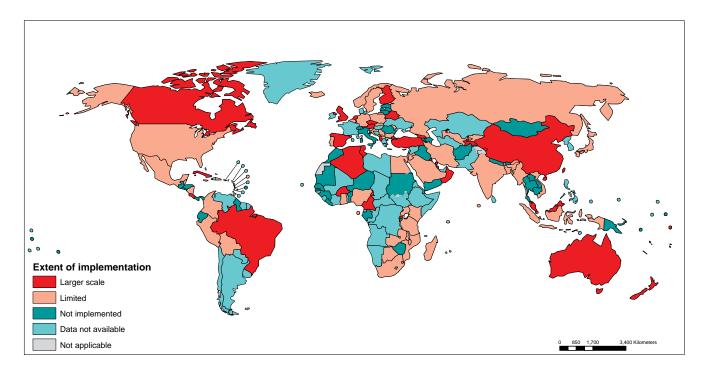
There are a number of evidence-based programmes designed to help strengthen early relationships and interactions between children and their caregivers, promote healthy development and improve child behaviour. These include home visiting programmes, which have been shown to reduce child maltreatment by as much as 39%, and other parenting education and parent and child programmes, which have also demonstrated short- and longer-term positive outcomes for children (79-81). About 35% of countries reported implementing home visiting programmes and 38% reported implementing parenting education programmes and pre-school enrichment programmes, although this varied by region (see Table 5). For instance, more countries in the Region of the Americas and in the European Region reported implementing home visiting programmes on a larger scale than countries in other regions (see Figure 12).

Caregiver support programmes are the most commonly reported strategy to prevent elder abuse

Nearly 40% of countries reported implementing caregiver support programmes to prevent abuse of older adults (see Table 5). These types of programme help caregivers deal with the emotional demands and stresses involved in providing care. More than half of Eastern Mediterranean Region countries (56%) and 51% of European Region countries indicated implementing caregiver support programmes on a larger scale. However, this was reportedly the case in only 15% of countries in the African Region, and between 25% and 43% of countries in the other regions.

Programmes to improve standards of care within nursing and other residential care homes to reduce the chances of elder abuse were reported by about 36% of countries. Whereas 63% of Eastern Mediterranean Region countries and 52% of countries in the Region of the Americas reported larger scale implementation of residential care policies to prevent elder abuse, this was not the case elsewhere. In the African Region, only 11% of countries reported having implemented these types of policies and procedures on a larger scale, and less than 20% had implemented such programmes only once or a few times.

Implementation of other strategies to prevent elder abuse was limited at best. A quarter of countries (26%) reported having implemented campaigns aimed at educating professionals to recognize the signs and symptoms of elder abuse and improve their problem-solving and case management skills on a larger scale (mostly in the Eastern Mediterranean and European Regions); 23% report having implemented public information campaigns (see Figure 13). In the African Region, the Region of the Americas and South-East Asia Region, most countries reported implementing public information campaigns on a one-off or occasional basis. Figure 13: Extent to which public information campaigns to prevent elder abuse are being implemented, by country/area, 2012 (n = 133 reporting countries)



Community and problem-orientated policing strategies are widely used

Countries were also asked about policing strategies to prevent violence. Community policing and problemorientated policing have become important law enforcement strategies to strengthen relationships with communities and address crime, disorderly behaviour and other situations that contribute to fear and insecurity in urban neighbourhoods. A growing evidence base (82) supports their effectiveness in preventing several types of violence (for example, alcoholand drug-related youth violence), although most studies of community-based and problem-orientated policing are from high-income countries where informal social controls are stronger and the rule of law is intact. Almost all countries reported using strategies to improve community-police relations such as community policing (99% of countries), and routinely using directed or problemorientated policing strategies (94%) which require analysis, assessment and community involvement to address crime and disorder problems. Globally, around nine out of ten countries report that police use these two types of strategy.

COUNTRIES CAN DO MORE TO ADDRESS KEY RISK FACTORS FOR VIOLENCE THROUGH POLICY AND OTHER MEASURES

Violence of all types is strongly associated with social determinants such as weak governance; poor rule of law; cultural, social and gender norms; unemployment; income and gender inequality; rapid social change; and limited educational opportunities. Cross-cutting risk factors such as ease of access to firearms and other weapons and excessive alcohol use are also strongly associated with multiple types of violence. Together these factors create a social climate that is conducive to violence and in the absence of efforts to address them, sustained violence prevention gains are difficult to achieve. Any comprehensive violence prevention strategy must therefore identify ways to mitigate or provide a buffer against these risks, including through policy and other measures.

Additional efforts must also be made to strengthen and support relevant institutions to ensure that prevention strategies are effective in achieving their desired aims within the context of these various social determinants. As part of a multisectoral approach to violence prevention, this support may be useful in both justice and security sectors, as well as in the health, education and social sectors, among others.

Few countries are implementing social and educational policy measures to mitigate key risk factors for violence

About 40% of countries surveyed reported national policies providing incentives for youth at risk of violence to complete secondary schooling, with the lowest percentage (13%) of countries in the South-East Asia Region and the highest (71%) in the European Region (see Figure 14). Poor academic achievement has consistently been linked with delinquency and school failure *(83)*. Students with lower grades are more likely to be involved in physical fighting and other problem behaviour. Weak connections to school, and school dropout, also increase the risk of involvement in violence *(83)*. Conversely, academic enrichment can increase achievement and school attendance, improve literacy and numeracy and enhance social integration *(84, 85)* – all of which can protect against violence.

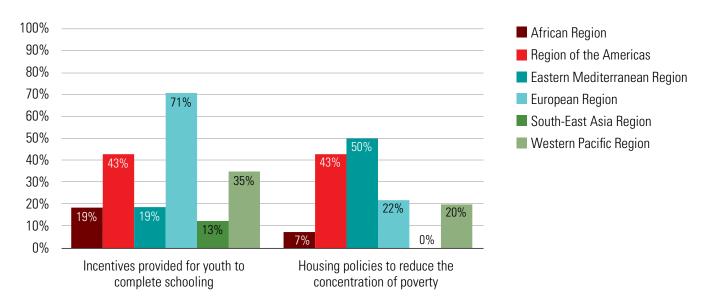
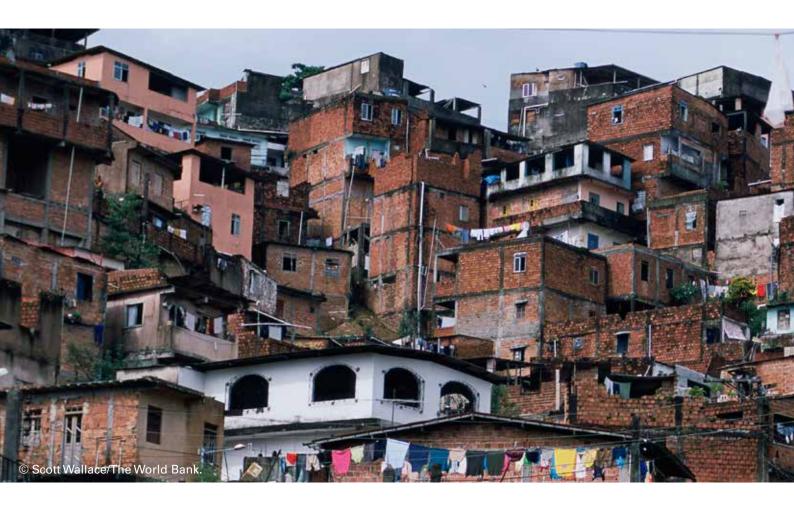


Figure 14: Proportion of countries with schooling and housing policies to reduce the risk of violence, by WHO region (n = 133 reporting countries)

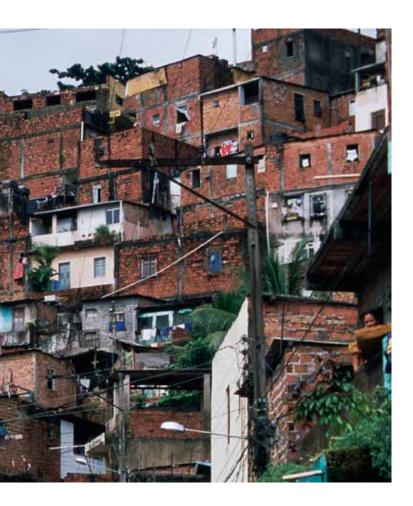


Housing policies at national level to reduce the concentration of poverty in urban areas which were explicitly aimed at reducing violence were rare - only 24% of countries reported having such policies. South-East Asia Region reported none, while 7% of countries in the African Region, 43% in the Region of the Americas and 50% in the Eastern Mediterranean Region reportedly did have such policies. Concentrated poverty is a visible aspect of disadvantage. Communities with high concentrations of poor and unemployed people also tend to have high levels of residential instability, making it difficult for people to establish common values and norms and to develop strong social ties and support networks. There is also a level of disorganization that compromises community participation and makes it difficult to exercise effective social control. These levels of economic and social disadvantage create the conditions for high rates of violence. They exacerbate social marginalization and also contribute to poor physical and mental health.

More countries are tackling the harmful use of alcohol, although patterns of risky drinking behaviour remain very high in several countries

Although levels of alcohol consumption, patterns of drinking and rates of violence differ between countries, there are important links between alcohol and violence across all cultures (61). For instance, harmful alcohol use directly affects physical and cognitive function, leading to reduced self-control, which may make some drinkers more likely to resort to violence in confrontations. Experiencing or witnessing violence can lead to the harmful use of alcohol as a way of coping or self-medicating. Alcohol and violence may also be related through common risk factors (for example, antisocial personality disorder) that contribute to the risk of both heavy drinking and violent behaviour.

Policy measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol include restrictions on the sale and serving of alcohol – for example, through excise taxes on beer, wine and spirits; reduced hours or days of sale of alcoholic beverages; minimum age for the purchase of alcohol; and regulations on the



density of alcohol outlets (86).³ At least 80% of countries reported having excise taxes on beer, wine and spirits, with no significant differences between income levels. The only exception was excise tax on wine, which almost 29% of high-income countries reported not levying. Several studies have used economic modelling to estimate the effects of alcohol price increases on the incidence of violence. For instance, findings from the United States suggest that a 1% increase in the price of an ounce of pure alcohol would reduce the probability of intimate partner violence against women by 5.3% (87), and a 10% increase in the price of beer would reduce the number of college students involved in violence each year by 4% (88).

There were no large differences by region or income level for the legal minimum age for on- and off-premise alcohol sales. On average, countries reported the legal minimum age for both on- and off-premise sales of alcohol as 18 years. For decision-makers, acknowledging the importance of implementing policy measures to mitigate school dropout, concentrated poverty and the harmful use of alcohol, alongside other prevention strategies to address the key risk factors for violence, is an essential prerequisite to achieve societies and communities that are both safe and healthy.

Nearly all countries include measures to regulate access to firearms, although laws themselves and populations covered vary widely

Firearms increase the likelihood of death and serious injury when used in acts of violence and are frequently used to threaten individuals in violent encounters. Several case-control studies, ecological time-series and cross-sectional studies across countries indicate that gun availability is a risk factor for homicide, particularly firearms homicide (*20, 89*).

Measures to prevent firearms-related injuries include those addressing access, supply and use of firearms, and restrictions on the secondary trading of firearms. They include, for example, bans on specified firearms or ammunition, background checks, waiting periods and other licencing requirements, laws to prevent child access, and restrictions for certain settings (for example, school premises, carrying guns in public places, etc.). Internationally, the Firearms Protocol of the UN Convention on Organized Crime (90) provides a framework for states to control and regulate licit arms and arms flows, prevent their diversion into the illegal circuit and facilitate the investigation and prosecution of related offences without hampering legitimate firearm transfers (90).

Nearly all countries in the survey (99%) across all regions reported having national laws to regulate firearms, including: mandatory background checks before issuing a licence to purchase or own a firearm (96%); laws restricting access to handguns, shotguns and automatic firearms (95%, 96% and 96% respectively); and laws restricting the carrying of firearms in public (98%). Fewer countries – about two thirds – report having special firearms collection and destruction programmes, with about 60%–63% of countries in the Western Pacific Region, the Region of the Americas and the European Region having such programmes. The nature of the restrictions, the populations covered (for example, all citizens or certain age groups), licencing agents and the processes for implementing the requirements, however,

³ Information on patterns of drinking, per capita alcohol consumption, excise taxes on beer, wine and spirits and legal minimum age for on- and off-premise sales of alcohol presented in the Country profile pages (see Part VIII) and here are based on data from the WHO Global status report on alcohol and health, 2014 (86). These data were collected during the same time period and using a similar standardized methodology as those gathered for this report.

vary across countries. Examples of restrictions from various countries are presented in Table 6.

Two systematic reviews and one meta-analysis summarize the effects of various strategies to prevent firearm-related violence. One systematic review (92) concluded that there is insufficient evidence to determine whether firearm laws have any effect on violence. A recent meta-analysis (93) suggests that bans on the sale of firearms had small effects and law enforcement strategies had moderate effects in reducing gun violence. Another systematic review (94) finds that directed police patrols focusing on illegal gun carrying can prevent gun crimes (including murders, shootings, gun robberies and gun assaults). These studies conclude that more research is needed to determine the effectiveness of waiting periods, background checks, zero-tolerance policies in schools and other measures to limit firearms use in settings where they are already widely available. With one exception (92), these reviews also conclude that strategies addressing access to firearms, such as bans on firearms, and the enactment and enforcement of laws against the illegal possession and carrying of firearms, show promise. Subsequent to these reviews, a new study from South Africa finds that stricter licensing and reduced circulation of firearms accounted for an estimated 4585 lives saved across five major cities between 2001–2005 (95).



Table 6: Firearm restrictions in selected countries^a

Country	Background check	Minimum age for purchase	Licence denied or revoked where family violence is present	Limits on ammunition	Private sales permitted						
Austria	Yes, criminal and mental health	18 years; 21 years for handguns	No	Only allowed to possess ammunition for intended weapon	Yes						
Brazil	Yes, criminal, mental health and employment	25 years, with a few exceptions	No	Any quantity permitted	Yes						
China	No civilian may lawfully acquire, possess or transfer a firearm or ammunition										
Colombia	Yes, criminal and mental health	18 years	Yes	Information not available	Information not available						
Finland	Yes, criminal and mental health	18 years (15 with parental consent)	No	Any quantity permitted	Yes						
Japan	Yes, criminal and mental health	18 years	No	Any quantity permitted	No						
Mexico	Yes, criminal, mental health, physical and addiction	18 years	No	500 .22 cartridges, 1000 shotgun cartridges, 200 cartridges for other weapons	No						
Nigeria	Yes, criminal, mental health and addiction	17 years	No	Only as much as prescribed by licence	No						
South Africa	Criminal, mental, medical, domestic violence, addiction, employment, previous gun licences	21 years, with some exceptions	Yes	Up to 2400 primers or 200 cartridges per firearm	No						
Sweden	Yes, criminal and mental health	18 years	Yes	Only allowed to possess ammunition for intended weapon	No						
United States of America	Yes, criminal, mental health, addiction, domestic violence (only when purchasing through a federally licenced dealer). Some states impose further restrictions	18 years for shotguns and rifles; 21 years for handguns and other weapons	Yes	Restrictions based on age and for certain types of ammunition (e.g. armour piercing)	Yes						

^a Source: GunPolicy.org [website] hosted by the University of Sydney (http://www.gunpolicy.org/, accessed 20 August 2014) (91).

LAWS RELEVANT TO VIOLENCE HAVE BEEN WIDELY ENACTED BUT ENFORCEMENT IS INADEQUATE

The enactment and enforcement of legislation on crime and violence are critical for establishing norms of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, and creating safe and peaceful societies. Of particular importance are strategies to enable safe reporting of interpersonal violence and ensuring that legal protection and support are available to all citizens (96). In certain circumstances, the threat of criminal sanctions can have a deterrent effect, for instance on people with strong social ties or when the certainty – but not necessarily the severity - of sanctions is high. An important objective for violence prevention is therefore to strengthen collaboration between public health, the criminal justice sector and key security institutions such as the police in order to increase the chance that potential perpetrators of violence will be deterred and prevented from committing crime in the first place (and if not, at least held accountable for their actions). Where necessary, support to strengthen the relevant institutions in these sectors can help to improve enforcement levels.

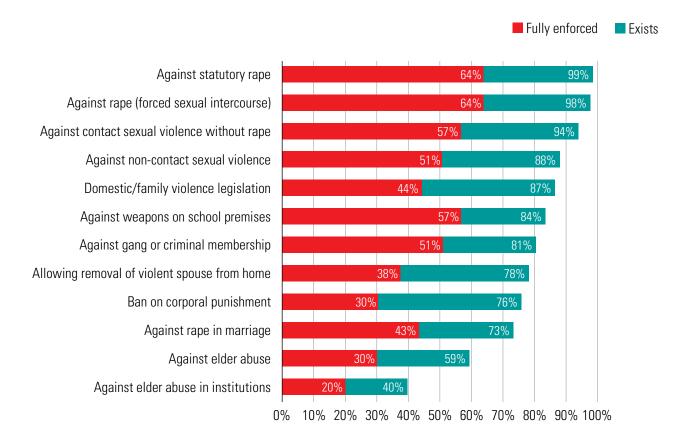
Legislation is a key component of any violence prevention policy or plan. For instance, appropriate legislation can encourage parents to move away from using harsh physical discipline toward their children, and can help to promote attitudes and beliefs that reject violence against women. Where social convictions or deeply entrenched traditions fuel harmful practices (such as child marriage or female genital mutilation) legal reform can mobilize key actors and institutions in efforts to end such practices. Accordingly, in the most successful cases where the law has led to a change in attitudes and behaviour, adoption of the law has been accompanied by wide awareness-raising initiatives, public information and education campaigns, capacity-building for relevant professionals, and the social mobilization of a wide range of strategic actors including opinion leaders, religious and local leaders.

Laws against violence send a clear message to society about unacceptable behaviour and legitimize the actions needed to ensure people's safety at all times.

Countries were asked about the existence and enforcement of laws relating to various forms of violence, including laws that address several forms of violence against women (for example, sexual violence). The findings from the survey indicate that laws relevant to violence have been widely enacted. On average, about 80% of countries have enacted each of the violence prevention laws surveyed. However, this ranges from a low of 40% for the existence of laws to prevent elder abuse in institutions to a high of 98% for laws on rape (see Figure 15).

There were no significant differences by income level in the proportion of countries with laws in place to prevent various forms of violence: the average proportion of countries reporting laws to prevent violence was 76%, 77% and 82% for low-, middle- and high-income countries respectively. The only exception to this related to laws preventing elder abuse, where the average proportion of high-, middle- and low-income countries with each of the laws to prevent elder abuse was reported as 33%, 62% and 69% respectively. There were, however, many more regional differences. For example, the proportion of countries in the African Region (52%) and Western Pacific Region (50%) with laws recognizing rape within marriage as a crime was reportedly much lower than in the Region of the Americas (91%) or the European Region (98%).

Figure 15: The proportion of countries with laws to prevent violence and the extent to which countries report these laws as being fully enforced (n = 133 reporting countries)



For all laws, levels of reported enforcement were usually much lower than the enactment of legislation

Overall, the average proportion of countries in which each of the laws was reported to have been enacted was 80%, while the average proportion of countries in which each of the laws was reportedly enacted and fully enforced was 57%. The biggest gaps between the reported existence and enforcement of laws – a difference of 46 and 43 percentage points respectively – related to bans on corporal punishment and to domestic/family violence legislation. Focusing on better enforcement of existing laws is likely to lead to significant violence prevention gains. This should include attending to institutional mechanisms and resources, and increasing human capacity to ensure that enacted legislation is doing what it is intended to do – protect people from violence, hold perpetrators accountable and create environments that are safe for all citizens. With the exception of countries in the European Region, less than half of countries reported that bans on corporal punishment were fully enforced. There is some evidence to suggest that enactment of a ban may be sufficient to change attitudes and behaviour around the use of corporal punishment. For instance, findings from a multi-country study conducted in five European countries (three with bans on corporal punishment and two without) found that nearly all forms of corporal punishment were used less in countries with bans than in those in which corporal punishment was lawful (97). Parents in countries with bans in place were also less accepting of corporal punishment and stated that their knowledge of the ban was one of four factors that most affected whether or not they used corporal punishment. Other factors influencing them included the parent's definition of physical violence, personal approval of corporal punishment, and their own experience of childhood violence.

AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES TO IDENTIFY, REFER, PROTECT AND SUPPORT VICTIMS VARIES MARKEDLY

Providing high-quality care and support services to victims is important for reducing trauma, helping victims heal and preventing repeat victimization and perpetration. There are many services for victims of violence, including: emergency response services for injured victims; other health services to identify and address the longer-term impact of violence on health; community services related to housing; victim advocacy; substance abuse and mental health services; and legal and social support services.

Countries were asked about a subset of these services. These included: the availability of mental health services; the extent to which child and adult protective services were available; whether mechanisms were in place to identify and provide referral services for victims; whether medicolegal services were available for victims of sexual violence; and the availability of legal services relating to victim compensation and representation in criminal courts.

Mental health services are not widely available in several regions even though the need for them may be very high

Despite strong evidence linking experiences of violence to mental health problems, less than half of countries (49%) reported the availability of mental health services to address the needs of victims. However, this varied widely across regions: two thirds of countries in the Region of the Americas and the European Region reported that these services were available to assist victims, compared to only 15% in African Region countries (see Figure 16). This suggests a critical gap, particularly in countries where the need for such services may be especially high based on what we know about rates of physical, sexual and other forms of violence across the different WHO regions. Addressing the needs of victims with trauma-focused care, cognitive behavioural therapy or other low-intensity psychological interventions and other mental health services can potentially mitigate the serious mental health outcomes of abuse.

Figure 16: Proportion of countries reporting implementation of mental health services for victims of violence at larger scale (n = 133 reporting countries)

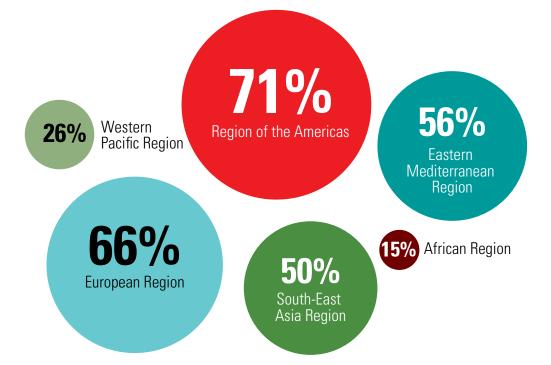
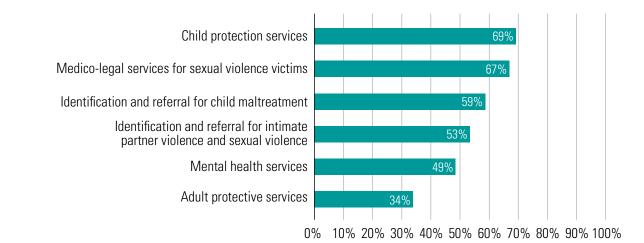


Figure 17: Proportion of countries with identification, referral and support services available, by type of service (n = 133 reporting countries)



Child protection services are the most widely available of all services

Child protection services were the most widely reported of all services (69%), followed by medico-legal services for victims of sexual violence (see Figure 17). About eight out of every 10 countries in the Region of the Americas and in the Eastern Mediterranean and European Regions reported having systems in place to identify and investigate potential cases of child maltreatment. This was also the case for three quarters of countries in the South-East Asia Region. Other types of screening and referral services (for example, through maternal and child health programmes) to identify and support potential victims of child maltreatment were also reported by 59% of countries. However, in both instances, these services were more commonly reported by high-income countries (80%) than low-income countries (33%).

Although child protection services are present in many countries, these services are often dispersed, fragmented and poorly resourced, and may in fact have a detrimental impact on the protection of child victims of violence (14). As a result, even when such services are available, child victims and their families may fail to use them and a lack of information about existing services, the fear of seeing confidentiality broken, and concerns about reprisals can further undermine the quality of child protection services (14).

Two thirds of countries indicated that they do not have adult protective services in place to assist vulnerable older adults

Of all the services included in the survey, adult protective services were the least reported by countries. Only one third of countries indicated that they have adult protective services in place to investigate potential cases of elder abuse and assist vulnerable older adults. The lack of adult protective services, particularly in contrast to child protection services, was consistent across all regions (see Figure 18). Countries furthest along in efforts to protect and support older adults include these services as part of their national policy (29, 98). The United States, for example, has a fully developed system for reporting and treating cases of elder abuse. Services are designed to provide elder abuse victims with a coordinated, interdisciplinary system of social and health services which enable them to continue living independently at home and to protect them against further abuse.

With a rapidly ageing population, the need to strengthen the system of adult protection is important. By 2030, older adults are projected to comprise 13% of the world population – one in eight people will be aged 65 years or older *(99)*. While low- and middle-income countries will experience the most rapid growth in ageing, with increases of up to 140%, high-income countries are expected to experience increases averaging 51% *(99)*.

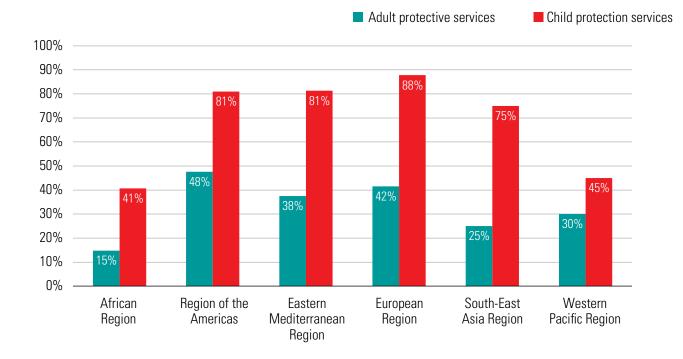


Figure 18: Proportion of countries with child and adult protective services, by WHO region (n = 133 reporting countries)

Referral and support services for violence against women are available in half of the world's countries, but information is lacking on the quality, coverage and uptake of these services

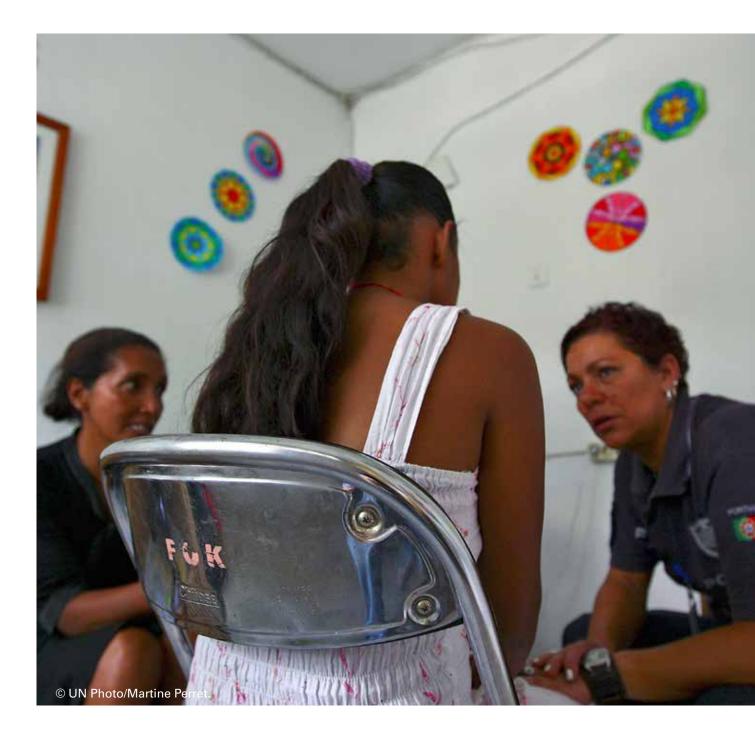
WHO recommends asking women about exposure to intimate partner violence when assessing conditions that may have been caused or complicated by intimate partner violence in order to provide appropriate follow-up care and support. Asking all women about their experiences with intimate partner violence is not recommended in all settings. Women who disclose violence should be provided with immediate support and care that is responsive to their concerns, and which helps them access information, resources and further support *(7)*. Comprehensive care (including emergency contraception, prophylaxis for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and psychological support) should be provided to survivors of rape and sexual assault.

About half of countries (53%) reported the availability of identification, referral and support services for women who have experienced intimate partner violence or sexual violence (see Figure 17), with more high-income countries reporting the availability of such services (61%) than

middle- (53%) or low-income countries (38%). Two-thirds of countries, on the other hand, indicated availability of medicolegal services for victims of sexual assault, making these services the most frequently reported services available to victims after child protective services. Countries were not asked about the nature, coverage and quality of such services or about the consistency with which these services are offered to victims, or how many victims make use of them. Victims of sexual assault require comprehensive and gender-sensitive services from trained health care providers to help them recover from the traumatic event and lessen both short- and long-term health consequences (7). Medicolegal services, in particular, are important for women who may wish to pursue legal action (100, 101). National health systems as a whole need to address violence against women by providing high-quality care and services that are timely, effective, sensitive to the needs of victims and their safety, and provided by well-trained professionals.

Victim support services often extend beyond medical and other care. Legal representation in criminal courts and receiving compensation from the state are important for all types of interpersonal violence as well. While the majority of countries (86%) report having laws providing victims with legal representation and participation in criminal courts, only 52% report victim compensation legislation. Both the existence of such laws and the extent to which they are reportedly enforced also varies by country income level,

with the existence and enforcement of such laws being much greater in high-income countries than in low- and middle-income countries.



Part IV – The way forward



CONCLUSIONS

This *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* uses a standardized method to assess the measures countries are taking to prevent and respond to interpersonal violence. It includes 133 countries, accounting for 88% of the world's population. The report brings violence prevention in line with other issues such as alcohol and health, climate change, mental health, road safety, tobacco, and tuberculosis, where regularly repeated assessments along the lines of this report allow countries to set baselines and targets and monitor progress over time.

The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* for the first time provides a detailed picture of the global violence prevention landscape some 12 years after the *World report on violence and health* was launched, with its nine recommendations for action. The results show that there are many efforts under way around the world to prevent and respond to violence:

- Two thirds of the countries report national action plans to address child maltreatment and violence against women compared to around half reporting plans for youth violence prevention; just 40% report plans for elder abuse, armed violence and gang violence prevention.
- Prevention activity is under way, with about half of surveyed countries reporting implementing primary prevention programmes such as life skills training and bullying prevention programmes to prevent youth violence, and social and cultural norm-change strategies to address violence against women; more than one third of countries also reported implementing programmes addressing parent-child relationships and some of the early developmental pathways toward later violent behaviour.
- Over half of the countries have each of the services surveyed in place to identify, refer, protect and support victims of violence.
- Almost 80% of countries have enacted each of the violence prevention laws surveyed.
- Problem-orientated and community-based policing are in place in most of the countries that participated in the survey.

The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* also uncovers many gaps in global violence prevention that need

to be filled. Knowledge about the true extent of the problem of interpersonal violence in many countries is hindered by a lack of data. Without such data it is difficult to develop effective national plans of action and policies, prevention programmes and services for victims. National action plans for all types of violence are frequently formulated in the absence of data and too often fail to address elder abuse. armed violence and gang violence. Mechanisms or lead agencies to coordinate multisectoral work addressing all forms of violence are exceedingly rare, in spite of being recognized as a cornerstone of the public health approach to violence prevention. Uptake of prevention programmes is highly uneven, with consistent gaps in the African, South-East Asia and much of the Western Pacific Regions. Prevention programmes are also not being implemented in a manner and on a level necessary to achieve significant and sustainable reductions in violence. While countries are implementing strategies to change sociocultural norms, much more needs to be done to implement effective strategies to promote gender equitable norms and empower women in order to prevent intimate partner violence and sexual violence. Elder abuse remains one of the most neglected types of violence.

While globally there is more attention given to victim services than to prevention, important services such as mental health and adult protective services are nonetheless lacking in half or more of surveyed countries. Globally, enforcement of laws relevant to all types of violence remains weak: on average, each of the laws surveyed was reported to be fully enforced by just over half of the countries. Key social and educational policies addressing multiple types of violence, such as incentives for youth to complete schooling, and housing policies to alleviate poverty, remain too rare across much of the world. Filling these gaps should be a priority.

Strengths and limitations of the report

The *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* has four notable strengths. Its main strength is the comprehensiveness of its coverage. It is comprehensive in the types of measures it covers – national action plans, agencies responsible for violence prevention, information systems, data collection capacity, policies, prevention

programmes, laws and victim services. In relation to most of these measures it also includes a subnational assessment, i.e. at provincial or state level. It is comprehensive in the types of interpersonal violence it covers – armed violence, gang violence, child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence and elder abuse. Given the sensitivity of the issue of interpersonal violence in many countries, and that this is the first attempt at conducting such a survey, its geographical coverage can also be viewed as comprehensive – 133 of WHO's 196 Member States are included, accounting for 88% of the world's population; this ranges from 63% of the population of the Eastern Mediterranean Region to 97% of the populations of the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.

A second strength is the standardized method used. The method was designed to increase the accuracy and completeness of data submitted to WHO by requiring respondents from multiple sectors to take part in consensus meetings and reach agreement on the final answers. drawing on all relevant documents available in the country. An additional benefit of this method was that it helped to build bridges between sectors by linking individuals and institutions working on violence in the same country. Several National Data Coordinators observed that the consensus group meeting was the first time that practitioners from different sectors had met to discuss violence prevention and victim services. Furthermore, the nomination and training of National Data Coordinators, followed by close collaboration with them throughout the data collection and validation process, has sown the seeds of regional violence prevention networks.

A third strength of the report is that almost all data included have been endorsed by the governments of the countries concerned. This ensures recognition by government of the problem as described in the report, which is a prerequisite for governments taking responsibility for addressing interpersonal violence.

A final strength is that this report has generated, on the basis of statistical models, comparable homicide estimates across countries for homicide rates, numbers, and breakdown by sex and mechanism. This has been done by drawing on multiple sources – including data reported by countries from public health and criminal justice data sources – which were then combined with other existing datasets. However, as with any study, there are limitations. First, there is the possibility that many responses overestimated the extent and quality of national violence prevention activities. Data collection involved the use of self-administered questionnaires which respondents initially completed by themselves before discussion in the consensus meetings. This can introduce a number of potential biases. In addition, a degree of subjectivity was introduced as respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of the degree to which laws relevant to the different types of violence were enforced, and the extent to which prevention programmes were being implemented. The systematic inclusion of independent experts from academia or civil society to help verify government responses could have helped to reduce these biases.

Second, while the survey method provided an assessment of the existence of national action plans, policies, prevention programmes, laws, and victim services (and in certain cases their level of implementation and reported enforcement), it was not designed to assess their quality. For instance, the survey asked about types of programmes. It did not gather information on the specific programmes implemented in countries or gather details about these programmes in order to assess the extent to which delivered programmes were the ones with documented evidence of effectiveness or, at a minimum, whether the programmes implemented include evidence-based principles and practices. With regard to laws, the report did not evaluate the quality of legislation (for example, exact scope, quality of legislative texts, political neutrality, flexibility or enforceability).

Third, not all policies, programmes, victim services and laws relevant to violence prevention were examined in this report. Included were those best supported by evidence and judged by experts to be the most important. Fourth, while the method proved successful in collecting data on levels of fatal violence, it was less successful in gathering prevalence data on non-fatal violence. It will be important to draw lessons from the process of carrying out this first report for any subsequent *Global status reports on violence prevention.* Overcoming these limitations will, however, require a more time-consuming and labour-intensive data collection method.

RECOMMENDATIONS: NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

The findings of the Global status report on violence prevention 2014 are relevant to national, regional and global violence prevention efforts. Across all these levels they offer an unprecedented opportunity for violence prevention stakeholders to come together and step up their activities and investments to a level commensurate with the burden and severity of the problem. For instance, by showing the extent to which national action plans are driven by data, the findings provide pointers for governments, regional bodies and international violence prevention partners on how they should steer national planning exercises in a more data-driven direction. By highlighting gaps in prevention programming and service delivery by type of violence, stakeholders at all three levels have an opportunity to correct imbalances in preventive attention. Perhaps most importantly, whether at national or international level, the findings represent a set of indicators and a baseline measure to track future progress and to help set targets within countries and internationally.

National level

A primary aim of the report is to identify gaps in national violence prevention efforts and to stimulate actions to address them. Accordingly, countries should review the report's findings for their countries in relation to regional and global findings and in this way develop a roadmap for how their existing violence prevention efforts can be improved. Where necessary, this review could be done by reconvening the intersectoral expert groups that were established during the data collection process. The review should pay particular attention to the following recommendations deriving from the main findings of the report and the gaps it identified.

Strengthen data collection to reveal the true extent of the problem. Vital registration and police systems for collecting data on violence-related deaths should be evaluated for the completeness and accuracy of the data they collect; their use of international classifications of fatal and non-fatal violence (ICD-10 and UNODC international classification of crime); breakdown by age, sex, homicide mechanism and victim-perpetrator relationship; and timeliness of their reporting. Similar efforts should be made to improve data on incidents of violence with non-fatal consequences treated in hospital emergency departments and other victim care facilities. Existing recent populationbased national and subnational surveys of the prevalence of all the main types of interpersonal violence should be identified. While police and service-based reporting provides important data on the most severe forms of violence that result in death or serious injury, country specific national population-based surveys play an important role in documenting more hidden forms of violence. Several officials were unaware that high-quality national surveys had been carried out within their borders. Where none exists, conducting such surveys - using instruments that produce valid and cross-culturally comparable findings and with the help of international experts if required - and periodically repeating them to asses changes over time should be made a priority.

Develop comprehensive and data-driven national action plans. All countries should critically review the extent to which national action plans are comprehensive and address all forms of violence, and are informed by nationally representative data on the magnitude and characteristics of violence and the risk and protective factors for violence. Such plans provide a framework that can strengthen efforts to address specific types of violence, and given the strong connections between the different types of violence they have the potential to accelerate overall violence prevention gains.

Integrate violence prevention into other health platforms. Because violence is a risk factor for outcomes such as HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, mental health and substance abuse disorders, and because immunization programmes, early childhood development and school health programmes may already be well developed, countries should integrate violence prevention into other health platforms that already exist.

Strengthen mechanisms for leadership and coordination. Mechanisms for the leadership and coordination of violence prevention activities - including key rule of law institutions - should be established where they are weak or non-existent. Systems for the exchange of information should be reviewed for the extent to which they are focused on preventing violence. Ideally, these mechanisms should be forums that periodically convene representatives of relevant sectors to discuss the latest available data on violence with a view to identifying emerging problems (and their underlying risk factors) so that appropriate interventions can be made in time.

Ensure prevention programmes are comprehensive, integrated and informed by evidence. The extent to which prevention programmes address all types of violence should be reviewed. Greater attention should be given to integrating prevention and response efforts across the different types of violence because programmes that simultaneously address multiple types of violence can help to reduce the costs and complexity of addressing them separately. For instance, programmes to support new parents and promote gender equality and non-violent social and cultural norms, life skills training for children and youth, and policies to reduce access to and the misuse of alcohol all have the potential to prevent several types of violence. Prevention programmes identified through the survey should be qualitatively examined with a view to assessing how far their content and mode of delivery conform to evidencebased best practices, and, where needed, modified so that they more closely approximate evidence-based best practices. More attention must be given to putting in place prevention programmes that go beyond awareness-raising and instead bring about lasting social and cultural changes that move societies towards more egalitarian and nonviolent norms.

Ensure that services for victims are comprehensive and informed by evidence. Services to identify, refer and protect victims should be carefully assessed to determine whether they provide comprehensive and sensitive highquality services and referrals, and how widely they are available and accessible to victims, in particular those who are less likely to seek and access such services and are victims of the most hidden and stigmatized forms of violence (for example, violence against women, child maltreatment and elder abuse). As with prevention programmes, there is a need to ascertain the extent to which they conform to evidence-based best practice. Particular attention should be Strengthen support for outcome-evaluation studies.

In relation to prevention programmes and victim services, strengthening support for outcome-evaluation studies should be a priority. The surprisingly large number of violence prevention programmes and services for victims being implemented once or a few times in many low- and middleincome countries suggests that there is great potential to close the current gap in the evidence base between highincome countries (which account for 90% of all published outcome-evaluation studies of violence prevention programmes), and low- and middle-income countries, where the development of such programmes is a priority. National stakeholders should use the report to identify violence prevention programmes and victim services in low- and middle-income countries that could be subject to outcome evaluation, with the help of international partners when required, and facilitate the conduct of such evaluations.

Enforce existing laws and review their quality. That laws against most forms of violence have been enacted in the majority of countries should not breed complacency. Little is known about the quality of these laws, and a careful review of these laws against internationally recognized standards of quality of legislation would be an important step to consider. Just as importantly, with on average only 57% of countries reporting that each of the laws surveyed was fully enforced, this report shows that the enforcement of existing laws should be a priority. Awareness campaigns to publicize the laws, and increase public understanding of and support for them, should be considered. Where necessary, institutions in relevant sectors such as the justice, security, health, education and social sectors should be strengthened and supported to ensure the quality of law and policy-making, as well as enforcement efforts.

Implement and enact policies and laws relevant to multiple types of violence. Policies and laws which address multiple types of violence (such as incentives for youth to complete schooling, and laws designed to reduce access to, and misuse of, alcohol) must be more widely implemented and enacted, and resources to do so developed. The violence prevention potential of these policies and laws should be better harnessed by ensuring that trends in violence are factored in when any amendments are made to them.

Build capacity for violence prevention: Although capacity-building is not explicitly assessed in the *Global status report on violence prevention 2014,* developing national action plans, coordination mechanisms, information systems, policies, programmes, services and laws to prevent and respond to violence clearly cannot happen without the requisite human and institutional capacity to do so. Thus a key cross-cutting recommendation is the critical importance of training the work force and building up the institutions and networks over time so that other recommendations listed here can be acted upon effectively.

Regional and international levels

Strengthening the global violence prevention agenda. International partners should draw upon the findings of the report to enhance their calls for increased investment in global violence prevention efforts. By clearly demonstrating the extent to which violence prevention has been taken up by governments at all levels of development in all regions of the world, the report shows that violence prevention is a topic of widespread concern, and that, if offered, increased financial and technical support for national violence prevention work is likely to be enthusiastically accepted. By changing the nature of such support to fill the gaps in policies, laws, prevention programmes and outcome-evaluation studies highlighted by this report, the global violence prevention agenda can be considerably strengthened.

Strengthen support for comprehensive and integrated violence prevention programming. By coming together across the lines of their interests in specific types of violence, international organizations and donors can support a more streamlined approach to prevention that, in addition to providing programmes which focus on specific types of violence, prioritizes integrated prevention policies and programmes to address several types of violence simultaneously.

Increase collaboration between international organizations and donor agencies. Many international and regional organizations, such as the UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO, and the African Union, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Council of Europe, and the League of Arab States, have developed policy instruments, funding streams, advocacy platforms and normative guidance materials to support national violence prevention efforts. Greater efforts should be made to foster collaboration and coordinated action between these organizations, particularly in view of the post-2015 agenda on sustainable development, which in all likelihood will prominently include violence prevention. Donor agencies, many of whom have been supporting violence prevention projects, should collaborate more closely to increase coherence and synergy in the field and avoid duplication.

Set baselines and targets, and track progress. At international level, the global violence prevention field has lacked the necessary indicators to establish common baselines and shared targets for its efforts to advance national violence prevention efforts. The findings of this report help fill this gap, and along with information from other initiatives (for example, UNODC reports on homicide; *Together for Girls* Violence Against Children Surveys; WHO's multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women, and its global and regional estimates of the prevalence of violence prevention baselines and targets on the basis of which countries can monitor their progress.

A growing body of research shows that much interpersonal violence can be effectively prevented and its far-reaching consequences mitigated. This report shows that many countries have begun to implement prevention programmes and victim services, and to develop the national action plans. policies and laws required to support violence prevention programmes and response efforts. At international level, high-level resolutions that commit Member States to tackling interpersonal violence within their countries and through the establishment of networks and partnerships have been adopted. Yet this survey shows that serious gaps remain and that much work is still required before the full potential of the growing violence prevention field is realized. No country can rest on its laurels and assume it has successfully addressed interpersonal violence. The international community must continue to recognize interpersonal violence as an important health, criminal justice, development and gender equality issue, and must step up its support for the prevention of and response to all forms of violence.

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Part V – Explanatory notes



METHOD FOR DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

The data collection and validation method used for this report was modelled on that used in WHO's first *Global status report on road safety (1)* and is shown in Figure 19. It involved systematically gathering data and other information from each country, coordinated by a National Data Coordinator. Within each country the questionnaire was completed by individual respondents representing ministries of health, justice, law enforcement and the police, education, gender and women, children and social development, and, where relevant, nongovernmental organizations working on violence prevention.

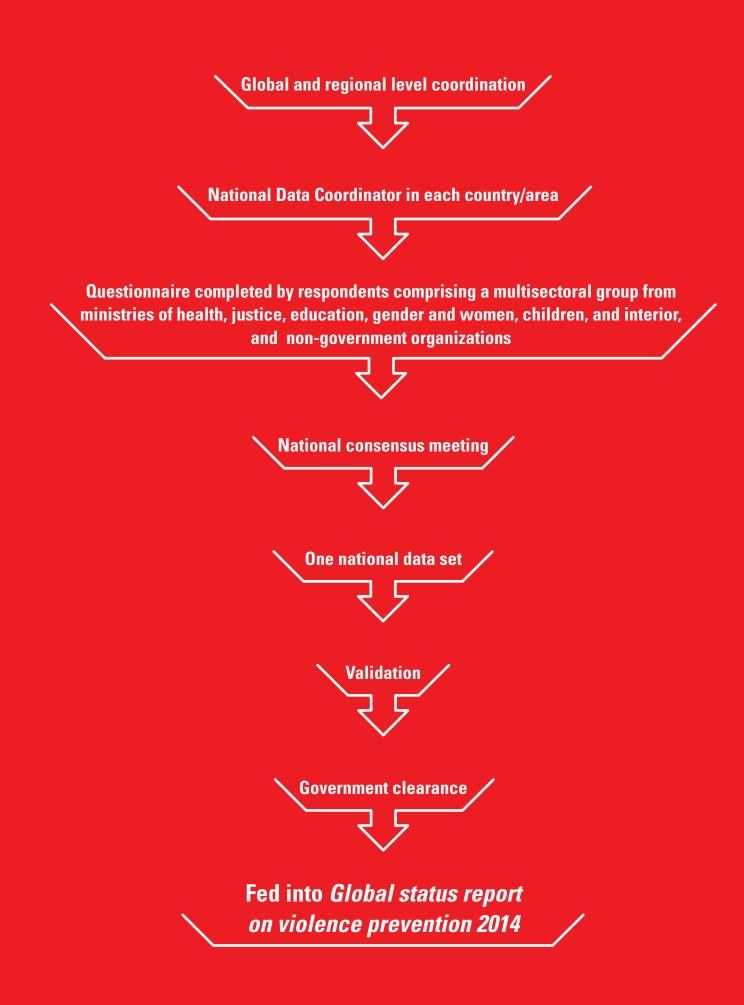
The questionnaire used the recommendations of the World report on violence and health (2) and subsequent WHO violence prevention guidance documents as the basis for its content. The scientific evidence base for intervention effectiveness was used to identify specific prevention programmes selected for inclusion, and questions were formulated about programmes of proven or promising effectiveness in preventing different types of violence. Information about other programmes or approaches was also gathered, particularly in areas where fewer evidencebased programmes exist, such as for elder abuse and sexual violence prevention. In these areas, programmes or approaches included in the questionnaire were based on expert opinion. The selection of questions about prevention laws specific to each type of violence was also guided by expert opinion.

The questionnaire covered the following areas:

- data (e.g. homicide numbers, rates and trends; mechanism of homicide; the existence of national or subnational population-based survey data on non-fatal violence for each of the different types of violence);
- action plans and agency involvement in violence prevention (e.g. the existence of national action plans to address the different types of violence; governmental and nongovernmental agencies involved in violence prevention activities, including a lead agency to coordinate prevention activities);
- prevention policies and laws relevant to multiple types of violence (alcohol policies and laws, social and educational policies, policing strategies, firearms laws);

- child maltreatment prevention programmes (e.g. home visiting, parenting education and parent-child support programmes) and laws (e.g. against corporal punishment and child marriage);
- youth violence prevention programmes (e.g. life skills training and mentoring programmes, bullying prevention, after-school supervision, pre-school enrichment) and laws (e.g. against weapons on school premises, prohibiting gang membership);
- intimate partner violence prevention programmes (e.g. school-based dating violence prevention programmes and programmes to change social and cultural norms that are supportive of violence) and laws (e.g. against rape in marriage, allowing for the removal of a violent spouse from the home);
- sexual violence prevention programmes (e.g. programmes for school and college populations and programmes to improve the physical environment, for instance by improving street lighting in public spaces and providing special carriages on trains) and laws (e.g. against rape, against contact and non-contact sexual violence);
- elder abuse prevention programmes (e.g. programmes to provide support for caregivers and to improve residential care policies, professional awareness and public information campaigns) and laws (e.g. against elder abuse, including in institutions);
- health services for victims of violence (e.g. mental health services for victims of violence, child protection services, adult protective services, medico-legal services for victims of sexual violence, and identification, referral and support for victims of child maltreatment and violence against women);
- legal services (e.g. requiring that the state compensate victims of violence for their suffering).

The questionnaire and survey method were developed in close consultation with an international expert committee of violence prevention researchers and practitioners, and widely reviewed by representatives of international and regional organizations working on the prevention of violence, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and academic institutions.



In addition to the questionnaire there was a protocol providing detailed descriptions of each stage of the data collection, validation and clearance process, a glossary defining the main technical terms, and a set of PowerPoint training materials. The questionnaire and consensus method were piloted in Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during the first quarter of 2012, and minor adjustments were made based on the pilot.

The questionnaire, protocol, glossary and training materials were developed and made available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Following their recruitment, National Data Coordinators were trained via webinars. The implementation of the full survey began in June 2012 and ended in July 2014.

Data collection and validation

Following training, National Data Coordinators (see table A1 in Statistical annex) convened a consensus meeting involving a multisectoral group of up to 10 violence prevention experts. The method stipulated that the following sectors should be among the respondents in each country:

- Ministry of Health or department responsible for public health;
- Ministry of Justice;
- · Ministry responsible for law enforcement and the police;
- Ministry of Interior;
- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry responsible for gender and women;
- Ministry responsible for children and social development.

In addition, the method noted that respondents from national statistics offices, nongovernmental organizations working on violence prevention and academics or representatives of other research institutions working on violence prevention research could also be represented in the consensus meeting. Respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire independently and then discuss each of the answers at the consensus meeting where the respondents would agree as a group on one final country response, which was then submitted to WHO.

After the country consensus meeting, the National Data Coordinator submitted a draft of the completed questionnaire to WHO regional and global violence prevention technical staff. These staff validated the responses by checking them against independent databases where these existed (for example, UNODC's global homicide statistics database, End Corporal Punishment's online database of national corporal punishment laws); through consultation with independent experts from the country in question, and through Internetbased searches. Findings of the validation process were then discussed with the National Data Coordinators who amended the questionnaire responses, until, usually after several iterations, a fully validated draft was agreed upon. National Data Coordinators then submitted the validated draft to the relevant ministry for official permission to include the final data in the report, following which they sent the finalized questionnaire to WHO by email and uploaded the information into an online database specially created for the project.

While most countries followed the standardized method, in six countries (Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Singapore) the questionnaire was completed by the National Data Coordinator (see Table A1 in Statistical annex) using input from multiple sectors, and no consensus meeting was held.

Final data were received from 133 participating countries and areas (see Table 7). These 133 countries and areas account for 88% of the world's population.

WHO region	Number of WHO Member States and Associate Members	Countries/areas participating	% of regional population covered by participating countries	Non-participating Member States/ Associate Members
African	47	27 (13 middle-income countries, 14 low-income countries)	70	Angola, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Togo
Americas	35	21 (4 high-income countries, 17 middle-income countries)	88	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Grenada, Haiti, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay
Eastern Mediterranean ¹	22	16 (6 high-income countries, 9 middle-income countries, 1 low-income country)	63	Djibouti, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria
European	53	41 (25 high-income countries, 14 middle-income countries, 2 low-income countries)	83	Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Turkmenistan, Ukraine
South-East Asia	11	8 (5 middle-income countries, 3 low-income countries)	97	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste
Western Pacific ²	27	20 (5 high-income countries, 14 middle-income countries, 1 low-income country)	97	Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of Korea, Tonga
GLOBAL	195	133 (39 high-income countries, 73 middle-income countries, 21 low-income countries)	88	

Table 7: Country participation in the survey, by WHO region and income group

Includes one non-member area, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
 Includes one Associate Member, Tokelau.

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ESTIMATING GLOBAL HOMICIDE DEATHS

Most countries that record information on homicide deaths rely on vital registration or criminal justice reporting systems, and often use both. In civil registration and vital statistics systems, homicides are coded as a cause of death according to the International Classification of Diseases. The criminal justice systems typically rely on administrative data collected through the police and court system.

For the purposes of generating comparable estimates of homicide across countries, two databases were combined: the WHO Mortality Database (1), which contains vital registration data, and criminal justice statistics previously compiled by the UNODC (2,3). For countries with long time series of high quality reporting data for homicides, estimates of homicide rates from 2000-2012 were derived directly from the reported data, after adjustment to deal with underreporting. For countries without high quality reporting data for homicides across most of the 2000-2012 period, estimates were obtained from a hierarchical regression model. For countries with model-based homicide estimates, the levels and trends indicated by those estimates are more appropriately interpreted as guides to priority setting and understanding the likely homicide burden within a country, as opposed to evidence of the effectiveness of national policies on homicide.

Types of health statistics

The reported number of homicide deaths in vital registration and criminal justice data sources are not necessarily the most accurate estimate of homicide deaths, and in cases where both systems are present in a country, discrepancies are sometimes apparent. Moreover, countries' definitions of homicide may differ, which reduces the comparability of reported values for homicide rates across countries. Given this, three types of homicide statistics were used to prepare this report:

• Reported homicide deaths

The number of homicide deaths as reported by countries" in their response to the *Global status report on violence*" *prevention 2014* survey is presented in the Country profiles, Annex A3.These reported homicide deaths may come from data systems that are incomplete, or may use inconsistent definitions for homicide.

• Adjusted homicide deaths

Systems reporting homicide deaths may not always capture all homicide deaths in a country. This can occur when some deaths are not captured by the vital registration or criminal justice reporting system, or when deaths that are recorded are incorrectly classified as due to causes other than homicide. Previous work on the WHO Mortality Database developed methods for quantifying these biases in vital registration data, after which data are either excluded if there is evidence of large underreporting or misclassification, or adjusted in cases where the issues are less severe. This process leads to a set of adjusted homicide deaths that are corrected for underreporting and misclassification.

• Comparable homicide estimates

Unfortunately, many countries do not yet have robust data collection systems for measuring their homicide rates. To address this data gap, modelling is used to derive homicide estimates for countries that do not have high quality data on homicides. These model-based estimates, combined with adjusted homicide deaths from countries with high-quality data on homicide, provide a comparable set of homicide estimates for all Member States.

Estimation strategy for homicide rates

National homicide rates for year 2012 were estimated based on an in depth analysis of homicide data from 2000 to 2012, with countries grouped into two main estimation categories. For countries with 8 or more years of recent high quality data on homicide from at least one source between 2000 and 2012, estimates were computed directly from the data. For countries without long time series of high-quality data, regression modelling was used to project national homicide rates, combining information on observed levels of homicide rates across regions and countries with covariates that explain variation in levels of homicide.

Directly estimated homicide rates

Reported numbers of homicide deaths were obtained through vital registration or criminal justice reporting systems. The estimates provided in this country consultation rely primarily on two data sets that contain such information: the WHO Mortality Database (1), which contains vital registration data, and criminal justice statistics compiled by UNODC for its global studies on homicide (2, 3), which incorporate data from the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. In several cases, responses that were collected through the *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* survey duplicated observations from the WHO and UNODC data bases. In a few cases, data from the survey were also included (see below). Crude homicide rates were computed using UN Population Division estimates for country population size.

Country data on homicide were extracted from the WHO Mortality Database, in which homicides from vital registration systems are defined according the International Classification of Disease by codes ICD-10: X85-Y09, Y87.1 or ICD-9: E960-E969. Country vital registration data were included in the estimation process if they met data quality inclusion criteria. To be included, country vital registration data had to be at least 70% complete and no more than 30% of injuries could be classified as intent undetermined. Final counts of homicides from the vital registration data were then computed by adjusting reported homicides upwards to correct for incompleteness, as well as redistributing injuries of undetermined intent pro rata across injury causes, including homicide. These adjusted vital registration data were used for subsequent estimation processes.

The use of criminal justice data for the estimation of homicide rates is complicated by the fact that there is currently no reliable way to estimate the degree of completeness of criminal justice reporting systems. This differs from vital registration systems that attempt to record all causes of death, which allows for comparisons between total deaths recorded by vital registration to deaths implied by trends in population numbers as a means to assess completeness. For criminal justice systems, which only record crimerelated deaths, there are no comparator data sets (in the absence of a vital registration system) to enable an assessment of completeness. Given that vital registration data is often incomplete, there is justifiable concern that criminal justice data may in some cases be incomplete as well. For these estimates, duration of police reporting was used an indicator of the quality of the reporting system, and police data from the UNODC data base were included if they contained values for homicide deaths for 8 or more years from 2000 to 2012 (over 60% of years with an observation) and at least one observation year since 2008. Analyses undertaken for this report comparing vital registration and criminal justice data also suggested that in countries with high quality vital registration systems, criminal justice data may typically underreport homicides by 15%. It is likely that underreporting in criminal justice systems is higher in countries without functioning vital registration systems, but that cannot be assessed given the available data. Given this, police data were excluded if their homicide rates were lower than the minimum nationally observed homicide rate from any country with a high quality vital registration system (Japan), which led to the exclusion of police data for Egypt and Indonesia.

Many countries had data included from both vital registration and criminal justice reporting systems. As the final data set of national homicide rates was restricted to sources with a consistent definition of homicide, the primary concern over the accuracy of observed homicide rates was that of underreporting. Therefore, within a country, preference was given to data sources reporting a higher rate, based on the assumption that over-reporting of homicides was much less likely than under-reporting. For countries with 8 or more years of reliable data from WHO's Mortality Database or the UNODC criminal justice database, homicide rates were directly estimated from the data based on the following decision rules summarized in Table 1:

- If the homicide rates reported in the criminal justice data series were, on average, significantly higher (p<0.10) than the homicide rates resulting from the adjusted vital registration data, the reported criminal justice homicide rate was used as the final estimate.
- If there was no significant difference between the criminal justice and adjusted vital registration homicide rates, or the adjusted vital registration homicide rate was significantly higher than the criminal justice rate, the adjusted vital registration homicide rate was used as the final estimate.
- If a country had 8 or more years of recent criminal justice data, but lacked vital registration data meeting the inclusion criteria, the criminal justice homicide rate was adjusted upwards by 15% (based on the analysis described above) to obtain a final estimate.

In cases where the selected data source had an incomplete time series, trends observed in the unused data source were used if available to extrapolate missing years. In cases where there were no observations for a given year from either vital registration or criminal justice data, trends from the regression modelling output for that country (described below) were applied to extrapolate homicide rates for the missing data years and bring the estimates up to year 2012. A few countries (Albania, Bahrain, and Kuwait) had vital registration data in the early 2000s and more complete police data, and the two sources differed in their levels of homicide. For these countries, we included both data sources and projected estimates with the regression model described in the next section.

Model-based homicide rates

For countries without long, high guality data series on homicide rates, regression models were used to estimate national homicide rates over time (Table 8). Potential covariates for the regression modelling were selected in a multi-step process. First, seven conceptual categories of potential predictors of homicide were identified: absolute and relative deprivation, demographic factors, social (dis) organization, deterrence, routine activity, economic and social development and selected individual risk factors. Second, within each of these categories, indicator variables were identified (Table 9). Third, graphical examination of global and regional relationships between each of these indicator variables and homicide rates,⁴ in combination with quantitative metrics based on single covariate regression models, were used to eliminate several of the covariates as non-predictive or redundant. The remaining 11 covariates (Table 9) were included as candidate covariates in a cross validation algorithm to select the most predictive regression models.

As the regression model was fitted to data for the period 2000 to 2012, a complete time series over this period was necessary for each covariate for each country. In cases where there were gaps in a country's time series for a given

covariate, missing values were linearly interpolated. In cases where a country's time series started after 2000 or ended before 2012, missing values were extrapolated assuming a constant value equal to that of the nearest non-missing year. For countries with no observed covariate values, the value was imputed with a regression that included fixed effects for WHO region and year.

Observations of homicide rates were taken primarily from WHO and UNODC databases (described above), after the vital registration data inputted for the modelling were adjusted for incompleteness and misclassification. Criminal justice data were not adjusted for completeness before being inputted to the regression modelling as a covariate was included in the model to account for systematic differences in homicide-rate levels between vital registration and criminal justice data. In addition to incorporating the long, high quality time series of homicide data that were used to directly produce country estimates above, shorter time series of police homicide data were also included in the model if countries also had high quality vital registration data. Finally, initially excluded criminal justice data from the UNODC database or the Global status report on violence prevention 2014 survey were included based on initial modelling results for a few countries, where modelled projections were well below reported homicide rates, implying reasonable completeness of those data. This led to data inclusion for Irag and Lesotho for modelled countries, and for countries with direct estimation, inclusion of police data from Global status report on violence prevention 2014 for Botswana and Swaziland.

Country-level homicide rates were estimated with hierarchical generalized linear models with a log link. By using a hierarchical model, estimates for countries with limited or no data are informed by regional and global patterns. In the regression, random intercepts were assigned to countries and WHO regions, with high-income countries categorized as a separate region. An additional random effect was introduced for each unique data source (for example, vital registration data from France) to account for over-dispersion. Homicide counts were modelled with a log offset for population size. The model can be described as follows:

> homicide rate_i = Poisson($\mu_i \theta_i$) log(θ_i) = $X_i \beta + a_{k[i]}^r + a_{i[i]}^c + a_i^s$

⁴ Each potential covariate was included by itself in a set of different log-linear generalized linear models. This set of models included different specifications of fixed or random effects for intercepts and linear time trends for regions and countries. Covariates that consistently had higher Akaike information criterion values across all model specifications, and no clear relationship with homicide rates as assessed with scatter plots and p-values, were eligible to be removed from the initial covariate list. In cases where covariates were very highly correlated (e.g., gross national income and gross domestic product), only one was selected.

where unique data sources are denoted s and indexed by *i*, countries are denoted *c* and indexed by *i*, regions are denoted r and indexed by k, a are random effects for region, country and data source, and u is an offset. In addition to explanatory variables, X also contained an indicator variable for whether a data source was from vital registration or criminal justice reporting systems. This covariate was set equal to vital registration during prediction to adjust for underreporting in the criminal justice data. Final estimates were based on a model ensemble, which was computed as a weighted average of the predicted homicide rates from the five best performing models from a leave-one-out cross-validation procedure. The cross-validation algorithm dropped one unique data source at a time and computed the root mean squared error of the predicted homicide rate as an error metric. The five covariate sets with the lowest average root mean squared error were included in the ensemble, and the reciprocal of the root mean squared error was used as a weight when averaging the model predications. The covariates included in the final ensemble were alcohol drinking pattern, gender inequality index, percent of the population living in urban areas, proportion of the population that were males aged 15-30 years, religious fractionalization, and infant mortality rate. Uncertainty around model-based estimates was obtained via the bootstrap.

Estimates by sex, age and mechanism

After obtaining final homicide estimates for year 2012 as explained above, age- and sex-specific homicide rates for 2012 were obtained by splitting the total homicide estimates by the age and sex fractions observed in the WHO Mortality Database for year 2012, or, for countries without vital registration data from 2012, age and sex fractions for homicide in year 2012 from the WHO's Global Health Estimates *(4)*.

Estimates of homicide mechanism were derived for three major categories: firearms, sharp objects, and other, based on data from WHO's Mortality Database and responses collected during the Global status report on violence prevention 2014 survey. Data sources were excluded if the percent of "unknown" causes was greater than 30%, or if the percentage of homicides due to firearms or sharp objects was missing. If a country had both vital registration and Global status report on violence prevention 2014 police data sources meeting data inclusion criteria, the police data were dropped for countries for which vital registration data were used to compute the homicide rate estimates, and similarly, vital registration data were dropped in favour of police data if homicide rate estimates were based on police data. Blunt objects were not estimated as a distinct mechanism category due to sparse reporting across countries. Unknown causes were excluded, which is equivalent to assuming that the distribution of unknown causes is the same as that observed across firearms, sharp objects and other.

For countries with included data, final estimates of homicide mechanism fractions were computed directly from the data for the most recent year available. For countries whose most recent data year was prior to 2012, this assumes stable mechanism fractions over time. For countries without data, mechanism fractions were estimated with a multinomial logistic regression, which modelled firearms, sharp objects, and other categories as a function of covariates. Potential covariates included those considered in the cross validation exercise for estimating homicide rates (Table 9), plus firearms per capita and the final homicide rate estimate for a country. Model covariates for estimating mechanism fractions were selected via cross-validation, and included the log of the estimated homicide rate, log firearms per capita, alcohol drinking pattern, religious fractionalization, corruption index for 2012, and an indicator variable for East Asia and high income Asia Pacific countries.

Table 8: Estimation method by country

Estimation method	Country ^a
Vital registration data	Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Criminal justice data	Australia, Belize, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Paraguay, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay
Adjusted criminal justice data	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen
Modelled estimate with country data	Albania, Bahrain, Fiji, Iraq, Kuwait, Lesotho, Montenegro, Philippines, Uzbekistan
Modelled estimate without country data	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Zambia, Zimbabwe

a Not listed here are 22 Member States with populations less than 300 000 for which homicide estimates were included in regional tables but not reported separately.

Category	Included in cross validation	Excluded after initial tests
Absolute and relative deprivation	Infant mortality rateGini index	 Proportion of income in the highest quintile Proportion of income in the lowest quintile Ratio of upper and lower income quintiles
Demographic	 Percentage of urban population Proportion of population aged 15–30 years old and male 	Population densityPopulation growth rateSex ratio in 15–30 year old age groups
Social (dis)organization	 Adolescent birth rate HIV prevalence Religious fractionalization 	 Percentage of households headed by female Divorce rate Health system access Ethnic fractionalization Language fractionalization
Deterrence	Corruption index 2012	
Routine activity		Unemployment rate
Economic and social development	Lagged gross national incomeGender inequality index	Gross domestic productLiteracy rateMean years of education
Selected individual risk factors	Alcohol drinking pattern	Alcohol consumption rateChild stuntingFirearms per capita

References

- 1. WHO Mortality Database [online database]. Geneva: World health Organization; 2014. (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_ data/en/, accessed 20 August 2014).
- 2. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2011 Global study on homicide: trends, contexts, data. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; 2011.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Global study on homicide 2013. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; 2013.
- World Health Organization. Global health estimates: deaths by cause, age, sex and country, 2000–2012. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014.

COUNTRY PROFILES: EXPLANATION

The country profiles in the following section (in alphabetical order) present a selection of core information about violence prevention and victim support services, as reported by each of the 133 participating countries and areas. Additional and more detailed national data can be found in the Statistical annex (Tables A1–A11).

Background information on countries

Background information for population, gross national income (GNI) per capita and economic inequality are reported for the most recent year available. Population data were extracted from the United Nations Population Division database, while gross national income per capita for the year 2012, and data on the Gini coefficient of income inequality, came from World Bank estimates. Where no data were available for 2012, published data for the latest year were used. The World Bank Atlas method was used to categorize GNI according to the following bands:

- low-income: US\$ 1005 or less
- middle-income: US\$ 1006 to US\$ 12 275
- high-income: US\$ 12 276 or more.

Flags were obtained from the World Flag Database (http:// www.flags.net). Flags as of 31 December 2012 were used.

Terminology

A full list of definitions of all key terms used in this report can be found in Part VI, Glossary.

The information on levels and patterns of drinking and excise taxes on alcohol sales was taken from the 2014 *Global status report on alcohol and health (1).*

- Total per capita consumption is defined as total (recorded plus estimated unrecorded) alcohol per capita for those aged 15 years and older within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (1).
- The "patterns of drinking" score reflects how people drink instead of how much they drink within a population. Strongly associated with the alcohol-attributable burden of disease in a country, the patterns of drinking score is measured on a scale from one (least risky pattern of drinking) to five (most risky pattern of drinking). The

higher the score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease in population groups with the same level of consumption. Notably, different drinking patterns give rise to very different health outcomes in population groups with the same level of consumption (1).

 An excise tax is an inland tax applied on the sale of, or production for sale of, specific goods. Here it refers to beer, wine and spirits. Excise taxes are distinguished from customs duties, which are taxes on imports (1).

Key to country profiles

The sections below reflect how the information is structured in each of the country profiles. They include details on how data on certain variables are presented and should be interpreted.

Variables were coded as "-" if the information was unavailable or non-applicable, or if respondents had provided a "Don't know" response.

Information on the existence of national and subnational action plans, policies and laws is indicated as "Yes" (with a footnote where these are subnational) or "No". Countries where the development of action plans, policies and laws is underway but these have yet to be approved or endorsed by government are indicated as "No". National was defined as "relating to a nation or a country as a whole". In federal states, plans of action, policies and laws were considered "national" when they were either federal or when more than 90% of subnational entities – such as states or provinces – had such plans of action, policies and laws.

Respondents were asked to use their professional judgement to rate the extent of enforcement of laws and of implementation of programmes. The group of respondents then reached consensus on an enforcement rating for laws and an implementation rating for programmes. These scores were:

Extent of enforcement of laws

- 1 = "Enforced to a limited extent": up to 40% effective
- 2 = "Enforced to a large extent": 40–79% effective
- 3 = "Fully enforced": 80% or more effective

Extent of prevention programme and victim support programme implementation

1 = The programme has been implemented once or a few isolated times.

2 = The programme has been implemented systematically on a larger scale (for example, across many schools or communities, or has reached more than 30% of the intended target population in the country).

It is noted that these scores are subjective and are only an indication of how law enforcement and programme implementation are perceived in the country.

Only information on whether national population-based prevalence surveys of non-fatal violence exist is reported here. Too few countries reported data of adequate quality to include prevalence rates for the different types of nonfatal violence.

Reported homicide numbers or rates per 100 000, percentage of male and female homicide victims and the percentage of homicides by mechanism are presented for the most recent year for which data were provided. The proportion of homicides where the sex was unknown has not been reported in the profiles. Proportions of homicide by sex and by mechanism may sometimes not add up to 100% because of rounding or because only partial information was

received. It is emphasized that only the reported numbers or reported rates of homicide are included in the country profiles. Estimates based on the statistical model developed are listed in the Statistical annex.

It is further emphasized that all police-reported data shown are as submitted to WHO as part of the *Global status report on violence prevention 2014* data collection survey. As such, these data may differ from the police-reported homicide numbers and rates supplied to and published by UNODC owing to variations in the procedures/channels used to gather the data, the timing of their collection and the validation methods used by WHO and UNODC respectively.

Graphs on reported homicide rates per 100 000 population. While many countries track data trends over decades, only a 10-year period is depicted here. Data points for years where this information was missing were left blank. For countries providing fewer than 3 years of homicide trend data, this information is presented in a table instead of a graph. Where the primary data source for data on homicide mechanisms and homicide trends was not specified, the country questionnaire has been listed as the source.

Reference

1. World Health Organization. Global status report on alcohol and health 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014.

Part VI – At a glance



At a glance

CHILD MALTREATMENT

Millions of children suffer abuse and neglect at the hands of their parents and other caregivers.

Child maltreatment is the abuse and neglect of children under 18 years of age. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional maltreatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence and commercial or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Key facts:

- Nearly one in four adults reports having been physically abused as a child; 36% say they were emotionally abused as a child.
- 20% of women and 5–10% of men report having been sexually abused as children.
- Maltreatment can cause changes in the brain that increase the risk of behavioural, physical and mental health problems in adulthood.
- Being a victim of child maltreatment can increase the risk that a person will become a victim and/or perpetrator of other forms of violence in adolescence and adulthood.

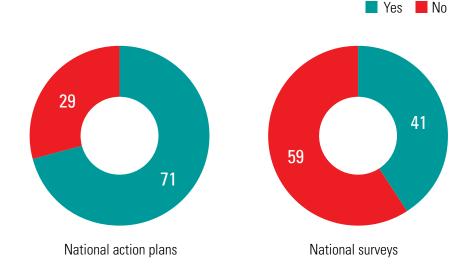
Findings from the survey

The majority of countries report having adopted national action plans to address child maltreatment. Many countries report that prevention programmes for child maltreatment are being implemented. However, only a minority of countries report implementing these measures at scale.

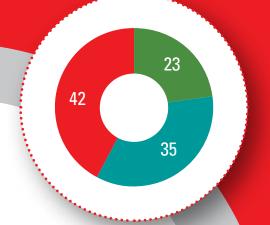
Prevention approaches

There are a number of evidence-based programmes designed to help strengthen early relationships and interactions between children and their caregivers, promote healthy development and prevent child maltreatment.

Proportion of countries with national action plans and surveys



Proportion of countries that reported implementing a particular strategy



Home visiting

Home visiting programmes involve visits by nurses to parents and infants in their homes to provide support, education, and information. Some home visiting programmes can substantially reduce child maltreatment and associated outcomes such as injuries.

None

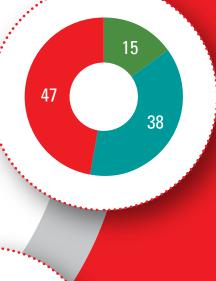
(not implemented at all)

Limited

(implemented once or a few times)

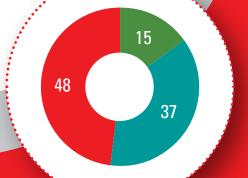
Larger scale

(e.g. across many schools or communities or has reached 30% or more of the target population)



Parenting education

Parenting education programmes aim to improve childrearing skills, increase knowledge of child development and encourage positive child management strategies. Parenting education programmes show great promise in preventing child maltreatment and promoting positive parenting and child behaviour.



Child sexual abuse avoidance training

Child sexual abuse prevention programmes teach children about body ownership, the difference between good and bad touch, how to say "no" and how to disclose abuse to a trusted adult. They can increase children's knowledge of what to do if they encounter a potentially abusive situation.

At a glance

YOUTH VIOLENCE

Globally, more than 500 young people are murdered every day.

Youth violence is violence occurring between people aged 10–29 years. It often occurs among youth who are not relatives and who may not know each other, and generally takes place outside of the home. It includes harmful behaviours that may start early and continue into adulthood. Some violent acts — such as assault — can lead to serious injury or death. Others, such as bullying, slapping or hitting may result more in emotional than physical harm.

Key facts:

- Worldwide an estimated 200 000 homicides occur each year among youth aged 10–29 years, accounting for 43% of all homicides annually.
- In over 80% of deaths due to youth violence the victim is a male.
- For each young person killed, many more sustain injuries requiring hospital treatment.
- Beyond deaths and injuries, youth violence can lead to mental health problems and increased health risk behaviours, such as smoking, alcohol and drug use, and unsafe sex.
- Perpetrators and victims of youth violence often have a long history of involvement in violence, and many were victims of child maltreatment.

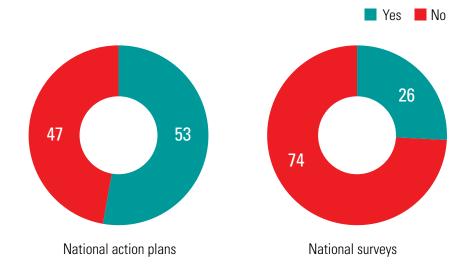
Findings from the survey

While more than half of surveyed countries report having adopted national action plans to address youth violence, only a quarter of countries report having national surveys to measure the magnitude and consequences of youth violence, and identify its risk factors.

Prevention approaches

A variety of approaches have been developed to reduce violent behaviour among young people. The most common approaches help children and adolescents manage anger, resolve conflict and develop the necessary social skills to solve problems.

Proportion of countries with national action plans and surveys



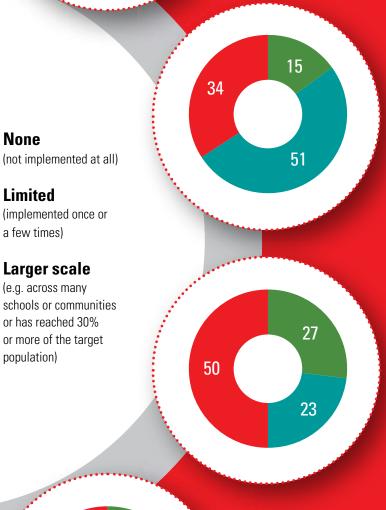
Proportion of countries that reported implementing a particular strategy

35 38

27

Preschool enrichment

Preschool enrichment programmes introduce young children to the skills necessary for success in school, thereby increasing the likelihood of future academic success. Preschool enrichment programmes can reduce arrests for violence among those aged 20–24 years by up to 40%.

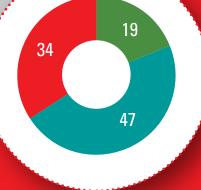


Life skills training

Life skills training programmes are designed to help older children and adolescents manage anger, resolve conflict and develop the necessary social skills to solve problems. Life skills training programmes can reduce adolescent violence by up to 29%.

Mentoring

Mentoring programmes match a young person at high risk of antisocial behaviour or growing up in a single-parent family with a caring older person from outside the family. Mentoring can reduce illicit drug initiation, truancy and other risk factors for youth violence.



Bullying prevention

Bullying prevention programmes can involve anger management, social skills and assertiveness training for children involved in bullying; teaching peers active listening and problem solving skills to help those involved; and whole-school approaches such as developing an anti-bullying policy.

At a glance

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Globally, one in three women has been a victim of violence by an intimate partner.

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. It can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples, and does not require sexual intimacy. Intimate partner violence is often hidden and only a small percentage of victims seek help from formal victim assistance providers.

Key facts:

- Intimate partner violence against women is an important risk factor for HIV, other sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies and other reproductive health problems.
- Women exposed to intimate partner violence are almost twice as likely to have an alcohol use disorder, two times more likely to experience depression and have an increased risk for suicide attempts compared to women who have not been exposed to partner violence.
- Intimate partner violence can negatively affect children in households where it occurs.

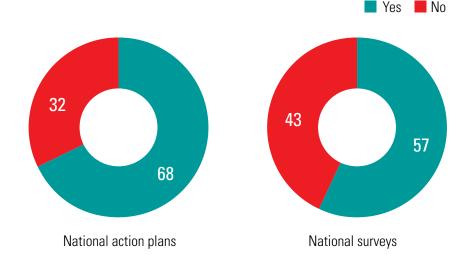
Findings from the survey

A majority of countries report having conducted national surveys on intimate partner violence and two thirds report having national action plans to address it. Far fewer report implementing school- and community-based programmes to change attitudes and behaviour directly.

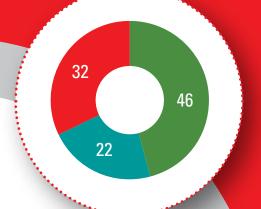
Prevention approaches

Promoting gender equity, creating a climate of non-tolerance for violence and starting prevention efforts at a young age are some of the key strategies for preventing intimate partner violence.

Proportion of countries with national action plans and surveys



Proportion of countries that reported implementing a particular strategy



Dating violence prevention in schools

Dating violence prevention programmes in schools aim to develop healthy relationship skills and reduce attitudes that are accepting of violence. Evaluations of these programmes in mostly high-income countries show positive changes in knowledge and attitudes toward relationship violence and reductions in abusive behaviours.

None

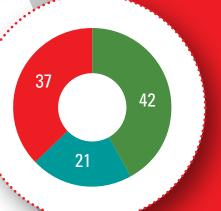
(not implemented at all)

Limited

(implemented once or a few times)

Larger scale

(e.g. across many schools or communities or has reached 30% or more of the target population)



Microfinance and gender equity training

Microfinance combined with gender equity training focuses on women living in poor communities and is designed to economically empower them and address gender norms, cultural beliefs and communication. It is one of the few strategies with documented evidence showing reductions in partner violence.



Social and cultural norm-change

Social and cultural norm-change strategies aim to modify social expectations, such as the norm that men have the right to control women, which make women vulnerable to physical, emotional and sexual violence by men. Rigorous evaluations of social and cultural norm-change strategies are still needed to assess their impact; however, they remain an important strategy to inform and create cultural shifts in what is acceptable and unacceptable behaviour and in promoting norms supportive of healthy, nonviolent, and gender equitable relationships.

At a glance

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Globally, 7% of women have experienced sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting including but not limited to home and work.

Key facts:

- Sexual violence against women and girls can lead to unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, gynaecological problems and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.
- Women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence are 2.3 times more likely to have alcohol use disorders and 2.6 times more likely to have depression or anxiety than women who have not.
- Boys and men also suffer sexual violence, although this remains poorly documented.

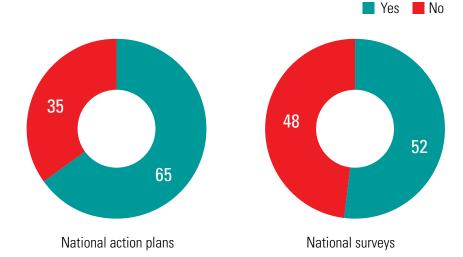
Findings from the survey

Over half of countries report conducting national surveys on sexual violence and some two-thirds of countries report adopting national action plans to address it. While over half of countries report implementing campaigns to change social and cultural norms, only a third report implementing school-based programmes addressing gender norms and attitudes at a larger scale.

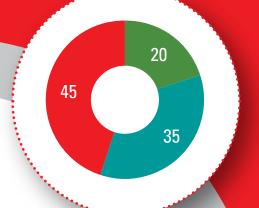
Prevention approaches

Addressing the root causes of violence against women – starting prevention efforts at a young age, changing social norms accepting of sexual violence against women and implementing strategies to promote gender equity – are some of the key strategies for preventing sexual violence.

Proportion of countries with national action plans and surveys



Proportion of countries that reported implementing a particular strategy



School and college programmes

School- and college-based programmes are designed to raise awareness, address gender norms, bystander behaviours, and knowlege and attitudes about rape and sexual assault. Few programmes have been rigorously evaluated, suggesting a critical gap to fill.

None

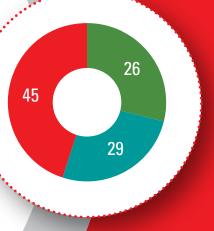
(not implemented at all)

Limited

(implemented once or a few times)

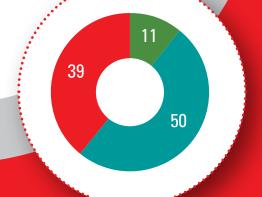
Larger scale

(e.g. across many schools or communities or has reached 30% or more of the target population)



Physical environment changes

Physical environment changes include improving formal and informal surveillance, better lighting of public areas and interventions to encourage the use of public spaces. While promising, more research is needed to evaluate their specific effects on sexual violence.



Social and cultural norm-change

Social and cultural norm-change programmes aim to modify norms of male sexual entitlement, and can reduce attitudes and beliefs that are supportive of sexual violence. Rigorous evaluations of social and cultural norm-change strategies are still needed to assess their impact; however, they remain an important strategy to inform and create cultural shifts in what is acceptable and unacceptable behaviour.

At a glance

ELDER ABUSE

Many older people experience some form of abuse in the home.

Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust that causes harm or distress to an older person. Elder abuse includes physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, financial and material abuse; abandonment; neglect and serious loss of dignity and respect.

Key facts:

- National surveys conducted in predominantly high-income countries find wide variation in rates of abuse in the preceding 12 months among adults aged over 60 years, ranging from 0.8% in Spain and 2.6% in the United Kingdom to upwards of 18% in Israel, 23.8% in Austria and 32% in Belgium.
- Elder abuse can lead to serious physical injuries and long-term psychological consequences, including depression and anxiety.
- Elder abuse is predicted to increase as many countries are experiencing rapidly ageing populations.

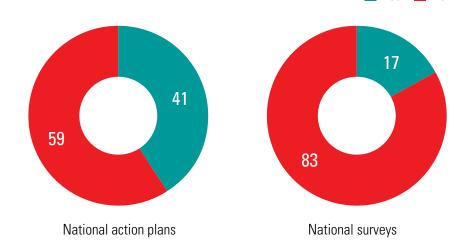
Findings from the survey

Although public and professional information campaigns to raise awareness about elder abuse are reported in many countries, elder abuse is one of the leastinvestigated types of violence in national surveys, and one of the least addressed in national action plans.

Prevention approaches

Strategies to prevent elder abuse include efforts to raise professional awareness and train practitioners; inform the public about how to identify the signs and symptoms of elder abuse and where help can be obtained, and improving policies and practices in residential care facilities for elderly people. There is, however, very little research on the effectiveness of any such programmes in preventing elder abuse, and this is a critical gap to fill.

Proportion of countries with national action plans and surveys



Yes No

Proportion of countries that reported implementing a particular strategy

36 40 24

Professional awareness campaigns

Professional awareness campaigns aim to improve professionals' ability to identify and deal effectively with suspected elder abuse cases. While they can increase such knowledge, their effectiveness depends on the strategies in place to deal with a suspected case once identified.

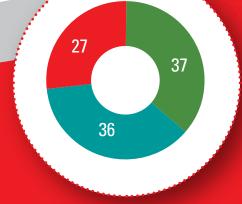
34 43 None (not implemented at all) 23 Limited (implemented once or a few times) Larger scale (e.g. across many schools or communities or has reached 30% 28 or more of the target 33 population) 39

Public information campaigns

Public information campaigns aim to increase public awareness about elder abuse, promote positive attitudes towards older people, and encourage the respectful, dignified treatment of older people. They may help to raise the visibility of elder abuse and change social norms that are supportive of elder abuse.

Caregiver support

Caregiver support programmes provide services to relieve the burden of caregiving, by, for instance, providing help with housekeeping and meal preparation, respite care, support groups and day care. They can reduce the caregiver burden, stress and depression, all of which are risk factors for elder abuse.



Residential care policies

Residential care policies aim to improve standards of care in nursing and other residential care homes for elderly people by implementing procedures within the homes that reduce the likelihood of elder abuse. They can help to establish uniform licencing requirements and professional operating standards that lower the risk of elder abuse.

Part VII – Glossary



Adult protective services identify and assess elderly and disabled adults who have been abused or are at risk of abuse, investigate these cases and provide services, in part to prevent abuse from occurring or recurring.

After-school programmes extend adult supervision and aim to improve children's academic achievement and school involvement by supporting their studies and offering recreational activities outside normal school hours.

Armed violence is the use or threatened use of weapons to inflict injury, death or psychosocial harm, which undermines development.

Caregiver support programmes to prevent elder abuse provide services to relieve the burden of caregiving, by, for instance, providing help with housekeeping and meal preparation, respite care, support groups and day care.

Changing social and cultural gender norms aims to alter the social expectations that define appropriate behaviour for women and men, such as norms that dictate men have the right to control women, and which make women and girls vulnerable to physical, emotional and sexual violence by men.

Child maltreatment is the abuse and neglect of children under 18 years of age. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence and commercial or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Child protection services investigate cases of child maltreatment and identify, assess, and provide services to children and families in an effort to protect children and prevent further maltreatment, while wherever possible preserving the family. Such services are also sometimes known by other names, often attempting to reflect more family-centred (as opposed to child-centred) practices, such as "children and family services", "child welfare services" or even "social services".

Collective violence is the instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group – whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent

identity – against another group or set of individuals in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives.

Community policing strategies aim to establish policecommunity partnerships and a problem-solving approach that is responsive to the needs of the community, through an active partnership between the police and the community.

Elder abuse is any act of commission or omission (in which case it is usually described as "neglect"), that may be either intentional or unintentional and involves persons aged 60–65 years or more (the age bracket for "old age" varies by country but often coincides with the official age of retirement). The abuse may be physical, sexual, psychological (involving emotional or verbal aggression), or financial, or involve other material maltreatment and result in unnecessary suffering, injury or pain, the loss or violation of human rights, and a decreased quality of life for the older person.

Gang violence is the intentional use of violence by a person or group of persons who are members of, or identify with, any durable, street-orientated group whose identity includes involvement in illegal activity.

Gender norms are social expectations that define what is considered appropriate behaviour for women and men. The different roles and behaviours of females and males, children as well as adults, are shaped and reinforced by gender norms within society.

Home visiting programmes involve visits by nurses to parents and children in their homes to prevent child maltreatment and promote positive infant, child and parental development by providing support, education and information.

Interpersonal violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, by a person or a small group of people against another person or small group that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.

Intimate partner violence is behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm to those in the relationship, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.

Medico-legal services for sexual violence victims provide immediate medical and psychosocial care and legal advice for victims, and collect medical and legal evidence to corroborate victim accounts and help identify perpetrators.

Mentoring programmes assume that a warm and supportive relationship with a positive adult role model can help to protect children and adolescents against involvement in youth violence. Mentoring programmes typically match a young person – particularly one at high risk of antisocial behaviour or growing up in a single-parent family – with a caring older person from outside the family. Mentors may be older classmates, teachers, counsellors, police officers or other members of the community.

Microfinance combined with gender equity training is designed to benefit women living in the poorest communities and combines the provision of microfinance with training and skills-building sessions for men and women on gender roles and norms, cultural beliefs, communication and intimate partner violence.

Parenting education programmes are usually delivered in groups with the aim of preventing child maltreatment and other problem behaviours by improving child-rearing skills, increasing knowledge of child development and encouraging positive child management strategies.

Pre-school enrichment programmes introduce young children early on to the skills necessary for success in school, and may also include the acquisition of life skills, thereby increasing the likelihood of future academic success and reducing the likelihood that children will become involved in violence as they grow into adolescents and young adults.

Problem-orientated policing integrates daily police practice with criminological theory and research methods to enhance prevention and reduce crime and disorder, and emphasizes the use of systematic data analysis and assessment methods.

Professional awareness campaigns to prevent elder abuse are designed for social and health care professionals whose routine contact with older people puts them in a position to identify and support those at risk of abuse or already being abused. They aim to increase professional awareness of elder maltreatment and improve professionals' ability to identify and deal effectively with suspected cases, and include education about the signs and symptoms of elder maltreatment, discussion on the roles and responsibilities of professionals in protecting older people, and training in problem-solving skills.

Physical environment improvement involves efforts to reduce the likelihood of sexual assault by, for instance, improving the safety of trains or buses through the provision of special seating areas and/or compartments for women and girls, and ensuring that streets and parking areas have adequate street lighting.

Residential care policies and procedures to prevent elder abuse aim to improve standards of care in nursing and other residential care homes for elderly people by implementing policies and procedures within the homes that will reduce the likelihood of elder maltreatment. These may include promoting teamwork and professional development, a focus on person-centred care, and regular audits.

Schools-based bullying prevention programmes can take different forms. Individualized interventions provide anger management, social skills and assertiveness training to children already involved in bullying. Peer-led interventions teach peer helpers the basic skills of active listening, empathy, problem solving and supportiveness that they need to help others involved in a bullying situation. Whole-school approaches include the development of an anti-bullying policy, increased adult supervision on school grounds, the establishment of an anti-bullying committee and involvement of parents.

School-based dating violence prevention programmes

typically aim to reach students aged 14–15 years, are often integrated into existing health and physical educational curricula and taught in sex-segregated classes. They have an underlying theme of healthy, non-violent relationship skills, and frequently involve using graduated practice with peers to develop positive strategies for dealing with pressures and the resolution of conflict without abuse or violence.

Self-directed violence is violence a person inflicts upon himself or herself, and categorized as suicidal behaviour or self-abuse.

Sexual violence is:

- any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act
- unwanted sexual comments or advances or acts to traffic

that are directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by anyone, regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including at home and at work.

Three types of sexual violence are commonly distinguished: sexual violence involving intercourse (i.e. rape), contact sexual violence (for example, unwanted touching, but excluding intercourse), and non-contact sexual violence (for example, threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism and verbal sexual harassment).

Sexual violence prevention programmes for school and college populations involve college/university, high school and middle school populations, and usually include educational and awareness-raising exercises that focus on challenging rape myths; providing information on acquaintance and date rape; reviewing statistics on rape, and coaching in risk reduction and protective prevention skills.

Social development/life skills training programmes are designed to help children and adolescents manage anger, resolve conflict and develop the necessary social skills to solve interpersonal problems without violence, and are usually implemented in school settings.

Training children to recognize and avoid potentially sexually abusive situations is usually delivered in schools, and aims to teach children about body ownership; the difference between good and bad touch; how to recognize potentially abusive situations; how to say "no", and how to disclose abuse to a trusted adult.

Violence is 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.

Violence against women is defined as any act of genderbased violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or in private life.

Youth violence is violence involving people between the ages of 10–29 years.

Part VIII – Country profiles



AFGHANISTAN

rent NO r violence NO NO YES YES/-/- YES JSE YES/ PREVENTION PROG ial P Full & K Enforcement C Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q	LEVANT TO SEVERAL National social and edu Incentives provided for Housing polices to de-c Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita c Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF CEY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	ucational policies high-risk youth to c concentrate poverty onsumption (litres o re Beer: – VIOLENCE cnow – Once/few	complete schoolin of pure alcohol) Wine: – / times ① Lar, es	g NC NC 0.7 Spirits: - ger scale 2 Implementatio
r violence NO NO YES YES/-/- YES/se YES/ Ise YES PREVENTION PROG ial Pull K Enforcement C 2 3 1 2 3	Incentives provided for Housing polices to de-c Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita c Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	high-risk youth to c concentrate poverty onsumption (litres o re Beer: – VIOLENCE cnow – Once/few	of pure alcohol) Wine: – v times ① Larg	0. O. Spirits: - ger scale ❷
r violence NO NO YES YES/-/- YES/se YES/ Ise YES PREVENTION PROG ial Pull K Enforcement C 2 3 1 2 3	Housing polices to de-c Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita c Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	onsumption (litres or ore Beer: – VIOLENCE Know – Once/few	of pure alcohol) Wine: – v times ① Larg	0 Spirits: - ger scale ❷
NO YES YES/-/- YES/JSE YES/PREVENTION PROG ial Pull K Enforcement CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO	Adult (15+) per capita c Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF CEY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	onsumption (litres o ore Beer: – VIOLENCE mow – Once/few	of pure alcohol) Wine: – v times O Larg	0. Spirits: · ger scale 2
YES YES/-/- YES/se YES/-/- YES PREVENTION PROG ial Pull K Enforcement C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Adult (15+) per capita c Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	Beer: – VIOLENCE mow – Once/few	Wine: – / times ① Larr es	Spirits: ·
YES YES/-/- YES JSE YES PREVENTION PROG ial Prull & K Enforcement 0 2 3 1 2 3	Adult (15+) per capita c Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	Beer: – VIOLENCE mow – Once/few	Wine: – / times ① Larr es	Spirits: - ger scale 2
YES YES/-/- YES JSE YES PREVENTION PROG ial Prull & K Enforcement 0 2 3 1 2 3	Patterns of drinking sco Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	Beer: – VIOLENCE mow – Once/few	Wine: – / times ① Larr es	Spirits: · ger scale 2
YES/-/- YES JSE YES PREVENTION PROG ial Prull & K Enforcement 0 2 3 1 2 3	Excise taxes RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	Beer: – VIOLENCE mow – Once/few	r times O Larg	ger scale 2
YES JSE YES PREVENTION PROG ial Prull K Enforcement 0 2 3 1 2 3	RAMMES BY TYPE OF (EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	VIOLENCE now – Once/few	r times O Larg	ger scale 2
ISE YES PREVENTION PROG ial Pull K Enforcement Q Q Q 1 Q 3	(EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	know – Once/few	es	
PREVENTION PROG ial 2 Full 3 K Enforcement 0 2 3 1 2 3	(EY No response/ don't k Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	know – Once/few	es	
Enforcement	Child maltreatment pre Home visiting Parenting education	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	es	
) 023 123	Home visiting Parenting education	evention programm	·····	Implementatio
023 123	Parenting education		NO	
123			NO	-
			_	-
A A A	3 3 1	avoid sexually		
	abusive situations		NO	-
10) 023				
		tion programmes		
				_
(1) 2 (3)		velopment training		00
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00 8			YES	0
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······		······		
_			YES	0
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		5	_	_
		S	_	_
	VICTIM SERVICES			
123			_	-
123			YES	(1)
		or sexual violence		1
			YES	1
			0 Elder a	ibuse NO
		irenas in hor	nicides	
	1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3	 abusive situations abusive situation	 abusive situations abusive situations Youth violence prevention programmes Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training Mentoring After-school supervision School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention prog Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change Sexual violence prevention programmes School and college programmes Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change Elder abuse prevention programmes Professional awareness campaigns Public information campaigns Caregiver support Residential care policies Adult protective services Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services DATA ON VIOLENCE Intimate partner violence NO Sexual violence NO 	● ② ③ abusive situations N0 ● ③ ③ Pre-school enrichment N0 ● ③ ③ Pre-school enrichment N0 ● ④ ④ ● ● ● ● ④ ④ ● Pre-school enrichment N0 ● ● ④ ④ ● Pre-school enrichment N0 ● ● ④ ④ ● Pre-school supervision N0 School anti-bullying YES After-school supervision N0 School anti-bullying YES Intimate partner violence prevention programmes ● ● ● Dating violence prevention in schools N0 School and cultural norms change YES School and college programmes YES ● ● ● School and college programmes YES ● ● School and college programmes YES ● ● School and college programmes YES ● ● School and cultural norms change N0 Elder abuse prevention programmes YES Public information campaigns N0 □ ● ● Adult protective services -

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Public Health.

ALBANIA

	S, FULIGIES A		LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	÷	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete scho	
	e partner violen	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	ouse	YES			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		
Mandatory background check		YES	0		B@S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	ies 🕕	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	10 / 10	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation			abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128	N d 11		
fouth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	NO YES	_
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		12
	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	02
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 123 \end{array}$	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES NO	UC
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TES	000	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws	····		Sexual violence prevention programmes	ILU	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 123 \end{array}$	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ \end{array}$	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	ILU		Elder abuse prevention programmes	. 110	UE
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	YES	00
างสามาร์ ยันยา สมนร์ย แม่ แกรแบบเปร	I LO	VUU	Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	i LO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	02
roviumy for victim regal representation	I LO	\mathbf{U}			
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02

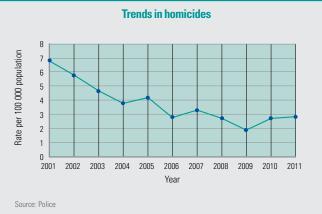
DATA ON VIOLENCE

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence						
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence –	Intimate partner violence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse –		



Reported homicides (2011) N= 142, Rate= 2.86/100 000 (87.3% M, 12.7% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



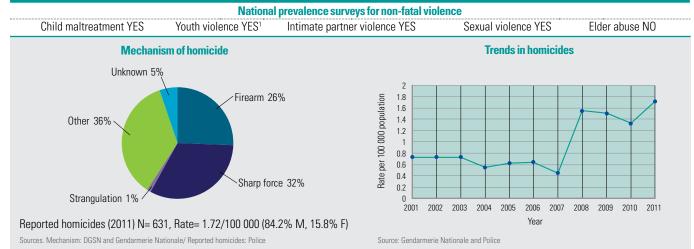
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

ALGERIA



Population: 38 481 705 \$ Grossed and a second sec	ss national incom	e per capita: US\$	4 970 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income i	inequality: 35.33
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schoolina	YES
•	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	5	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ure alcohol)	1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 12345	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		nplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	19/19		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		• •
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	_	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12
		ΠΑΤΑ ΟΝ Ι			

DATA ON VIOLENCE



¹ Subnational.

ARMENIA

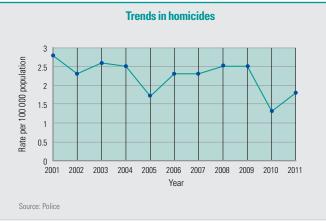


Population: 2 969 081 (\$) G	ross national incon	ne per capita: US\$ 37	70 🚯 Income group: Middle	Incom	e inequality: 31.3
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	AND LAWS RELEV	ANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans		N	ational social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child	l maltreatment	YES Ir	centives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	YES
	nate partner violer		ousing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder	r abuse	NO			
Firearms			lcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access			dult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o		5.3
Mandatory background check			0	RISKY (1) 2 3 4 (
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		-, -, -	xcise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posse		YES			
LA			MMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited	Partial 2		No response/ don't know – Once/few		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement C	hild maltreatment prevention programme	s l	mplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		ome visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	12 8 P	arenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES		raining to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	12 8 a	busive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
Youth violence laws			outh violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES		re-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES		fe skills and social development training	YES	Ū2
			lentoring	YES	02
			fter-school supervision	YES	O Q
			chool anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			itimate partner violence prevention progr		
Against rape in marriage	YES		ating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hor			licrofinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			ocial and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws		·····	exual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES		chool and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rap			hysical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		ocial and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws	120	·····	Ider abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	NO		rofessional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		ublic information campaigns	NO	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	- I	aregiver support	YES	12
			esidential care policies	NO	00
VICTIM LAWS			ICTIM SERVICES		_
	NO			VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO		dult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	NO		hild protection services	YES	12
			ledico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
		N	lental health services	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE





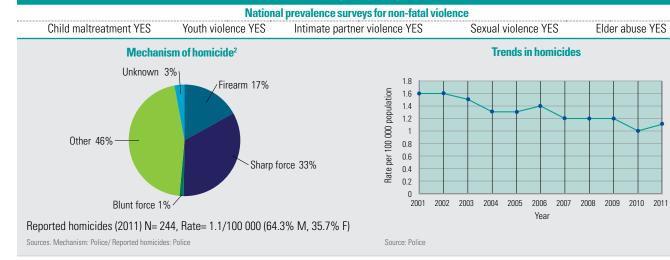


AUSTRALIA



Population: 23 050 471 \$ G	ross national incon	ne per capita: US	S\$ 59 790	lncome group: High) Income inequality: -
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO	SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	ENCE	
National action plans				cial and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Child r	naltreatment	YES		provided for high-risk youth to		ooling YES
	te partner violenc		Housing po	lices to de-concentrate povert	y	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	YES ¹				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES ¹		per capita consumption (litres		
Mandatory background check		YES ¹				3 4 S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S ¹ /YES ¹ /YES ¹	Excise taxes	s Beer: YES	Wine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	YES ¹				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES ¹				
	Partial 2			Y TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	••••••	Enforcement		nse/ don't know – Once/fe eatment prevention program	w times O	Larger scale 2
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiti		YES	(1) 2
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting e		YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES ¹	023		recognise / avoid sexually	TEO	UU
Against female genital mutilation	YES ¹	023	abusive situ	ations	YES	1)2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ¹ (NO)	023			120	
Youth violence laws	. 20 (•••	Youth viole	nce prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES ¹	128	Pre-school e		NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ¹	023		nd social development training		_
		• • • •	Mentoring	·····	YES	00
				l supervision	NO	-
			School anti-		YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws				rtner violence prevention pro	grammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES ¹	128	Dating viole	ence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e YES	128	Microfinanc	e and gender equity training	YES	12
				cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws				ence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES ¹	12₿		college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES ¹	128		vironment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws				e prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128		l awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128		mation campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver s		YES	12
				care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SI			
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	123		ctive services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES ¹	12₿		ction services	YES	12
				al services for sexual violence		12
			Mental hea	Ith services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Department of Health.

Subnational.

² Homicides classified as committed without a weapon are included in "other".

AUSTRIA



Population: 8 463 948 (\$ Gros	s national income	e per capita: US\$	47 960 🚯 Income group: High	Income ineq	quality: 29.15
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	1 0	YES ¹
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	10.3
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 🛛 🛛 🕄 🖉 🖉 🖉	OST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: NO S	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	_	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir	···•	••••••••••••••••••
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		ementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128	Youth violence prevention programmes		
	Youth violence laws				
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
	····-		School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		~ ~
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	12

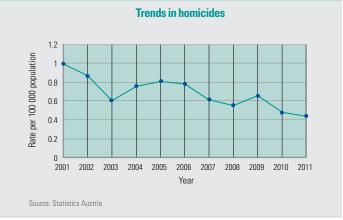
DATA ON VIOLENCE







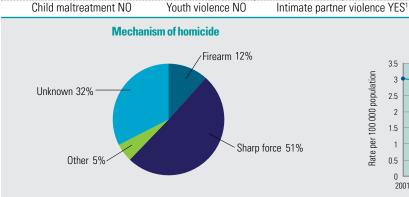
Reported homicides (2012) N= 36, Rate= 0.4/100 000 (44.4% M, 55.6% F) Sources. Mechanism: Statistics Austria/ Reported homicides: VR

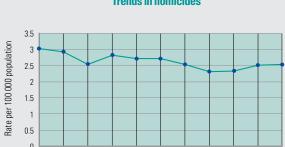


AZERBAIJAN

Population: 9 308 959 (\$ Gross	s national incom	ne per capita: US\$	6 290 Bincome group: Middle	Inco	ome inequality: 33.71
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES /	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	nplete school	
	e partner violer		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		2.3
Mandatory background check		YES	ů.		⊕© MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES \	Nine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	_	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few til	mes 🛈 🛛 La	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	NO	-
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	NO	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	NO	-
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	_
5			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	00

DATA ON VIOLENCE National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



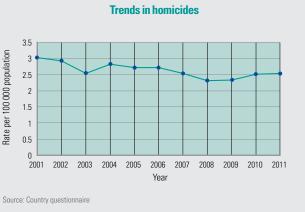


Sexual violence YES1

Elder abuse NO

Reported homicides (2011) N= 231, Rate= 2.54/100 000 (66.2% M, 33.8% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Internal Affairs/ Reported homicides: Police



¹ Subnational.

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

BAHRAIN



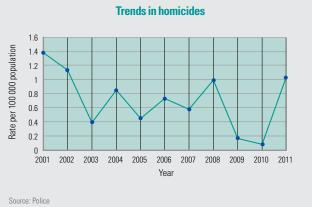
1 Population: 1 317 827	oss national inco	ome per capita: US	\$ 19 560	lncome group: High		Income inequality: –	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SE	EVERAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies				
Interpersonal violence YES Child maltreatment YES		Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling NO					
	e partner viole		Housing police	es to de-concentrate pove	rty	NO	
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder a	ouse	YES					
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		er capita consumption (litre	es of pure alcoh	ol) 2.1	
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of dri	•		-	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: –	
Carrying firearms in public		YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess							
				TYPE OF VIOLENCE			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2	Full B KI Enforcement		se/ don't know — Once/f tment prevention program	ew times O	Larger scale 2 Implementation	
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16	Emorcement	Home visiting		YES		
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting edu		YES	00	
Against statutory rape	YES	123		cognise / avoid sexually	TES		
Against female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situat	•	YES	00	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	003		10115	TL3		
Youth violence laws	110 (110)		Vouth violone	e prevention programme	•		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school en		YES	00	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128		social development traini		00	
Against gang of criminal group membership	TLO		Mentoring		YES	00	
			After-school s	unervision	-		
			School anti-bu		YES	12	
Intimate partner violence laws				ner violence prevention p			
Against rape in marriage	_	_		ce prevention in schools	-	_	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_		and gender equity training	1 –	_	
<u> </u>				Itural norms change	, YES	12	
Sexual violence laws			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ice prevention programme	es		
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programmes	YES	00	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126		onment changes	_	-	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		Itural norms change	YES	12	
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse p	revention programmes			
Against elder abuse	YES	128		awareness campaigns	YES	00	
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	Ū 2 6		ation campaigns	YES	02	
-			Caregiver sup	port	YES	12	
			Residential ca	are policies	YES	12	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SER				
Providing for victim compensation	YES	126	Adult protecti	ve services	YES	00	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection		YES	02	
				services for sexual violence		02	
			Mental health		YES	02	
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE				

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence

Intimate partner violence -



Youth violence -



Sexual violence -

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

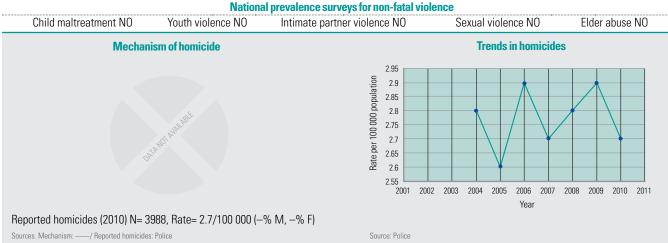
¹ Subnational.

Child maltreatment -

Elder abuse -



BANGLADESH					
Population: 154 695 368	S Gross national inc	come per capita: U	S\$ 830 🚯 Income group: Low	Income inequa	ality: 32.12
ACTION	PLANS, POLICIES	AND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	, T	
Youth violence NO	Child maltreatment Intimate partner viole Elder abuse	NO nce NO NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	mplete schooling	NO NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic wea Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm p		YES YES YES/YES/YES YES NO	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o Patterns of drinking score LEAST Excise taxes Beer: YES	RISKY 000005 MOS	0.2 ST RISKY irits: YES
rogrammes to reduce civinar meaning			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limit	ted 0 Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times O Larger scal	e 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	······································	nentation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all setting	s) YES (NO)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	.	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	-	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group member	ship YES	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	••••••	
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from	— n homo	_	Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training	NO YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from	ii nome –	-	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLU	
Against rape	YES	023	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without		023	Physical environment changes	YES	
Against contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	00
Agamet oldor abado in motitationo			Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	_	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation		128	Child protection services	YES	00
5 			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	NO	_
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		
	National		eys for non-fatal violence		



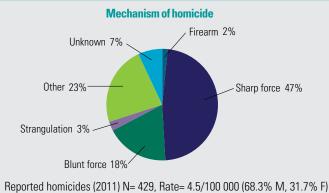
BELARUS



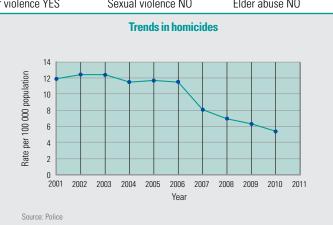
Population: 9 405 097 (\$) Gros	s national income p	er capita: US\$	6 400 Bincome group: Middle	Income inequ	uality: 26.48	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E		
National action plans			National social and educational policies			
Interpersonal violence YES Child maltreatment YES			Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling YES			
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES	
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	YES				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		17.5	
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 0 2 3 4 5 MC		
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Sp	pirits: YES	
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin Child maltreatment prevention programmes		••••••	
		morcement		YES	mentation	
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 15 VES		Home visiting	YES	12	
Against child marriage	YES YES	123 123	Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TES	12	
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	YES	026	abusive situations	YES	1)2	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		TES	00	
Youth violence laws	113 (113)		Vouth violonce provention programmes		······	
	YES	128	Youth violence prevention programmes	YES	A	
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	028	Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training	YES	12	
Against gang of criminal group membership	TES		Mentoring	YES	02	
			After-school supervision	YES	02	
			School anti-bullying	YES	00	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		UU	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	1)2	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home			Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00	
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	NO		Social and cultural norms change	YES	00	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	120		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	00 0	Physical environment changes	YES	00	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	00 0	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00	
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		Ŭ Ŭ	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	1)2	
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	00 0	Public information campaigns	YES	02	
			Caregiver support	YES	00	
			Residential care policies	YES	00	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	12	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	12 8	Child protection services	YES	00	
с с і			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	Ŭ2	
			Mental health services	YES	00	

DATA ON VIOLENCE





Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Internal Affairs/ Reported homicides: Police



BELGIUM

Population: 11 060 095 \$ Gros	ss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$ 44 810 🚯 Income group: High 🕢 Income inequality: 32.97
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE
National action plans			National social and educational policies
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling YES ¹
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty –
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES	
Firearms			Alcohol
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 11
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY O@3@5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES	
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES	
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited 0	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times O Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting YES ① 2
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES 1 2
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations YES ① 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ¹ (NO)	123	
/outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment – –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	_	Life skills and social development training YES ① 2
			Mentoring YES ① 2
			After-school supervision – –
			School anti-bullying YES O
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programmes
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools YES O
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	126	Microfinance and gender equity training NO –
5			Social and cultural norms change YES ① 2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes YES ① 2
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes – –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change YES ① 2
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns YES ① 2
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹		Public information campaigns YES Q
	110		Caregiver support YES Q
			Residential care policies YES ① 2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES
	VEO		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services YES O(2)
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services YES ① 2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES (1) 2
			Mental health services YES O (2)
			VIOLENCE
			eys for non-fatal violence
Child maltreatment YES ¹ Youth vice	olence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES ¹
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homicides
. Fire	earm 10%		
Unknown 29%		100/	1.4 Ε 1.2
	Sharp force	12%	12 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Blunt ford	ce 2%	
	Strangula	auun z%	ē 0.0
	Burn 5%		a. 0.4
Other 40%			

Source: Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment.

¹ Subnational.

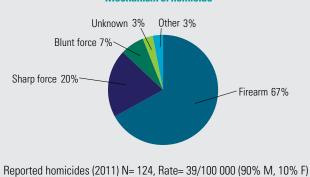
Reported homicides (2011) N= 72, Rate= 0.65/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: General Directorate for Public Health/ Reported homicides: Police

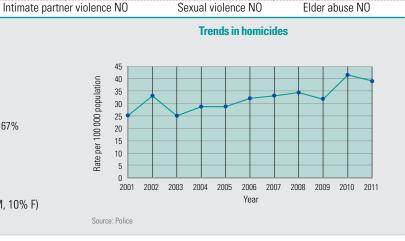
BELIZE

AGTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violence	YES YES NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schooling	NO NO
Firearms	0036	NU	Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	nure alcohol)	8.5
Mandatory background check		YES		ISKY 00349	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES		Wine: NO	Spirits: NC
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES			
		TION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	imes O Large	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	Inforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	Ŭ
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	. 20	•
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	()
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
/outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126	Life skills and social development training	YES	0
			Mentoring	YES	0 a
			After-school supervision	YES	1
			School anti-bullying	NO	-
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	0 (2
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	12₿	School and college programmes	YES	\bigcirc
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES ¹	023	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		
	National pro	evalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		
	lence NO		-		





Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



¹ Subnational.

BENIN

ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooli	ng YES
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder a	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		2.1
Mandatory background check		YES		ISKY ⊕❷③@ Wine: YES	DS MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	EXCISE LAXES DEEL. TES	vvine. res	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	on and use	NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes 🛈 🛛 La	rger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	-	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	-	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	_	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	TES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	YES YES	12
Sexual violence laws	·····		Sexual violence prevention programmes	ILJ	UE
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	. 20		Elder abuse prevention programmes	0	J
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	_
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
·			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
Child maltraatmant NO Vauthui	······		eys for non-fatal violence	Fld	
	olence NO	intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence NO		abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homi	cides	

BHUTAN



	5, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	omplete schooling	NO
Youth violence YES Intimate Gexual violence YES Elder ab	partner violend	e YES NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		-
irearms	use	NU	Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	f puro alcohol)	0.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score	ii pule alconol)	0.7
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			opinto. 120
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	YES			
		NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times 1 Large	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		mplementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention prog		
gainst rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	_	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	128	Social and cultural norms change	I E J	02
	NO		Elder abuse prevention programmes Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse	NO NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NU	_	Caregiver support	NO	—
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	NO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	008		NO	
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	125 125	Adult protective services Child protection services	NO YES	
Toviding for victim legal representation	TL3		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON		TL3	UC
	National n		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio			er violence NO Sexual violence NO) Elder ab	μεο ΝΟ
Mechanism of homici	de		Trends in hom	nicides	
upat-				ILABLE	
T AM			NOTAV		
NAMO AND			DATA NOT AVA		

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)



P opulation: 10 496 285 \$ Gross	ss national income	per capita: US\$	2 220	Income group: Middle	Income in	equality: 56.29
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL		RAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans				nd educational policies		
	altreatment	YES		ed for high-risk youth to co	omplete schooling	NO
	e partner violence		Housing polices to	o de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al	buse	YES				
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per ca	pita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	5.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking		RISKY 02845	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	`	YES/YES/NO	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO				
			RAMMES BY TYP		_	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ c			scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		nt prevention programme		plementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 14		Home visiting		YES	00
against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting educati	on	YES	00
against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recogr	nise / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	8	YES	00
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023				
outh violence laws			Youth violence pr	evention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrich		NO	_
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	023		ial development training	YES	00
gamer gang of offininal group monisoromp	1L0	•••	Mentoring	iai aovoiopinone a annig	NO	•••
			After-school supe	rvision	YES	00
			School anti-bullyi		YES	00
ntimate partner violence laws				violence prevention prog		
	YES	123		revention in schools	••••••	
gainst rape in marriage					NO YES	_
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023		gender equity training		00
			Social and cultura		YES	02
exual violence laws				prevention programmes		
gainst rape	YES	023	School and colleg		NO	_
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environm		NO	_
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultura		YES	00
lder abuse laws			Elder abuse preve	ention programmes		
gainst elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awa	reness campaigns	YES	12
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information	n campaigns	YES	02
-			Caregiver support		NO	_
			Residential care p		NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVIC			
roviding for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective s		NO	_
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection s		YES	02
rowuling for weathregal representation	TLU	080		vices for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health ser		YES	02
		DATA ON \		VILES	TL3	
	National pr		VIOLENGE eys for non-fatal vio			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio			er violence YES	Sexual violence YE	S Elder abus	se NO
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trends in hom	nicides	
	Firearm 9%					
	/Sharp force 7%	, D	45			
	Blunt force		.5 40			
	Strangula		35 nlati			-
	Burn 1%		ndod 30			
Unknown 70%	-DUIN 1%		000 25			
	Other 10)%				
			Rate per 100 000 population 32 0 0 25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
			2 gate			
			° °∟			

Source: Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

2006

Year

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

-Strangulation 1% -Burn 1% Unknown 70% -Other 10% Reported homicides (2011) N= 3505, Rate= 33/100 000 (68% M, 32% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



BOTSWANA



0	alcohol) '@@@@@ MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	
es provided for high-risk youth to complet polices to de-concentrate poverty 5+) per capita consumption (litres of pure s of drinking score LEAST RISKY axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	alcohol) '@@@@@ MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	NO 8.4 RISKY
polices to de-concentrate poverty 5+) per capita consumption (litres of pure s of drinking score LEAST RISKY axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	alcohol) '@@@@@ MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	NO 8.4 RISKY
I 5+) per capita consumption (litres of pure s of drinking score LEAST RISKY axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	©©®®® MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	8.4 RISKY
5+) per capita consumption (litres of pure s of drinking score LEAST RISKY axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	©©®®® MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	RISKY
5+) per capita consumption (litres of pure s of drinking score LEAST RISKY axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	©©®®® MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	RISKY
s of drinking score LEAST RISKY axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	©©®®® MOST R e: YES Spirits: O Larger scale @	RISKY
axes Beer: YES Wine S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	e: YES Spirits: • Larger scale •	
S BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE esponse/ don't know — Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	 Larger scale 2 	: YES
esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	······×	
esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	······×	
esponse/ don't know – Once/few times altreatment prevention programmes	······×	
altreatment prevention programmes	······×	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		••••••
isiting	Implement	tation
	NO	-
ng education	NO	-
to recognise / avoid sexually		
situations	NO	-
iolence prevention programmes		
		12
ls and social development training		12
		02
hool supervision		02
, <u>o</u>		02
e partner violence prevention programme		
		12
nance and gender equity training		12
Ÿ	YES (12
		12
		02
	YES (12
ouse prevention programmes		
ional awareness campaigns		00
		00
11		00
tial care policies	NO	-
I SERVICES		
otective services	YES	00
	YES	00
		12
otection services -legal services for sexual violence		
otection services -legal services for sexual violence		00
a a ir v	and cultural norms change I violence prevention programmes I and college programmes al environment changes and cultural norms change abuse prevention programmes sional awareness campaigns information campaigns ver support ential care policies M SERVICES protective services orotection services o-legal services for sexual violence I health services CE	I violence prevention programmes I and college programmes YES al environment changes YES and cultural norms change YES abuse prevention programmes sional awareness campaigns YES information campaigns YES ver support YES orotective services NO M SERVICES protective services YES o-legal services for sexual violence YES

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Child maltreatment NO Intimate partner violence YES Elder abuse NO Youth violence NO Sexual violence YES **Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** 20 18 Rate per 100 000 population 16 14 12

Source: Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Reported homicides (2011) N= 220, Rate= 10.9/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

2006 Year

BRAZIL



Income inequality:	54.69

Population: 198 656 019 (\$) Gros	s national income per capit	a: US\$ 11 64	10 🚯 Income group: Middl	le 🕢 lr	come inequality: 54.69
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND LAW	S RELEVA	NT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VI	OLENCE	
National action plans		Nat	tional social and educational polic	cies	
	e partner violence	YES Hou YES	entives provided for high-risk youth using polices to de-concentrate pov		oling YES YES
Firearms			ohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES Pat	ult (15+) per capita consumption (lit terns of drinking score LE ise taxes Beer: YES		 ■ ④ ⑤ MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVENTION P	ROGRAM	MES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 🛈	Partial 🛛 🛛 Full 🖲	KEY N	No response/ don't know – Once	e/few times 0	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	Enforcen		ld maltreatment prevention progra	ammes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Hor	ne visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES ① ②) 🚯 🛛 Pare	enting education	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES ① ②) 🚯 🛛 Trai	ining to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES ① ②		isive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	- (NO) -				
Youth violence laws		You	Ith violence prevention programm	Ies	
Against weapons on school premises	YES ①	3 Pre-	-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO –	Life	skills and social development trai	ining YES	02
			ntoring	NO	_
		Afte	er-school supervision	NO	_
		Sch	iool anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws		Inti	mate partner violence prevention	programmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES ①	3 Dat	ing violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES ①	3 Mic	crofinance and gender equity training	ng YES	02
		Soc	ial and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws		Sex	cual violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape	YES ①	3 Sch	lool and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES ①	3 Phy	sical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES ①		ial and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			er abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES ① ②		fessional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ① ②		lic information campaigns	YES	12
5			egiver support	YES	12
			sidential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			CTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES DQ		Ilt protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES DQ		Id protection services	YES	02
	- 00		dico-legal services for sexual viole		02
			ntal health services	YES	02
	ΠΑΤΛ	ON VIOL			

	lational prevalence surveys for non-fatal viol	lence	
Child maltreatment YES Youth violence	/ES Intimate partner violence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse YES
Mechanism of homicide		Trends in homicide	S
BAAND AMAGE	29.5 29 28.5 28 20 27.5 27 26.5 26 26.5 26 25.5 25 2001 200	D2 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 Year	2008 2009 2010 2011
ported homicides (2012) N= 47136, Rate= 24.3/1		lealth. Sistema de Informações sobre Mortali	dada

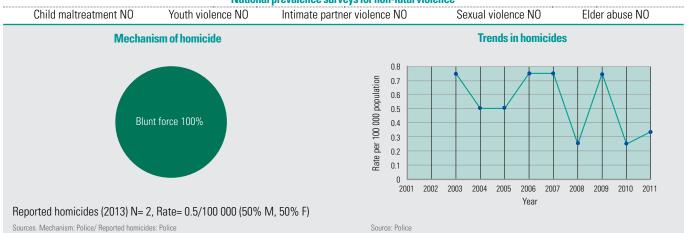
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



Population: 412 238 \$ Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	31 590	lncome group: H	ligh 🕢 li	ncome inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO S	SEVERAL TYPES OF V	/IOLENCE	
National action plans			National so	cial and educational po	licies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	NO	Incentives p	rovided for high-risk you	ith to complete schooli	ng NO
Youth violence NO Intimate	e partner violence	e NO		ices to de-concentrate p		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder at		NO	0.			
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) p	per capita consumption	(litres of pure alcohol)	0.9
Mandatory background check		YES		drinking score	. , .	_
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	١	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes		Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO				
		ITION PROGE	AMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No respor	nse/ don't know – On	ce/few times 🛈 🛛 La	rger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltre	atment prevention prog	jrammes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 15		Home visitin	IQ	NO	-
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting ed		NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	_		ecognise / avoid sexuall	lv	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situa		NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_				
Youth violence laws			Vouth violen	nce prevention program	moe	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school e		NO	
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	NO			id social development tr		02
Against gang of criminal group membership	NU	-		iu social development u	YES	•••
			Mentoring			02
			After-school		NO	
			School anti-		YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws				rtner violence preventio		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_		nce prevention in schoo		-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123		e and gender equity trai		-
				ultural norms change	NO	_
Sexual violence laws				ence prevention program		
Against rape	YES	12₿		college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical env	ironment changes	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	12₿	Social and c	ultural norms change	NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse	prevention programme	S	
Against elder abuse	YES	023		awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO			nation campaigns	NO	_
<u>.</u>	-		Caregiver su		NO	_
			Residential		NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_		tive services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_		tion services	YES	02
romany for mean regul representation				al services for sexual vio		02
			Mental heal		YES	02
			/IOLENCE	11 301 11003	TEO	UQ

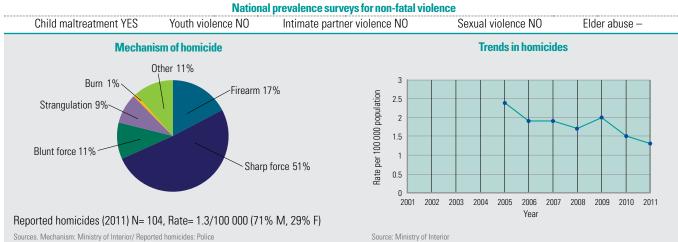
National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



BULGARIA

Population: 7 277 831 (\$) G	ross national income	e per capita: US\$	6 850 Income group: Middle	Income	e inequality: 28.19
ACTION PL	ANS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	-	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Chil	d maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
Youth violence YES Intir	nate partner violen	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	-	NO
Sexual violence YES Elde	r abuse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		11.4
Mandatory background check		YES			I MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapon	S	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm poss		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited	D Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from ho	me YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rap	e YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	_	Social and cultural norms change	NO	_
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	O Q
5			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	00
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	ŬQ
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON		-	~~ ~

DATA ON VIOLENCE



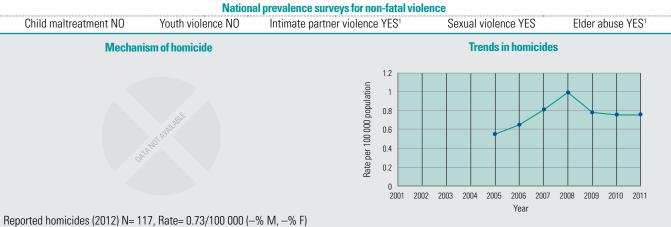
Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Interior/ Reported homicides: Police

Part VIII - Country profiles

BURKINA FASO



Population: 16 460 141 S Gru	oss national inco	me per capita: US	\$ 670 🚯 Income group: Low	Income inequality: 39.
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling N
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violend	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol) 6.
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY D 🛛 🕄 🕘 🕲 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	Vine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES		
LAWS		NTION PROGR	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	X
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	20 / 17		Home visiting	NO –
Against child marriage	YES	()2₿	Parenting education	YES ①
Against statutory rape	YES	()2₿	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES DC
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		-
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	028	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	NO –
			Mentoring	YES O
			After-school supervision	NO –
			School anti-bullying	YES O
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes
Against rape in marriage	_	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES O
3 1 1 1 1			Social and cultural norms change	NO –
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	•
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES D
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural norms change	NO -
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES
Agamet older abase in institutions			Caregiver support	NO –
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	YES O
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection services	YES O
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES O
			Mental health services	YES OG
		DATA ON V		
	National		evs for non-fatal violence	



Sources. Mechanism: ——/ Reported homicides: Police



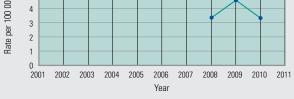
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

BURUNDI



Population: 9 849 569 \$ Gro	ss national incom	ne per capita: USS	\$ 240	lncome group: Low		me inequality: 33.27
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO S	EVERAL TYPES OF VIOLI	ENCE	
National action plans			National soc	ial and educational policies	3	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	NO	Incentives pr	ovided for high-risk youth to	complete schooli	ng NO
	e partner violenc	e YES	Housing polic	ces to de-concentrate povert	ty	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) p	er capita consumption (litres	s of pure alcohol)	9.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d	rinking score LEAS	ST RISKY 🛈 🖉 🖲 @	DIS MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES				
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGR	AMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛			se/ don't know – Once/fe		rger scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		atment prevention program	mes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 18		Home visiting]	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting ed	ucation	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to re	cognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situa	tions	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	128				
Youth violence laws			Youth violen	ce prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school er		NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and	d social development trainin	g NO	_
			Mentoring	'	NO	_
			After-school	supervision	NO	_
			School anti-b		YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws				ner violence prevention pro		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128		ce prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		-		and gender equity training	YES	12
and wing follower of violent spouse from home	110			Iltural norms change	YES	Ŭ Q
Sexual violence laws				nce prevention programme	•••••••	
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		ronment changes	NO	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		Iltural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	120			prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	NO			awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-		ation campaigns	NO	—
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Caregiver sup		NO	_
						—
VICTIM LAWS			Residential c		NO	_
	NO				NO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protect		NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protect		YES	02
				services for sexual violence		02
			Mental healt	h services	YES	02
		DATA ON V				
		revalence surve				
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	olence NO	Intimate partne	er violence NU	Sexual violence	NU Elder	abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trends in ho	omicides	
Unknown 14%			0			
			Б 7			
			7 natio			
			ndod (
Other 19%	Firearm	n 41%	ber 100 000 population			
	Theath	1 - 1 /0	00 1 2			
			ber			

Reported homicides (2013) N= 478, Rate= 5.97/100 000 (-% M, -% F) Sources. Mechanism: Country questionnaire/ Reported homicides: Police



Source: Police

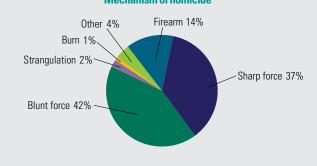
Sharp force 26%

CAMBODIA



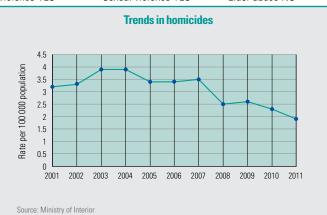
Population: 14 864 646 S Gro	ss national incom	e per capita: U	\$\$ 880 (B) Income group: Low	Income	e inequality: 36.03
ACTION PLANS	5, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
1	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	
	partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	5.5
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST I	RISKY (1) 2 🛛 🕘 🕘	S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	YES			
		TION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few		er scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws		inforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	023	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	NO	_
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		123	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
and the second	120		Social and cultural norms change	NO	_
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	110	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	NO	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	NO	
Elder abuse laws	IL3	080	Elder abuse prevention programmes	NU	_
	NO		Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse	NO	-		NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02





Reported homicides (2011) N= 268, Rate= 1.9/100 000 (73.2% M, 26.8% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Country questionnaire/ Reported homicides: Police



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

★

CAMEROON					*
P opulation: 21 699 631 \$ Gross	s national income per capita:	US\$ 1 190	lncome group: Midd	le 🐼	Income inequality: 38.91
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND LAWS	RELEVANT TO) SEVERAL TYPES OF V	IOLENCE	
National action plans		National	ocial and educational pol	icies	
	altreatment		provided for high-risk you		nooling NO
1			olices to de-concentrate po		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder al		NO			
Firearms		Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access	Y	'ES Adult (15-) per capita consumption (litres of pure alco	hol) 8.4
Mandatory background check			f drinking score	EAST RISKY 🛈 🛛	€€® MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YES/Y	'ES Excise tax	es Beer: YES	Wine: YE	S Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		ΈS			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		ΈS			
	S AND PREVENTION PR				
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2 Full 3	/	oonse/ don't know – Onc	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	Enforceme		reatment prevention prog		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Home visi		YES	
Against child marriage	YES ①②		education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES ①②		recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO –	abusive s	tuations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO) ① ②				
Youth violence laws			ence prevention program	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against weapons on school premises	YES ①②		l enrichment	NO	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ①②		and social development tra		
		Mentoring		YES	02
			ol supervision	-	-
		School an		YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws		Intimate p	artner violence prevention	n programmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES ①②	B Dating vic	lence prevention in school	s NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	N0 –	Microfina	nce and gender equity trair	ning NO	-
			I cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws		Sexual vi	plence prevention progran	nmes	
Against rape	YES ①②	School an	d college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	NO –		nvironment changes	YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO –	Social and	l cultural norms change	YES	
Elder abuse laws			se prevention programmes	3	
Against elder abuse	NO –		al awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO –		ormation campaigns	YES	•••
		Caregiver		NO	
			al care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO –		ective services	_	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES ①②		ection services	YES	02
			gal services for sexual viol		
			alth services	YES	
	DATA	ON VIOLENCE			
	National prevalence		fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic		artner violence `		nce YES E	Elder abuse YES
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends	in homicides	

YEAR	HOMICIDES PER 100 000
2006	5.4
2007	2.3

Reported homicides (2011) N= -, Rate= 9/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

Source: Police

CANADA



ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violence buse	YES YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	mplete schoolin	g YES NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	10.2
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES ES/YES/YES YES YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST F	ISKY ①❷③④ Wine: YES	S MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
				• •	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t	**	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Inforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage Against statutory rape	18 / 18 YES ¹ YES	128 128	Home visiting Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	YES YES	12
Against female genital mutilation	YES	126	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ¹ (NO)	00 0		120	
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES ¹	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	Û2 B	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	VEO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	VEO	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	126	Public information campaigns	YES YES	12
			Caregiver support Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TLS	
	VES			VEC	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	02

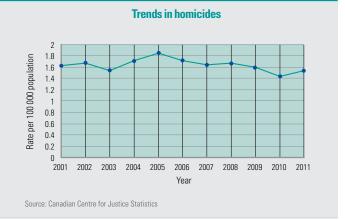
Intimate partner violence YES



Youth violence YES

Child maltreatment YES

Reported homicides (2012) N= 476, Rate= 1.36/100 000 (70% M, 30% F) Sources. Mechanism: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics/ Reported homicides: Police



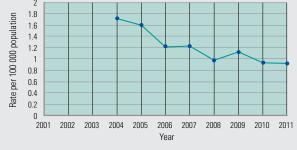
Sexual violence YES

¹ Subnational.

Elder abuse YES

CHINA

YES ence YES YES YES NO YES/YES/YES YES YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know — Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	nplete schooling oure alcohol) SKY ① ② ③ ④ ④ Wine: YES mes ① Large	YES YES 6.7 © MOST RISKY Spirits: YES er scale 2
ence YES YES NO YES/YES/YES YES YES /ENTION PROG Full S K Enforcement ① ② S ① ② S	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI Excise taxes Beer: YES V RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	oure alcohol) SKY O@@@@ Wine: YES mes O Large	96.7 MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
ence YES YES NO YES/YES/YES YES YES /ENTION PROG Full S K Enforcement ① ② S ① ② S	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI Excise taxes Beer: YES V RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	oure alcohol) SKY O@@@@ Wine: YES mes O Large	YES 6. MOST RISK Spirits: YES
YES NO YES/YES/YES YES YES /ENTION PROG Full S K Enforcement ① ② S ① ② S	Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI Excise taxes Beer: YES V RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	SKY 10 2 3 4 6 Nine: YES mes O Large	6. D MOST RISK Spirits: YE
YES NO YES/YES/YES YES YES /ENTION PROG Full ● K Enforcement ① ② ● ① ② ●	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI Excise taxes Beer: YES V RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	SKY 10 2 3 4 6 Nine: YES mes O Large	MOST RISK Spirits: YE
NO YES/YES/YES YES /ENTION PROG Full © K Enforcement ① ② ③ ① ② ③	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI Excise taxes Beer: YES V RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	SKY 10 2 3 4 6 Nine: YES mes O Large	MOST RISK Spirits: YE
NO YES/YES/YES YES /ENTION PROG Full © K Enforcement ① ② ③ ① ② ③	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI Excise taxes Beer: YES V RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	SKY 10 2 3 4 6 Nine: YES mes O Large	MOST RISK Spirits: YE
YES/YES/YES YES YES /ENTION PROG Full C K Enforcement () (2) C ()	Excise taxes Beer: YES W RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE EY No response/ don't know — Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	Wine: YES mes ① Large	Spirits: YE
YES YES /ENTION PROG Full S K Enforcement ① 2 S ① 2 S	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	Ī	
/ENTION PROG Full © K Enforcement ① ② ③ ① ② ⑤	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	Ī	r scale 2
Full S K Enforcement 1 2 S 1 2 S	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	Ī	er scale 2
Enforcement ① ② ③ ① ② ⑤ -	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting Parenting education	Ī	er scale 🛛
123 123 -	Home visiting Parenting education		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
128	Parenting education	YES	mplementatio
128			0(
-		YES	\bigcirc
_ 128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
128	abusive situations	YES	\bigcirc
~ ~ ~	Youth violence prevention programmes		~ ~
128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	1
128	Life skills and social development training	YES	1
	Mentoring	YES	0
			0
			•
-			
-			
		TES	0
		VEO	
	<u>v</u>	TES	\cup
		VEO	
		TLU	
008		_	_
		YES	
DATA ON		-	•
		Elder ab	use –
	Trends in homic	ides	
	l prevalence surv	After-school supervision School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention program - Dating violence prevention in schools - Dating violence prevention in schools - Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change Sexual violence prevention programmes 1 2 S School and college programmes 1 2 S School and college programmes 1 2 S School and cultural norms change Elder abuse prevention programmes Social and cultural norms change Elder abuse prevention programmes Professional awareness campaigns 1 2 S Professional awareness campaigns Caregiver support Residential care policies VICTIM SERVICES Caregiver support 1 2 S Adult protective services 1 2 S Adult protective services 1 2 S Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services DATA ON VIOLENCE Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence –	After-school supervision YES School anti-bullying YES Intimate partner violence prevention programmes - Dating violence prevention in schools YES - Dating violence prevention in schools YES - Dating violence prevention in schools YES - Microfinance and gender equity training YES Social and cultural norms change YES School and college programmes YES ① ③ School and college programmes ① ④ School and college programmes ① ④ School and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Social and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ④ Professional awareness campaigns YES Caregiver support YES YES Public information campaigns YES Q ● Adult protective services - ① ④ Adult protective services - ① ④ Child protection services for sexual violence YES

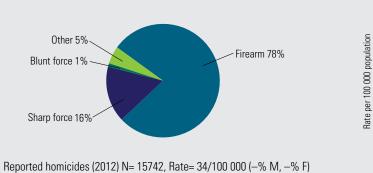


Reported homicides (2011) N= 12336, Rate= 0.92/100 000 (68.3% M, 31.7% F) Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: VR

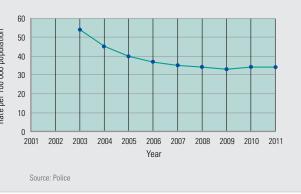
COLOMBIA



Population: 47 704 427 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	7 010	Income group: N	Aiddle	Income in	equality: 55.91
ACTION PLAN	S, POLI <u>cies</u> A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO <u>se</u>	VERAL TYPES O	F VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National socia	al and educational	policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives prov	vided for high-risk	youth to compl	ete schooling	YES
	e partner violen			es to de-concentrat		5	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES	01		. ,		
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) pe	r capita consumpti	on (litres of pur	re alcohol)	6.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of dri			(Y 1) 2 6 4 5 1	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YE	S Wi	ne: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES					
LAWS	S AND PREVE	INTION PROGE	RAMMES BY 1	YPE OF VIOLEN	CE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response	e/ don't know –	Once/few time	es O Larger	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreat	ment prevention p	orogrammes	Im	plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting			NO	–
Against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting edu	cation		YES	12
Against statutory rape	NO	-	Training to rec	ognise / avoid sex	ually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situat	ions		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023					
Youth violence laws			Youth violence	e prevention progr	rammes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enr			YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and	social developmer	nt training	YES	12
			Mentoring		0	YES	12
			After-school si	upervision		YES	12
			School anti-bu	llying		YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partn	er violence preve	ntion program	nes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violenc	e prevention in sch	nools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance a	and gender equity	training	YES	12
			Social and cul	tural norms change	Э	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violen	ce prevention prog	grammes	_	
Against rape	YES	123		llege programmes		YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123		onment changes		YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cul	tural norms change	9	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse pi	revention program	mes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123		wareness campaig		YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123		tion campaigns		YES	O O
ů –			Caregiver supp	oort		YES	02
			Residential ca	re policies		YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SER				
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protectiv	e services		NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protectio	n services		YES	12
·			Medico-legal s	services for sexual	violence	YES	02
			Mental health			YES	12
		DATA ON \	VIOLENCE				
		prevalence surv					
Child maltreatment YES Youth vice	olence –	Intimate partne	er violence YES	Sexual v	violence YES	Elder abus	e –
Mechanism of homic	ide			Tre	nds in homicid	es	



Sources. Mechanism: Direccion de Epidemiologia y Demografia/ Reported homicides: Direccion de Epidemiologia y Demografia



COOK ISLANDS



Population: 20 523 (\$) Gros	s national income per capita: US	\$ — 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income inequality:
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans		National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling NC
	e partner violence NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NC
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse NO		
Firearms		Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access	YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	
Mandatory background check	NO		KY 0 2 3 4 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			
		RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(EY No response/ don't know – Once/few time	
Child maltreatment laws	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-	Home visiting	YES ① 2
Against child marriage	NO –	Parenting education	YES ① 2
Against statutory rape	YES (123)	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO –	abusive situations	YES ① 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–) –		
Youth violence laws		Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	NO –	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ①23	Life skills and social development training	NO –
		Mentoring	NO –
		After-school supervision	NO –
		School anti-bullying	YES 02
Intimate partner violence laws		Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes
Against rape in marriage		Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		Microfinance and gender equity training	NO –
.		Social and cultural norms change	YES ① 🛛
Sexual violence laws		Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES (123)	School and college programmes	NO –
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES (123)	Physical environment changes	N0 –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES (123)	Social and cultural norms change	YES De
Elder abuse laws		Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	N0 –	Professional awareness campaigns	NO –
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO –	Public information campaigns	NO –
gamer oldor abdoo in motitutiono		Caregiver support	YES De
		Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS		VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO –	Adult protective services	YES DQ
Providing for victim legal representation	NO –	Child protection services	YES ①
reviaing for victim regar representation		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ①
		Mental health services	YES ①
		VIOLENCE	

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



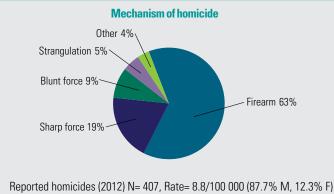
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

COSTA RICA



Population: 4 805 295 \$ Gross	national income p	er capita: US\$	8 850 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income i	inequality: 50.73
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Child ma	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
	partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	oure alcohol)	5.4
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 102845	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	ES/YES/YES		Nine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO			
		TION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🛈	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	mes 🛈 🛛 Largei	r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	E	nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	In	nplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 15		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	1)2
Against statutory rape	YES	003	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		0.
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023		. 20	
Youth violence laws	120 (120)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
	YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	TES			NO	\bigcirc \bullet
			Mentoring		-
			After-school supervision	NO	
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws		~ ~ ~	Intimate partner violence prevention program	····•	~ ~
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	003	Public information campaigns	YES	00
J	-		Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	Ŭ2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	. 25	•
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	02
	ILJ	060	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health services		12
			VIOLENCE	YES	12





Sources. Mechanism: Judiciary/ Reported homicides: VR



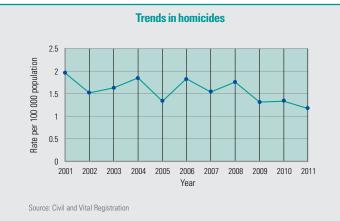
CROATIA



Population: 4 307 422 (\$ Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	13 260	Income group: Hig	Jh 了 I	ncome inequality: 33.65
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVE	ERAL TYPES OF V	/IOLENCE	
National action plans			National social a	and educational po	licies	
	altreatment	YES		led for high-risk you		
Youth violence YES Intimate Sexual violence YES Elder ab	e partner violence	YES YES	Housing polices 1	to de-concentrate p	overty	NO
Firearms	1030	110	Alcohol		•	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		apita consumption (litres of pure alcoh	ol) 12.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinki			6 ⊕ © MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES				
			RAMMES BY TY	PE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		Y No response/		ce/few times 🛈	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		ent prevention prog		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting		YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting educat		YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128		nise / avoid sexuall		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situation	IS	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123				
Youth violence laws				revention program	••••••	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrich		YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128		cial development tr		00
			Mentoring		YES	00
			After-school supe		YES	12
			School anti-bully		YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws	VEO			violence preventio		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128		prevention in schoo		02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123		d gender equity trai		02
			Social and cultur	······································	YES	12
Sexual violence laws	VEO			prevention program		
Against rape	YES	128	School and colleg		YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environr		YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultur	π	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	VEO			vention programme	•••••••	• •
Against elder abuse	YES	123		areness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public informatio		YES	02
			Caregiver suppor		YES	02
			Residential care		YES	02
VICTIM LAWS	N(50		VICTIM SERVI			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective		YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection s		YES	00
				vices for sexual vio		00
		D 474-014	Mental health se	ervices	YES	12
		DATA ON V				
			eys for non-fatal vi			
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio	lence YES	Intimate parti	ner violence –	Sexual viole	ence – El	der abuse NO



Reported homicides (2011) N= 50, Rate= 1.17/100 000 (62% M, 38% F) Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: VR



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by National Institute of Public Health.

CUBA



Population: 11 270 957 ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE

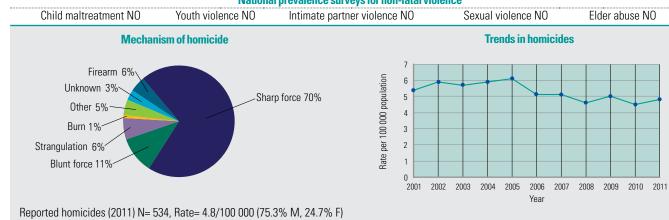
(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 5 890

lncome group: Middle

🕥 Income inequality: –

AGTION PLAN	IS, FULIDIES A		EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	UL	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete scho	
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o		
Mandatory background check		YES		RISKY (1) 🛛	3@© MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer:	Wine:	Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few		Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	. –	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	0 2
		DATA ON V			

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: VR



CYPRUS



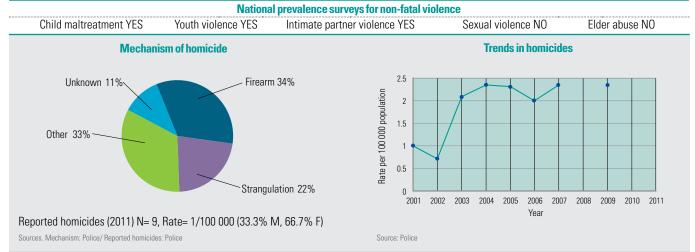
Population: 1 128 994 (\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 26 390

390 🚯 Income group: High

🖌 Income inequality: –

\mathbf{O}				\mathbf{U}	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	plete schooling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		9.2
Mandatory background check	,	YES	Ũ	SKY 02345	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public	١	ES/YES/YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	/ine: NO	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	azu bae no	YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	nes O Larger :	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	***************************************	plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	_	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	128 128	Physical environment changes	YES YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	000	Social and cultural norms change	159	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES YES	128 128	Professional awareness campaigns Public information campaigns	YES YES	02 02
Against elder abuse in institutions	TES		Caregiver support	YES	
			Residential care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	I LU	UC
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	028	Child protection services	YES	02
revising for victim legal representation	10		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	00
				. = 0	

DATA ON VIOLENCE



CZECH REPUBLIC



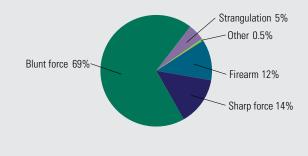
Population: 10 660 051 S Gros	ss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 18 130 🚯 Income group: High	Income ine	quality: 25.82
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	YES
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	13
Mandatory background check		YES		RISKY 000045 N	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGR	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	······	
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		ementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	_	_	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	YES	00
	0		Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	Ŭ2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		• •
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	12
rionaling for victim logar representation	120		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	10
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE	I LU	00

DATA ON VIOLENCE

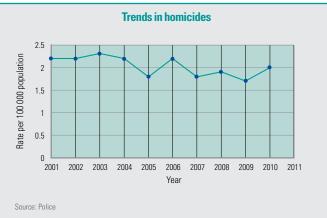
National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence







Reported homicides (2012) N= 185, Rate= 1.75/100 000 (58.4% M, 41.6% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



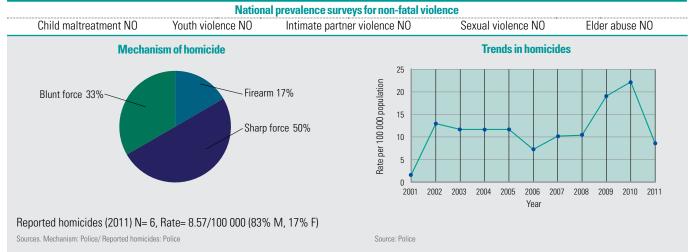
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

DOMINICA



Population: 71 684 (\$) Gross	national income	per capita: US\$	6 590 🚯 Income group: Middle	Incom	e inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling	NO
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	5	NO
Sexual violence NO Elder al		NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ıre alcohol)	7.1
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 102845	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	×	scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	NO	—
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	NO	_
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE

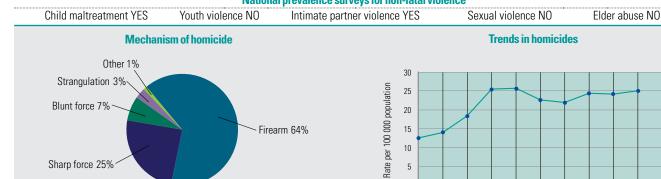


DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

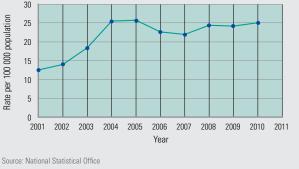


			_	
s, policies ani	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
		National social and educational policies		
			plete schooling	NO
		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
buse	YES			
		Alcohol		
	YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	6.9
	YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 102845	MOST RISKY
YE	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
	YES			
ion and use	YES			
S AND PREVEN	TION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
Partial 🛛		······	***************************************	scale 2
E	nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	00
YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
NO	_	abusive situations	YES	02
YES (YES)	023			
		Youth violence prevention programmes		
YES	1123		YES	12
				00
120		, v		_
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VES	1 03			_
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110				02
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VEC	06 0		VEQ	02
IES	000		IES	02
VEO			NO	
				-
YES	UUU	1 0		00
				12
			YES	12
	_			12
YES	123			00
				00
		Mental health services	YES	00
	naltreatment e partner violence buse YI ion and use S AND PREVENT Partial Partial E 18 / 18 YES YES NO	haltreatment YES e partner violence YES buse YES YES YES YES/YES/YES YES separtner violence YES YES YES YES/YES/YES YES SAND PREVENTION PROG Partial 2 Partial 2 Full 3 YES 1 2 3 YES 2 3 YES 2 3 YES 2 3 <t< td=""><td>National social and educational policies nattreatment YES e partner violence YES buse YES Alcohol YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES YES YES YES ion and use YES S AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Partail KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes 18 / 18 Home visiting Parenting education YES Q @ @ Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training Mentoring After-school supervision School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention programmes YES Q @ @ Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change Sexual violence prevention programmes YES Q @ @ School and college programmes Prescional awareness campaigns YES Q @ @ School and college programmes Prescional awareness campaigns YES Q @ @ School and college programmes Prescional awareness</td><td>naltreatment YES Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty YES Alcohol YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY @ ② ● ③ ● YES YES YES YES SAND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Partial ● Full ● KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times ● Iarger Enforcement B / 18 Home visiting YES ① ② ● YES ② ② ●</td></t<>	National social and educational policies nattreatment YES e partner violence YES buse YES Alcohol YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES YES YES YES ion and use YES S AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Partail KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes 18 / 18 Home visiting Parenting education YES Q @ @ Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training Mentoring After-school supervision School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention programmes YES Q @ @ Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change Sexual violence prevention programmes YES Q @ @ School and college programmes Prescional awareness campaigns YES Q @ @ School and college programmes Prescional awareness campaigns YES Q @ @ School and college programmes Prescional awareness	naltreatment YES Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty YES Alcohol YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY @ ② ● ③ ● YES YES YES YES SAND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Partial ● Full ● KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times ● Iarger Enforcement B / 18 Home visiting YES ① ② ● YES ② ② ●

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Reported homicides (2012) N= 2268, Rate= 22.4/100 000 (91.1% M, 8.9% F) Sources. Mechanism: National Statistical Office/ Reported homicides: Police

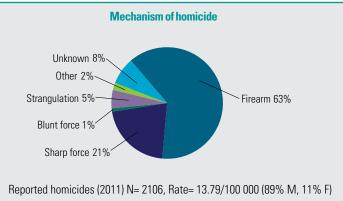


Sharp force 25%

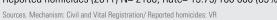
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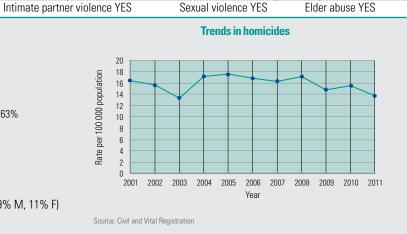
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ACTION PLAN	S. POLICIES A	ND LAWS BEI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mnlete schr	olina NO
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcoh	ol) 7.2
Mandatory background check		YES			8 @ S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	INTION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕄 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes 0	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	3	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	—	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	-
	<u>.</u>		School anti-bullying	NO	-
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	•••••	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	023	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	-	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12



Youth violence NO



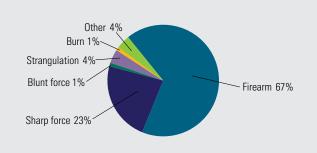


Child maltreatment YES

EGYPT

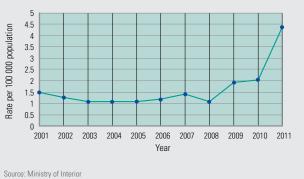
Population: 80 721 874 \$ Gros	s national income	e per capita: US\$	2 980) Income group: Mi	iddle 🕜 Ir	ncome inequality: 30.77
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEV	ERAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE	
National action plans				and educational p		
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment e partner violenc ouse	e YES YES YES		ded for high-risk y to de-concentrate	outh to complete scho poverty	ooling – YES
Firearms			Alcohol		•	
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Patterns of drink		n (litres of pure alcoho	-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES				
			RAMMES BY TY			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/	don t know – U ent prevention pr	Ince/few times O	Larger scale 2
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	LIIUICellielil	Home visiting	ent hievention hi	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting educa	tion	YES	
Against statutory rape	YES	023		gnise / avoid sexu		02
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situation		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123		15	TL3	
Youth violence laws	113 (110)	080	Vouthviolonco	prevention progra		
	VEO				•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enric		NO MO	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123		ocial development		02
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school sup		_ \/F0	
	···		School anti-bully		YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws				r violence prevent		
Against rape in marriage	-	—		prevention in scho		_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	—		d gender equity tr		02
				ral norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws				prevention progr	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against rape	YES	023	School and colle		NO	_
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environ		YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123		ral norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws				vention programn		
Against elder abuse	YES	123		areness campaigr	is NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information		YES	02
			Caregiver suppo		YES	02
			Residential care		YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVI	CES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective	services	_	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection		YES	02
				rvices for sexual v		02
			Mental health se		NO	_
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE			
	····•		eys for non-fatal v			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES	Sexual vio	plence NO Elo	der abuse NO





Reported homicides (2011) N= 3549, Rate= 4.36/100 000 (89% M, 11% F) Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Interior/ Reported homicides: Police



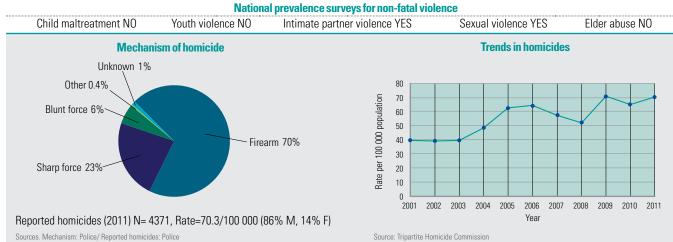


¹ Subnational.

EL SALVADOR

Population: 6 297 394 \$ Gross	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	3 600 (B) Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 48.3
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling YES
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	oure alcohol) 3.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI	SKY ①②❸④⑤ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES ¹		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tir	* * *
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES DQ
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES D2
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES D2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES ① 2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES OQ
			Mentoring	YES OQ
			After-school supervision	YES OQ
			School anti-bullying	YES O 2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES OQ
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	008	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES 02
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES ①2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES OQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES Q
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES ①2
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES OQ
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	003	Public information campaigns	NO -
	TLO		Caregiver support	NO –
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
	NO			
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	YES (1) 2
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES ①2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES (1) 2
			Mental health services	YES ① 2

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

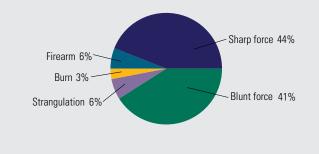
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

ESTONIA

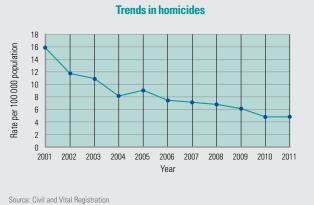


Population: 1 290 778 (\$ Gross national inco	me per capita: US\$ 16	5 360	Income group: High	Inc	ome inequality: 36
ACTION	PLANS, POLICIES A	AND LAWS RELEV	ANT TO SEVE	RAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE	
National action plans		N	lational social a	nd educational policie	es	
Youth violence YES	Child maltreatment Intimate partner violer Elder abuse	ice YES Hi NO	ousing polices to	ed for high-risk youth t o de-concentrate pove		g NO NO
Firearms			lcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access				pita consumption (litre		10.3
Mandatory background check			atterns of drinkir	•	AST RISKY ①②❸④	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic wea	ipons	-, -, -	xcise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	accession and use	YES YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm p	LAWS AND PREVI	-				
i	ted 1 Partial 2		No response/ c			ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	40.740			nt prevention program		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		ome visiting		YES	00
Against child marriage	YES		arenting educati		YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES			iise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES		busive situations	3	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all setting	s) YES (YES)	128				
Youth violence laws				evention programme	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •
Against weapons on school premises	NO		re-school enrich		YES	00
Against gang or criminal group member	rship YES			ial development traini		00
			lentoring		YES	00
			fter-school supe		YES YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			chool anti-bullyi	rig violence prevention p	·	UQ
Against rape in marriage	YES			revention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse fror				gender equity training		UQ
Anowing removal of violent spouse from	II NOME YES		ocial and cultura		YES	02
Sexual violence laws				prevention programm	·····	UC
Against rape	YES		chool and colleg		NO	
Against contact sexual violence withou			hysical environm		NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES		ocial and cultura		YES	02
Elder abuse laws	ILU	·····		ention programmes	TLU	
	NO			reness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse	NO		ublic information		NO	—
Against elder abuse in institutions	NU		aregiver support		YES	02
			esidential care p		-	
VICTIM LAWS			ICTIM SERVIC			
Providing for victim compensation	YES		dult protective s		NO	
					YES	- •
Providing for victim legal representation	1 159		hild protection s	ervices vices for sexual violen		02
			lental health serv		YES YES	12
		DATA ON VIO		VICES	IEO	12





Reported homicides (2011) N= 65, Rate= 4.85/100 000 (78% M, 22% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: VR



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Justice.



Population: 874 742



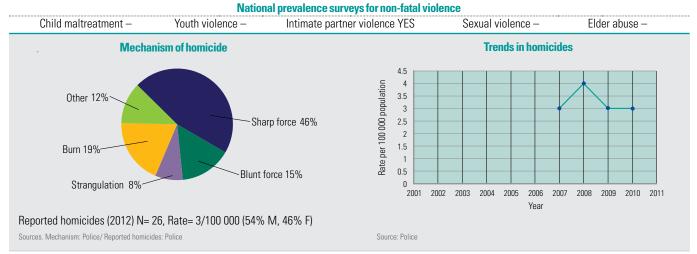
\$ Gross national income per capita: US\$ 4010

lncome group: Middle

Income inequality: 42.83

Fopulation: 8/4 /42	nauonai income per		olo (63) income group: Middle	mcome mequanty: 42.
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling YE
Youth violence NO Intimate	e partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 🛈 🛛 🕄 🕲 🕄 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO		
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	·····	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	***************************************
Child maltreatment laws		forcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES OG
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES OG
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES OG
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES OG
			Mentoring	YES OG
			After-school supervision	
			School anti-bullying	YES OC
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES OG
			Social and cultural norms change	NO –
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	023	School and college programmes	YES OG
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES OG
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES OG
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	YES 🛈 🤅
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES DC
			Caregiver support	YES OG
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES OC
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES OC
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES OG
			Mental health services	YES DQ

DATA ON VIOLENCE



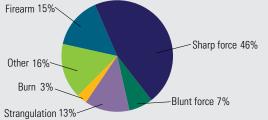
FINLAND



		e per capita: US\$	<u> </u>	come group: High		ncome inequality: 26.8
	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL		L TYPES OF VIOLENC	CE	
National action plans			National social and	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
1	altreatment	YES		or high-risk youth to cor	nplete sch	
	e partner violen		Housing polices to d	e-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO				
Firearms		VEO	Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		a consumption (litres of		
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking :			
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	asu hac ao	YES ¹				
			RAMMES BY TYPE	DF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don		imes 🛈	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	······	prevention programmes	;	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education		YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise	/ avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	()2₿				
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prev	ention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	-	Pre-school enrichme	nt	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social	development training	YES	12
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school supervis	sion	YES	12
			School anti-bullying		YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws				ence prevention progra	·····	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prev		YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and ge		NO	-
			Social and cultural n	······································	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence pre			
Against rape	YES	128	School and college p		YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environmen		NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural n	······································	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevent			
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awaren		NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information ca	impaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support		YES	02
			Residential care poli		YES	1 2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective serv		YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection serv		YES	02
			Medico-legal service		YES	02
			Mental health servic	es	YES	12
		DATA ON V				
			eys for non-fatal viole			den alena VEO
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic	lence YES	Intimate partne	a violence XE2	Sexual violence YES	El	der abuse YES

Rate per 100 000 population





Reported homicides (2011) N= 114, Rate= 2.11/100 000 (67% M, 33% F)

Sources. Mechanism: National Research Institute of Legal Policy/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

Trends in homicides 3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5 0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year Source: National Research Institute of Legal Policy

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

GABON

	124		45

Population: 1 632 572 (\$) Gross	s national income	e per capita: US\$	10 020 🚳	Income group: Middle		ncome inequality: 41.4
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEV	ERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National social a	and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	NO	Incentives provid	ed for high-risk youth to	complete scho	ooling NO
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violen	ce YES ¹		to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder al	ouse	NO		•		
Firearms			Alcohol	•		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per c	apita consumption (litres	of pure alcoh	ol) 10.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drink			B ④ ⑤ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO				
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TY	PE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/	don't know – Once/fev	w times ❶	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatm	ent prevention programn	nes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		NO	- -
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting educat	ion	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	026		nise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	026	abusive situation		NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	003		-		
Youth violence laws		• • •	Youth violence n	revention programmes		••••
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrich		NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126		cial development training		_
againer gang of erminal group memberemp	120		Mentoring		YES	00
			After-school sup	ervision	NO	
			School anti-bully		NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws				violence prevention pro		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_		prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128		gender equity training	NO	_
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TLO		Social and cultur		NO	_
Sexual violence laws	····		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	prevention programmes	-	
	YES	128	School and colle		NO	
Against rape	YES		Physical environi			—
Against contact sexual violence without rape		123			NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	-	Social and cultur	π	NO	_
Elder abuse laws				rention programmes		•
Against elder abuse	NO	—		areness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	—	Public informatio	1 0	NO	-
			Caregiver suppor		NO	-
			Residential care		NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVI			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective		NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection		YES	02
				vices for sexual violence		02
			Mental health se	ervices	NO	-
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE			
			eys for non-fatal vi			
Child maltreatment YES Youth vice	lence YES	Intimato parto	er violence YES	Sexual violence Y	FS FI	der abuse NO

Reported homicides (2012) N= 14, Rate= 0.9/100 000 (79% M, 21% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

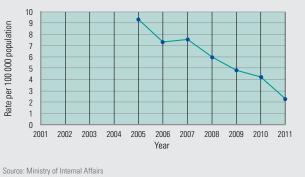
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

GEORGIA



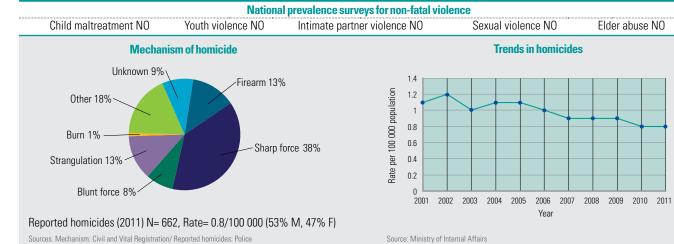
Population: 4 358 242 (\$) Gro	ss national income per cap	ita: US\$:	3 290 (B) Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 42.
			EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complet	te schooling YES
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder a		NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure	
Mandatory background check		YES		02345 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YE		Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine	e: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	ion and use	YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		NO	AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2 Full		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few times	• Larger scale •
Child maltreatment laws			Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16	GIIGIIL	Home visiting	YES O Q
Against child marriage		2 B	Parenting education	NO –
Against statutory rape	-	26	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NO
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	NO –
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)		23		
Youth violence laws	<u>-</u> -		Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES ①	23	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership		28	Life skills and social development training	YES ① 2
			Mentoring	YES DQ
			After-school supervision	NO –
			School anti-bullying	YES ① 2
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programme	es .
Against rape in marriage		23	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES O	23	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO –
			Social and cultural norms change	YES OQ
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	NO
Against rape		28	School and college programmes	NO –
Against contact sexual violence without rape		23	Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change	YES Q2 YES Q2
Against non-contact sexual violence Elder abuse laws	NO	_	Elder abuse prevention programmes	YES DQ
		• •		
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ① NO	23	Professional awareness campaigns Public information campaigns	YES ① 2 YES ① 2
Ayamsi elder abuse in institutions	NU	-	Caregiver support	NO –
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation		23	Child protection services	YES ① 2
		••	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES Q
			Mental health services	N0 –
	DA	TA ON V	/IOLENCE	
	National prevalen	ce surve	eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment YES Youth vi	olence NO Intima	te partne	er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of homi	cide		Trends in homicides	3
			00 population	

Reported homicides (2011) N= 107, Rate= 2.3/100 000 (75.7% M, 24.3% F) Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



GERMANY

Population: 82 800 121 S G	ross national inco	me per capita: US	\$ 45 170 🚯 Income group: High	Inc	ome inequality: 28.3
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES /	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES ¹ Child	maltreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schoo	ling YES
	ate partner violer		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
••••••	abuse	YES ¹			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		
Mandatory background check		YES ¹	0		@ S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES ¹ /YES ¹ /YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES ¹			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir		argar agala A
No response/don't know – Limited 1 Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	nes 🛡 🛛 L	arger scale 2 Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Lindicement	Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TLU	UG
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		TLU	UG
Youth violence laws	110 (110)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	(1) 2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	
Against gang of criminal group membership	TL3		Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	·	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hon		126	Microfinance and gender equity training	_	-
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	126	Public information campaigns	YES	Ū2
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	00
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON			U



¹ Subnational.

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Federal Ministry of Health.

GHANA



Population: 25 366 462 (\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 1580 ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE

(B) Income group: Middle

(🔺) Income inequality: 42.76

National action plane			Netional assistant advectional reliaise		
National action plans	- 14		National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schoolli	
Youth violence NO Intimate Sexual violence YES Elder at	e partner violence	YES NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
	Juse	NU	Al I - I		
Firearms			Alcohol		4.0
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		4.8
Mandatory background check		YES	0		S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	ΎΙ	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 🛡 🛛 La	rger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (—)	-			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	<u>.</u>	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	Û2 B	Physical environment changes	YES	ŬQ
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	
	No		Caregiver support	YES	ŬŰ
			Residential care policies	NO	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	YES	A (2)
6	YES	_ 		YES	
Providing for victim legal representation	169	128	Child protection services	YES YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence		12
			Mental health services	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Child maltreatment YES Youth violence -Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse -**Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** Unknown 4% Other 3% 2.5 Burn 5% Rate per 100 000 population 2 Strangulation 8%-1.5 Firearm 51% Blunt force 11% 1 0.5 Sharp force 18% 0 2008 2009 2010 2011 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2007 2006 Reported homicides (2011) N= 423, Rate= 1.71/100 000 (79% M, 21% F) Year Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police Source: Police

GUATEMALA



Population: 15 082 831 \$ Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	3 130 Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 55.8
	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	ouse	YES ¹		
-irearms			Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	
Mandatory background check		YES	0	RISKY OO345 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO	Wine: NO Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and uso	YES YES		
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t	times O Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	÷
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO –
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	YES OQ
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situations	YES OQ
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_		
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	023	Pre-school enrichment	YES OQ
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES ①2
gamat gang of criminal group memberamp	TEO		Mentoring	NO –
			After-school supervision	YES ①2
			School anti-bullying	YES ① 2
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES ①2
and wing removal of violent spouse from home	TEO		Social and cultural norms change	YES ①2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES OQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES Q
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES ①2
Ider abuse laws	110		Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	N0 –
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	NO –
	TL3	060	Caregiver support	NO –
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	110 -
	NO			NO
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES (1) 2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES ① 2 YES ① 2
				YES OQ
	National	DATA ON \		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO	Intimate partne	eys for non-fatal violence er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of homici			Trends in hom	
Wechanismonion	lue		50	
Other 15%	Firearm	82%	45 40 30 30 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
Strangulation 3%			20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

Source: Police

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year

Subnational.

² Blunt and sharp force were reported as one category, and are included in "other".

GUINEA

Population: 11 451 273 S Gi	oss national incom	e per capita: US	S\$ 440 🚯 Income group: Low	🛣 In	come inequality: 39.35
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Youth violence YES Intimat Sexual violence YES Elder a	naltreatment e partner violence buse	YES YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schoo	oling YES ¹ NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcoho	l) 0.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Ŷ	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and usa	YES YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
	Partial 2			:	
No response/don't know – Limited O		Full S K Enforcement	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t Child maltreatment prevention programmes	·····	Larger scale 2 Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Lindicement	Home visiting	YES	() 2
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	NO	
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NU	
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	YES	023	abusive situations	NO	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	126		NU	_
Youth violence laws	113 (110)		Youth violence prevention programmes		•
Against weapons on school premises	YES	023	Pre-school enrichment	NO	
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126	Life skills and social development training	NO	-
Against gang of chininal group membership	TES		Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home			Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	00
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	NO		Social and cultural norms change	NO	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	NU	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $	Physical environment changes	NO	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$	Social and cultural norms change	NO	_
Elder abuse laws	110		Elder abuse prevention programmes	110	
Against elder abuse	NO		Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	U C
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	NO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	 128	Child protection services	YES	
י וטאומוווץ וטראוכנווו ובקמו ופטופטפוונמנוטוו	I LO	000	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	NO	U U
		DATA ON		NU	
		DATA UN	VIOLENGE		





Reported homicides (2010-2011) N= 115, Rate= 1/100 000 (85.2% M, 14.8% F)

Trends in homicides

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

¹ Subnational.

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

GUYANA



Population: 795 369 \$ Gross	national income	e per capita: US\$ 3	3 410 🚯 Income group: Middle 🕢 Income inequa	lity: 44.54
	S, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REL	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling	NO
	e partner violer		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO		
irearms			Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	8.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY ①②❸④⑤ MOS	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spin	rits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess		NO		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	6
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times ① Larger scale Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implem	e entation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16	Linorocinent	Home visiting YES	00
gainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES	02
gainst statutory rape	YES		Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
		123		•
gainst female genital mutilation	NO ()	-	abusive situations YES	00
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_		
outh violence laws	NO		Youth violence prevention programmes	
gainst weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment NO	_
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training YES	02
			Mentoring YES	02
			After-school supervision YES	00
			School anti-bullying NO	_
timate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programmes	
gainst rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools NO	-
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change YES	02
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
gainst rape	YES	123	School and college programmes NO	-
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes NO	-
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change YES	02
der abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
gainst elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns NO	_
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns NO	_
			Caregiver support NO	_
			Residential care policies NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
	NO			
roviding for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services NO	-
roviding for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection services YES	00
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence NO	_
			Mental health services YES	00
	NI 21 1	DATA ON V		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	National plence NO		eys for non-fatal violence er violence NO Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO	
			Trends in homicides	,
Mechanism of homic	ciae		irenas in nomiciaes	
Unknown 19%	Firearm 19	9%		
Other 7%			25 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
Burn 4%				
Strangulation 2%	Charm farm	. 400/		
	Sharp forc	e 40%	e 5	-
Blunt force 9%				
				2011
Departed herricides (2044) N 400 D + 47			Year	
Reported homicides (2011) N= 130, Rate= 17	/100 000 (74%	IVI, 26% F)		

Source: Police

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

HONDURAS



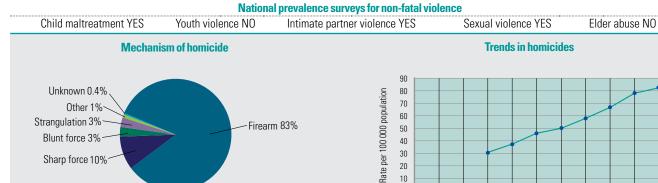
Population: 7 935 846 (\$) Gross	national income	e per capita: US\$	2 140 Income group: Middle		ome inequality: 56.95
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete school	ing NO
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		
Mandatory background check		YES			🖲 🕲 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 🛈 🛛 La	arger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	40.446	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	NO	-
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO	-
5			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	-	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	12
	10	TEU	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00
			VIOLENCE	110	U G

Source: Police

2002 2003 2004 2005

2006

Year



Reported homicides (2012) N= 7172, Rate= 85.5/100 000 (91.6% M, 8.4% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011



ICELAND



Population: 325 867 \$ Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	38 370 🚯 Income group: High	Income inequality:
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment e partner violend	YES ce YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schooling NO NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES ¹	Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol) 7.1
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES YES/YES/YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST R	ISKY @@ @@\$ MOST RISKY Wine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES		
		NTION PROGE	AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕄 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes O Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES ①2
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES 02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	_	abusive situations	YES ① 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES DQ
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills and social development training	YES OQ
- 9 9 9			Mentoring	YES Q
			After-school supervision	YES ①2
			School anti-bullying	YES ①2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES D2
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		023	Microfinance and gender equity training	N0 -
	. 20	•••	Social and cultural norms change	YES D2
Sexual violence laws	•••••		Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES OQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	NO -
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES DQ
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	_	Professional awareness campaigns	
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	_	Public information campaigns	YES OQ
Against elder abuse in institutions	TL0		Caregiver support	YES Q
			Residential care policies	YES Q
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
	VES			NO
Providing for victim compensation	YES YES	128	Adult protective services	NO – YES ①2
Providing for victim legal representation	IES	023	Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence	
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	
		DATA ON V		YES ① 2
	National		violence eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment YES ¹ Youth vic			er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse YES ¹







¹ Subnational.

135

INDIA



Population: 1 236 686 732 (\$) Gr	oss national inco	ome per capita: U	5\$ 1 550	(Income group: M	liddle 🚺	Income inequality: 3
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO	SEVERAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE	
National action plans				ocial and educational p		
	altreatment	YES		provided for high-risk yo		0
	e partner violen		Housing p	olices to de-concentrate	poverty	N
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES				
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES) per capita consumptior		
Mandatory background check		YES		f drinking score		€ C S MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise tax	es Beer: YES	Wine: YES	S Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public	an and use	YES YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			DAMMES	BY TYPE OF VIOLENC	-	
						· · •
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛				nce/few times ❶	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		reatment prevention pro		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 18		Home visi		YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting		YES	0(
Against statutory rape	YES	128	0	recognise / avoid sexua	,	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive s	tuations	YES	0(
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	128				
Youth violence laws			Youth vio	ence prevention progra	nmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-schoo	enrichment	YES	\bigcirc
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills	and social development	training YES	\bigcirc
			Mentoring		YES	\bigcirc
			After-scho	ol supervision	YES	(1)
			School an		YES	\bigcirc
ntimate partner violence laws			•	artner violence prevent	ion programmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_		lence prevention in scho		0(
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_		nce and gender equity tra		-
				cultural norms change	YES	\bigcirc
Sexual violence laws			•	plence prevention progra	••••••	Ŭ
Against rape	YES	128		d college programmes	YES	\bigcirc
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123		nvironment changes	YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126		cultural norms change	YES	
Elder abuse laws	120		•	se prevention programm	••••••	
Against elder abuse	YES	023		al awareness campaigns	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against elder abuse in institutions		020		rmation campaigns	S NO YES	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	—		1 0		•
			Caregiver		YES	
			0	Il care policies	YES	0(
VICTIM LAWS				SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128		ective services	YES	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128		ection services	YES	
				gal services for sexual vi		
			Mental he	alth services	YES	\bigcirc
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE			
	National J	prevalence surv	eys for non-			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence NO	Intimate partn	er violence	NO Sexual vio	lence NO E	lder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trend	ls in homicides	
Mechanism of homic	ide				ls in homicides	
DETADLANDE			e per 100 000	3 5 2 5 1 5		

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Reported homicides (2012) N= 35122, Rate= 2.89/100 000 (73.1% M, 26.9% F) Sources. Mechanism: — / Reported homicides: Police

 0
 2001
 2002
 2003
 2004
 2005
 2006
 2007
 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011
 Year

INDONESIA

ACTION PLANS	s, policies ai	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
lational action plans			National social and educational policies		
-	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to c	complete schooling	NO
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab		NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres	of nure alcohol)	0.6
Mandatory background check		YES		⊂RISKY ①②❸④⑤	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			001110.120
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛			v times O Larger	r scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programm	······	plementation
	01 / 01	LIIIOICEMEII			
egal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 21		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES (NO)	023	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
/outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	023	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training		00
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	NO	_
	.		School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention prog	jrammes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	00
	NO		Caregiver support	YES	
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	120	
				VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	10
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12
		DATA ON			
	National p		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence N	0 Elder abu	ise NO
Mechanism of homic	ido		Trends in hor	nicidos	
Wiechanism of normic	lue		Tenus II noi	IIICIUES	
			0.8		
			0.7 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2		
A.					
WALAD					
Alla.					
4					
OR INT			a. 0.2		

Reported homicides (2012) N= 1456, Rate= 0.6/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year

Source: Country questionnaire

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YE
exual violence YES ¹ Elder ab	ouse	YES			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	f pure alcohol)	
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score	\A/:	0
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: -	Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public	on and use	YES YES			
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few ·	timos A Largar	scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		plementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 13		Home visiting	YES	
gainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	
gainst statutory rape	YES	026	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TES	\bigcirc
gainst female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situations	YES	0
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023		TES	U
outh violence laws	113 (110)	UQU	Vouth violonce provention programmee		
	VEC	128	Youth violence prevention programmes Pre-school enrichment	VEC	<u></u>
gainst weapons on school premises	YES YES			YES YES	
gainst gang or criminal group membership	1ES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	
			Mentoring After-school supervision	YES	
				YES	
ntimate partner violence laws			School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention progr		\mathbb{U}
Against rape in marriage	NO		Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	0(
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		 128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	
anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TLO		Social and cultural norms change	YES	
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLU	U
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	0
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	000	Physical environment changes	YES	
Against contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
ider abuse laws	110		Elder abuse prevention programmes	TLO	U
gainst elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	0
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	YES	
	TLO		Caregiver support	YES	
			Residential care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
roviding for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	0
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health services	YES	
		DATA ON		5	
	National pre		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio			er violence YES Sexual violence –	Elder abu	se —
Mechanism of homic			Trends in hom		

IRAQ

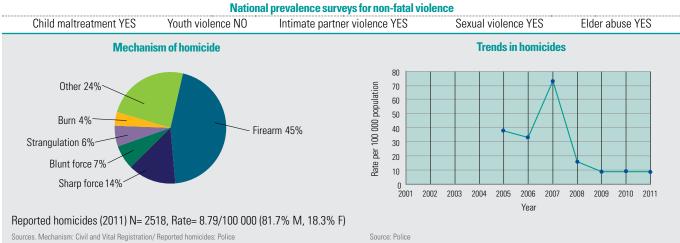
1 Population: 32 778 030



S Gross national income per capita: USS	i 130 Roome group: Middle	Income inequality: 30.86
ON PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS REI	VANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	
	National social and educational policies	

	ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans				National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence	YES Child	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to c	omplete schoolin	g NO
Youth violence	YES Intim	ate partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence	YES Elder	abuse	YES			
Firearms				Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civiliar	n access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	of pure alcohol)	0.5
Mandatory backgrour			YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/			YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO	Wine: NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in p			YES			
Programmes to reduce of			YES			
				RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	_	
No response/don't		Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few		ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment law	-		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programm	•••••••	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (r	nale/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage		YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape		YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital I		YES ¹	-	abusive situations	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishr	nent (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws				Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on sch		YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or crimina	I group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
				Mentoring	YES	12
				After-school supervision	YES	02
				School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violene				Intimate partner violence prevention prog	······	
Against rape in marriage		YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of vio	lent spouse from hon	ne NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
				Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws				Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape		YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual			128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sex	kual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws				Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse		YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in i	nstitutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	NO	_
				Caregiver support	YES	12
				Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS				VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim com	pensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim lega	al representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
- •				Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
				Mental health services	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE



ISRAEL



Population: 7 643 905 (\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 32 ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE

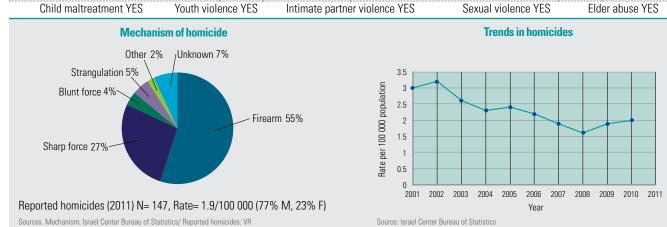
030) Income	group:	High
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(🔺) Income inequality: 39.2

National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child r	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	NO
	te partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder a	abuse	YES ¹			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		2.8
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 0 2 345	D MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses		YES			
LAW	/S AND PREVE	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin		er scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	003	Public information campaigns	YES	ŬQ
	. 20	••••	Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	. 20	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	10
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection services	YES	00
restang for violan logar oprosonation	110		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Sources. Mechanism: Israel Center Bureau of Statistics/ Reported homicides: VR



ITALY

Population: 60 884 593

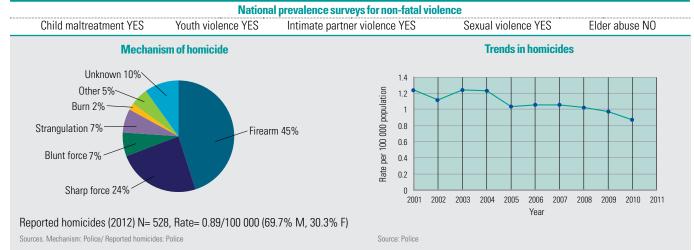
Income inequality: 36.03

(Income group: High

	iss liauoliai liicollie pei	Cupita. 000	34 810 (GAS) Income group. Tigh	income mequanty. 30.00
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND I	AWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling YES
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	
Mandatory background check		YES	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	KY OQ3@S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES,	YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: NO Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		NO		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	•••••		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	******
Child maltreatment laws		prcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES OQ
Against child marriage	YES	_	Parenting education	YES OQ
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES O2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES ① 2
			Mentoring	YES O2
			After-school supervision	YES O2
			School anti-bullying	YES ① 2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES ① 2
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	N0 –
			Social and cultural norms change	YES OQ
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	-
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES OQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES OQ
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES ① 2
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES OQ
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	N0 –
			Caregiver support	YES OQ
			Residential care policies	YES OQ
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES ① 2
		-	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES 02
			Mental health services	YES ① 2
		λατά ωνι	VIOLENCE	

(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 34 810

DATA ON VIOLENCE



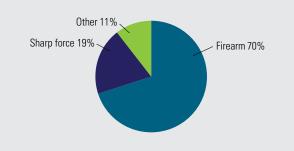
JAMAICA



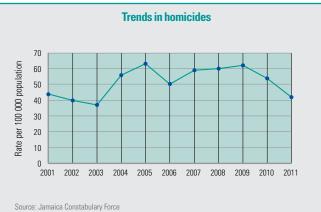
		ne per capita: US\$		<u> </u>	ome inequality: 45.51
	NS, POLICIES	AND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nplete school	
Youth violence YES Intima Sexual violence YES Elder	ite partner violei	nce YES NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Firearms	annse	NU	Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	nure alcohol)	4.9
Mandatory background check		YES			⊕ © MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	Nine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses		YES ¹			
LAV	VS AND PREV	ENTION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 0	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti		arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	126	Parenting education Training to recognise /	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	023	avoid sexually abusive situations		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision School anti-bullying	YES YES	0 2 0 2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		UU
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hom		023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
Anowing removal of violent spouse non non			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	120	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	003	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	003	Social and cultural norms change	YES	O 2
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	D [°]
0			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

	Nationa	l prevalence surveys for non-fatal v	violence	
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence YES	Intimate partner violence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse NO





Reported homicides (2011) N= 1133, Rate= 42/100 000 (89% M, 11% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

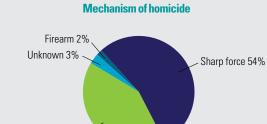


JAPAN

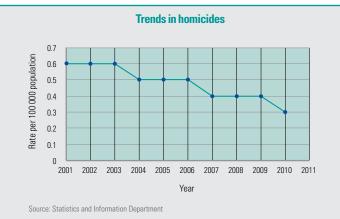


1	$\widehat{}$		
	تک)) Income inequality:	-

Population: 127 249 704 (\$) G	ross national inco	ne per capita: U	S\$ 47 690	(Income (group: High		Income inequality:
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO S	EVERAL TYPE	S OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National soc	ial and educatio	nal policies		
·····	altreatment e partner violence suse	YES YES YES		ovided for high-ri ces to de-concen		plete schoo	ing NC NC
Firearms		120	Alcohol				
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		er capita consum	ntion (litres of p	ure alcohol	7.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d				@ S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	/ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer:		/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES					
LAWS	S AND PREVEN	ITION PROGE	RAMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOL	ENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣		se/ don't know –	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	nes O L	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••••	Enforcement		atment preventio	n programmes		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting			YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	()(2)₿	Parenting ed			YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	()(2)₿		cognise / avoid s	sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	-	abusive situa	itions		NO	-
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	128					
Youth violence laws			Youth violen	ce prevention pro	ogrammes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school er	nrichment		NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and	d social developn	nent training	NO	-
			Mentoring			NO	-
			After-school			NO	-
			School anti-b			YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate part	tner violence pre	vention progran	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-		ice prevention in		-	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	()(2)₿		and gender equi		NO	-
				Iltural norms cha	·····	YES	12
Sexual violence laws				nce prevention p			
Against rape	YES	()2₿		ollege programm		-	_
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	()2₿		ronment changes		YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		Iltural norms cha		YES	02
Elder abuse laws				prevention progr			
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional	awareness camp	aigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public inform	ation campaigns		YES	02
			Caregiver sup			YES	12
			Residential c	•		YES	1 2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SEI	RVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protect			YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protect			YES	12
			Medico-lega	services for sex	ual violence	YES	12
			Mental healt	h services		YES	12
		DATA ON V	/IOLENCE				
	National p	evalence surv	eys for non-fat	al violence			
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic			er violence YES		al violence YES		r abuse YES



Reported homicides (2012) N= 1020, Rate= 0.8/100 000 (57% M, 43% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



Other 41%

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

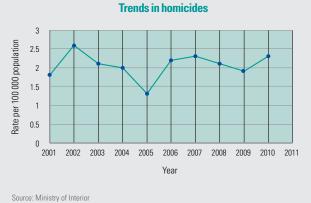
JORDAN



ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE			
National action plans			National social and educational policies				
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	g NO		
	partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC NC		
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder ab		YES					
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	0.7		
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-		
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES		
Carrying firearms in public		YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES					
LAWS	SAND PREVEN	TION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE				
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes 🜒 🛛 Larg	ger scale 🛛		
Child maltreatment laws	I	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	S	Implementation		
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-		
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02		
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually				
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	02		
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			• •		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes				
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_		
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12		
, gamer gang er erminar group mennseremp	. 20		Mentoring	YES	ŬQ		
			After-school supervision	NO	-		
			School anti-bullying	YES	12		
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		Ŭ.		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_		
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12		
	. 20		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02		
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes				
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02		
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	000	Physical environment changes	NO	• • •		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	000	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02		
Elder abuse laws	. 20		Elder abuse prevention programmes				
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02		
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	YES			
rigunist slast abase in institutions	120		Caregiver support	YES	02		
			Residential care policies	YES	02		
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TEO			
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	NO	_		
Providing for victim legal representation	YES ¹	023	Child protection services	YES			
r roviumy for victim regal representation	IES.	UUU	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES YES			
			Mental health services	YES			
			VIOLENCE	ιεσ	02		



Reported homicides (2011) N= 133, Rate= 2.1/100 000 (-% M, -% F) Sources. Mechanism: ----- / Reported homicides: Police

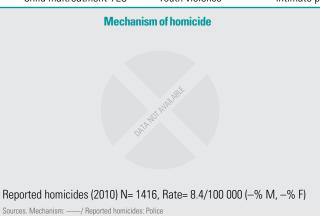


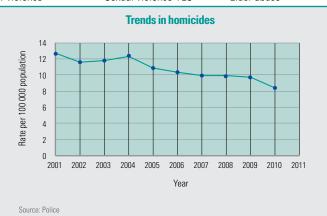
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

KAZAKHSTAN



Population: 16 271 201 (\$) Gros	s national income p	er capita: US\$	i 9 780 🛞 li	ncome group: Mic	ldle	(Incon	ne inequality: 29.
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVER	RAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social an	d educational p	olicies		
	altreatment e partner violence ouse	YES ¹ 	Incentives provider Housing polices to			lete schoolir	ig YE YE
Firearms			Alcohol		•		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per cap	nita consumption	(litres of pu	re alcohol)	10.
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinkin				S MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES		ine: YES	Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			RAMMES BY TYP		-		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ do		- nce/few tim	os fi Lar	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	•••••	nforcement	Child maltreatmer			لمع Ldl	Implementati
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		3	YES	0
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting educatio	in		YES	0
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recogni		llv	120	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations		,	YES	1
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128					U
Youth violence laws			Youth violence pre	evention program	nmes	•	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichm			YES	0
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and soci	al development t	training	YES	0
			Mentoring		0	YES	\bigcirc
			After-school super	vision		YES	\bigcirc
			School anti-bullyin			YES	0
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner v			·····	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence pro			YES	\bigcirc
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	-	Microfinance and g		iining	YES	\bigcirc
			Social and cultural	······································		YES	0
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence p		ammes		
Against rape	-	-	School and college			YES	(1)
Against contact sexual violence without rape	—	-	Physical environme			YES	\bigcirc
Against non-contact sexual violence	_	-	Social and cultural	······		NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse preve				
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	-	-	Professional aware Public information		5	-	_
Ayamst elder abuse in institutions	—	_	Caregiver support	campaigns		_	_
			Residential care po	alicies		_	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVIC				
Providing for victim compensation	_	_	Adult protective se			_	_
Providing for victim legal representation	_	_	Child protection se			YES	\bigcirc
romany for metrin logal representation			Medico-legal servi		olence	YES	\mathbb{O}
			Mental health serv		0.0100	YES	0
		DATA ON				0	
	National pre		eys for non-fatal viol	ence			
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio			ner violence –	Sexual vio	lonco VES	Eldor	abuse –





¹ Subnational.

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health and Social Development.

KENYA



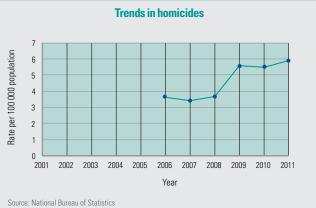
P opulation: 43 178 141 (\$) Gr	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 870 Income group: Low	Income inequality: 47.
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor	mplete schooling N
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	Ν
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	
Mandatory background check		YES		ISKY 000005 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t	÷
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	•••••
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES OC
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES O (
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES ①
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	N0 –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES OG
			Mentoring	YES ①
			After-school supervision	NO –
			School anti-bullying	YES OC
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	N0 –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES O
			Social and cultural norms change	YES O
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	023	School and college programmes	YES DG
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES O
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES O
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	—	Professional awareness campaigns	YES O(
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES 🛛 🛈 🤅
			Caregiver support	YES 🛛 🛈 🤅
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES O
5 5 1			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ①
			Mental health services	YES O
		DATA ON V		

nal provolonos ourrovo for non fotal vialana

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence									
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence NO	Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO					



Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



KIRIBATI



Population: 100 786 (\$) Gro	ss national incom	e per capita: US\$	2 520 🚯 Income group: Middle 🕥 Income inequ	uality:
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling	YES
	te partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
Sexual violence YES Elder a	ibuse	NO		
irearms			Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY ①②❸④⑤ MOST	RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO Wine: NO Spiri	its: N
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess	sion and use	YES		
LAW	<mark>S AND PREVE</mark>	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times O Larger scale (0
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Impleme	ntatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	•
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations YES	0
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023		•
outh violence laws		• • •	Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment NO	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126	Life skills and social development training YES	0(
gainst gang of chinnia group membership	TLU		Mentoring YES	
			After-school supervision NO	U @
			School anti-bullying YES	0
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programmes	U
	YES			
Against rape in marriage		_	Dating violence prevention in schools NO	•
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e ies	_	Microfinance and gender equity training YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change NO	_
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	-	School and college programmes NO	_
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	-	Physical environment changes YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	-	Social and cultural norms change YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns NO	-
			Caregiver support YES	02
			Residential care policies NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services YES	0
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence NO	_
			Mental health services NO	_
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE	
	National p	prevalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth vi	olence NO	Intimate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse NO	
Mechanism of homi	cide		Trends in homicides	
			12	
Unknown 22%	Sharp force 2	3%		
			10 10 10 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
	Blunt for	ce 11%		
Other 44%				

Source: Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year

Reported homicides (2012) N= 8, Rate= 7.15/100 000 (75% M, 25% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

Other 44% /

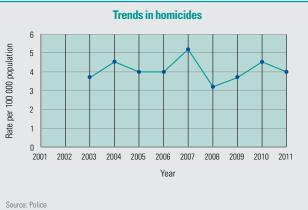


KUWAIT



<u>ACTION PLAN</u>	IS, PO <u>LICIES A</u>	ND L <u>aws rei</u>	<u>LEVANT TO SEVER</u>	RAL TYPES OF VIOL	ENCE	
lational action plans			National social an	nd educational policies	3	
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provide	d for high-risk youth to	complete schooli	ng NC
outh violence YES Intimat	te partner violeno	ce NO		de-concentrate povert		NC
exual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO			-	
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		oita consumption (litres	of pure alcohol)	0.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinkin	g score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer:	Wine:	Spirits
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
			RAMMES BY TYP			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ de			rger scale 🛛
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement		nt prevention program	·····	Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 15		Home visiting		NO	-
gainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education		YES	(1)
gainst statutory rape	YES	123		ise / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations		NO	-
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123		-		
outh violence laws				evention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichn		NO	_
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	123		al development trainin		1
			Mentoring		YES	
			After-school super		YES YES	02
			School anti-bullyin			02
ntimate partner violence laws				iolence prevention pro		
gainst rape in marriage Ilowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_		evention in schools	NO NO	_
allowing removal of violent spouse from nome	; —	—	Social and cultural	gender equity training	YES	_ () 2
exual violence laws	<u>-</u>		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	revention programmes	······	
gainst rape	YES	128	School and college		NO	
gainst rape gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES		Physical environm		YES	0
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	NO		Social and cultural		YES	
Ider abuse laws	110			ntion programmes	120	
gainst elder abuse	YES	028	Professional awar		YES	0
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information		YES	
	1L0		Caregiver support	campaigns	YES	
			Residential care p	olicies	YES	0
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVIC		. 20	
roviding for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective se		NO	_
roviding for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection se		NO	_
				ices for sexual violence		_
			Mental health serv		YES	12
		DATA ON				
	National r		eys for non-fatal vio	lence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vi	olence NO		er violence NO	Sexual violence	NO Elder	abuse NO
Mechanism of homi	cide			Trends in ho	omicides	
			6			

Reported homicides (2011) N= 144, Rate= 4/100 000 (77% M, 23% F) Sources. Mechanism: ——/ Reported homicides: Police

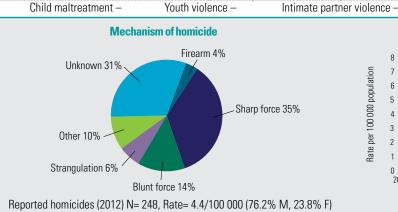


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.

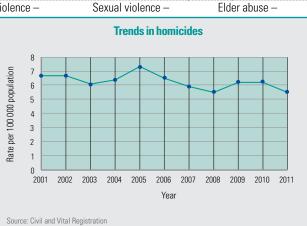
KYRGYZSTAN

2 Population: 5 474 213 (\$) Gros	ss national incom	e per capita: US\$	1 040 Income group: Low	Incom	e inequality: 33.38
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
nterpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor	nplete schooling	g YES
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	4.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST R	ISKY 0 2 8 4	(5) MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
	S AND PREVE		AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t		ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	-	-	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	028	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		126	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	D 2
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		Social and cultural norms change	YES	Ŭ2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	-	2 9
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	Ŭ Q
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	ŬŰ
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	. 20	U
Against elder abuse	YES ¹	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	123	Public information campaigns	YES	02
	. LO	$\mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\nabla} \mathbf{\Theta}$	Caregiver support	YES	
			Residential care policies	YES	Ŭ Õ
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	120	·
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	_	Child protection services	YES	
romany for mean regar representation	1LU	_	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: VR



¹ Subnational.

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete scho	ooling YES
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	•	NC
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcoh	ol) 7.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY (D) @	🛢 🖲 🕲 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: NO	Spirits: NC
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🗨	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	nes 🛈	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	-		Elder abuse prevention programmes		-
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	_
-			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	02
0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO	-
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON		3	.
	National n		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence NO		er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Fl	der abuse NO
					-
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homici	ides	

150

LATVIA

Population: 2 060 428

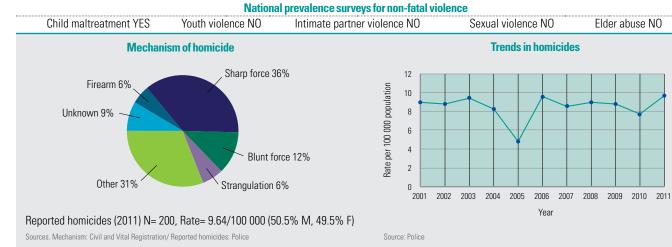
Income	inequality:	34.81

(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 14060

(B) Income group: High

	s national meetine pe			0	inequality. 54.6
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling	NO
	e partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		12.3
Mandatory background check		YES	5	KY 00 8 45	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		· •
No response/don't know – Limited O			Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		forcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		nplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	-	N. d. d. l		
Youth violence laws	VEO		Youth violence prevention programmes	VEO	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
			Mentoring After-school supervision	NO YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	
Intimate partner violence laws	·····		Intimate partner violence prevention program		UU
Against rape in marriage	YES	028	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home			Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TLO		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLO	Ve
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	NO	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	003	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	_
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	00
	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	Ŭ2
			Mental health services	YES	00

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

Elder abuse NO

LIBERIA



Population: 4 190 435 \$ G

(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 370

lncome group: Low

Income inequality: 38.16

			EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	-
National action plans	3, FULIGIES A	NU LAVVƏ NEI	National social and educational policies	
	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to compl	ete schooling NO
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES	nousing ponces to de-concentrate poverty	NO
Firearms		120	Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pur	re alcohol) 4.7
Mandatory background check		YES		(Y ① ② ❸ ④ ⑤ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		ne: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		no. 120 Opinto. 120
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2	Full S KI	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few time	******
	10 / 10	Emorcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES OQ
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES OQ
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES ① 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES OQ
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES OQ
			Mentoring	YES OQ
			After-school supervision	YES 02
			School anti-bullying	YES D2
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programm	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES OQ
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES Q
and wing removal of violent speace from home	120		Social and cultural norms change	YES Q
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES ① 2
Against rape	YES			
Against contact sexual violence without rape		023	Physical environment changes	NO –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES ① 2
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	NO –
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO –
			Caregiver support	YES OQ
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES ① 2
5 5 1			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES OQ
			Mental health services	YES OQ
		DATA ON		
	National r		eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO		er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homicide	es
			Б 1.2	
			10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	
N. S.			<u>a</u> 0.8	
OKANI AMARE				
NOTA				
Okto,				
			2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 200	7 2008 2009 2010 2011
			Veer	

Source: Police

Reported homicides (2011) N= 16, Rate= 0.43/100 000 (–% M, –% F)

Sources. Mechanism: ----/ Reported homicides: Police

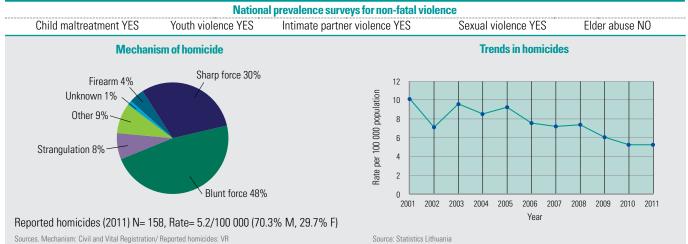


Year

LITHUANIA

Population: 3 027 621 S Gross	s national income pe	r capita: US\$	13 820 🚯 Income group: High	Income inequality: 37.57
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling YES ¹
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ure alcohol) 15.4
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 1 2 8 4 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	••••		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	
Child maltreatment laws		forcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES O2
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES (1) 2
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES O2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	YES ① 2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES ① 2
			Mentoring	YES O2
			After-school supervision	YES ① 2
			School anti-bullying	YES ① 2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO –
			Social and cultural norms change	YES OQ
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES OQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES OQ
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	NO –
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	NO –
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	Û2 B	Public information campaigns	N0 –
-		-	Caregiver support	YES ① 2
			Residential care policies	YES (1) 2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES (1) 2
<u> </u>	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES QQ
			Mental health services	YES Q
				🗸 🖉

DATA O<u>N VIOLENCE</u>



MADAGASCAR



Population: 22 293 914 S Gr	oss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$ 420 B Income group: Low		e inequality: 44.11
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	J YES ¹
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	1.8
Mandatory background check		YES	5		I MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	_	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		• •
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (—)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	12₿	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	12₿	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	NO	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	00
3			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	
		DATA ON V		. 20	

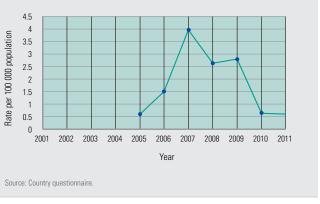
National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Reported homicides (2011) N= 130, Rate= 0.6/100 000 (–% M, –% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.



Trends in homicides

Sexual violence YES

Elder abuse YES¹

MALAWI



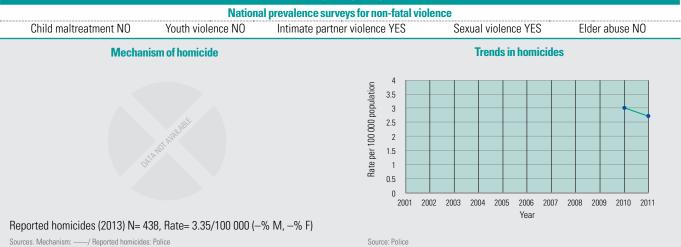
(Income inequality: 43.91

1 Population: 15 906 483 (\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 320 lncome group: Low

	A	CTION PLANS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVE	RAL TYPES OF V	IOLENCE	
National action plan	IS			National social a	and educational poli	icies	
Interpersonal violen	ce YES	Child maltreatment	NO	Incentives provid	ed for high-risk yout	th to complete schooling	YES
Youth violence	NO	Intimate partner violen	ice YES	Housing polices	to de-concentrate po	overty	NO
Sexual violence	YES	Elder abuse	NO				
Firearms				Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civ	ilian access	-	YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)			2.5
Mandatory backg	round check		YES	Patterns of drinki	ing score	EAST RÍSKY 00000	D MOST RISKY
Handguns/long gu	uns/ automa	tic weapons	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms	in public		YES				
Programmes to redu	ce civilian fi	rearm possession and use	YES				
	LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE						
No response/d	on't know -	Limited 1 Partial 2	Full 🚯 🔥	EV No response/	don't know – One	o/fow times 1 Large	ar scala 🛛

No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 K	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	mes 0	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	1	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	_
	<u>.</u>		School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
	<u>.</u>		Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE

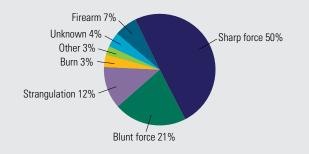


MALAYSIA

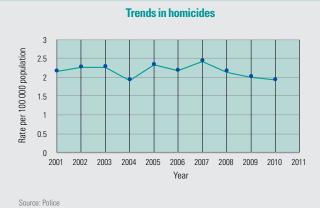


1 Population: 29 239 927 (\$) Gros	s national income per capita:	S\$ 9 820 🚯 Income group: Middle 🕢 Income inequality	<mark>/:</mark> 46.
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AND LAWS	ELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans		National social and educational policies	
	altreatment Y e partner violence Y puse Y	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N(YE
Firearms		Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access	Y	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	1.
Mandatory background check	Y		RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public	YES/YES/Y Y		:: YE
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			
LAWS	S AND PREVENTION PR	GRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 2 Full 3	KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times 🛈 🛛 Larger scale 🛙	3
Child maltreatment laws	Enforceme	t Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implemen	tatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		1
Against child marriage	YES ①②		\bigcirc
Against statutory rape	YES ①②		
Against female genital mutilation	NO –	abusive situations YES	0(
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (-) -		
outh violence laws		Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES ①②		0(
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ①②		0(
			0(
		After-school supervision NO	_
			0(
ntimate partner violence laws		Intimate partner violence prevention programmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES OQ		_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES DO		
		······································	1
Sexual violence laws		Sexual violence prevention programmes	~ 1
Against rape	YES ①②		
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES ①②		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES ①②		1
Elder abuse laws		Elder abuse prevention programmes	~
Against elder abuse	YES ①②		
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ①②		
VICTIM LAWS	NO	VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO –		
Providing for victim legal representation	YES ①②		
			0(
		N VIOLENCE	
•		rveys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO Intimate p	tner violence NO Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO	





Reported homicides (2010) N= 540, Rate= 1.93/100 000 (81% M, 19% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

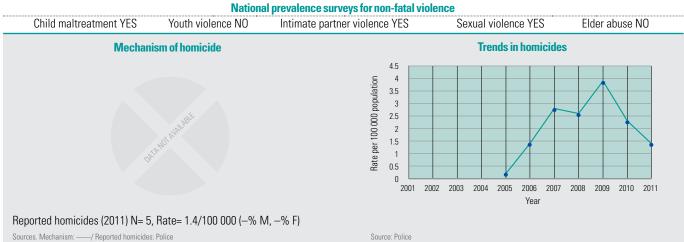


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by General Directorate of Health.

MALDIVES



ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nplete schoo	oling NC
Youth violence NO Intimate	partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol	1.2
Mandatory background check		-	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Υ	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: -
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti		Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	NO		Parenting education	YES	0 2
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	VEC	
Against female genital mutilation	NO ()	-	abusive situations	YES	0 (
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_	N. d. d.		
fouth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	NO	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES YES	
			Mentoring After-school supervision	YES	
			School anti-bullying	YES	
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		
Against rape in marriage	NO		Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TL3		Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Sexual violence laws	·····		Sexual violence prevention programmes	I LO	Ue
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	1
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \end{array}$	Physical environment changes	YES	
Against contact sexual violence	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	TLU	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	
	NO		Caregiver support	NO	● •
			Residential care policies	YES	0
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TEO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	YES	0@
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	
	ILO	060	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON		I LU	



MAURITANIA



ACTION PLAN					
	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES (
National action plans			National social and educationa		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk		
Youth violence NO Intimat Sexual violence NO Elder al	e partner violenc buse	e NO NO	Housing polices to de-concentra	te poverty	NC
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumpti	on (litres of pure alcoh	iol) 0.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/NO/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: -	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public	ion and use	YES NO			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		-	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLEN	CE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛			Once/few times ①	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	•••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention		
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sex		• •
Against female genital mutilation	YES	023	abusive situations	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention prog	rammes	-
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social developmer	nt training NO	_
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence preve	ntion programmes	
Against rape in marriage	-	_	Dating violence prevention in sc		_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	-	Microfinance and gender equity		-
			Social and cultural norms chang	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention pro	grammes	
Against rape	NO	_	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	NO	_	Physical environment changes	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural norms chang		_
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention program		
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campai	•	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS	NO		VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	NO	-
			Medico-legal services for sexual		_
		DATA ON	Mental health services	NO	
	Netional				
	ivational p	revalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		



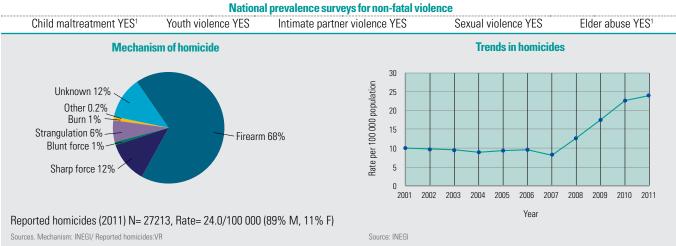
Trends in homicides

MEXICO



Population: 120 847 477 S Gro	ss national income	per capita: US	\$ 9 720 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income inequ	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling	YES
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	5	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	7.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 1 2 8 4 5 MO	ST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES Sp	oirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	÷·····×····×	
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	mentation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 14		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	1/50	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws	NE0	• • •	Intimate partner violence prevention program	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	NE0		Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS	VEO		VICTIM SERVICES	VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



¹ Subnational.

159

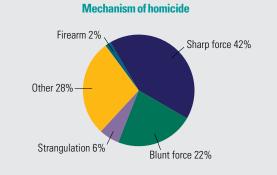
MONGOLIA



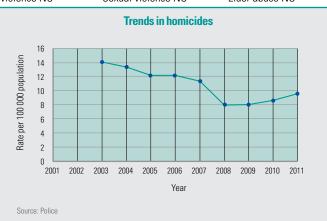
ne inequality: 36.5	Inco	3 080 Income group: Middle	e per capita: US\$	national incom	\$ Gross	6 484	Population: 2 796
	E	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	ND LAWS REL	S, POLICIES A	CTION PLANS	AC	
		National social and educational policies				S	ional action plan
ng NO	plete school	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to compl	YES	altreatment	Child m	e YES	rpersonal violenc
NO		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		partner violen		NO	th violence
			NO	use	Elder ab	YES	ual violence
		Alcohol					arms
6.9	ure alcohol)	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	YES				s to regulate civi
) 🗊 MOST RISKY	SKY 000	0	YES				landatory backgro
Spirits: YES	Vine: YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wi	YES/YES/YES		tic weapons		andguns/long gu
			YES				arrying firearms i
			NO			ce civilian fire	grammes to reduc
	_	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE					
ger scale 🛛	nes 🛈 🛛 La	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few time		Partial 🛛	Limited O		No response/do
Implementation		Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Enforcement				d maltreatment l
02	YES	Home visiting		18 / 18	ale)		al age of marriage
_	NO	Parenting education	123	YES			inst child marriag
		Training to recognise / avoid sexually	023	YES			inst statutory rap
_	NO	abusive situations	-	NO			inst female genit
			023	YES (NO)	settings)	shment (all s	on corporal punis
		Youth violence prevention programmes	Youth violence laws				
-	NO	Pre-school enrichment	123	YES	nises	school premi	inst weapons on
12	YES	Life skills and social development training	123	YES	nembership	inal group me	inst gang or crim
02	YES	Mentoring					
_	NO	After-school supervision					
_	NO	School anti-bullying					
	nmes	Intimate partner violence prevention programm				ence laws	mate partner viol
_	NO	Dating violence prevention in schools	-	NO			inst rape in marri
_	NO	Microfinance and gender equity training	023	YES	ise from home	violent spous	wing removal of
_	NO	Social and cultural norms change					
		Sexual violence prevention programmes				S	ual violence law
-	NO	School and college programmes	123	YES			inst rape
_	NO	Physical environment changes	123	YES	without rape	al violence w	inst contact sexu
_	NO	Social and cultural norms change	_	NO	nce	sexual violen	inst non-contact
		Elder abuse prevention programmes					er abuse laws
-	NO	Professional awareness campaigns	-	NO			inst elder abuse
_	NO	Public information campaigns	-	NO	าร	in institutions	inst elder abuse i
_	NO	Caregiver support					
	NO	Residential care policies					
		VICTIM SERVICES					ICTIM LAWS
02	YES	Adult protective services	023	YES	n	ompensation	/iding for victim c
02	YES	Child protection services	023	YES			viding for victim le
02	YES	Medico-legal services for sexual violence					
•••	YES	Mental health services					

DATA ON VIOLENCE





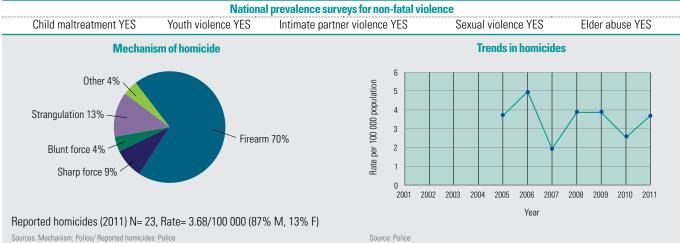
Reported homicides (2012) N= 239, Rate= 8.56/100 000 (75.7% M, 24.3% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



MONTENEGRO

ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schoolin	
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		8.7
Mandatory background check		YES			S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	'ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim Child maltreatment prevention programmes	es 🛡 🛛 Lar	ger scale 2 Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Emorcement		YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Home visiting Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	1E9	\bigcirc
Against female genital mutilation	YES	126	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	126		TEO	\mathbb{U}
Youth violence laws	153 (153)		Vouth violence provention programmes		
	VEO		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training		12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention program		12
•	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home				YES	02
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	IES	126	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Social and cultural norms change	TEO	12
	VEC	005	Sexual violence prevention programmes	VEC	
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	128 128	School and college programmes Physical environment changes	YES YES	12
	YES			YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence Elder abuse laws	IES	128	Social and cultural norms change	IEO	12
	VEC		Elder abuse prevention programmes	VEC	
Against elder abuse	YES	128 128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	\mathbb{O}	Public information campaigns	YES YES	02
			Caregiver support		
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies VICTIM SERVICES	YES	02
	VEC				
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

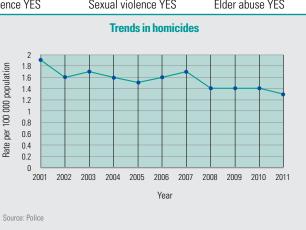
MODOCCO

Population: 32 521 143	oss national incom	e per capita: US	2 910 🚯 Income group: Middle	🕜 Income i	nequality: 40.8
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	YES
	ate partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
•	abuse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	f pure alcohol)	0.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score	\\/ine.	- Calisitas
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses	seion and uso	YES NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 1			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times O Larger	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (—)	-			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr		
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hom	ne YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape		123	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	126	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	NO	_
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
		ΠΑΤΑ ΟΝ	Mental health services	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE



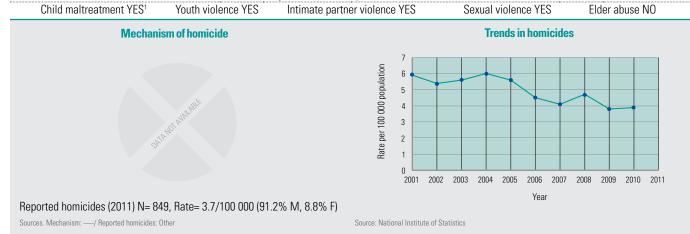
Reported homicides (2011) N= 436, Rate= 1.3/100 000 (86.2% M, 13.8% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police





P opulation: 25 203 395 (\$) Gr	oss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$\$ 510 Income group: Low	Income	e inequality: 45.66
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment e partner violenco buse	YES e YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	mplete schooling	NO NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and use	YES YES YES/YES/YES YES YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	pure alcohol) RISKY ①②❸④(Wine: YES	2.3 D MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
LAW	S AND PREVEN	ITION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		Implementation
egal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	18 / 18 NO		Home visiting Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	YES YES	00 00
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation 3an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES NO YES (YES)	023 - 023	abusive situations	YES	02
fouth violence laws	120 (120)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring After-school supervision School anti-bullying	NO YES NO	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	.	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	YES YES	02 02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	023 023	School and college programmes Physical environment changes	YES NO	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change Elder abuse prevention programmes	YES	12
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns Caregiver support	YES NO	02
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS	NO		VICTIM SERVICES	NO	
Providing for victim compensation Providing for victim legal representation	NO YES	_ 8	Adult protective services Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	NO YES YES YES	- 02 02





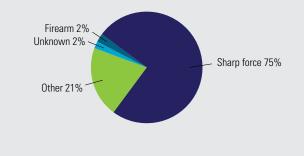
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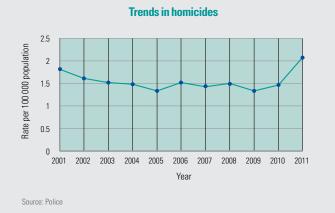
P opulation: 52 797 319 (\$)	Gross national in	come per capita:	US\$ Income group: Low) Income inequality
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOL	ENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policie	S	
1	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to		
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate pover	ty	YES
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litre	s of pure alcohol)	0.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	ion and uso	YES YES ¹			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/fe	ew times O La	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention program		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	20 / 20		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	YES	Ŭ Õ
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	. 20	••
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			• 0
Youth violence laws		• • •	Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ¹	003	Life skills and social development training		00
.3		• • •	Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention pr	ogrammes	
Against rape in marriage	_	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
- ·			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programme	S	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	—	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	023	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	02
5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		200	Medico-legal services for sexual violence		ŬQ
			Mental health services	YES	02

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Child maltreatment NO Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence NO Sexual violence YES1 Elder abuse NO





Reported homicides (2012) N= 1323, Rate= 2.06/100 000 (69% M, 31% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

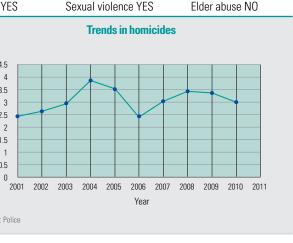


NEPAL



P opulation: 27 474 377	iross national incom	ne per capita: U	S\$ 700 🚯 Income group: Low	Income inequality: 32.8
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
nterpersonal violence YES Child	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling NC
	ite partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder	abuse	YES		
irearms			Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	
Mandatory background check		YES		RISKY O@005 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm posses		YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	•••••••		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	×
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	
egal age of marriage (male/female)	20 / 20		Home visiting	YES OQ
gainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	N0 –
against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NO
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	N0 –
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-		
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES DQ
			Mentoring	NO –
			After-school supervision	NO –
dimete mentre mielene e levre			School anti-bullying	NO
ntimate partner violence laws	VEC		Intimate partner violence prevention progra	
gainst rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO – YES DQ
llowing removal of violent spouse from hom	e NU	_	Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	••
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	YES OQ
	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES DQ
lgainst rape Igainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO –
gainst contact sexual volence without rape	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES DQ
Ider abuse laws	ILU		Elder abuse prevention programmes	
gainst elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES DQ
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	000	Public information campaigns	YES DQ NO -
	NU	_	Caregiver support	NO –
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
roviding for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO –
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	NO –
	I LU	000	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES Q
			Mental health services	YES Q
		DATA ON	1	
	National n		eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth v			er violence YES Sexual violence YES	S Elder abuse NO
		deo pur dri		
Mechanism of hom			Trends in hom	ciues
Unknown 13%	4%			
			5 4.5	
	Sharp force 2	1%	·igi 4	
Other 25% —			2.5	
			2 2	
			4 3.5 3 2.5 2.5 2.5 1.5 1.5 4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	
	X			
Burn 2%	Blunt force 24%			

Source: Police



Year

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health and Population.

Burn 2%

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

Strangulation 11%

Reported homicides (2012) N= 752, Rate= 2.76/100 000 (61.3% M, 38.7% F)

Blunt force 24%

NETHERLANDS



ACTION PLANS	S, POLI <u>cies a</u>	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete school	ing YES
	e partner violend	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	9.9
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 0230	🖲 🖲 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈 🛛 La	arger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	YES	126	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO YES	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	128	Social and cultural norms change	IES	12
Elder abuse laws	VEO		Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES YES	12
			Caregiver support		\mathbb{U}
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies	_	
	VEC		VICTIM SERVICES	VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES YES	
		DATA ON	Mental health services	169	1 2
	N. 2. 1	DATA ON			
Child maltraatmast VEC	National p		eys for non-fatal violence	FLJ	
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio	HEILLE IES	mumate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence YES	EIUEI	r abuse YES

1.4

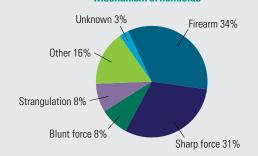
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1 0.8 0.6

0.4 0.2

Source: Civil and Vital Registration

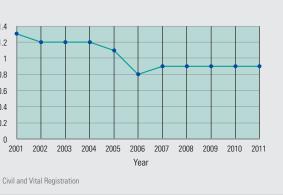
Rate per 100 000 population



Reported homicides (2011) N= 143, Rate= 0.9/100 000 (65% M, 35% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: VR

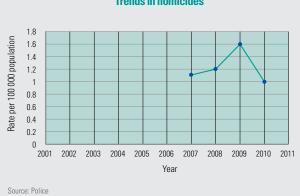




AICIA/ 7C AL ABID



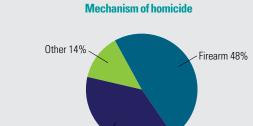
1 Population: 4 459 852	S Gross national	ncome per capita: US\$	35 520 🚯 Income group:	High 🕢 I	ncome inequality: 36.17
ACTION	PLANS, POLIC	ES AND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES (OF VIOLENCE	
lational action plans			National social and educational	policies	
	Child maltreatme		Incentives provided for high-risk		
	Intimate partner v		Housing polices to de-concentra	te poverty	YES
	Elder abuse	YES ¹			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumpti		
Mandatory background check	2000	YES YES/YES/YES	Patterns of drinking score Excise taxes Beer: YE		@@© MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Handguns/long guns/ automatic wea Carrying firearms in public	ihouz	YES	EXCISE LAXES DEEL. I	S WITE TES	opints. TES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm p	ossession and us				
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLEN	CF	
No response/don't know – Limi	ted O Partia			Once/few times O	Larger scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention p		Implementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Linorcement	Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sex		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	126	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all setting				. 20	
outh violence laws	- 1		Youth violence prevention prog	rammes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	126	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membe		126	Life skills and social developmer	nt training YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence preve		
Against rape in marriage	YES	126	Dating violence prevention in scl		02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from	n home YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity		-
			Social and cultural norms change		12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention prog		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence withou	t rape YES YES	128	Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change	e YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	123			02
	YES	128	Elder abuse prevention program Professional awareness campaid	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
	TLU		Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	10
Providing for victim legal representation			Child protection services	YES	00
for any for violan logar oprocontation			Medico-legal services for sexual		02
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
	Nati	onal prevalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Y	outh violence YES	•••••		violence NO El	der abuse NO
Billio a ha an iona	(hemistde		Tre	ndo in homioideo	
Mechanism o	or nomicide		Ire	nds in homicides	
	Cine and	- 100/	⊆ ^{1.8}		
Other 44%	Firearr	11 10 70	.01 1.6		
			0.1 .6		
			a 0.6 a 0.4		
		400/	0.4 0.4 0.4		
	Sharp forc	e 40%	0 2001 2002 2003 2004	2005 2006 2007 2008	2009 2010 2011
Reported homicidae (2010) NL 12 Pa	to- η 070/1ηη ησι	(17% N1 52% E)	2001 2002 2003 2004	Year	2000 2010 2011
Reported homicides (2010) N= 43, Ra		0 (47 % IVI, 33 % F)	Source: Doline		
Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police	е		Source: Police		



NICARAGUA

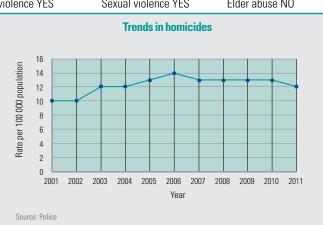


	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
1	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	
	partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	YES	Al-shal		
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alconol) SKY ①②❸④	
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	V	ES/YES/YES	5	Vine: YES	Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public	T	YES	EXCISE LAXES DEEL. TES V	VIIIE. TES	spints. re
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	agu bae ac	YES			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	inforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	.	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES	1
Against child marriage	ÝES	123	Parenting education	YES	0
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	120	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	(1)
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023			0.
/outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	1
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	Ũ
			Mentoring	YES	0
			After-school supervision	YES	0
			School anti-bullying	YES	\bigcirc
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	0
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	(1)
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	(1)
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	0
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	YES	(1)
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	\bigcirc
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	0
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	YES	(1)
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	12 B	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	\bigcirc
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	0
			Mental health services	YES	1
		DATA ON			
	National pre		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio			er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder a	ουςο ΝΟ



Sharp force 38% /

Reported homicides (2011) N= 738, Rate= 12/100 000 (83% M, 17% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



NIGER

ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO S	EVERAL TYPES OF VIC	DLENCE	
National action plans			National soc	ial and educational polic	ies	
	altreatment	YES		ovided for high-risk youth		g YES
	e partner violen	ce NO	Housing polic	ces to de-concentrate pov	erty	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al		YES	01		,	
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) p	er capita consumption (lit	res of pure alcohol)	0.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d			-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and use	YES				
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGR	RAMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No respon	ise/ don't know – Once,	/few times 0 Lar	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		atment prevention progra		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting		NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting ed		YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128		ecognise / avoid sexually	. 20	••
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situa		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023			120	
Youth violence laws	120 (110)		Youth violen	ce prevention programm	29	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school er		NO	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126		d social development trair		02
Against gang of chinnal group membership	TL3		Mentoring		YES	
			After-school	euponvision	YES	
			School anti-b		YES	
ntimata portporvialance laure						UC
ntimate partner violence laws	NO			tner violence prevention		
Against rape in marriage	NO	-		nce prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NU	-		e and gender equity trainir		00
				ultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws		~ ~ ~		nce prevention programm		• •
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		ironment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		ultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws				prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123		awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public inform	nation campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver su		YES	12
			Residential c	are policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE	RVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protect	tive services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protect	ion services	YES	12
			Medico-lega	I services for sexual viole	nce YES	12
			Mental healt		YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE			
	National	prevalence surv	eys for non-fat	al violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	olence NO		er violence NO		ce NO Elder a	abuse NO
Mark and an effective	·			Trends in	hand date	
Mechanism of homic	lde			Irenas In	homicides	
				YEAR	HOMICIDES PER 100	000
DEAL AMURE						
JOT ANY				2011	5.5	
on the second se				2012	4.8	
				2012	4.0	

Reported homicides (2012) N= 788, Rate= 4.84/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

NIGERIA



ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AN	ND LAW <u>s rei</u>	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
ational action plans		National social and educational policies		
erpersonal violence YES Child maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor	nplete schooling	N
uth violence YES Intimate partner violence	e YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		N
xual violence YES ¹ Elder abuse	NO			
rearms		Alcohol		
ws to regulate civilian access	YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		10.
Mandatory background check	YES	0	ISKY 00895 MOST	
	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES Spiri	ts: YE
Carrying firearms in public	YES			
ogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use		RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O Partial O		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes O Larger scale	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		
gal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	
ainst child marriage YES	_	Parenting education	NO	_
ainst statutory rape YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
ainst female genital mutilation YES ¹	-	abusive situations	YES	\bigcirc
n on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (NO)	123			
uth violence laws		Youth violence prevention programmes		
ainst weapons on school premises YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	0(
ainst gang or criminal group membership YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
		Mentoring	NO	_
		After-school supervision	NO	-
		School anti-bullying	YES	1
timate partner violence laws		Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
ainst rape in marriage YES ¹	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	0
lowing removal of violent spouse from home YES ¹	—	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	0
		Social and cultural norms change	YES	0
exual violence laws		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
ainst rape YES	023	School and college programmes	YES	0
ainst contact sexual violence without rape NO	_	Physical environment changes	YES	00
ainst non-contact sexual violence NO	-	Social and cultural norms change	YES	1
der abuse laws		Elder abuse prevention programmes		
ainst elder abuse NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
ainst elder abuse in institutions NO	—	Public information campaigns	YES	0(
		Caregiver support	NO	-
/ICTIM LAWS		Residential care policies	NO	
oviding for victim compensation NO		VICTIM SERVICES Adult protective services	NO	
oviding for victim legal representation YES	-	Child protection services	NO YES	00
	040	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	
		Mental health services	YES	
	DATA ON		120	
National n		eys for non-fatal violence		
		er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse NO	
Mechanism of homicide		Trends in homi		

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Federal Ministry of Health.

Reported homicides (2013) N= 1897, Rate= 1.16/100 000 (–% M, –% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

NORWAY



Population: 4 993 875 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	\$ 98 880 🚯 Income group: High 🕢 Income inequality: 25
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE
National action plans			National social and educational policies
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling N
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	NO	
Firearms			Alcohol
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY ① ② ④ ④ ⑤ MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES	
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES	
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	(EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times 1 Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementati
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting NO –
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES 1
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations NO –
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128	
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training YES
			Mentoring NO -
			After-school supervision NO –
			School anti-bullying YES ①
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programmes
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training NO –
and the second	120		Social and cultural norms change YES
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes NO –
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes NO –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change YES
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes
Against elder abuse	NO		Professional awareness campaigns YES O
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns YES 1
Against elder abuse in institutions	NU	_	Caregiver support YES 1
			-
VICTIM LAWS			
)(50		VICTIM SERVICES
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services YES ①
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ①
			Mental health services YES O
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE
	National p		veys for non-fatal violence
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO	Intimate partn	ner violence YES Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homicides
Firearm 11%			1.2
Unknown 3%			
Other 4%	C i t	010/	
	—— Sharp for	ce 61%	Lipping 1 0.8 000000 Lip 0.4 et at press 0.2
Strongulation 140			
Strangulation 14%			
Blunt force 7%			

Source: Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health and Care Services .

Blunt force 7% /

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

Reported homicides (2010) N= 31, Rate= 0.3/100 000 (90% M, 10% F)

OMAN



Population: 3 314 001 (\$) Gro	ss national income	e per capita: US	\$ 25 250 🚯 Income group: Hig	h 🕢 In	come inequality: –
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIC	DLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational polic	ies	
	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth	to complete schoolin	g YES ¹
Youth violence NO Intimate	e partner violence	e NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate pov		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (lit	res of pure alcohol)	0.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		_
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO	Wine: NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	_	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2	••••••			ger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention progra		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-	N 4 1 1		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programme	3S	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	-	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development train	•	00
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws	NO		Intimate partner violence prevention	programmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	—	Dating violence prevention in schools	-	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_	Microfinance and gender equity training		
<u> </u>			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence prevention programm		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	-	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws		~ ~ ~	Elder abuse prevention programmes		~ ~
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	-	-	Adult protective services	-	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violer	nce –	—
			Mental health services	—	_
		DATA ON V	/IOLENCE		

DATA ON VIOLENCE

1.6

1.4 1.2 1

0.8

0.6 0.4

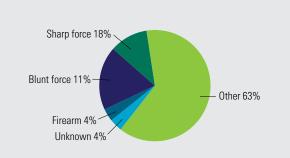
0.2

Source: Royal Oman Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Rate per 100 000 population

	Nationa	l prevalence surveys for non-fatal vio	blence	
Child maltreatment NO	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence NO	Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO



Mechanism of homicide

Reported homicides (2011) N= 29, Rate= 0.9/100 000 (--% M, --% F) Sources. Mechanism: VR / Reported homicide: Royal Oman Police



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Trends in homicides

2006

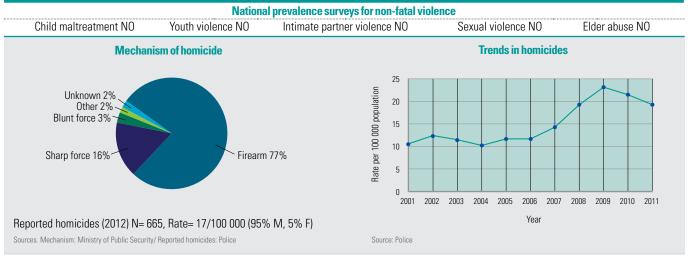
Year

PANAMA



Population: 3 802 281 \$ Gross	national income per	capita: US\$	9 030 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income inequality	r: 51.92
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling	-
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	-	YES ¹
Sexual violence YES Elder at	use	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		8
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 0 @ 8 @ 5 MOST R	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	NC	/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES Spirits	: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	••••	Full & Kl Forcement	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim Child maltreatment prevention programmes	es 1 Larger scale 2 Implement	•••••
	/	orcement	Home visiting	NO	lation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/- YES	AA	Parenting education		_ (1) 2
Against child marriage	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TES (00
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	1E3 -	023	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	– YES (YES)	-		TES I	
Youth violence laws	113 (113)		Vouth violon on provention programmed		
	YES	123	Youth violence prevention programmes	YES	112
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}$	Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training		02
Against gang of chinnal group membership	TES	080	Mentoring		
			After-school supervision	NO	
			School anti-bullying		00
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training		02
Allowing follower of violone operate from home	120		Social and cultural norms change		
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	023	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes		00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change		10
Elder abuse laws		• • •	Elder abuse prevention programmes		<u> </u>
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	NO	
	. 20		Caregiver support		112
			Residential care policies		00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services		10
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence		00
			Mental health services		Ŭ2
		DATA ON			

DATA ON VIOLENCE



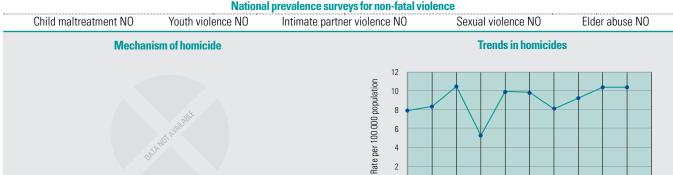
¹ Subnational.

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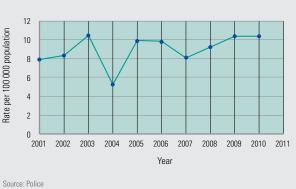
PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Population: 7 167 010 (\$) Gross	national income p	oer capita: US\$	1 790 🚯 Income g	roup: Middle	(Income	inequality: 50.8
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TY	PES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and education	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
	altreatment e partner violence	YES YES NO	Incentives provided for hig Housing polices to de-con		mplete schooling	YES NO
Firearms	1030	NO	Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita con	sumption (litres of		
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		SISKY 0284	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES			Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		0011120		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES				
		TION PROGR	AMMES BY TYPE OF V	OLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't kno			er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	E	Enforcement	Child maltreatment preve	ntion programmes	s	mplementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting		NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education		NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avo	oid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123				
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention	n programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment		NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social deve	lopment training	YES	02
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school supervision		NO	_
			School anti-bullying		YES	00
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence	prevention progra	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention	n in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender	equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms	change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention	on programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college progra	mmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment char		YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms	change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention p	rogrammes		
Against elder abuse	NO	—	Professional awareness c	ampaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campai	gns	NO	-
			Caregiver support		NO	_
			Residential care policies		NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services		YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services		YES	02
6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7			Medico-legal services for	sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services		YES	02
		DATA ON \				<u> </u>



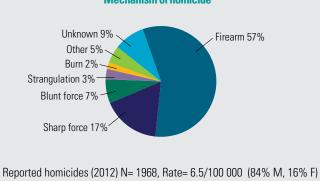
Reported homicides (2010) N= 713, Rate= 10.4/100 000 (-% M, -% F) Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



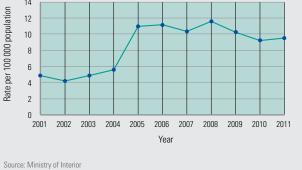
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

PERU

Population: 29 987 800 S Gros	ss national incor	ne per capita: US\$	5 890 (B Income g	group: Middle	e (Income	inequality: 48.14
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REL	LEVANT TO S	EVERAL TY	PES OF VI	OLENCE		
National action plans			National soc	ial and educ	ational poli	cies		
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives pr				schooling	YES
•	e partner violer	nce YES	Housing poli				0	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	YES	<u> </u>					
Firearms			Alcohol					
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) p					8.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d	rinking score	e L	EAST RISKY	12345	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	В	Beer: YES	Wine:	NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES						
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES						
		ENTION PROGE				15	a ,	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No respor					er scale 🛛
	10/10	Enforcement		atment preve	encion progr	·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	mplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	16 / 16 YES	_	Home visitin Parenting ed				YES YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES		Training to re		oid covually		TES	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	023	abusive situa		Ulu sexually		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_		1110115			TL3	
Youth violence laws	NO (-)		Youth violen	oo proventie	n nrogramn	000	•	
Against weapons on school premises	NO		Pre-school e		ii pi oyi allili		YES	12
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills an		lonmont tra		YES	02
Against gang of criminal group membership	NU	_	Mentoring		портнети па		YES	02
			After-school	supervision			YES	
			School anti-t				YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate par	······	nrevention		·····	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violer				YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		023	Microfinance				YES	02
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TLO		Social and ci				YES	02
Sexual violence laws				nce preventi	······································	-		Ve
Against rape	YES	023	School and c				YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical envi				NO	UG
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and c				YES	02
Elder abuse laws	. 20		Elder abuse			·····		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional			-	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public inform				YES	
	120	•••	Caregiver su		igno		YES	Ŭ Ĉ
			Residential of				YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE					
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protect				YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protect				YES	00
J	-		Medico-lega		sexual viole		YES	00
			Mental healt				YES	00
		DATA ON V						
		prevalence surv						
Child maltreatment NO Youth vie	olence NO	Intimate partne	er violence YES	S S	exual violer	ice YES	Elder ab	use NO
Mechanism of homic	cide				Trends i	n homicides		
			14					
Unknown 9%	Firearm 57%	%	12 ation					



Sources. Mechanism: CEIC/ Reported homicides: CEIC



PHILIPPINES



Population: 96 706 764 S Gros	s national incon	ne per capita: US\$	2 950 🚯 Income group: Middle	(Incom	ne inequality: 42.98
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violen ouse	YES ce YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schoolin	g NO NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES YES YES/YES/YES YES YES	Ŭ		5.4 © MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	imes 🜒 🛛 Larr	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	_	-
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	00
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES —	12

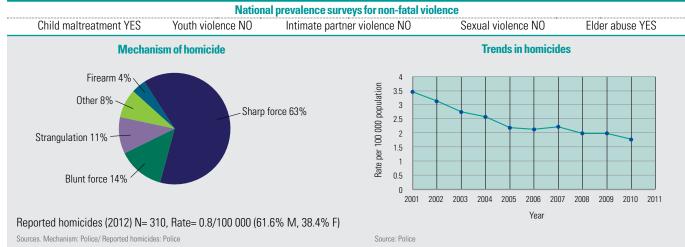
DATA ON VIOLENCE

Child maltreatment YES ¹	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse NO
Mechani	sm of homicide		Trends in homicide	S
Unknown 0.5% Other 2.5% Sharp force 41%	Firearm 569	6 18 16 16 14 12 00000 10 8 4 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		2008 2009 2010 2011
ported homicides (2011) N= 12	2086, Rate= 12.6/100 000 (-	–% M, –% F)	Year	
rces. Mechanism: NSO/ Reported homicides:	Police	Source: Civil and Vital R	enistration	

POLAND

Population: 38 210 924 S Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	12 660	Income group: Hig	ıh 🕜 Incon	ne inequality: 32.73
ACTION PLANS	5, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVI	ERAL TYPES OF V	IOLENCE	
National action plans			National social a	and educational pol	icies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child ma	altreatment	YES	Incentives provid	led for high-risk you	th to complete schoolin	ig YES
Youth violence YES Intimate	partner violenc	e YES	Housing polices	to de-concentrate po	overty	-
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	use	YES				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per c		litres of pure alcohol)	12.5
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drink	ing score I	LEAST RISKY 🛈 🖉 🖲 🏵	IS MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession		NO				
				PE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛			don't know – Onc	•••••	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		ent prevention prog		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting		YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting educat		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	12₿		nise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situation	18	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	-				
Youth violence laws			Youth violence p	prevention program	mes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrich		YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and so	ocial development tra	aining YES	12
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school sup		YES	12
			School anti-bully		YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws				r violence preventio		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128		prevention in schools		-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and	d gender equity train	ning NO	-
			Social and cultur	ral norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws				prevention program	nmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and colle		YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environ	ment changes	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultur	ral norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prev	vention programmes	S	
Against elder abuse	NO	-		areness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public informatio		YES	02
-			Caregiver suppor		NO	_
			Residential care		NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVI	•		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	_	Adult protective		NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection		YES	12
	0			rvices for sexual viol		00

DATA ON VIOLENCE



PORTUGAL

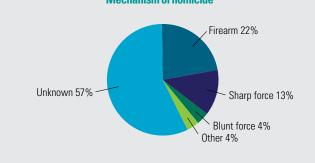


ACTION PLAN	IS. POLICIES ANI	D LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
lational action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling	YES
	te partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
exual violence NO Elder a		NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	12.9
Mandatory background check		YES	0	SKY O 2 3 4 5 N	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm posses		YES			
LAV	/S AND PREVEN		RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🗨	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		
hild maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	lementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	12
gainst child marriage	-	-	Parenting education	YES	00
gainst statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
gainst gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes	
gainst rape in marriage	YES	12₿	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	e YES	12₿	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change	_	_
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
gainst rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	00
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
lder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
gainst elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	02
•			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	_	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
roviding for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	NO	_
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00

 National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence

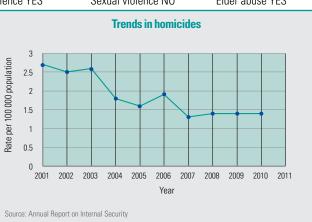
 Child maltreatment NO
 Youth violence NO
 Intimate partner violence YES
 Sexual violence NO
 Elder abuse YES

 Mechanism of homicide
 Trends in homicides



Reported homicides (2012) N= 149, Rate= 1.4/100 000 (68% M, 32% F)

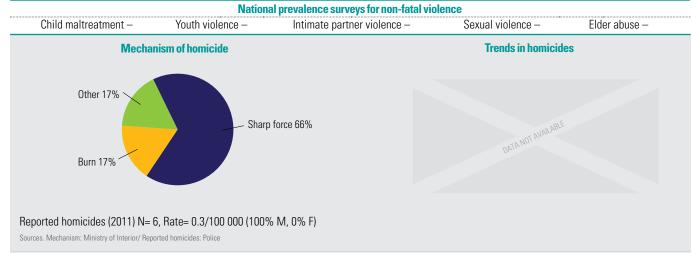
Sources. Mechanism: Annual Report on Internal Security/ Reported homicides: Police



QATAR

	~~~~~	
ncom	e inequality:	41.1

<b>2</b> Population: 2 050 514 (\$) Gro	ss national inco	me per capita: US\$	\$ 78 060	lncome group: High	🗹 In	come inequality: 41.
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT T	O SEVERAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE	
National action plans			National	social and educational policie	es	
	naltreatment e partner viole buse	YES nce YES YES		es provided for high-risk youth t polices to de-concentrate pove		ling YES YES
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15	i+) per capita consumption (litre	es of pure alcohol	1.5
Mandatory background check		YES		of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise ta	xes Beer:	Wine:	Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
				BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b> Child maltreatment laws	Partial <b>2</b>	Full <b>S</b> KI				arger scale <b>2</b>
	10 / 10	Emorcement		Itreatment prevention program	YES	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16 YES	005	Home vis		YES YES	① 2 ① 2
Against child marriage Against statutory rape	YES			g education to recognise / avoid sexually	TES	$\bigcirc$ 2
Against female genital mutilation	NO	128		situations	YES	0
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	_ 6	abusives	situations	TES	12
Youth violence laws	153 (153)	000	Vouthvie	plence prevention programme	<b>c</b>	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128		ol enrichment	YES	12
	YES	125		s and social development traini		00
gainst gang or criminal group membership	TES		Mentorir		YES	00
				iool supervision	YES	00
				nti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws				partner violence prevention p	*****	
Against rape in marriage	_	_		olence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_		ance and gender equity training		_
Allowing removal of violent spease from home	•			nd cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws				iolence prevention programm	••••••	
Against rape	YES	128		nd college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126		environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126		nd cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	120			use prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	YES	128		onal awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO			formation campaigns	YES	02
	110		Caregive	1 0	YES	02
				ial care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			0	SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128		otective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	026		tection services	YES	02
6 6 F				egal services for sexual violen		02
				ealth services	YES	02
			Information		1LU	$\odot$ $\bigcirc$



# **REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

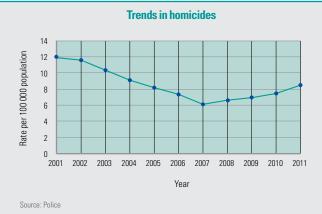


ACTION PLANS	, POLICIES AND	) LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	ltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	NO
	partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder ab	use	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		16.8
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 00345	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession		YES			
		TION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin		scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	NO	-
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	NO	-
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	····	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	NO	_





Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



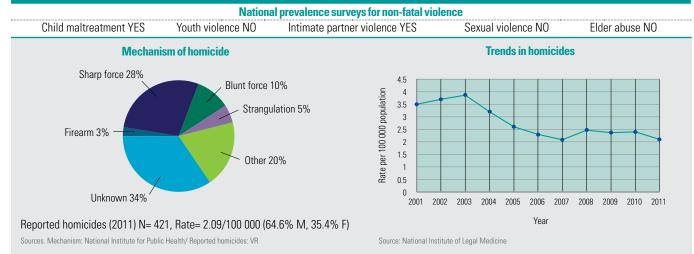
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Health.

## **ROMANIA**

T	Income inequality:	27.42

ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE           National accion plans         Intimate partner violence         National social and educacional policies           Interpresonal violence         YES         Intimate partner violence         YES           Youth violence         YES         Intimate partner violence         YES           Freems         Alcohol         Alcohol           Laws to regulate civilian access         YES         Adult (154) per capita consumption (ittres of pure alcohol)         14.4           Mandatory background check         YES         Adult (154) per capita consumption (ittres of pure alcohol)         14.4           Mandatory background check         YES         Adult (154) per capita consumption (ittres of pure alcohol)         14.4           Mandatory background check         YES         Programmes to reduce civilian fream possession and use         NO           Child mathreatment laws         Enforcement         Child mathreatment prevention programmes         Larger scale @           Child mathreatment laws         Enforcement         Child mathreatment prevention programmes         Implementation           Legal ag of marriage (male)/ Finale)         YES         @ @ @         Proteopartice with with with with with with with with	<b>Population: 21 754 741 S</b> Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	s 8 560 (B) Income group: Middle	Income in	nequality: 27.42
Interpersonal violence YES Dhild maîtreatment YES Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty NO Sexual violence YES Sexual violence YES YES Adult (15-1) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 14.4 Mandatory background check YES Sexuel violence YES WES YES YES YES YES YES YES YES YES YES Y	ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI		
Interpersonal violence YES Child mattreatment YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N0 Sexual violence YES Sexual violence	National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Youth violence       YES       Intimate partner violence       YES       Ideusing polices to de-concentrate poverty       NO         Soxual violence       YES       Elder abuse       YES       Alcohol       Iterations       It		altreatment	YES		olete schooling	YES
Sexual violence       YES       Elder abuse       YES         Firearms       Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)       14.4         Mandatory background check       YES       Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)       14.4         Mandatory background check       YES       Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)       14.4         Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons       YES/YES/YES       Excise taxes       Beer: YES       Wine: YES       Sprints: YES         Programmes to reduce civilian finearm possession and use       NO       NO       NO       No response/don't know – Once/few times ①       Larger scale ②         Child matreatment laws       Enforcement       Child matreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       18 / 18       Home visiting       YES       ① ②         Against statutory rape       YES       ① ②       Training to recognise / avoid sexually       Against statutory rape       YES       ① ②         Against violence laws       Yes       ① ②       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ③         Against rape on annearing encole prevention programmes       Yes       ① ③       Ø       Ø       Ø         Against tagong or criminal group membership       YES		e partner violen			5	
Laws to regulate civilian access       YES       Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)       14.4         Mandatory background check       YES       Patterns of drinking score       LEAST INSKY Q2@ 0.90 MDST RISKY         Handguns/Jong guns/a lutomatic weapons       YES/YES/YES       Exrise taxes       Beer: YES       Wine: YES       Spirits: YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       NO       No response/don't know – Limited       Partial       Full       KEY       No response/don't know – Once/few times       Larger scale       C         Child matreatment laws       Enforcement       Child matreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Against statutory rape       YES       Q @       Parenting to recognise / don't know – VES       Q @         Against statutory rape       YES       Q @       Parenting to recognise / avoid sexually       adaginst emage final multitoin       YES       Q @         Against statutory rape       YES       Q @       Pre school enrichment       YES       Q @       Q         Against statutory rape       YES       Q @       Pre school enrichment       YES       Q @       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q						
Mandatory background check       YES       Patterns of drinking score       LEAST RISKY ⊕C ● ⊕ ⊕ MOST RISKY         Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons       YES/FS/YES       Excise taxes       Beer: YES       Wine: YES       Sprints: YES         Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use       NO       NO       NO       Instrument of the score of the sco	Firearms			Alcohol		
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public       YES       Excise taxes       Beer: YES       Wine: YES       Spiritis: YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use (hild matriceatment laws       NO         LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE       Item and the programmes       Item and the programmes       Item and the programmes         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       18 / 18       Home visiting       YES       ①         Against statury rape       YES       ①       ②       Parenting education       YES       ①         Against statury rape       YES       ①       ③       Pre-school enviction programmes       Implementation         Against statury rape       YES       ①       ④       ③       Pre-school enviction programmes          Against statury rape       YES       ①       ④       ④       ④       ●          Against statury rape       YES       ①       ④       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●	Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	14.4
Carrying firearms in public       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       NO         LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE         Induction of the second of the seco				Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 102845	MOST RISKY
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       NO         LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE         No response/don't know – Limited Partial Partial KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times Larger scale Partial Partipartipal Partial Partial Partial Partial Partial Part			YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE         No response/don't know – Limited       Partial       Full       KEY       No response/don't know – Donce/few times       Larger scale         Child mattreatment laws       Enforcement       Child mattreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       18 / 18       Home visiting       YES       ①       ②         Against thild marriage       YES       ①       ②       ③       Parenting education       YES       ①       ②         Against thild marriage       YES       ①       ②       ③       O       ⑦       Parenting education       YES       ①       ②       ③       Ø         Against thild marriage       YES       ①       ②       ③       Voith violence prevention programmes       YES       ①       ②       ③       Ø         Against thild marriage       YES       ①       ②       ③       Voith violence prevention programmes       YES       ①       ②       ③         Against tame lag genital mutilation       YES       ①       ②       ③       Ø       Yes       ①       ②       ①       ②       ②       ②       ②       ③       ③       ③       ③       ③<			YES			
No response/don't know – Limited ●       Partial ●       Full ●       KEY       No response/ don't know – Once/few times ●       Larger scale ●         Child matreatment laws       Enforcement       Child matreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       18 / 18       Home visiting       YES       ① ●         Agains child marriage       YES       ① ●       Partial ©       Partia       Partial ©       Partial ©			-			
Child maltreatment laws       Enforcement       Child maltreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       18 / 18       Home visiting       YES       ① @         Against statutory rape       YES       ① @       Parenting education       YES       ① @         Against statutory rape       YES       ① @       Training to recognise / avoid sexually       abusive situations       YES       ① @         Against statutory rape       YES       ① @ @       Parenting education       YES       ① @         Against statutory rape       YES       ① @ @       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① @         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① @ @       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① @         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① @ @       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① @         Against stape in marriage       YES       ① @ @       After-school supervision       YES       ① @         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① @ @       Mentoring       YES       ① @         Against rape       Instander adure adugeder equity training       YES       ① @       Against rape       YES       ① @       Against rape       YES			NTION PROGR	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
Legal age of marriage (male/female)       18 / 18       Home visiting       YES       ① ②         Against child marriage       YES       ① ②       Parenting ducation       YES       ① ②         Against female genital mutilation       YES       ① ②       Parenting ducation       YES       ① ②         Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (YES)       ① ②       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ②         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② <b>Vouth violence prevention programmes P</b> Against tape in marriage       YES       ① ② <b>P P P</b> ① ③         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ④ <b>Intimate partner violence prevention programmes P</b> Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ③ ④       D ③ ④ <b>Intimate partner violence prevention programmes</b> Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ④ ④       D ④ ④ <b>D D D D D O</b> ④ <b>D O</b> ④ <b>D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D</b> <td></td> <td>Partial 2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>***************************************</td> <td>••••••</td>		Partial 2			***************************************	••••••
Against child marriage       YES       ① ④ ③       Parenting education       YES       ① ④         Against statutory rape       YES       ① ④ ④       Training to recognise / avoid sexually       abusive situations       YES       ① ④         Against female genital mutilation       YES       ① ④ ④       abusive situations       YES       ① ④         Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (YES)       ① ④ ④       abusive situations       YES       ① ④         Youth violence laws       ////////////////////////////////////			Enforcement			plementation
Against statutory rape       YES       ① ② ④       Training to recognise / avoid sexually         Against female genital mutilation       YES       ① ③ ④       abusive situations       YES       ① ②         Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (YES)       ① ③ ④       ④       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●	Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18				12
Against female genital mutilation       YES       ① ② ④       abusive situations       YES       ① ②         Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (YES)       ① ④ ③       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ④         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ⑥       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ②         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ⑥       Mentoring       YES       ① ②         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ⑥         Adjainst rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ⑧       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ① ②         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ②         Sexual violence laws       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②       ②         Against tape       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②       ③         Against tape       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and cultural norms cha	Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (YES)       ① ● ③         Youth violence laws       Youth violence prevention programmes         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ●       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ②         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ②         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ②         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ②         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       After-school supervision       YES       ① ②         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       School and college programmes       YES       ① ② ●         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ●       School and college programmes       YES       ① ② ●         Ag	Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Youth violence laws       Youth violence prevention programmes         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ④       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ② ●         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ② ●         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ② ●         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes       ③ ②       After-school supervision       YES       ① ② ●         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ① ② ●         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ●       School and college programmes       YES       ① ② ●         Against elder abuse laws        Elder abuse prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●       Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ●       School and college programmes       YES	Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ●       Pre-school enrichment       YES       ① ② ●         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ②         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ②       ●         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       VES       ① ②         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ●       Microfinance and gender equity training       YES       ① ②         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       Sexual violence prevention programmes       ② ●       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø	Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ②         Mentoring       YES       ① ②       Elfe skills and social development training       YES       ① ②         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes       ① ② ●       School anti-bullying       YES       ① ②         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ① ②         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ●       Microfinance and gender equity training       YES       ① ②         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●       Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       School and college programmes       YES       ① ② ●       Q ② ●       Against contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ●       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ② ●       Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ●       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ② ●       Against elder abuse       YES       ① ② ●       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ② ●       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ② ●       ②       ●       ●       ●       ●       ●	Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	-	
Mentoring       YES       Q         After-school supervision       YES       Q         School anti-bullying       YES       Q         Against rape in marriage       YES       Q       Dating violence prevention programmes         Against rape in marriage       YES       Q       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       Q         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       Q       Dating violence prevention programmes         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       Q       P         Against rape       YES       Q       Q       School and cultural norms change       YES       Q       P         Against rape       YES       Q       Q       School and college programmes       YES       Q       Q         Against rape       YES       Q       Q       School and cultural norms change       YES       Q       Q       Q       Physical environment changes       YES       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q       Q<	Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
MentoringYESImageAfter-school supervisionYESImageSchool anti-bullyingYESImageAgainst rape in marriageYESImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYESImageVESImageImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYESImageSexual violence lawsImageImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYESImageSexual violence lawsSecual violence prevention in schoolsYESAgainst rapeYESImageAgainst rapeYESImageAgainst contact sexual violence without rapeYESImageYESImageImageAgainst non-contact sexual violenceYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESImageYESYESImageYESYESImageYESYESImageYESYESImageYESYESImageYESYESImage<	Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
School anti-bullyingYESImageIntimate partner violence lawsIntimate partner violence prevention programmesAgainst rape in marriageYESImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYESImageSexual violence lawsImageYESImageSexual violence lawsSexual violence prevention programmesYESImageAgainst rapeYESImageYESImageAgainst rapeYESImageYESImageAgainst contact sexual violence without rapeYESImageImageYESImageYESImageYESImageAgainst non-contact sexual violenceYESImageYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageYESImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageImageImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageImageImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageImageImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageImageImageIntimate partnerImageYESImageImageImageAgainst elder abuseYESImageImageImageImageImageYESImageImageImageImageImageYESImageImage </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>12</td>					YES	12
Intimate partner violence lawsIntimate partner violence prevention programmesAgainst rape in marriageYES① ② ③Dating violence prevention in schoolsYES① ②Allowing removal of violent spouse from homeYES① ② ④Microfinance and gender equity trainingYES① ②Sexual violence laws③③Sexual violence prevention programmesYES① ②Against rapeYES① ② ④School and college programmesYES① ②Against contact sexual violence without rapeYES① ② ④School and college programmesYES① ②Against non-contact sexual violenceYES① ② ④Scoial and cultural norms changeYES① ②Against elder abuse lawsElder abuse prevention programmesYES① ②②Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ④Professional awareness campaignsNO-Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ④Professional awareness campaignsNO-VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESYES① ②Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim compensationYES① ② ④Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ④Child protection servicesYES① ②Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ④Child protection servicesYES① ②				After-school supervision	YES	12
Against rape in marriageYES1 2 ImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYES1 2 ImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYES1 2 ImageSexual violence lawsSexual violence prevention programmesYESAgainst rapeYES1 2 ImageAgainst rapeYES1 2 ImageAgainst contact sexual violence without rapeYES1 2 ImageAgainst non-contact sexual violenceYES1 2 ImageAgainst elder abuseYES1 2 ImageAgainst elder abuseYES1 2 ImageAgainst elder abuse in institutionsYES1 2 ImageVICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICES1 2 ImageProviding for victim compensationYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYES1 2 ImageAgainst or victim compensationYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYES1 2 ImageYES1 2 Image2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYES1 2 ImageAdult protection servicesYES1 2 ImageD 2 ImageYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal representationYESD 2 ImageYES1 2 ImageD 2 ImageYES1 2 ImageProviding for victim legal repre				School anti-bullying	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ③       Microfinance and gender equity training       YES       ① ②         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ⑤         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑤       School and college programmes       YES       ① ②         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ⑤       School and college programmes       YES       ① ②         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑤       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ②         Against elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Quictinformation campaigns       VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       ① ② ⑧       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑧       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES	Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes	
Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Sexual violence lawsSexual violence prevention programmesYES① ② ③Against rapeYES① ② ⑤School and college programmesYES① ②Against contact sexual violence without rapeYES① ② ⑥Physical environment changesYES① ②Against non-contact sexual violenceYES① ② ⑥Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Against non-contact sexual violenceYES① ② ⑥Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Elder abuse lawsElder abuse prevention programmesYES① ② ⑥Professional awareness campaignsNO-Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ⑥Professional awareness campaignsNO-Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ⑥Public information campaignsNO-VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESYES① ② ⑧Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim compensationYES① ② ⑨Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ⑨Child protection servicesYES① ②	Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Sexual violence lawsSexual violence prevention programmesYES① ② ③Against rapeYES① ② ⑤School and college programmesYES① ②Against contact sexual violence without rapeYES① ② ⑥Physical environment changesYES① ②Against non-contact sexual violenceYES① ② ⑥Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Against non-contact sexual violenceYES① ② ⑥Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Elder abuse lawsElder abuse prevention programmesYES① ② ⑥Professional awareness campaignsNO-Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ⑥Professional awareness campaignsNO-Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ⑥Public information campaignsNO-VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESYES① ② ⑧Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim compensationYES① ② ⑨Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ⑨Child protection servicesYES① ②	Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
Against rape       YES       ① ② ③       School and college programmes       YES       ① ② ③         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ④       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ② ●         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ●       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ② ●         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ●       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ●       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ●       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       ① ② ●       Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ② ●       Adult protective services       YES       ① ② ●       Child protection services       YES       ① ② ●       Child protection services       YES       ① ② ●       ① ② ●       Child protection services       YES       ① ② ●       ① ② ●       Child protection services       YES       ① ② ●       ① ② ●       Child protection services       YES       ① ② ●       ① ② ●       Child protection services       YES       ① ② ●					YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ③       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ②         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑤       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       ① ② ⑥       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑥       Child protection services       YES       ① ②	Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	-	
Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ③       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ②         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑤       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       ① ② ⑥       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑥       Child protection services       YES       ① ②	Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ③       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑤       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       ① ② ⑥       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑥       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②       O ② ⑥         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑥       Child protection services       YES       ① ②       O ② ⑧	Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES			YES	00
Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes         Against elder abuse       YES       ① ② ③         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑤         Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Public information campaigns       NO       -         Caregiver support       YES       ① ②         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       ① ②         Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ② ③         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ③         Child protection services       YES       ① ②		YES			YES	
Against elder abuse       YES       ① ② ⑤       Professional awareness campaigns       N0       –         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Public information campaigns       N0       –         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Public information campaigns       N0       –         Caregiver support       YES       ① ② ⑥       Residential care policies       YES       ① ②         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       ① ② ⑥       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑥       Child protection services       YES       ① ②						
Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ③       Public information campaigns       N0       -         Caregiver support       YES       ① ②       Residential care policies       YES       ① ②         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       VICTIM SERVICES       ① ② ③       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Child protection services       YES       ① ②	Against elder abuse	YES	<u> </u>		NO	_
Caregiver supportYES① ②Residential care policiesYES① ②VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESProviding for victim compensationYES① ② ③Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ④Child protection servicesYES① ② ④	5					_
VICTIM LAWSResidential care policiesYESOProviding for victim compensationYESOOAdult protective servicesYESOOProviding for victim legal representationYESOOOOOOO						12
VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESProviding for victim compensationYES① ② ③Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ④Child protection servicesYES① ②						
Providing for victim compensationYES① ② ③Adult protective servicesYES① ② ③Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ④Child protection servicesYES① ② ④	VICTIM LAWS				-	
Providing for victim legal representation YES ①②③ Child protection services YES ①②		YES	നമ		YES	00
Medico-legal services for sexual violence $VFS$ $\square \square$		. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
Mental health services YES <b>0</b> 2				-		

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 

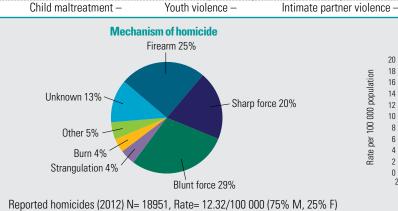


# **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

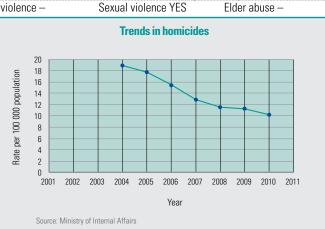


<b>P</b> opulation: 143 169 653 (\$) Gr	oss national income per capita:	US\$ 12 740 🚯 Income group: High 🕥 Income inequality: 40.11
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES AND LAWS F	ELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE
National action plans		National social and educational policies
-	naltreatment YE	
1	e partner violence N	
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder a		
Firearms		Alcohol
Laws to regulate civilian access	YE	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 15.1
Mandatory background check	YE	S Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY 0 2 3 4 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YES/YE	
Carrying firearms in public	YE	
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		
		GRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛 🛛 Full 🕄	KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times ① Larger scale ②
Child maltreatment laws	Enforcemer	t Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Home visiting NO –
Against child marriage	YES ①②	Parenting education NO –
Against statutory rape	YES ①②	Training to recognise / avoid sexually
Against female genital mutilation	NO –	abusive situations YES OQ
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	
Youth violence laws		Youth violence prevention programmes
Against weapons on school premises	YES DQ	Pre-school enrichment NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES DQC	Life skills and social development training YES <b>O</b> 2
		Mentoring NO -
		After-school supervision NO –
		School anti-bullying NO –
Intimate partner violence laws		Intimate partner violence prevention programmes
Against rape in marriage	YES (123	Dating violence prevention in schools YES <b>O</b>
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		Microfinance and gender equity training NO –
C I		Social and cultural norms change YES OQ
Sexual violence laws		Sexual violence prevention programmes
Against rape	YES DQ	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES DQ	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES DQ	
Elder abuse laws		Elder abuse prevention programmes
Against elder abuse	NO –	Professional awareness campaigns YES <b>1</b> 2
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO –	Public information campaigns YES <b>1</b>
		Caregiver support YES ① 2
		Residential care policies YES <b>O</b> ②
VICTIM LAWS		VICTIM SERVICES
Providing for victim compensation	YES1 003	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES DQ	
5 5 <b>5</b> 5		Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES 02
		Mental health services YES ① 2
	ΠΔΤΔ Ο	N VIOLENCE

DATA ON VIOLENCE National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Sources. Mechanism: Federal State Statistics Service/ Reported homicides: VR

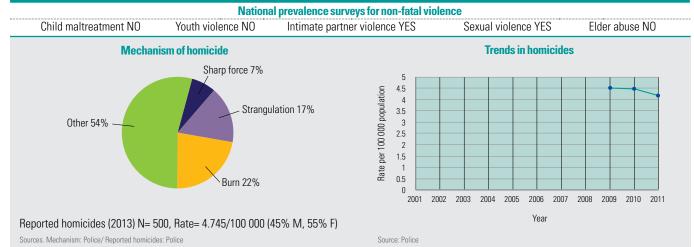


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

#### **RWANDA**

<b>Population:</b> 11 457 801 (\$	Gross national incom	e per capita: US	\$\$ 600 🚯 Income group: Low	Income inc	equality: 50.82
ACTION PLA	ANS, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Youth violence YES Intin	d maltreatment nate partner violence r abuse	YES YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete schooling	YES NO
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posse	ession and use	YES YES NO/YES/YES NO YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS Excise taxes Beer: YES V	SKY 0 2 <b>3</b> 4 5 N	9.8 MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited	••••••••		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin		scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 21	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage Against statutory rape	YES YES	128 128	Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	YES	12
Against female genital mutilation Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO YES (YES)	_ 128	abusive situations	YES	12
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring After-school supervision	YES YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		UU
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	(1)2
Allowing removal of violent spouse from ho		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
<b>.</b>			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rap		12₿	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence Elder abuse laws	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change Elder abuse prevention programmes	YES	12
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



# **SAMOA**



<b>SAIVIUA</b>					
<b>Population: 188 889</b> (\$) Gro	ss national incon	ne per capita: US\$	3 260 (B) Income group: Middle		come inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	:	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling	
	te partner violer		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder a	abuse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		3.6 S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	5	/ine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public		YES		IIIC. —	opinto. –
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses	sion and use	YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 K	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	ies 🜒 🛛 Larç	ger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	126	Parenting education	NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	NO	-
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	NO	_
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws	VEO		Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hom	e ies	126	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Social and cultural norms change Sexual violence prevention programmes	IES	12
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws	TEO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	TLO	UU
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	_
	NO		Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	Ŭ 2
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		

National provalence survive for nen fotal vialence

	National	prevalence surveys for non-fatal viol	ence	-
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse NO



YEAR	HOMICIDES PER 100 000
2009	8.6
2010	8.6
2013	3.2

Trends in homicides

Reported homicides (2013) N= 6, Rate= 3.15/100 000 (–% M, –% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

Source: Ministry of Police and Prisons

## **SAN MARINO**

١	

ACTION PLAN	S, POL <u>icies a</u>	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
•	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor	mplete schooling	NC
	e partner violen	ce NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	1 0	NC
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	-
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t		scale 2
	10 / 10	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	····· <b>·</b> ······	plementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	18 / 18 YES	128	Home visiting Parenting education	NO NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NU	_
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	YES	125	abusive situations	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		NO	
Youth violence laws	100(110)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126	Life skills and social development training	NO	_
gamer gang er erminar group mennerenip	120		Mentoring	YES	0
			After-school supervision	YES	<b>O</b>
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	NO YES	_ 
			Caregiver support Residential care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TL3	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	
ronding for victim legal representation	110		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE	. 20	
	National		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	olence NO		er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Elder abu	se NO
Mechanism of homic	idal		Trends in homi	aidac ²	
			4		
OF AND ANALAS			0.5 3.5 3.5 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

1 0.5 0

Source: Police

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year

#### Reported homicides (2011) N= 0, Rate= 0/100 000 (0% M, 0% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Country questionnaire/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ No homicides were recorded for the year 2011, and therefore there is no data on mechanisms.
² Zero homicides were reported for the years 2001, and 2003 to 2011.

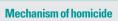
# **SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**



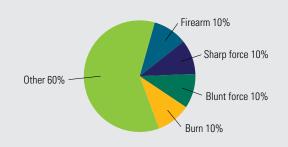
ACTION PLANS	S. POLICIES AN	<b>D LAWS REL</b>	<b>EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE</b>		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schoolin	g NO
	partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab		NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ire alcohol)	7.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 102 <b>3</b> 4	S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO W	'ine: NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	NO			
LAWS	SAND PREVEN	TION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 🜒 🛛 Lar	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	14 / 14		Home visiting	NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	12₿	Parenting education	NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	12₿	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	NO	_
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
- ·			Social and cultural norms change	NO	_
Sexual violence laws	-		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	028	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		5.5
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	- -	Public information campaigns	YES	ŬØ
	110		Caregiver support	NO	• • •
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	120	<b>v</b> ()
Providing for victim compensation	YES	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
i romanig for metini legal representation	I LO	いどし	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO	
			Mental health services	NO	_
			VIOLENCE	NU	_

#### nal provalence surveys for non-fatal violence

	Nationa	i prevalence surveys for non-fatal viol	ence	
Child maltreatment NO	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence NO	Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO



March 1



Reported homicides (2013) N= 10, Rate= 5.3/100 000 (40% M, 60% F)

Sources. Mechanism: General Public Attorney Office/ Reported homicides: Police

YEAR	HOMICIDES PER 100 000
2011	4.2
2012	2.6
2013	5.3

**Trends in homicides** 

Source: General Public Attorney Office

# **SAUDI ARABIA**

Population: 28 287 855 (\$) Gi	oss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$ 24 660	lncome group: High		ome inequality: -
	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REL		EVERAL TYPES OF VIOL		
National action plans				ial and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES		ovided for high-risk youth to		
	e partner violenc		Housing polic	ces to de-concentrate pover	ty	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	ouse	NO		<b>.</b>		
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		er capita consumption (litre	s of pure alcohol)	0.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d	•	10/200	-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public	ion and uso	YES YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess			VWWEG DA	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>				ew times <b>O</b> Large	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	•••••	Enforcement		atment prevention program		mplementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-	Linorcoment	Home visiting		YES	02
Against child marriage	NO		Parenting ed		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128		ecognise / avoid sexually	TLU	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situa		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			TLO	
Youth violence laws	120 (110)		Youth violen	ce prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school er		YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	028		d social development trainin		
Against gang of chinnal group membership	110		Mentoring	u social development trainin	YES	02
			After-school	supervision	YES	
			School anti-b		YES	
Intimate partner violence laws				tner violence prevention pro		
Against rape in marriage	_	_		nce prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123		and gender equity training	NO	_
and an an another operate mentioned	120			ultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws				nce prevention programme	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	<b>e</b> g
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123		ronment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123		ultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws				prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128		awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	126		ation campaigns	YES	
			Caregiver sup		YES	02
			Residential c		YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SEI		-	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protect		YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	_		Child protect		YES	02
				l services for sexual violence		00
			Mental healt		YES	02
		DATA ON V				
	National n	revalence surve		al violence		
	olence –		er violence –	Sexual violence	– Elder at	



**Trends in homicides** 



# SENEGAL



ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVER	AL TYPES OF VI	OLENCE	
National action plans			National social and	educational poli	cies	
	altreatment e partner violenc	NO e NO NO	Incentives provided Housing polices to c			ooling NO NO
Firearms	Juse	NU	Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capit	ta consumption (li	tros of pure alcoh	ol) 0.6
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking			€ @ © MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE	OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ dor	n't know – Once	e/few times ❶	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	<b>Child maltreatment</b>	prevention progr	ammes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognis	e / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128				
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prev	ention programn	ies	
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichme	ent	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and socia	development tra	ining YES	02
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school supervi	sion	NO	-
			School anti-bullying		NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner vio	lence prevention	programmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prev			00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and ge			-
			Social and cultural r	······································	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence pre		mes	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college		YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environmer		NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural r	······	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse preven		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awarer		NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information c	ampaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support		NO	-
			Residential care pol		NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICE			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective ser		NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection ser		YES	02
			Medico-legal servic			02
			Mental health servi	ces	YES	00
		DATA ON				
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		eys for non-fatal viole			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vie	olence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO	Sexual violer	nce YES ¹ El	lder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic			Trends i	n homicides		

Reported homicides (2013) N= 25, Rate= 0.2/100 000 (–% M, –% F)

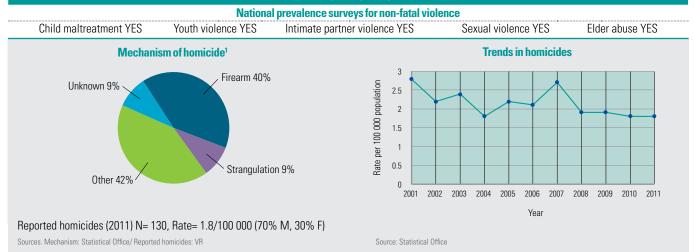
Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

#### **SERBIA**

500	
ί¥.	

Population: 9 552 553 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	5 350 Bincome group: Middle	Incor	ne inequality: 29.62
ACTION PLAN	<b>S, POLICIES A</b>	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schoolir	•
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	NO	Alestel		
Firearms		VEC	Alcohol		10.0
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS		12.6 MOST RISKY ©
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		VIIIC. TLU	opints. TEO
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and use	YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🜒 🛛 Lai	rger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	—	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	-	Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	YES YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Social and cultural norms change Sexual violence prevention programmes	TES	12
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	NO	UQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	TLU		Elder abuse prevention programmes	ILU	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	
	NO		Caregiver support	YES	Ŭ Ø
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	. 10	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	00
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	12

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 



Blunt and sharp force were reported as one category, and are included in other. Firearm includes deaths reported as due to "explosives".

# **SEYCHELLES**

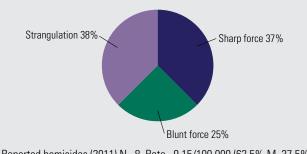


ACTI <u>ON PLANS</u>	S, POLICIE <u>s a</u>	ND LAWS <u>REL</u>	<b>EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE</b>		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES ¹ Child ma	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooli	ng NO
Youth violence YES ¹ Intimate	e partner violen	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	YES ¹			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ire alcohol)	5.6
Mandatory background check		NO	6		🖲 🗊 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 🛈 🛛 La	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ()	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES ¹	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	·····	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02

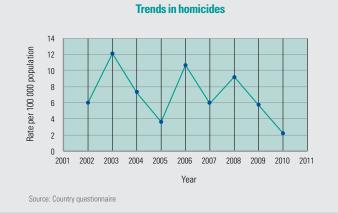
DATA ON VIOLENCE

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence								
Child maltreatment NO	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence NO	Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO				





Reported homicides (2011) N= 8, Rate= 9.15/100 000 (62.5% M, 37.5% F) Sources. Mechanism: ----/ Reported homicides: VR



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

# **SINGAPORE**

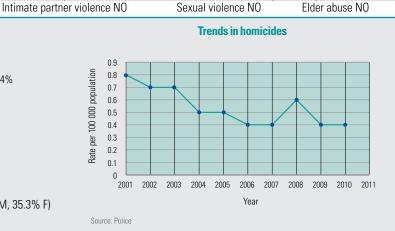


Population: 5 303 264 \$ Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	51 090 🚯 Income group: High	Income in	nequality: 42.48
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	)Е	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	nplete schooling	NO
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		2
Mandatory background check		YES	0	ISKY 12345	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b> Child maltreatment laws	Partial 🛛	Full <b>S</b> KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few ti Child maltreatment prevention programmes	<b>.</b>	scale <b>2</b>
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 21		Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	028	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TES	UU
Against female genital mutilation	NO	- -	abusive situations	YES	1)2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_		TL3	UG
Youth violence laws	NO (-)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	
Against gang of criminal group membership	TL3		Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		UU
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	1L0		Social and cultural norms change	NO	_
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	NO	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	(1)2
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	NO	
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	(1)2
	110		Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	. 20	••
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	10
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON V			

#### National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



Youth violence NO



Sexual violence NO

Elder abuse NO

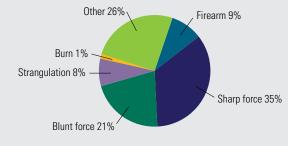
Child maltreatment NO

# **SLOVAKIA**



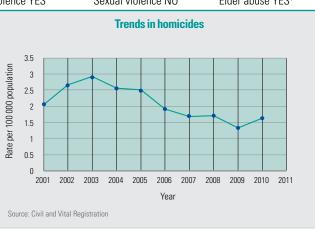
Population: 5 445 757 (\$) Gros		ne per capita: US	\$ 17 200 Income group: High		ne inequality: 20
	<b>S, POLICIES A</b>	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENO	E	
Vational action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nplete schooling	YES
	partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	YES	Al I I		
irearms		VEC	Alcohol		10
aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alconol) ISKY ①②❸④③	13 אאספד חופעא
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	e e	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES	EXCISE LAXES DEEL. 1ES	WITE. TES	spints. TES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	mes <b>O</b> Large	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	ŬĈ
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	. 20	•
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	1)2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		. 20	
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
gamer gang er ennmar group memberennp	120		Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		028	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	008	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	1) 2
Against elder abuse in institutions	_	_	Public information campaigns	YES	ŬĈ
5			Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	126	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	12
J	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	ŬQ
			Mental health services	YES	00

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Elder abuse YES¹ Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES1 Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence NO **Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** 



Reported homicides (2011) N= 93, Rate= 1.72/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: Police



## **SLOVENIA**



Population: 2 067 717 (\$) Gros	s national income	e per capita: US\$	22 830 Income group: High	l 💽	ncome inequality: 31.15
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violenc	YES e YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete scho	ooling YES NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		NO			NU
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcoho	ol) 11.6
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY @ 🛛	3@ S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕄 K	<b>EY</b> No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 0	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
gee. geg e. e			Mentoring	YES	Ŭ2
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	Ŭ2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		• •
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		126	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		• •
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes		V
Against elder abuse	YES	126	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	
Against ender abuse in institutions	NO		Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TLO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES		Adult protective services	YES	
	YES YES	128		YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	IEO	128	Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES YES	12
			<b>u</b>	YES	
		DATA ON V	Mental health services	1E9	12

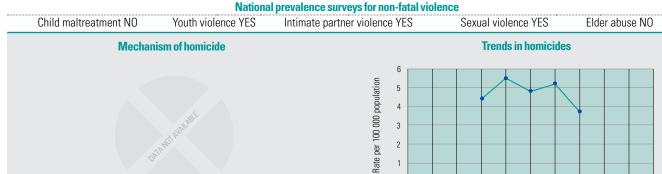
**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 

	National	l prevalence surveys fo	or non-fatal violer	100	
Child maltreatment NO	Youth violence YES	Intimate partner vio	lence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse NO
Mechanis	m of homicide			Trends in homicides	
Other 11% Strangulation 10% Sharp force 16%	Firearm	63%	2 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.2 1 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0 2001 2002	2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	2008 2009 2010 2011
Reported homicides (2011) N= 19	, Rate= 0.93/100 000 (42%	6 M, 58% F)		Year	
Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/	Reported homicides: VR		Source: Civil and Vital R	egistration	

# **SOLOMON ISLANDS**



Population: 549 598 \$ Gros	s national income per ca	pita: US\$	1 480 Income group: Middle	Income inequality:
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND LA	WS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to compl	ete schooling N
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pur	re alcohol) 1.
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISK	(Y 1) 2 8 4 5 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YE	ES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: – Wi	ne: – Spirits: ·
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES		
LAWS	S AND PREVENTION	I PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛 🛛 Full		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few time	*****
Child maltreatment laws		ement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES DC
Against child marriage		23	Parenting education	YES DC
Against statutory rape		23	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES OG
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	YES OG
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES OG
			Mentoring	NO –
			After-school supervision	NO –
			School anti-bullying	NO –
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programm	nes
Against rape in marriage	YES	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO –
			Social and cultural norms change	YES OG
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	23	School and college programmes	YES <b>O</b> (
Against contact sexual violence without rape	-	23	Physical environment changes	NO –
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural norms change	YES DQ
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	<u> </u>
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO –
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO –
			Caregiver support	NO –
			Residential care policies	NO –
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation		23	Child protection services	YES DQ
<u> </u>	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES O
			Mental health services	YES OG
			VIOLENCE	
			evs for non-fatal violence	



0

Source: -

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Reported homicides (2008) N= 19, Rate= 3.7/100 000 (–% M, –% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

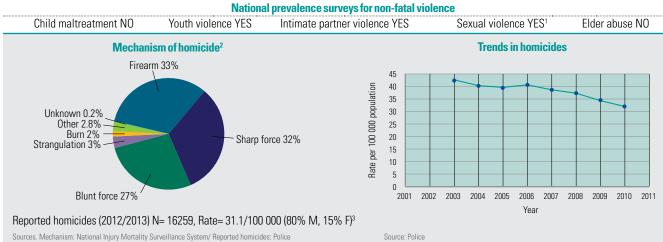
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Year

# **SOUTH AFRICA**



Population: 52 385 920     (\$) Gross	s national income	per capita: US\$	7 460 ( Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 63.14
	<b>s, policies an</b>	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	i õ
Youth violence YES ¹ Intimate	e partner violence	e YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES ¹		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	
Mandatory background check	,	YES		SKY OO345 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes <b>O</b> Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES OQ
Against child marriage	YES	_	Parenting education	YES Q
Against statutory rape	YES	_	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	•••
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES ①2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023		
Youth violence laws		• • •	Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES ①2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	003	Life skills and social development training	YES ①2
ngamor gang of omman group momboromp	120	•••	Mentoring	YES Q
			After-school supervision	YES Q
			School anti-bullying	YES ①2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES OQ
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES Q
	. 20	•••	Social and cultural norms change	YES DO
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES OQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	003	Physical environment changes	YES Q
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES DO
Elder abuse laws	0		Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES OQ
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	_	Public information campaigns	YES Q
	TLU		Caregiver support	YES Q
			Residential care policies	YES Q
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES D2
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection services	YES Q
r roviumy for victim legal representation	NU	_	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES UQ YES DQ
			Mental health services	
		DATA ON		YES OQ



Sources. Mechanism: National Injury Mortality Surveillance System/ Reported homicides: Police

Subnational. For Gauteng Province (an urban setting) only.

³ The reported total of 95% leaves 5% of cases undetermined as to whether male or female.

# **SPAIN**

**Population:** 46 754 541



lncome group: High

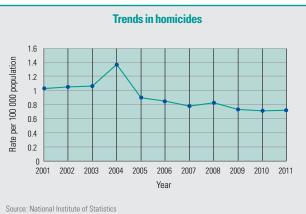
Income inequality: 34.66

<b>U</b>			<b>•</b>	$\sim$	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	Ξ	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete scho	olina NO
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcoho	l) 11.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 003	3@\$ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Ň	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	Vine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
LAWS		NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈	Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		-	
Youth violence laws	····•		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		-
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		<u>.</u>
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES ¹	-	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
			eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vice	olence YES	Intimate partn	er violence YES Sexual violence –	Eld	ler abuse YES

(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 29 340



Reported homicides (2011) N= 334, Rate= 0.7/100 000 (68.9% M, 31.1% F) Sources. Mechanism: National Institute of Statistics/ Reported homicides: VR



Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health, Social Policies and Equity,

# **SUDAN**

$\geq$	

	s national income	-		<u> </u>	ne inequality: 35.29
	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor	nplete schoolin	
Youth violence YES Intimate Sexual violence YES Elder at	e partner violence	NO NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Firearms	Juse	INU	Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		2.7
Mandatory background check		YES			S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	V	ES/YES/YES	8	Wine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public	1	YES		vville.	opinto.
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes 🛈 🛛 Lar	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	E	inforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	5	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	· · · · · • • · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NU	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	NO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO NO	_
			Caregiver support Residential care policies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	NU	_
	VEO			NO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON		TEO	
	National				
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic			eys for non-fatal violence er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Eldor	abuse NO
		mumate parti		EIUELS	
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homi	cides	

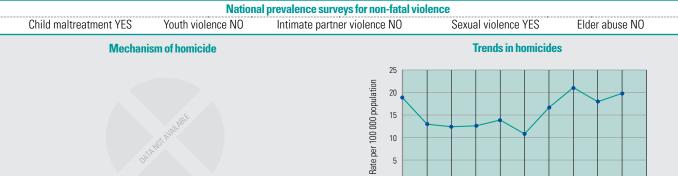
Reported homicides (2011) N= 1244, Rate= 3.5/100 000 (90.8% M, 9.2% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

# **SWAZILAND**



<u> </u>			Ŭ	<u> </u>	
	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling	NO
Youth violence NO Intimate Sexual violence NO Elder ab	e partner violen ouse	ice NO NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES YES YES/YES/YES YES	8	ure alcohol) SKY ①②❸④③ /ine: NO	5.7 MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	+XX	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-			
Youth violence laws	NO		Youth violence prevention programmes		~ ~
Against weapons on school premises	NO	—	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	– NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention program	*******	-
Against rape in marriage			Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	—	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	—
Anowing removal of violent spouse non nome	_	_	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	110	UU
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO		Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	-	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	02
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00
			VIOLENCE		



Reported homicides (2013) N= 102, Rate= 9.3/100 000 (-% M, -% F) Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

10 5 0 Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

2006 Year

#### **SWEDEN**



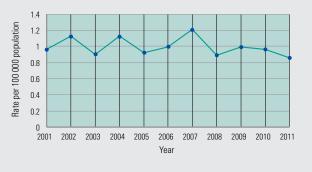
Population: 9511 313     S Gross	ss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 56 120	lncome gr	oup: High	Income	inequality: 25
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	<b>LEVANT TO S</b>	EVERAL TYPE	S OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National so	cial and education	nal policies		
	altreatment e partner violenc ouse	e YES ¹ e YES YES ¹		rovided for high-ri ces to de-concent	sk youth to comple trate poverty	te schooling	YES YES ¹
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES YES YES/YES/YES YES YES	Adult (15+) p	Irinking score		e alcohol) (	9.2 MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
			RAMMES BY	<b>TYPE OF VIOLI</b>	ENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2			nse/ don't know –		<b>O</b> Larger :	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	······	atment preventio	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visitin			YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting ed			YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to re	ecognise / avoid s	sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situa	ations		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128					
Youth violence laws			Youth violen	ce prevention pro	ogrammes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school e	nrichment		YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills an	d social developm	nent training	YES	12
			Mentoring			YES	02
			After-school			YES	12
	<b>.</b>		School anti-l			YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws					vention programm	••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123		nce prevention in		YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128		e and gender equi		YES	00
				ultural norms cha	·····	YES	12
Sexual violence laws				nce prevention p			
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programm		YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		ironment changes		YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		ultural norms cha		YES	12
Elder abuse laws				prevention progra			
Against elder abuse	NO	-		awareness camp		YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-		nation campaigns		YES	00
			Caregiver su			YES	10
			Residential of			YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE				
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protect			YES	10
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protect			YES	10
				I services for sexu	ual violence	YES	10
			Mental healt	th services		YES	12
		DATA ON					
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio	National p lence YES	revalence surv			al violence YES	Elder abus	
	IEIICE LEO	Intimate partne	el violence rea	o Sexua	al VIUIEIICE TES	Eluer abus	E IES.



#### Reported homicides (2011) N= 81, Rate= 0.854/100 000 (69% M, 31% F)

Sources. Mechanism: National Board of Health and Welfare/ Reported homicides: Police





Source: Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

# SWIT7FRI AND



<u> </u>	s national income		<u> </u>
	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE
ational action plans		VEO	National social and educational policies
•	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling
outh violence YES Intimate exual violence NO Elder al	e partner violenc	e YES NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty
rearms	Juse	NU	Alcohol
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY <b>1</b> 2345 MOST RIS
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: NO Spirits: Y
Carrying firearms in public		YES	
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES ¹	
LAW	S AND PREVE	<b>NTION PROGI</b>	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times <b>O</b> Larger scale <b>O</b>
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementa
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting YES 0
gainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES <b>O</b>
gainst statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually
gainst female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations YES <b>O</b>
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123	
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment YES ①
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training YES (
			Mentoring YES O
			After-school supervision YES ① School anti-bullying YES ①
itimate partner violence laws			School anti-bullying YES <b>1</b> Intimate partner violence prevention programmes
gainst rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools YES <b>1</b>
llowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training NO
nowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TEO		Social and cultural norms change YES ①
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes
gainst rape	YES	128	School and college programmes YES <b>O</b>
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes YES ①
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change YES <b>1</b>
lder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes
gainst elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns YES <b>0</b>
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	123	Public information campaigns NO
			Caregiver support YES <b>O</b>
			Residential care policies YES O
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES
roviding for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services NO
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services YES ①
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ①
			Mental health services YES 0
		DATA ON	
			eys for non-fatal violence
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homicides
Unknown 7%			
Other 4%			
	Firearm 29%	0	
			upp 1.2 1 000000000 0.8 0.6 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.4 1 0.5 1 0.5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Blunt force 31%			
			0.4

Source: Police

Sharp force 29%

Reported homicides (2012) N= 41, Rate= 0.5/100 000 (61% M, 39% F)

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Federal Office of Public Health.

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

 0
 2001
 2002
 2003
 2004
 2005
 2006
 2007
 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011

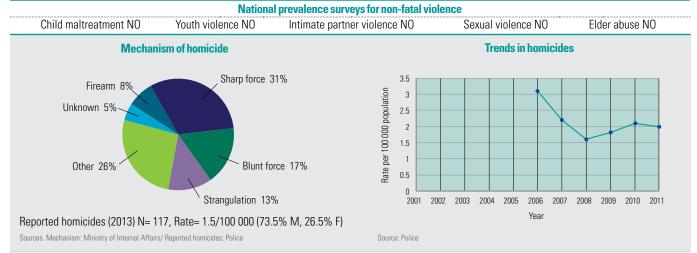
Year

# TAJIKISTAN



<b>Population: 8 008 990</b> (\$) Gro	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 880 (B) Income group: Low	Income in	nequality: 30.83
	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling	YES
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		2.8
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 02845	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		NO/YES/NO	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and uso	YES NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	•••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	<b>•</b> ••
Against statutory rape	YES	000	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	000	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			• •
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
	·····		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



# THAILAND

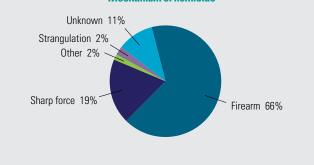


Youth violence       YES       Intimate partner violence       YES         Freams       Alcohol         Laws to regulate civilian access       YES         Mandaroy bedground check       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use       YES         Child matter cature civilian frearm possession and use       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use       YES         Child matter cature three modes       Partall © Full © RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE         No response/don't know – Limited © Partal © Full © KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times © Larger scale © Child matter cature the prevention programmes       Implementation         Against stations rate       YES © Q © Pre-school enrichment       No         Against stations rate       YES © Q © Pre-school enrichment       NO         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES © Q © Pre-school enrichment       NO         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES © Q © Pre-school enrichment       NO         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES © Q © Pre-school enrichment       NO	Population: 66 785 001     S Gross	s national income	e per capita: US\$	5 250 🚯 Income group: Middle	🛣 Inco	me inequality: 39.37
Interpresental violence YES Child maltreatment YES Internitives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling N Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty N N Social violence YES Elder abuse YES Adult (154) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 7 Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
Youth violence         YES         Intimate partner violence         YES           Freams         Alcohol           Laws to regulate civilian access         YES           Mandatory background check         YES           Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons         YES           Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use         YES           Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use         YES           No response/don't know – Limited         Partial © Full © KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times © Larger scale ©           Child maltreatment taws         Enforcement           Legal age of marriage (male/female)         17 / 17           Against child maltreatment tares         YES           Against child maltreatment fall settings)         YES           Qui thiolence provention programmes         YES           Against child maltreatment fall settings)         YES           Against child maltreatment fall settings)         YES           Against child maltreatment fall settings)         YES           Qui thiolence provention programmes         YES           Against child maltreatment fall settings)         YES           Against child maltreatment fall settings)         YES           Qui thiolence provention programmes         YES           Against tel	National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Sexual violence       YES       Elder abuse       YES         Firearms       Alcohol         Laws to regulate civilian access       YES         Mandatory background check       YES         Handguurs/long guns/a utomatic weapons       YES/YES/YES         Carrying firearms in public       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       YES         Child maltreatment laws       Enforcement         Against statutory rape       YES       O <o< td="">         Against statutory rape       YES       O<o< td="">         Against statutory rape       YES       O<o<o< td=""></o<o<></o<o<></o<o<></o<o<></o<o<></o<></o<></o<></o<></o<>					olete schooli	
Fireams       Alcohol         Laws to regulate civilian access       YES         Mandatory background check       YES         Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons       YES/YES/YES         Carrying freezmis in public       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       YES         No response/don't know – Limited       Partial © Full © KEY         No response/don't know – Limited       Partial © Full © KEY         Against civil marriage       YES         Against civil civil civil civil civil				Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Laws to regulate civilian access       YES       Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litters of pure alcohol)       7         Mandatory background check       YES       Patterns of drinking score       LEAST RISKY 0.2.0.9.0.00ST RISK         Handguns/hockground check       YES       Excise taxes       Beer: YES       Wine: YES       Spirits: YE         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       YES       YES       Mandguns/hockground check       Patters       Diaters of drinking score       Larger scale €         Child mattreatment faws       Enforcement       Child mattreatment prevention programmes       Implementating adjunction programmes       Implementating adjunction programmes       Maplementating adjunction programmes       Maplementation progra		ouse	YES			
Mandatory background check       YES       Patterns of drinking score       LEAST RISKY 0.20 ● 3.0 MOST RISK         Handquns/long guns/ automatic weapons       YES       Excise taxes       Beer: YES       Wine: YES       Spirits: YE         Carrying freems in public       LAWYS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE       Excise taxes       Beer: YES       Descise taxes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       Partial ●       Full ●       KEY       No response/don't know –       One/few times ●       Larger scale ●         Against child maltreatment prevention programmes       Implementation       YES       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against child maltreatment prevention programmes       YES       O       O       Training to recognise / avoid sexually       Against child maltreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       YES       O       O       O       Training to recognise / avoid sexually       Against child maltreatment prevention programmes       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Handguns/long Qurs/long						7.1
Carrying firearms in public       YES         Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       YES         International stream possession and use       YES         No response/don't know – Limited       Partial       Full       KEY       No response/don't know – Once/few times       Larger scale         Child matreatment laws       Enforcement       Child matreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of mariage (male/female)       17 / 17       Home visiting       YES       O         Against statutory rape       YES       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against statutory rape       YES (NO)       O       O       Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations       YES       O         Against statutory rape       YES (NO)       O       O       O       Pre-school enrichment       NO       -         Against statutory rape       YES (NO)       O       O       O       Pre-school enrichment       NO       -         Against statutory rape       YES (NO)       O       O       Pre-school enrichment       NO       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       O       O       O       After-school social development training NO       - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>						
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use       YES         LAWS AND PREVENTION PROCRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE         No response/don't know – Limited P Partial P Full P KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times P Larger scale P         Child maltreatment prevention programmes       Implementati         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       17 / 17       Home visiting       YES       D         Against statutory rape       YES       D <p< td="">       Parenting education       YES       D         Against statutory rape       YES       D<p< td="">       Parenting education       YES       D         Against statutory rape       YES       D<p< td="">       Parenting education       YES       D         Against statutory rape       YES       D<p< td="">       Parenting education       YES       D         Against statutory rape       YES       D<p< td="">       Pre-school enrichment       N0       -         Against statutory rape       YES       D<p< td="">       Pre-school enrichment       N0       -         Against statutory rape       YES       D<p< td="">       Pre-school supervision       N0       -         Against rape or criminal group membership       YES       D<p< td="">       P       After-school supervision       N0       -         Agai</p<></p<></p<></p<></p<></p<></p<></p<>				Excise taxes Beer: YES V	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE         No response/don't know – Limited       Partial       Full       KEY       No response/don't know – Once/few times       Larger scale         Child matreatment laws       Enforcement       Child matreatment prevention programmes       Implementati         Lagal age of marriage (male/female)       17/17       Home visiting       YES       O         Against child marriage       YES       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against statutory rape       YES       O       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against statutory rape       YES       O       O       O       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against statutory rape       YES       O       O       O       O       O       O       O         Against statutory rape       YES       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O		on and uso				
No response/don't know – Limited       Partial       Full       KEY       No response/don't know – Once/few times       Larger scale         Child maltreatment laws       Enforcement       Child maltreatment prevention programmes       Implementation         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       17 / 17       Against child marriage       YES       O       O         Against child marriage       YES       O       O       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against child marriage       YES       O       O       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against child marriage       YES       O       O       O       Parenting education       YES       O         Against temale genital mutilation       NO       -       Parenting education       YES       O       O         Youth violence laws       YES       O       O       O       O       O       O         Against child matriage on criminal group membership       YES       O       O       O       O       O       C         Against child matriage       YES       O       O       O       O       C       C       O       O         Against child matreaterel partier violence laws       No <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE</td> <td></td> <td></td>				RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
Child maltreatment laws       Enforcement       Child maltreatment prevention programmes       Implementati         Legal age of marriage (male/female)       17/17       Home visiting       YES       ①         Against child marriage       YES       ①       @       Parenting education       YES       ①         Against statutory rape       YES       ①       @       Parenting of exceptise / avoid sexually       Training to recognise / avoid sexually         Against statutory rape       YES       ①       @       @       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #       #					nes 🛈 🛛 La	irger scale 🛛
Against child marriage       YES       ① ② ④       Parenting education       YES       ① ③         Against statutory rape       YES       ① ③ ④       Training to recognise / avoid sexually       abusive situations       YES       ① ④         Against female genital mutilation       NO       -       abusive situations       YES       ① ●         Against genital mutilation       NO       -       abusive situations       YES       ① ●         Against genital mutilation       NO       -       abusive situations       YES       ①         Against genital mutilation       NO       -       abusive situations       YES       ①         Against genital genital mutilation       NO       -       Second anti-bulky       NO       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ④       Pre-school enrichment       NO       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ③       Ø       -       School anti-bulkying       YES       ①         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ④       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ④         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ④       School and college programmes       YES       ① ●	Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Against statutory rape       YES       ① ② ●       Training to recognise / avoid sexually         Against female genital mutilation       N0       -       abusive situations       YES       ①         Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (N0)       ① ③       Yes       O       ④         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ●       Pre-school enrichment       N0       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ●       Pre-school enrichment       N0       -         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ●       Pre-school supervision       N0       -         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       Q ●       Dating violence prevention programmes         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       Q ●       Dating violence prevention programmes         Against rape       YES       ① ② ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       Q ●       Q ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ○       Q ●       Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ○       Q ●       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ○       Q ●       Secual violence prevention	Legal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES	12
Against female genital mutilation       N0       -       abusive situations       YES       I         Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (N0)       Image: Setting Seting Setting Setting Setting Setting Setting Set	Against child marriage		128		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)       YES (NO)       YES       Yes       Youth violence prevention programmes         Against weapons on school premises       YES       YES       Pre-school enrichment       NO       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       YES       YES       If if is skills and social development training       YES       YES       If if is skills and social development training       YES       If is skills and is skill and and is skill and and iskill and and is skill and iskill a		YES	128			
Youth violence laws       Youth violence prevention programmes         Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ④       Pre-school enrichment       N0       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ④       Life skills and social development training       YES       ①         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ④       After-school supervision       N0       -         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ④       Dating violence prevention programmes       N0       -         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ④       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ①         Against rape       Mercofinance and gender equity training       N0       -       -       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ①       Ø         Against rape       YES       ① ② ④       School and college programmes       YES       ①       Ø         Against on-contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ①       Ø         Against elder abuse       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ①       Ø         Against rape       YES       ① ② ④       Socia				abusive situations	YES	02
Against weapons on school premises       YES       ① ② ③       Pre-school enrichment       N0       -         Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ⑤       Life skills and social development training       YES       ①         Intimate partner violence laws       N0       -       School anti-bullying       YES       ①         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention programmes       O       O         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ①         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ①         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ①         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑥       School and college programmes       YES       ①         Against nape       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and college programmes       YES       ①         Against nape       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and college programmes       YES       ①         Against leder abuse       YES       ① ② ⑧       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ①         Against elder abuse in		YES (NO)	123			
Against gang or criminal group membership       YES       ① ② ④       Life skills and social development training       YES       ① ④         Mentoring       YES       ① ③       After-school supervision       NO       -         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes       Ø       Ø       Ø         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ① Ø         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ⑥       Dating violence prevention programmes       YES       ① Ø         Sexual violence laws       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø       Ø						
Mentoring       YES       Image: Section of the sectices of the section of the sectin of the section of the						-
After-school supervision       N0          School anti-bullying       YES       0         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention in schools       YES       0         Against rape in marriage       YES       0       2       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       0         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       0       2       Microfinance and gender equity training       N0       -         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       0       2       Microfinance and gender equity training       N0       -         Against rape       YES       0       2       School and college programmes       YES       0         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       0       2       School and college programmes       YES       0         Against contact sexual violence       YES       0       2       School and college programmes       YES       0       0         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       0       2       Scoial and cultural norms change       YES       0       0         Against elder abuse       YES       0       2       9       Social and cultural norms change       YES	Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	()2₿			02
School anti-bullying       YES       O         Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes         Against rape in marriage       YES       O       O         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       O       O       O         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       O       O       O       O         Sexual violence laws       Scala and cultural norms change       YES       O       O       O         Against rape       YES       O       O       School and college programmes       YES       O       O         Against rape       YES       O       O       O       School and college programmes       YES       O       O         Against rape       YES       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O						02
Intimate partner violence laws       Intimate partner violence prevention programmes         Against rape in marriage       YES       ① ② ③       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ① ②         Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ④       Dating violence prevention in schools       YES       ① ②         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ⑤       School and college programmes       YES       ① ②         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑥       School and college programmes       YES       ① ②         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ⑥       School and college programmes       YES       ① ②         Against contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑥       School and college programmes       YES       ① ②         Against contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑥       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑥       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ③         Against contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑧       School and cultural norms change       YES       ① ④         Against rape       YES       ① ② ⑧       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④						_
Against rape in marriageYESI 2 ImageDating violence prevention in schoolsYESImageAllowing removal of violent spouse from homeYESImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageImageI						12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home       YES       ① ② ③       Microfinance and gender equity training       N0       -         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ④       School and college programmes       YES       ① ④         Against rape       YES       ① ② ④       School and college programmes       YES       ① ④         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ④       School and college programmes       YES       ① ④         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ④       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ④       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         VICTIM LAWS       YES       ① ② ④       Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ④         Medico-legal						
Social and cultural norms change       YES       1         Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes       YES       1       2         Against rape       YES       1       2       School and college programmes       YES       1       0         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       1       2       School and college programmes       YES       1       0         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       1       2       Social and cultural norms change       YES       1       0         Against elder abuse laws       VES       1       2       Social and cultural norms change       YES       1       0         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       1       2       9       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       1       0         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       1       2       3       Public information campaigns       NO       -         Caregiver support       YES       1       2       3       Providing for victim compensation       YES       1       2       3       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4						02
Sexual violence laws       Sexual violence prevention programmes         Against rape       YES       ① ② ③       School and college programmes       YES       ① ③         Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ⑤       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ④         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑥       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ④         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑥       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑧       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ⑧       Public information campaigns       NO       -         Caregiver support       YES       ① ② ⑧       Public information campaigns       NO       -         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       ① ②       Adult protective services       YES       ① ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑨       Adult protection services       YES       ① ④	Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123			_
Against rapeYESO Q SSchool and college programmesYESO Against contact sexual violence without rapeYESO Q SAgainst non-contact sexual violenceYESO Q SSocial and cultural norms changesYESO QAgainst non-contact sexual violenceYESO Q SSocial and cultural norms changeYESO QElder abuse lawsElder abuse prevention programmesAgainst elder abuse in institutionsYESO Q SProfessional awareness campaignsYESO QAgainst elder abuse in institutionsYESO Q SPublic information campaignsNO-Caregiver supportYESO Q SPublic information campaignsNO-Providing for victim compensationYESO Q SAdult protective servicesYESO QProviding for victim legal representationYESO Q SAdult protection servicesYESO QMedico-legal services for sexual violenceYESO Q SMental health servicesYESO Q				×	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape       YES       ① ② ③       Physical environment changes       YES       ① ③         Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ④       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ④         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes       Elder abuse prevention programmes       YES       ① ② ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ④       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ④       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Caregiver support       YES       ① ② ④       Public information campaigns       NO       -         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protection services       YES       ① ③         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ② ④       Mental health services       YES       ① ④						• •
Against non-contact sexual violence       YES       ① ② ③       Social and cultural norms change       YES       ① ②         Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes         Against elder abuse       YES       ① ② ④       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ②         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ④       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ②         Victim Laws       YES       ① ② ④       Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protection services       YES       ① ③         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑤       Mental health services       YES       ① ③						00
Elder abuse laws       Elder abuse prevention programmes         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ③       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ④ ③       Public information campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ④ ③       Public information campaigns       NO       -         Caregiver support       YES       ① ④ ③       Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protection services       YES       ① ④         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ④       ① ●       ① ●       ●						
Against elder abuse       YES       ① ② ③       Professional awareness campaigns       YES       ① ④         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ④ ③       Professional awareness campaigns       NO       -         Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ④ ③       Public information campaigns       NO       -         Querter support       YES       ① ④ ③       Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ④         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ④       ① ④       ① ④		TES	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$		TES	03
Against elder abuse in institutions       YES       ① ② ③       Public information campaigns       N0       -         Caregiver support       YES       ①       ③       ③       ①       ③         VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       ①       ④         Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ⑤       Adult protection services       YES       ① ③         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ② ⑤       Mental health services       YES       ① ④		VEC			VEC	
VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES       YES       O         Providing for victim compensation       YES       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O       O <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>02</td></t<>						02
VICTIM LAWS       VICTIM SERVICES         Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ② ③         Adult protective services       YES       ① ② ④         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ② ④         Mental health services       YES       ① ④	Ayamsı elder abuse in mstitutions	IEO	$\mathbf{U}$			
VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESProviding for victim compensationYES①②③Providing for victim legal representationYES①②④Child protection servicesYES①Medico-legal services for sexual violenceYES①Mental health servicesYES①						
Providing for victim compensation       YES       ① ② ③       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ④       Adult protective services       YES       ① ②         Medico-legal services       YES       ① ② ●       Medico-legal services       YES       ① ○         Mental health services       YES       ① ○       1       1       1	VICTIM LAWS				TEO	
Providing for victim legal representation       YES       ① ② ③       Child protection services       YES       ① ③         Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ① ④         Mental health services       YES       ① ④		YES	()(2)(3)		YES	12
Medico-legal services for sexual violence       YES       ①         Mental health services       YES       ①						Ŭ 2
Mental health services YES ①						02
						02
			DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		

 National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence

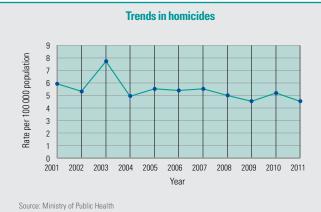
 Child maltreatment YES1
 Youth violence NO
 Intimate partner violence YES1
 Sexual violence YES1
 Elder abuse YES1

 Mechanism of homicide
 Trends in homicides



Reported homicides (2011) N= 2941, Rate= 4.5/100 000 (86.17% M, 13.86% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Public Health/ Reported homicides: VR



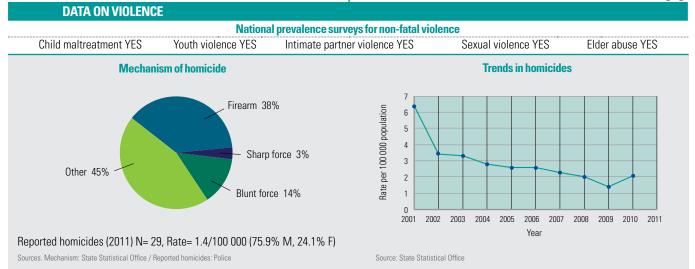
¹ Subnational.

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Public Health.

# THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Population: 2105575 (\$) Gross	national income	p <mark>er capit</mark> a: US\$ 4	710 Income group: Middle	Income ine	equality: 43.5
ACTION PLANS	<b>5, POLICIES AN</b>	ID LAWS RELI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
lational action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment		Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
	partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access			Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	oure alcohol)	6.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI	SKY 0 2 <b>8</b> 4 5 N	10ST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possession		YES			
LAWS	SAND PREVEN		AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2		No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	····	
child maltreatment laws	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		lementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	12
gainst child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education Training to recognise /	YES	02
gainst statutory rape	YES	123	avoid sexually abusive situations		
gainst female genital mutilation	YES	123		YES	02
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (–)	128			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
lgainst rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
lgainst rape	YES	- 1	School and college programmes	YES	02
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	00
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	- -	Public information campaigns	YES	
			Caregiver support	NO	• e
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
roviding for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	YES	02
roviding for victim legal representation	YES		Child protection services	YES	12
reviaing for victim legal representation	120		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	



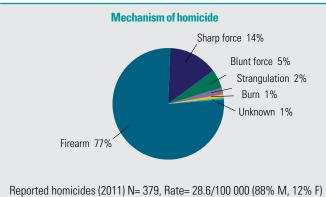
# **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**



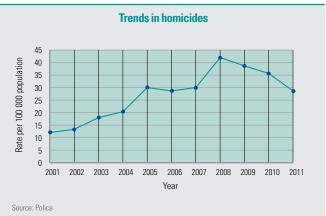
<b>Population: 1 337 439 S</b> Gro	oss national inco	ome per capita: US	\$ 14780 🚯 Income group: High	🛣 In	come inequality: -
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES /	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violer ouse	YES nce YES _	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schoolin	ng NO NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES YES YES/YES/YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of Patterns of drinking score LEAST R		6.7 (5) MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	•••••	ger scale <b>2</b>
	10 / 10	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	YES	
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	18 / 18 YES	128	Home visiting Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TL3	
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_		TLO	UG
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
, gamer gang er enmina group menneren p	. 20	000	Mentoring	YES	ŬQ
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	_	-	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE





Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

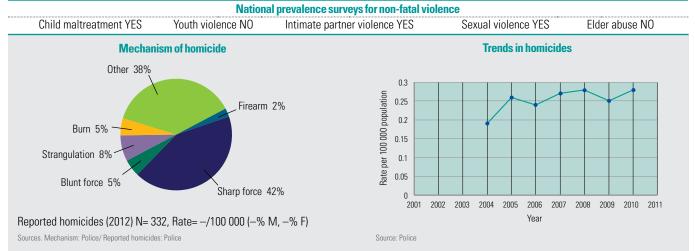


# **TUNISIA**

(	3	)

Population: 10 874 915 (\$) Gros	ss national income	e per capita: US\$	\$ 4 240	lncome group: Mide	ile 🕢 I	ncome inequality: 36.06
ACTION PLAN	<b>S, POLICIES AI</b>	ND LAWS REL	LEVANT TO	SEVERAL TYPES OF V	/IOLENCE	
National action plans			National s	ocial and educational po	licies	
	altreatment e partner violenc buse	e NO NO		provided for high-risk you plices to de-concentrate p		poling YES YES
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and use	YES YES YES/YES/YES YES YES YES	Adult (15+ Patterns of Excise taxe	es Beer: YES	LEAST RISKY 1 2 Wine: YES	345 MOST RISKY
				BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ce/few times ❶	Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		reatment prevention prog		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage Against statutory rape	18 / 18 YES YES	12 <b>8</b> 12 <b>8</b>	Home visit Parenting ( Training to		YES YES	02 02
Against female genital mutilation Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES YES (YES)	128	abusive sit	uations	YES	02
Youth violence laws				ence prevention program		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128		enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128		and social development tr	aining NO NO	_
			Mentoring	ol supervision	YES	02
			School ant		YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws				artner violence preventio		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_		ence prevention in schoo		_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfinan Social and	ce and gender equity trai cultural norms change	ning YES YES	02 02
Sexual violence laws	·····			lence prevention program		
Against rape	YES	128		l college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		nvironment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws	VEO			e prevention programme		~ ~
Against elder abuse	YES	128		al awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Caregiver :	rmation campaigns	YES YES	12
				l care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM S		120	
Providing for victim compensation	NO			ective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	 126		ection services	YES	<b>02</b>
reviewing for victim legal representation	i LU	UUU		gal services for sexual vio		02
				alth services	YES	

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 





_

NO

NO

TURKEY					C*
Population: 73 997 128	ss national income	e per capita: US\$	10 810 Income group: Middle	Incom	e inequality: 40.03
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	1	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
1	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	plete schooling	g YES
	te partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder a	ibuse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		2
Mandatory background check		YES			S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES			
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	ies 🜒 🛛 Larç	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
- -			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
A ' .				NIO	

Sexual violence laws		
Against rape	YES	128
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128
Elder abuse laws		
Against elder abuse	YES	128
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128

Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

School and college programmes

Physical environment changes

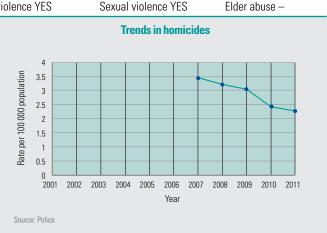
### **DATA ON VIOLENCE**

				£		1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	
ational	nreva	lence	SILLANG	: tor no	on-tatal	violence	•

Na **lence surveys** Child maltreatment NO Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse -**Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** 



Reported homicides (2011) N= 1703, Rate= 2.28/100 000 (80% M, 20% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

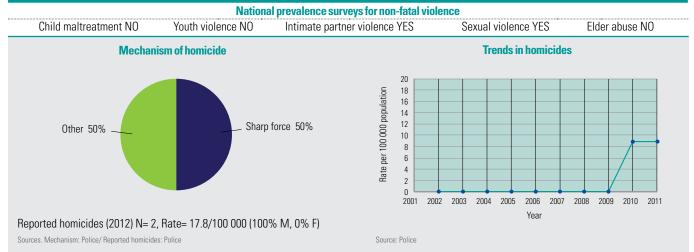


# TUVALU



Population: 9 860 (\$) Gross	national income p	er capita: US\$ !	5 650 Ricome group: Middle	Income inequality:
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIE <u>s an</u>	ID LAWS <u>rei</u>	<b>LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE</b>	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling N
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
Sexual violence NO Elder al	ouse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 0 2 8 4 5 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	γ	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		NO		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	×
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO –
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES DQ
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES DC
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (—)	_		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES ①
			Mentoring	YES OG
			After-school supervision	YES ①
			School anti-bullying	YES OG
Intimate partner violence laws	VEO		Intimate partner violence prevention program	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES ①
0			Social and cultural norms change	YES ①
Sexual violence laws	YES		Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape		128	School and college programmes	YES ①
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES ①
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES ①
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES ①
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES ①
			Caregiver support Residential care policies	YES DQ YES DQ
				YES OG
VICTIM LAWS	N(50		VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES ①
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES
			Mental health services	

DATA ON VIOLENCE



# 



<b>Population: 36 345 860</b> (\$	Gross national inco	ome per capita: U	S\$ 480 🚯 Income group: Low	Income inequality: 44.3
ACTION PL/	ANS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	d maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	
	nate partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	r abuse	YES		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	
Mandatory background check		YES	0	RISKY 1 2 3 4 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public	S	YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posse	osu bac ano	YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times <b>O</b> Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	*****
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES OQ
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES Q
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	• •
Against female genital mutilation	YES	003	abusive situations	YES ① 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES OQ
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES DQ
			Mentoring	YES DQ
			After-school supervision	YES D2
			School anti-bullying	YES D2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	ammes
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from ho	me NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO –
			Social and cultural norms change	YES OQ
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES DQ
Against contact sexual violence without rap		-	Physical environment changes	YES D2
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES DQ
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES DQ
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES D2
			Caregiver support	YES D2
			Residential care policies	YES ① 2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO –
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES O2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES D2
			Mental health services	YES D2
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE	
		prevalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment YES ¹ Youth	violence YES ¹	Intimate partne	er violence YES ¹ Sexual violence YE	S Elder abuse YES ¹

**Mechanism of homicide** 

Sexual violence YES **Trends in homicides** 

YEAR	NUMBER OF HOMICIDES
2009	2753
2010	2669
2013	1761

Reported homicides (2011) N= 1987, Rate= -/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

Source: Police

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

# **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**



ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	IND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVER	RAL TYPES OF VIOL	ENCE	
National action plans			National social an	nd educational policie	S	
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provide	d for high-risk youth to	o complete schooling	-
	e partner violen	ce NO		de-concentrate pover		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO				
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per car	oita consumption (litre	s of pure alcohol)	4.
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinkin		, , ,	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: –	Wine: -	Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and use	-				
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYP	E OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ d	on't know – Once/f	ew times 🜒 🛛 Large	er scale 🛛
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatme	nt prevention program	imes li	mplementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	on	YES	Ō
Against statutory rape	YES	028		ise / avoid sexually		•
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations		YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_				•
outh violence laws			Youth violence pro	evention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichn		_	_
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	026		al development traini	– nr	_
gamer gang er en mind group mennerenip	120		Mentoring			_
			After-school super	vision	_	_
			School anti-bullyir		_	_
ntimate partner violence laws				iolence prevention pr	ogrammes	
gainst rape in marriage	NO	_		evention in schools	-	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_		gender equity training	NO	_
and while removal of violent openeor her here			Social and cultura		_	_
Sexual violence laws				revention programme	<b>IC</b>	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college		YES	0
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environm		YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultura		YES	
ider abuse laws	120			ntion programmes	120	V
gainst elder abuse	YES ¹	128	Professional awar			,
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	125	Public information			
Against eider abuse in institutions	TL3		Caregiver support	campaigns	—	_
			Residential care p	olicios		
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVIC			_
roviding for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective se		YES	<b>A</b>
		-				
roviding for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection se	ices for sexual violenc	YES e YES	
			Mental health serv		YES	
		DATA ON V			I Eð	
	National		eys for non-fatal vio	lence		
Child maltreatment – Youth vi			ner violence –	Sexual violence	NO Elder ab	use NO

¹ Subnational.

# **UNITED KINGDOM**



	<b>5, POLICIES A</b>	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling	YES
	partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder ab	use	YES ¹			
Firearms		VEO	Alcohol		11.0
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		11.6
Mandatory background check		YES YES/YES/YES	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	KY (12845 inc: VES	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES	EXCISE LAXES DEEL. 1ES VV	ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	oau bac ac	YES			
		-	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few time		r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	······	nplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	120	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	126		. 20	••
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	•	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ¹	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	Ū2
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	126	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	126	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES ¹	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	126	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES1 Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES

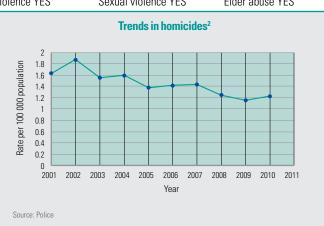


Reported homicides (2011/12) N= 653, Rate= 1.03/100 000 (70% M, 30% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

National and subnational.

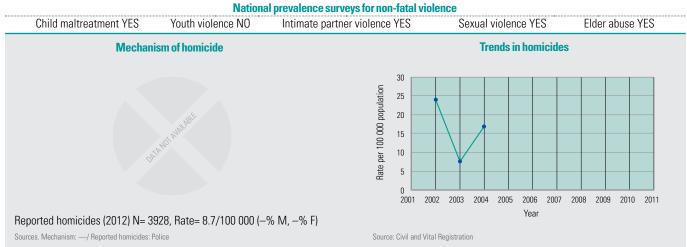
² In 2002, there were 172 deaths attributable to the activities of Harold Shipman.



# **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



<b>1</b> Population: 47 783 107 (\$) Gro	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$\$ 570 🚯 Income group: Low	( Income in	equality: 37.58
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	É .	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Youth violence NO Intimate	altreatment e partner violence	YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	olete schooling	NO YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		7.7
Mandatory background check		YES	J	SKY 00845	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	·•····································	scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	VEO	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	02
3an on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_	N d 11		
Youth violence laws		~ ~ ~ ~	Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	NO	-
	····		School anti-bullying	NO	-
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	_	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	_	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	No		Elder abuse prevention programmes		• •
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	00
			Caregiver support	NO YES	_ • •
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies VICTIM SERVICES	TES	00
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	02
ionany ior victim regar representation	110	UUU	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02
			ואוסוונמו ווסמונוו סכו אוטכס	IL3	VQ



# **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**



	PLANS	<b>S, POLICIES AI</b>	ND LAWS REL		O SEVERAL TYPES			
National action plans	01.11		VE0		social and education	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
		altreatment	YES		s provided for high-ris		plete school	
		partner violenc		Housing p	polices to de-concent	rate poverty		YES
	Elder ab	use	YES					
irearms				Alcohol				
aws to regulate civilian access			YES ²		+) per capita consum			
Mandatory background check			YES ²		of drinking score			Image: Second Strain Backward And Strain Ba
Handguns/long guns/ automatic wea	pons		YES/YES/YES ²	Excise tax	xes Beer:	YES W	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public			YES ²					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm p			YES ¹					
	_				<b>BY TYPE OF VIOLE</b>			
	ed 🛈	Partial 2			ponse/ don't know –		ies 🛈 🛛 La	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws			Enforcement		Itreatment prevention	n programmes		Implementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)		18 / 18 ³		Home vis			YES	12
Against child marriage		YES ³	12₿		J education		YES	02
Against statutory rape		YES ⁴	123	Training t	o recognise / avoid s	exually		
Against female genital mutilation		YES	128	abusive s	ituations		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all setting	s)	YES1 (NO)	128					
Youth violence laws				Youth vio	lence prevention pro	grammes		
Against weapons on school premises		YES	128		ol enrichment		YES	02
Against gang or criminal group member	shin	NO	-		and social developm	ent training	YES	02
iganiot gang er ennnar group menizer	omp			Mentorin		one dannig	YES	02
					ool supervision		YES	02
					nti-bullying		YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws					partner violence prev	ontion program		
		YES	<b>06</b> 0		olence prevention in s		YES	<b>A</b> (7)
Against rape in marriage			123					02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from	n nome	TES	123		ance and gender equit		NO	
					d cultural norms char		YES	02
Sexual violence laws					iolence prevention pr			~ ~
Against rape		YES ⁵	123		nd college programme		YES	02
Against contact sexual violence withou	t rape	YES⁵	123		environment changes		YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence		YES⁵	123		d cultural norms char		YES	02
Elder abuse laws					ise prevention progra			
Against elder abuse		YES ⁶	123		nal awareness campa	aigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions		YES ¹	123	Public inf	ormation campaigns		YES	02
				Caregiver	r support		YES	12
				Residenti	ial care policies		YES	12
VICTIM LAWS					SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation		YES	02₿		tective services		YES	1 2
Providing for victim legal representation	h	NO	UU <b>U</b>		tection services		YES	02
ioviding for victim regar representation	I	NU	-		egal services for sexu	al violones	YES	02
					ealth services		YES	02
							TES	
			DATA ON \					
			revalence surv					
Child maltreatment YES Y	outh vio	lence YES	Intimate partne	er violence	YES Sexua	l violence YES	Elde	r abuse YES
Mechanismo	f homici	ide			т	rends in homici	des	
					0			
Unknown 11%				E	8			
				Ilatic	6			
Other 5%				ndod	5			<b>₱</b> ── <b>↓</b>
Burn 1%				1000	4			
Strangulation 3%		-	200/	Rate per 100 000 population	3			
Blunt force 1%		Firearm (	58%	per 1				
				ate	2			
Sharp force 11%				ĉ	1			
					0 2001 2002 2003 2004	4 2005 2006 20	07 2008 20	09 2010 2011
Reported homicides (2011) N= 16 259	, Rate=	5.3/100 000 (78	% M, 22% F)			4 2005 2006 20 Year	107 2008 20	09 2010 2011

¹ Subnational.

² Federal, state and local laws. The nature and extent of restrictions vary by state.

⁵ Federal and state laws; federal law applies to specific interstate conduct that occurs in enumerated locations subject to federal jurisdictions.

⁶ Federal and state laws but state law is primary source of sanctions, remedies and protections.

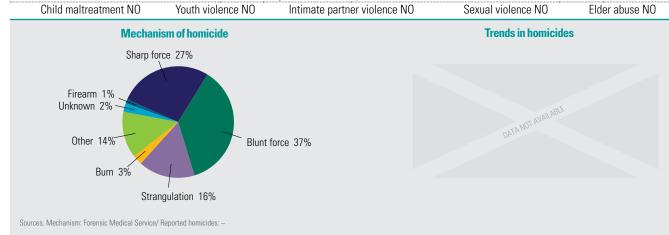
⁴ Aged 16 and older with parental consent; a few states allow children 
⁶ Most states do not use the term "statutory rape" but have statutes addressing sexual activity involving minors.

# **UZBEKISTAN**



			EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	۲ <b>۲</b>	
National action plans	S, I ULIGILS AI	ND LAWS NEI	National social and educational policies	<i>,</i> L	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nnlete scho	oling YES
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	pure alcoho	ol) 4.6
Mandatory background check		YES			B I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: – \	Wine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGR	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti		Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	NO	-
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	···· <b>·</b> ······	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YESI	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
	<u>.</u>		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	NO	_
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	123	Social and cultural norms change	NU	_
Elder abuse laws	VEO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse	YES YES ¹	128	Professional awareness campaigns Public information campaigns	NO YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	TES.	023	Caregiver support	NO	UZ
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	ILO	
	NO			NO	
Providing for victim compensation	NU YES	_ 	Adult protective services Child protection services	NO NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	169	123			-
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	NO YES	02

## National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



¹ Subnational.

# VANUATU

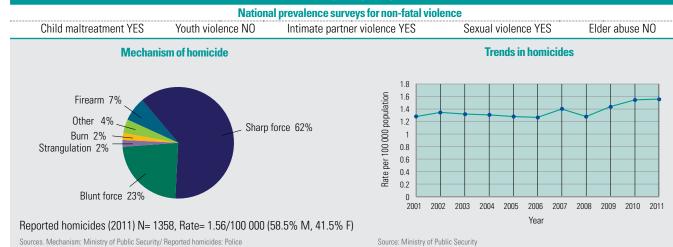


Population: 247 262	oss national income per cap	ita: US\$	2 990 🚯 Income group: Middle	Incom	e inequality: -
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES AND LAV	VS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Youth violence NO Intima	maltreatment ate partner violence	NO NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete schooling	NO NO
Sexual violence NO Elder	abuse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		1.4
Mandatory background check		YES	0	SKY (12845)	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YES		Excise taxes Beer: – V	Nine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses		NO			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>1</b> Child maltreatment laws	Partial <b>2</b> Full <b>Enforce</b>	······	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tir Child maltreatment prevention programmes	<b>.</b>	scale <b>2</b> plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	*	Parenting education	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES 0	23	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	23			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES 🚺	23	Life skills and social development training	NO	-
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mmes	
Against rape in marriage		23	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hom	e YES 🛛 🕚	23	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	NO	_
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape		23	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape		-	Physical environment changes	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	-	Social and cultural norms change	NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation		23	Adult protective services	NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES O	23	Child protection services	NO	-
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO	-
			Mental health services	NO	-
			/IOLENCE		
<b>•</b> ••••	•	·····	eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth	violence NO Intimat	e partne	r violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder abus	e NO
Mechanism of hom	icide		Trends in homic	ides	

# **VIET NAM**

<b>Population: 90 795 769 S Gros</b>	s national income	per capita: US\$	1 550 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income in	nequality: 35.57
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
•	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	plete schooling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	0	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	6.6
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 02845	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	YES/YES/YES		/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVEN	<b>NTION PROGI</b>	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	*	scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home			Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
- ·			Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	028	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	000	Physical environment changes	YES	10
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	YES	Ŭ2
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	029	Child protection services	YES	00
rowang for weath legal representation	1LU		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	02

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 



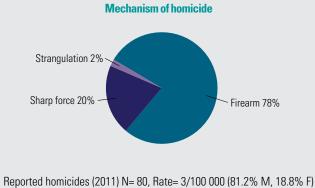
# WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP



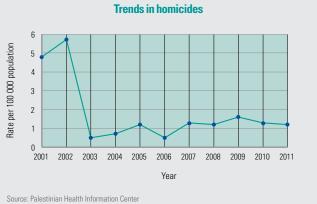
Population: 4218 771     \$ Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	2 810 Roome group: Middle		ncome inequality: 35.5
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to c	omplete scho	olina NO
•	e partner violence	e NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	of pure alcoho	I) —
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		NO/NO/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few		Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programm	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 15		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			-
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention prog	••••••••••••	-
Against rape in marriage	-	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
	<u>.</u>		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	12₿	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	023	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON V	/IOLENCE		

DATA ON VIOLENCE

	Nationa	I prevalence surveys for non-fatal vi	iolence	
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence NO	Intimate partner violence NO	Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO



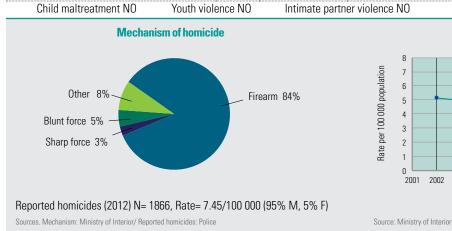
Sources. Mechanism: Palestinian Health Information Center/ Reported homicides: Police

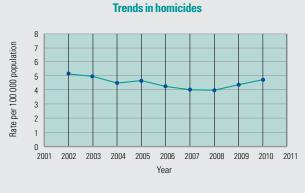


¹ Subnational.

# **YEMEN**

ACTION PLAN	<b>S, POLICIES AN</b>	<b>ID LAWS RE</b>	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to	complete schoo	oling NC
Youth violence YES Intimat	e partner violence	e NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate povert	y	NC
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres	of pure alcoho	l) 0.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	,	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: -	Spirits: -
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	-	-
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programm		Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting education	YES	0 (2
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	1/50	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	0(
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023	N 4 11		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		•
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training		00
			Mentoring After-school supervision	YES NO	0(2
			School anti-bullying	NO	-
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention pro		
Against rape in marriage	_		Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	0
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome			Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	••••••••••••••••	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	0
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	NO	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	$\bigcirc$
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	0	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	NO	_
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection services	YES	0(
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence		
			Mental health services	NO	_
			VIOLENCE	-	





Sexual violence NO

# Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Public Health and Population.

Elder abuse NO

# ZAMBIA



NO

NO

Ä

Population: 14 075 099 \$ ) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 1 410 ( Income group: Middle 🛣 ) Income inequality: 57.49 ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE National action plans National social and educational policies Interpersonal violence NO Child maltreatment YES¹ Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Sexual violence YES Elder abuse **Firearms** Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) Mandatory background check YES Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY 12845 MOST RISKY Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons N0/N0/N0 Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Larger scale 2 No response/don't know -Limited **1** Partial 2 Full 🕑 **KEY** No response/ don't know – Once/few times **1 Child maltreatment laws Child maltreatment prevention programmes** Enforcement Implementation YES Legal age of marriage (male/female) 21/21 Home visiting 00 Against child marriage 023 YES YES Parenting education 00 Against statutory rape YES 128 Training to recognise / avoid sexually Against female genital mutilation YES 023 abusive situations YES 02 Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (NO) 023 **Youth violence laws** Youth violence prevention programmes Against weapons on school premises YES 023 Pre-school enrichment NO Against gang or criminal group membership YES 023 Life skills and social development training NO NO Mentoring After-school supervision NO School anti-bullying YES 02 Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Intimate partner violence laws YES Against rape in marriage 023 Dating violence prevention in schools YES 02 Microfinance and gender equity training YES Allowing removal of violent spouse from home YES 023 00 Social and cultural norms change YES 12 **Sexual violence laws** Sexual violence prevention programmes Against rape YES 123 School and college programmes YES 00 Against contact sexual violence without rape YES 023 Physical environment changes YES 00 Against non-contact sexual violence 023 YES 12 YES Social and cultural norms change **Elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes** YES Against elder abuse YES 023 Professional awareness campaigns 00 023 00 Against elder abuse in institutions YES Public information campaigns YES Caregiver support YES 00 Residential care policies YES 02 **VICTIM LAWS** VICTIM SERVICES Providing for victim compensation YES 023 Adult protective services YES 00 Providing for victim legal representation YES 023 Child protection services YES 12 Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES 12 Mental health services YES 12 **DATA ON VIOLENCE** National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Child maltreatment YES¹ Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse -

Mechanism of homicide **Trends in homicides** YEAR HOMICIDES PER 100 000 2008 2009 2010

Reported homicides (2010) N= 814, Rate= 6.22/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

Source: Police

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health

¹ Subnational

7.02

8 21

6.22

# **ZIMBABWE**



<b>Population: 13 724 317 S</b> G	ross national income	e per capita: U	S\$ 800 🚳	Income group: Low	Income	inequality: 50.'
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REL		RAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans				nd educational policies		
	naltreatment	YES		d for high-risk youth to co	omplete schooling	NO
	e partner violence	NO	Housing polices to	de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	NO				
Firearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per ca	oita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	5.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinkir	g score LEAST	RISKY 12345	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		-/YES/-	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
			RAMMES BY TYP			_
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛			on't know – Once/few		scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement		nt prevention programme		plementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recogn	ise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	-				
Youth violence laws			Youth violence pr	evention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichr		YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO			ial development training	NO	
Against gang of chininal group membership	NU	_	Mentoring	ai uevelopinent training	NO	_
			After-school super	adialan	NO	_
					YES	
den te esta esta esta la companya de			School anti-bullyir			02
ntimate partner violence laws				iolence prevention prog	••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123		evention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e YES	123		gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultura	******	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence p	revention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and colleg	e programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	-	Physical environm	ent changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultura		YES	12
Elder abuse laws				ention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awar		NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information		NO	_
	110		Caregiver support		YES	02
			Residential care p		NO	
					NU	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVIC			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective s		YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection se		YES	02
				ices for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health ser	vices	YES	02
		DATA ON V				
Child maltreatment YES Youth vi			eys for non-fatal vio er violence NO	lence Sexual violence YE	S Elder abu	
						seinu
Mechanism of homi	cide			Trends in hom	nicides	
Unknown 32%	)					
			2			
Other 9%	Firearm 2%		endo 1.4			
			1.8 1.6 1.4 000 1.2 000 1 0.8 4 0.6			•
			8 1			
Blunt force 18%			9.0 be 1.0 be			
			90.4 0.2			
	01 ( 000/					

Source: ZimSTAT

Sharp force 39%

Reported homicides (2012) N= 981, Rate= 7.5/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

2006

Year

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health and Child Care.

Sources. Mechanism: ZimSTAT/ Reported homicides: Police

# Part IX – Statistical annex



## Table A1: National data coordinators by country/area and WHO region

Country/area	WHO region	Name of national data coordinator(s)
Afghanistan	Eastern Mediterranean	Zakhmi, Babrak
Albania	Europe	Qirjako, Gentiana
Algeria	Africa	Djeraoune, Nadia
Armenia	Europe	Nanushyan, Lena
Australia	Western Pacific	Arthur, Caroline
Austria	Europe	Orthofer, Maria
Azerbaijan	Europe	Talishinskiy, Rustam
Bahrain	Eastern Mediterranean	Alhadyan, Badreya
Bangladesh	South-East Asia	Rahman Arif, Mizanur
Belarus	Europe	Lomat, Leonid
Belgium	Europe	Reynders, Daniel
Belize	Americas	Mira, Oscar; Vasquez, Mary
Benin	Africa	Chaffa, Christian
Bhutan	South-East Asia	Tshering, Dago
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Americas	Quispe, Cabo Elias Choque
Botswana	Africa	Motlhanka, Kelebogile
Brazil	Americas	da Silva, Marta Maria Alves
Brunei Darussalam	Western Pacific	Abdul Hamid, Hjh Hadzilahwatie Hj
Bulgaria	Europe	Dinolova, Rumyana
Burkina Faso	Africa	Sanon, Djénéba
Burundi	Africa	BihiziEugenie-Colombe
Cambodia	Western Pacific	Prak, Piseth Raingsey
Cameroon	Africa	Kouo Ngamby, Marquise
Canada	Americas	Ponic, Pamela
China	Western Pacific	Leilei, Duan
Colombia	Americas	Rivillas, Juan Carlos; Lozada, Sandra Lucia Moreno
Cook Islands	Western Pacific	Puni, Lawrence Teariki
Costa Rica		
Croatia	Americas	Castillo, Sisy Brkic Bilos, Ivana
	Europe	
Cuba	Americas	Basanta, Marlen
Cyprus	Europe	Ashikales, Xenia
Czech Republic	Europe	Millerova, Eva
Dominica	Americas	Ricketts, Paul
Dominican Republic	Americas	Oganda, Sarai
Ecuador	Americas	Salinas, Victoria
Egypt	Eastern Mediterranean	Al Ashry, Nagwa
El Salvador	Americas	Armero, Julio; Avalos Marina Estela; Ticas, Julio Oscar Robles
Estonia	Europe	Salla, Jako
Fiji	Western Pacific	Kurabui, Bale
Finland	Europe	Ewalds, Helena
Gabon	Africa	Oye Nguema, Bernadette
Georgia	Europe	Chachava, Tamar
Germany	Europe	Balas, Chariklia
Ghana	Africa	Ohene, Sally-Anne
Guatemala	Americas	Funes, Jose
Guinea	Africa	Beavogui, Kezely
Guyana	Americas	Conway, Dinte
Honduras	Americas	Cerna, Migdonia Nohemy Ayestas

Country/area	WHO region	Name of national data coordinator(s)
Iceland	Europe	Thordardottir, Edda Bjork; Ingudóttir, Jenny
India	South-East Asia	Thergaonkar, Arvind
Indonesia	South-East Asia	Djupuri, Rita
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Eastern Mediterranean	Talebian, Mohammad Tagi
Iraq	Eastern Mediterranean	Hassan, Zainab
Israel	Europe	Peleg, Kobi
Italy	Europe	Lecce, Maria Giuseppina
Jamaica	Americas	Davidson, Tamu
Japan	Western Pacific	Suzuki, Takashi; Nakamura, Rieko
Jordan	Eastern Mediterranean	Habashneh, Malek
Kazakhstan	Europe	Kapanovna, Aigul Tastanova
Kenya	Africa	Githinji, Wilfred
Kiribati	Western Pacific	Kamantoa, Tabiria
Kuwait	Eastern Mediterranean	Alkandiri, Kholud
Kyrgyzstan	Europe	Boobekova, Aigul
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Western Pacific	Phoutsavath, Phisith; Southivong, Bouavanh
Latvia	Europe	Feldmane, Jana
Liberia	Africa	Mulbah, J. Mike
Lithuania	Europe	Povilaitis, Robertas
Madagascar	Africa	Razafindranazy, Eulalie
Malawi	Africa	Chiwaula, Catherine
Malaysia	Western Pacific	Ramly, Rosnah
Maldives	South-East Asia	Shabana, Fathimath
Mauritania	Africa	Bouhabib, Abdallahi Mohamed
Mexico	Americas	Cervantes, Arturo
Mongolia	Western Pacific	Narantuya, Khad
Montenegro	Europe	Stojanovic, Svetlana
Могоссо	Eastern Mediterranean	Elmarzgioui, Samira
Mozambique	Africa	Romao, Francelina
Myanmar	South-East Asia	Win, Thit Thit
Nepal	South-East Asia	Ghimire, Dhruba Raj
Netherlands	Europe	Hofstede, Margreet
New Zealand	Western Pacific	Tanielu, Liz
Nicaragua	Americas	Acevedo, Angela Rosa
Niger	Africa	Adakal, Aboubacar
Nigeria	Africa	Omoyele, Chiamaka
Norway	Europe	Kärki, Freja Ulvestad
Oman	Eastern Mediterranean	Al Yazidi, Mohammed
Panama	Americas	Rodrigues, Hermelinda
Papua New Guinea	Western Pacific	Robert, Sebastien
Peru	Americas	Jimenez, Nency Virrueta
Philippines	Western Pacific	Benegas, Agnes
Poland	Europe	Klosinski, Wojciech/Trzewik, Anna
Portugal	Europe	Nogueira, Paulo
Qatar	Eastern Mediterranean	Al-Khulafai, Hilal
Republic of Moldova	Europe	Pascal, Lilia/Caitaz, Angela
Romania		lliuta, Costin
Russian Federation	Europe	Klimenko, Tatiana
	Europe Africa	
Rwanda	Western Pacific	Mukasine, Caroline
Samoa San Marina		Maua, Rumanusina
San Marino	Europe	Gualtieri, Andrea

Country/area	WHO region	Name of national data coordinator(s)
Sao Tome and Principe	Africa	Matos, Celso
Saudi Arabia	Eastern Mediterranean	Alanazi, Faisal
Senegal	Africa	Sene, Bineta
Serbia	Europe	Paunovic, Milena
Seychelles	Africa	Michel, Gina
Singapore	Western Pacific	Gomez, Yvonne
Slovakia	Europe	Bruchacova, Zora
Slovenia	Europe	Mihevc, Barbara
Solomon Islands	Western Pacific	Vozoto, Nashley
South Africa	Africa	Netshidzivhani, Pakiso
Spain	Europe	Merino, Begoña
Sudan	Eastern Mediterranean	Eltahir, Suad
Swaziland	Africa	Kophozile, Mahlalela
Sweden	Europe	Nordstrand, Kerstin
Switzerland	Europe	Hofner, Marie-Claude
Tajikistan	Europe	Razzakov, Abduvali
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Europe	Tozija, Fimka
Thailand	South-East Asia	Panjapiyakul, Pornpet
Trinidad and Tobago	Americas	Thomas, Andy
Tunisia	Eastern Mediterranean	Chebbi, Henda
Turkey	Europe	Songur, Emrah
Tuvalu	Western Pacific	Lototele, Kaevaa
Uganda	Africa	Mugisha, James
United Arab Emirates	Eastern Mediterranean	Hassan, Kalthoom
United Kingdom	Europe	Bellis, Mark/Hardcastle, Katie
United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	Steven, Ester
United States of America	Americas	Dahlberg, Linda
Uzbekistan	Europe	Iskandarov, Alisher
Vanuatu	Western Pacific	Tovu, Viran
Viet Nam	Western Pacific	Anh, Luong Mai
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Eastern Mediterranean	Bitar, Jawad
Yemen	Eastern Mediterranean	Alyusfi, Reema
Zambia	Africa	Shumba, Chabwela
Zimbabwe	Africa	Bakasa, Clemenciana

		<b>GENERAL IN</b>	GENERAL INFORMATION					NATIO	NATIONAL ACTION PLANS	LANS			
Country/area	Population (2012) ¹	Gross national income per capita ²	Income level ³	Income inequality (Gini index) ⁴	Interpersonal violence	Armed violence	Gang violence	Organized crime	Child maltreatment	Youth violence	Intimate partner violence	Sexual violence	Elder abuse
Afghanistan	29824536	069	Low	27.82	No	No	No	Subnational	No	Don't know	No	Subnational	No
Albania	3162083	4520	Middle	34.51	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
Algeria	38481705	4970	Middle	35.33	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	2969081	3770	Middle	31.30	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Australia	23050471	59790	High		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Austria	8463948	47960	High	29.15	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	9308959	6290	Middle	33.71	Yes	No	Subnational	No	No	No	Subnational	Subnational	No
Bahrain	1317827	19560	High		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Yes
Bangladesh	154695368	830	Low	32.12	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Belarus	9405097	6400	Middle	26.48	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	11060095	44810	High	32.97	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belize	324060	4620	Middle	53.13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Benin	10050702	750	Low	38.62	Subnational	No	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	No
Bhutan	741822	2420	Middle	38.73	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10496285	2220	Middle	56.29	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes
Botswana	2003910	7650	Middle		No	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No
Brazil	198656019	11640	Middle	54.69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	412238	31590	High		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bulgaria	7277831	6850	Middle	28.19	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	16460141	670	Low	39.79	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi	9849569	240	Low	33.27	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cambodia	14864646	880	Low	36.03	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
¹ Ponulation Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2014) World Ponulation Prospects: The 2014 Bevision Hindhits New York: United Nations	of the Denartm	ient of Economic	and Social Affa	airs of the United	d Nations Secre	tariat (2014). W	orld Population	Prospects: The	2014 Revision. F	Highlights. New	York: United Na	utions.	

Gross National Income (GNI) per Capita is the dollar value of a country's final income in a year divived by its population using Atlas methodology. Data from World Development Indicators database, World Bank, June 2014. Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2014). World Population Prospects: The 2014 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

World Development Indicators (WDI) database: Low income is US\$ 1005 or less, middle-income is US\$ 1006 to US\$ 12 275, high-income is US\$ 12 276, or more. Where a precise GNI was not available, the WDI estimation http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

Latest available year. The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Data from World Development Indicators database, World Bank, June 2014. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI of income level was used.

Table A2: General information and national action plans addressing violence

226

		<b>GENERAL IN</b>	GENERAL INFORMATION					NATIO	NATIONAL ACTION PLANS	ANS			
Country/area	Population (2012) ¹	Gross national income per capita ²	Income level ³	Income inequality (Gini index) ⁴	Interpersonal violence	Armed violence	Gang violence	Organized crime	Child maltreatment	Youth violence	Intimate partner violence	Sexual violence	Elder abuse
Cameroon	21699631	1190	Middle	38.91	No	No	Subnational	No	No	No	No	No	No
Canada	34837978	50650	High	32.56	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	1384770183	5720	Middle	42.06	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	47704427	7010	Middle	55.91	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook Islands	20523		Middle		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Costa Rica	4805295	8850	Middle	50.73	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	4307422	13260	High	33.65	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	11270957	5890	Middle		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	1128994	26390	High		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	10660051	18130	High	25.82	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominica	71684	6590	Middle		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dominican Republic	10276621	5430	Middle	47.20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	15492264	5170	Middle	49.26	Yes	Subnational	Don't know	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egypt	80721874	2980	Middle	30.77	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	6297394	3600	Middle	48.33	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	1290778	16360	High	36.00	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fiji	874742	4010	Middle	42.83	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	5408466	46820	High	26.88	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No
Gabon	1632572	10020	Middle	41.45	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	No
Georgia	4358242	3290	Middle	42.10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Germany	82800121	45170	High	28.31	Subnational	No	No	No	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Ghana	25366462	1580	Middle	42.76	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Guatemala	15082831	3130	Middle	55.89	No	No	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Guinea	11451273	440	Low	39.35	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guyana	795369	3410	Middle	44.54	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Honduras	7935846	2140	Middle	56.95	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	325867	38370	High		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational
India	1236686732	1550	Middle	33.90	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	246864191	3420	Middle	38.14	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

	<b>GENERAL IN</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>					NATIO	NATIONAL ACTION PLANS	LANS			
	Gross national income per capita ²	Income level ³	Income inequality (Gini index) ⁴	Interpersonal violence	Armed violence	Gang violence	Organized crime	Child maltreatment	Youth violence	Intimate partner violence	Sexual violence	Elder abuse
	6570	Middle	38.28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Yes
	6130	Middle	30.86	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	32030	High	39.20	No	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Subnational
60884593	34810	High	36.03	No	No	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2768941	5190	Middle	45.51	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
127249704	47690	High		Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
7009444		Middle	35.43	Subnational	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes
16271201	9780	Middle	29.04	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Subnational	Subnational	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
43178141	870	Low	47.68	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
100786	2520	Middle		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3250496	44940	High		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
5474213	1040	Low	33.38	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6645827	1270	Middle	36.74	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2060428	14060	High	34.81	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4190435	370	Low	38.16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3027621	13820	High	37.57	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
22293914	420	Low	44.11	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
15906483	320	Low	43.91	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
29239927	9820	Middle	46.21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
338442	5430	Middle	37.37	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3796141	1040	Middle	40.46	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
20847477	9720	Middle	47.16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2796484	3080	Middle	36.52	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
621081	6950	Middle	28.58	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32521143	2910	Middle	40.88	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25203395	510	Low	45.66	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
52797319		Low		Subnational	Subnational	No	No	Yes	Subnational	No	Subnational	No
27474377	700	Low	32.82	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Elder abuse	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Subnational	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Sexual violence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Intimate partner violence	Yes	Subnational	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
LANS	Youth violence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Don't know	No	Yes	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NATIONAL ACTION PLANS	Child maltreatment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Subnational
NATIC	Organized crime	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Subnational	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Don't know	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Gang violence	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Don't know	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Armed violence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Don't know	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Interpersonal violence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Subnational	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Income inequality (Gini index) ⁴	30.90	36.17	40.47	34.55	48.83	25.79		51.92	50.88	48.14	42.98	32.73	38.45	41.10	33.03	27.42	40.11	50.82			50.82		40.30	29.62	65.77	42.48	26.00	31.15	
GENERAL INFORMATION	Income level ³	High	High	Middle	Low	Middle	High	High	Middle	Middle	Middle	Middle	High	High	High	Middle	Middle	High	Low	Middle	High	Middle	High	Middle	Middle	Middle	High	High	High	Middle
<b>GENERAL IN</b>	Gross national income per capita ²	48110	35520	1690	390	2490	98880	25250	9030	1790	5890	2950	12660	20620	78060	2150	8560	12740	600	3260	51470	1310	24660	1030	5350	11590	51090	17200	22830	1480
	Population (2012) ¹	16714018	4459852	5991733	17157042	168833776	4993875	3314001	3802281	7167010	29987800	96706764	38210924	10603804	2050514	3514381	21754741	143169653	11457801	188889	31247	188098	28287855	13726021	9552553	92339	5303264	5445757	2067717	549598
	Country/area	Netherlands	New Zealand	Nicaragua	Niger	Nigeria	Norway	Oman	Panama	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Poland	Portugal	Qatar	Republic of Moldova	Romania	Russian Federation	Rwanda	Samoa	San Marino	Sao Tome and Principe	Saudi Arabia	Senegal	Serbia	Seychelles	Singapore	Slovakia	Slovenia	Solomon Islands

		<b>GENERAL IN</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>					NATIO	NATIONAL ACTION PLANS	ANS			
Country/area	Population (2012) ¹	Gross national income per capita ²	Income level ³	Income inequality (Gini index) ⁴	Interpersonal violence	Armed violence	Gang violence	Organized crime	Child maltreatment	Youth violence	Intimate partner violence	Sexual violence	Elder abuse
South Africa	52385920	7460	Middle	63.14	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Spain	46754541	29340	High	34.66	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sudan	37195349	1460	Middle	35.29	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Swaziland	1230985	3100	Middle	51.49	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sweden	9511313	56120	High	25.00	No	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Switzerland	7997399	80950	High	33.68	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
TFYR Macedonia	2105575	4710	Middle	43.56	No	No	No	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Tajikistan	8008990	880	Low	30.83	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Thailand	66785001	5250	Middle	39.37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	1337439	14780	High		Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Tunisia	10874915	4240	Middle	36.06	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Turkey	73997128	10810	Middle	40.03	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tuvalu	9860	5650	Middle		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Uganda	36345860	480	Low	44.30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes
United Arab Emirates	9205651	38620	High		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
United Kingdom	62783115	38300	High	35.97	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational
United Republic of Tanzania	47783107	570	Low	37.58	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States of America	317505266	52350	High	40.81	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Yes
Uzbekistan	28541423	1700	Middle	36.72	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	No
Vanuatu	247262	2990	Middle		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Viet Nam	90795769	1550	Middle	35.57	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip	4218771	2810	Middle	35.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Yemen	23852409	1220	Middle	37.69	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Zambia	14075099	1410	Middle	57.49	No	No	No	No	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Zimbabwe	13724317	800	Low	50.10	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Table A3. Reported homicide numbers and rates by source^a, estimated homicide numbers and rates by sex, and estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism

							HOMICIDES						
Country/area	Number of ho year availabl by countries <i>status report</i>	Number of homicides (latest year available) as reported by countries in the <i>Global</i> status report on violence prevention 2014 survey	Number and rate of homicides (for 2012) according to criminal justice statistics as reported by UNODC ^b	nd rate of (for 2012) o criminal tistics as / UNODC ^b	WHO es	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	and rate of hd 0 (2012)°	micides	Homicide rate by sex (2012)	ate by sex 12)	WHO ex homicide	WHO estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism (2012)	tion of m (2012)
	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Afghanistan			1948	6.5	2180	516 - 9030	7.3	1.7 - 30.3	11.7	2.8	45%	27%	28%
Albania	142	63	157	5.0	159	130 - 188	5.0	4.1 - 5.9	7.6	2.4	66%	16%	18%
Algeria	631				1701	390 - 6998	4.4	1.0 - 18.2	7.4	1.4	27%	34%	39%
Andorra					-		0.8		1.2	0.5	32%	39%	29%
Angola					2232	526 - 9140	10.7	2.5 - 43.9	17.1	4.4	55%	23%	22%
Antigua and Barbuda			10	11.2	4		4.4		6.0	2.7	31%	39%	30%
Argentina					2445		6.0		10.5	1.6	58%	32%	10%
Amenia	62	39	54	1.8	62		2.1		2.6	1.5	10%	25%	65%
Australia	244	190	254	1.1	254		1.1		1.4	0.8	17%	34%	48%
Austria	165	36	77	0.9	77		0.9		0.9	-	14%	37%	49%
Azerbaijan	231	231			225		2.4		3.4	1.4	16%	53%	32%
Bahamas			111	29.8	120		32.1		48.0	16.9	75%	18%	8%
Bahrain	13				10	7 - 15	0.8	0.5 - 1.1	1.0	0.3	18%	27%	55%
Bangladesh	3988		4169	2.7	4794		3.1		3.5	2.7	11%	41%	48%
Barbados			21	7.4	28		9.8		16.2	3.4	40%	%09	0%
Belarus	429	478			581		6.2		9.0	3.7	2%	51%	47%
Belgium	72	134	182	1.6	117		1.1		1.3	0.8	38%	26%	36%
Belize	124		145	44.7	145		44.7		80.8	8.7	%69	21%	10%
Benin					633	156 - 2521	6.3	1.5 - 25.1	8.5	4.1	27%	39%	34%
Bhutan					14		1.9		1.8	1.9	13%	47%	41%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3505 ^d	2586 ^d	1270	12.1	1461		13.9		21.8	6.1	45%	35%	20%
Bosnia and Herzegovina					132	32 - 566	3.4	0.8 - 14.8	4.7	2.3	30%	33%	37%
Botswana	220				249		12.4		17.1	7.8	36%	43%	22%
Brazil	47136		50108	25.2	64357		32.4		60.0	5.6	73%	17%	10%
Brunei Darussalam	2	4			6	2 - 35	2.1	0.5 - 8.4	2.2	2.1	4%	43%	53%
Bulgaria	104	104	141	1.9	141		1.9		3.0	0.9	17%	51%	32%
Burkina Faso	117	115			1613	404 - 6274	9.8	2.5 - 38.1	13.0	6.7	22%	42%	35%
Burundi	478				657	138 - 2844	6.7	1.4 - 28.9	9.8	3.6	47%	31%	22%
Cabo Verde			51	10.3	43	10 - 195	8.8	1.9 - 39.4	13.5	4.1	42%	41%	17%

							HOMICIDES						
Country/area	Number of ho year availabl by countries <i>status repor</i> <i>prevention</i>	Number of homicides (latest year available) as reported by countries in the <i>Global</i> status report on violence prevention 2014 survey	Number and rate of homicides (for 2012) according to criminal justice statistics as reported by UNODC ^b	nd rate of (for 2012) to criminal ttistics as y UNODC ^b	WHO est	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	∙ and rate of hc 0 (2012)°	micides	Homicide rate by sex (2012)	ate by sex 12)	WHO et homicide	WHO estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism (2012)	rtion of m (2012)
	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Cambodia	268				356		2.4		3.5	1.3	14%	37%	50%
Cameroon					2544	606 - 11129	11.7	2.8 - 51.3	17.8	5.7	33%	33%	34%
Canada	476	527	543	1.6	614		1.8		2.8	0.8	30%	41%	28%
Central African Republic					610	140 - 2646	13.5	3.1 - 58.5	23.5	3.8	24%	37%	39%
Chad					1168	257 - 4734	9.4	2.1 - 38	13.7	5.1	23%	36%	42%
Chile			550	3.1	811		4.6		8.0	1.4	41%	52%	7%
China		12336			15480		1.1		1.4	0.8	4%	30%	66%
Colombia	16033	15742	14670	30.8	20923		43.9		81.7	7.3	80%	16%	5%
Comoros					57	13 - 220	8.0	1.8 - 30.6	11.1	4.8	35%	39%	26%
Congo					450	110 - 2113	10.4	2.5 - 48.7	17.4	3.4	32%	34%	34%
Cook Islands	-	-			-		3.1		4.4	1.6	15%	37%	48%
Costa Rica	474	407	407	8.5	407		8.5		14.5	2.2	63%	19%	17%
Côte d'Ivoire					2412	535 - 9912	12.2	2.7 - 50	16.9	7.2	31%	35%	34%
Croatia	50	50	51	1.2	54		1.3		1.9	0.6	32%	28%	40%
Cuba	589	534			561		5.0		7.3	2.6	5%	72%	23%
Cyprus	6	10	23	2.0	23		2.0		2.8	1.3	22%	33%	44%
Czech Republic	185		105	1.0	66		0.9		1.1	0.8	18%	39%	43%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					1169	271 - 5015	4.7	1.1 - 20.3	7.2	2.4	4%	30%	65%
Democratic Republic of the Congo					8755	1954 - 37066	13.3	3 - 56.4	22.1	4.6	29%	35%	36%
Denmark			47	0.8	50		0.9		1.2	0.6	17%	56%	28%
Djibouti					60	12 - 295	7.0	1.4 - 34.3	9.8	4.2	36%	39%	24%
Dominica	9				5		6.8		11.7	1.9	37%	39%	24%
Dominican Republic	2268		2268	22.1	2608		25.4		46.2	4.5	64%	25%	11%
Ecuador		2106	1924	12.4	2144		13.8		24.4	3.3	99%	25%	9%
Egypt	3549	171			4101	956 - 16123	5.1	1.2 - 20	7.8	2.4	33%	37%	30%
El Salvador	4371		2594	41.2	2767		43.9		80.9	10.5	77%	13%	11%
Equatorial Guinea					26	5 - 112	3.5	0.7 - 15.2	5.5	1.3	48%	26%	26%
Eritrea				_	474	102 - 2024	7.7	1.7 - 33	12.0	3.5	17%	42%	41%
Estonia	70	65			70		5.4		8.4	2.8	4%	54%	42%
Ethiopia					7334	1644 - 29060	8.0	1.8 - 31.7	12.9	3.1	13%	43%	44%

							HOMICIDES						
Country/area	Number of ho year availabl by countries <i>status repor</i> <i>prevention</i>	Number of homicides (latest year available) as reported by countries in the <i>Global</i> status report on violence prevention 2014 survey	Number and rate homicides (for 20 according to crimi justice statistics reported by UNOC	Number and rate of homicides (for 2012) according to criminal justice statistics as reported by UNODC ^b	WHO es	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	r and rate of hd 00 (2012)°	omicides	Homicide rate by sex (2012)	12) 12)	WHO e homicid	WHO estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism (2012)	rtion of m (2012)
	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Fiji	26				20	18 - 27	2.3	2 - 3.1	3.8	0.8	%0	46%	54%
Finland	114	66	89	1.6	76		1.4		1.5	1.3	22%	45%	33%
France			665	1.0	665		1.0		1.3	0.8	41%	30%	29%
Gabon	14				152	31 - 785	9.3	1.9 - 48.1	14.8	3.7	47%	28%	25%
Gambia					169	38 - 704	9.4	2.1 - 39.3	13.4	5.5	27%	45%	28%
Georgia	107	102			209		4.8		8.5	1.5	35%	36%	28%
Germany	662	431			653		0.8		0.8	0.8	16%	37%	47%
Ghana	423				2527	587 - 10999	10.0	2.3 - 43.4	12.1	7.8	12%	46%	42%
Greece					180		1.6		2.5	0.8	32%	31%	37%
Grenada			14	13.3	7		6.2		10.0	2.4	27%	35%	38%
Guatemala	5155	3821	6025	39.9	6025		39.9		72.1	9.4	86%	8%	6%
Guinea	115				1008	243 - 4065	8.8	2.1 - 35.5	12.8	4.8	32%	10%	58%
Guinea-Bissau					169	39 - 717	10.1	2.4 - 43.1	14.5	5.8	27%	36%	37%
Guyana	130		135	17.0	160		20.2		30.7	9.3	49%	47%	5%
Haiti			1033	10.2	2703	633 - 10908	26.6	6.2 - 107.2	41.9	11.5	36%	37%	27%
Honduras	7172	7014	7172	90.4	8248		103.9		193.6	14.1	84%	10%	7%
Hungary			132	1.3	154		1.5		1.9	1.2	8%	45%	47%
Iceland	-	-	1	0.3	2		0.6		0.9	0.4	%0	100%	%0
India	35122		43355	3.5	52998		4.3		6.9	1.5	27%	38%	35%
Indonesia	1456		1456	0.6	11687	2775 - 46330	4.7	1.1 - 18.8	7.3	2.1	14%	45%	41%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					3630	874 - 16070	4.8	1.1 - 21	7.7	1.8	43%	32%	25%
Iraq	2518	733			6093	3063 - 9886	18.6	9.3 - 30.2	28.2	8.8	45%	14%	41%
Ireland			54	1.2	54		1.2		2.1	0.3	43%	30%	27%
Israel	154	147	134	1.8	160		2.1		3.2	1	58%	29%	13%
Italy	528	464	530	0.9	530		0.9		1.3	0.5	20%	27%	24%
Jamaica	1133	1130	1087	39.3	1250		45.1		82.1	9.3	70%	19%	10%
Japan	1020 ^e	416			450		0.4		0.4	0.3	3%	33%	64%
Jordan	133				205		2.9		3.9	1.9	65%	27%	9%
Kazakhstan	1416	1464	1263	7.8	1499		9.2		15.6	3.3	17%	39%	44%
Kenya	2283	2641	2761	6.4	3175		7.4		11.2	3.5	32%	31%	37%

							HOMICIDES						
Country/area	Number of hor year available by countries <i>status report</i>	Number of homicides (latest year available) as reported by countries in the <i>Global</i> status report on violence prevention 2014 survey	Number and rate of homicides (for 2012) according to criminal justice statistics as reported by UNODC ^b	nd rate of s (for 2012) to criminal tistics as y UNODC ^b	WHO est	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	and rate of hd 0 (2012)°	omicides	Homicide rate by sex (2012)	ate by sex 12)	WHO e homicide	WHO estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism (2012)	rtion of m (2012)
	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Kiribati	8				8		8.2		10.5	5.9	27%	38%	35%
Kuwait	144				102	72 - 133	3.1	2.2 - 4.1	4.8	0.7	73%	27%	%0
Kyrgyzstan	467	248			497		9.1		13.9	4.4	12%	49%	40%
Lao People's Democratic Republic					473	119 - 1919	7.1	1.8 - 28.9	10.5	3.8	21%	37%	42%
Latvia	200	129	97	4.7	143		7.0		11.1	3.5	4%	48%	48%
Lebanon					249	51 - 1339	5.4	1.1 - 28.8	8.3	2.3	39%	27%	34%
Lesotho					770	678 - 848	37.5	33.1 - 41.3	51.7	23.7	20%	33%	17%
Liberia	16		135	3.2	469	111 - 2045	11.2	2.6 - 48.8	16.8	5.5	29%	42%	30%
Libya					157	35 - 663	2.6	0.6 - 10.8	3.4	1.7	43%	28%	29%
Lithuania	194	158	202	6.7	202		6.7		10.5	3.4	2%	44%	54%
Luxembourg					-		0.2		0.4	0	14%	46%	40%
Madagascar	130				1810	452 - 7244	8.1	2 - 32.5	11.5	4.8	19%	42%	39%
Malawi	438		279	1.8	321		2.0		3.1	0.9	5%	34%	61%
Malaysia	540	46			1244	292 - 6109	4.3	1 - 20.9	6.2	2.4	7%	52%	41%
Maldives	5	1			12	3 - 50	3.5	0.8 - 14.7	4.4	2.7	33%	36%	31%
Mali					1640	413 - 6466	11.0	2.8 - 43.5	13.8	8.2	31%	42%	27%
Malta			12	2.8	12		2.8		2.3	3.4	52%	32%	16%
Marshall Islands					2		4.7		7.3	2	20%	38%	42%
Mauritania					430	94 - 1879	11.3	2.5 - 49.5	15.2	7.4	40%	39%	22%
Mauritius					33		2.7		3.1	2.2	24%	39%	38%
Mexico		27213			26597		22.0		40.6	4.6	73%	15%	12%
Micronesia (Federated States of)					5		4.6		5.9	3.3	18%	37%	45%
Monaco					0		1.1		1.5	0.6	25%	41%	34%
Mongolia	239	271			283		10.1		15.8	4.5	2%	42%	56%
Montenegro	23	14	17	2.7	17	13 - 22	2.8	2.1 - 3.5	4.0	1.6	70%	9%	22%
Morocco	436		704	2.2	810		2.5		4.4	0.6	%0	72%	28%
Mozambique	849	849			852		3.4		5.2	1.7	20%	34%	46%
Myanmar	1323				2198	505 - 8815	4.2	1 - 16.7	3.8	4.5	32%	32%	36%
Namibia			388	17.2	446		19.7		27.7	12.2	47%	33%	21%
Nauru	_				0		1.3		1.9	0.8	8%	32%	%09

							HOMICIDES						
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	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Nepal	752				905		3.3		4.8	1.9	5%	24%	71%
Netherlands	165	143			152		0.9		1.2	0.6	34%	27%	39%
New Zealand	43		41	0.9	53		1.2		1.5	0.9	14%	41%	45%
Nicaragua	738	401	675	11.3	776		13.0		22.1	4	48%	38%	13%
Niger	788				1760	383 - 6929	10.3	2.2 - 40.4	13.5	7	25%	45%	30%
Nigeria	1897				17059	4158 - 66312	10.1	2.5 - 39.3	14.3	5.8	24%	37%	40%
Niue					0		2.8		4.2	1.4	14%	36%	50%
Norway	31				31		0.6		0.9	0.4	19%	48%	33%
Oman	29				159	27 - 1137	4.8	0.8 - 34.3	6.1	2.6	25%	27%	18%
Pakistan			13846	7.7	15923		8.9		12.5	5	25%	26%	20%
Palau					-		3.1		4.5	1.8	13%	35%	52%
Panama	665	750	654	17.2	734		19.3		34.3	4	80%	16%	4%
Papua New Guinea	713				774		10.8		15.6	5.8	26%	38%	36%
Paraguay			649	9.7	649		9.7		17.5	1.8	60%	33%	7%
Peru			2865	9.6	3295		11.0		17.6	4.3	47%	37%	16%
Philippines	12086	12249	8484	8.8	12029	10713 - 13329	12.4	11.1 - 13.8	22.4	2.4	22%	42%	3%
Poland	310	353			418		1.1		1.7	0.6	5%	45%	49%
Portugal	149	66	122	1.2	150		1.4		1.9	-	34%	41%	25%
Qatar	9				146	24 - 1037	7.1	1.2 - 50.6	8.1	3.8	25%	75%	%0
Republic of Korea					993		2.0		2.5	1.5	1%	33%	66%
Republic of Moldova	304	196	229	6.5	265		7.5		10.5	4.9	8%	33%	59%
Romania	495	421	378	1.7	457		2.1		2.9	1.4	8%	45%	47%
Russian Federation	15408	18951	13120	9.2	18780		13.1		21.4	9	29%	23%	49%
Rwanda	500	500			665	154 - 2726	5.8	1.3 - 23.8	8.2	3.5	12%	49%	39%
Saint Kitts and Nevis			18	33.6	7		13.8		25.1	2.6	62%	26%	11%
Saint Lucia					28		15.3		26.9	4.1	51%	37%	13%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			28	25.6	15		14.0		22.1	5.7	54%	31%	15%
Samoa	9				7		3.7		5.6	1.7	14%	35%	51%
San Marino	0	0			0		0.7		0.7	0.7	21%	42%	37%
Sao Tome and Principe	10	10			14		7.2		10.8	3.7	36%	39%	25%

							HOMICIDES						
Country/area	Number of hor year available by countries status report prevention	Number of homicides (latest year available) as reported by countries in the <i>Global</i> status report on violence prevention 2014 survey	Number and rate of homicides (for 2012) according to criminal justice statistics as reported by UNODC ^b	nd rate of (for 2012) to criminal tristics as y UNODC ^b	WHO est	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	and rate of ho 0 (2012)°	micides	Homicide rate by sex (2012)	ate by sex (2)	WHO es homicide	WHO estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism (2012)	rtion of m (2012)
	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Saudi Arabia					1829	405 - 8559	6.5	1.4 - 30.3	7.1	5.7	70%	20%	10%
Senegal	25				1087	266 - 4449	7.9	1.9 - 32.4	12.3	3.7	33%	41%	27%
Serbia	135	130	111	1.2	154		1.6		2.3	0.9	42%	29%	30%
Seychelles	8	8			6		9.5		15.2	3.7	42%	38%	19%
Sierra Leone			113	1.9	774	174 - 3331	13.0	2.9 - 55.7	19.0	7	22%	43%	35%
Singapore	17		11	0.2	33		0.6		0.8	0.4	%0	44%	56%
Slovakia	33	75	75	1.4	75		1.4		1.5	1.2	15%	38%	46%
Slovenia	16	19	14	0.7	14		0.7		0.8	0.6	10%	20%	70%
Solomon Islands	19				27	6 - 112	4.9	1.1 - 20.3	6.7	ç	6%	40%	51%
Somalia					560	130 - 2370	5.5	1.3 - 23.2	8.5	2.6	25%	24%	22%
South Africa	16259		16259	31.0	18698		35.7		62.2	10.7	54%	28%	18%
South Sudan			1504	13.9	524	117 - 2257	4.8	1.1 - 20.8	7.2	2.5	48%	28%	24%
Spain		334	364	0.8	364		0.8		1.1	0.5	25%	47%	29%
Sri Lanka					795		3.8		6.3	1.3	28%	39%	33%
Sudan	1244				2435	585 - 9560	6.5	1.6 - 25.7	9.7	3.4	38%	29%	33%
Suriname					50		9.4		14.8	4	6%	50%	44%
Swaziland	102				239		19.4		27.4	11.7	56%	28%	16%
Sweden	81	67	68	0.7	72		0.8		1.0	0.5	27%	20%	23%
Switzerland	41	39			46		0.6		0.6	0.5	31%	31%	38%
Syrian Arab Republic					544		2.5		4.0	1	20%	34%	46%
Tajikistan	117				145		1.8		3.1	0.5	8%	33%	59%
Thailand	3327	2941			3704		5.5		10.0	1.3	74%	21%	2%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29	29			37		1.8		2.4	1.1	38%	3%	59%
Timor-Leste					54	13 - 219	4.9	1.2 - 19.6	6.6	3.1	10%	44%	47%
Togo					618	152 - 2392	9.3	2.3 - 36	13.6	5.1	20%	39%	40%
Tonga			1	1.0	5		4.7		5.7	3.7	19%	37%	44%
Trinidad and Tobago	379		379	28.3	472		35.3		62.2	6	77%	14%	8%
Tunisia	332				199	47 - 853	1.8	0.4 - 7.8	2.9	0.8	3%	43%	55%
Turkey	1703				2020		2.7		4.8	0.7	57%	23%	20%
Turkmenistan					223	54 - 901	4.3	1 - 17.4	7.3	1.4	31%	33%	36%

							HOMICIDES						
Country/area	Number of hor year availablu by countries <i>status report</i>	Number of homicides (latest year available) as reported by countries in the <i>Global</i> status report on violence prevention 2014 survey	Number a homicides according justice sti reported t	Number and rate of homicides (for 2012) according to criminal justice statistics as reported by UNODC ^b	WHO est	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	and rate of ho 0 (2012)°	micides	Homicide rate by sex (2012)	de rate by sex (2012)	WHO es homicide	WHO estimated proportion of homicides by mechanism (2012)	tion of n (2012)
	Police homicide number	Civil or vital registration homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide number	UNODC criminal justice homicide rate	Number	95% confidence intervals	Rate	95% confidence intervals	Male homicide rate	Female homicide rate	Percentage firearms	Percentage sharp force	Percentage other mechanisms
Tuvalu	2				0		4.2		5.6	2.8	23%	40%	37%
Uganda	1987				4358		12.0		20.6	3.3	27%	38%	35%
Ukraine					2381		5.2		8.0	2.9	15%	33%	52%
United Arab Emirates			69	0.7	375	62 - 2755	4.1	0.7 - 29.9	5.2	1.3	48%	35%	17%
United Kingdom	653	428			922		1.5		1.9	-	8%	42%	50%
United Republic of Tanzania	3928				3831	905 - 16023	8.0	1.9 - 33.5	12.2	3.9	21%	40%	39%
United States of America	14612	16259	14827	4.7	17293		5.4		8.7	2.3	76%	12%	11%
Uruguay			267	7.9	267		7.9		13.2	2.9	52%	39%	9%
Uzbekistan					920	767 - 1066	3.2	2.7 - 3.7	5.1	1.4	24%	60%	16%
Vanuatu					7		2.9		3.9	1.9	12%	35%	53%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			16072	53.7	17259		57.6		108.9	9	%06	6%	3%
Viet Nam	1358				3605	830 - 14008	4.0	0.9 - 15.4	6.1	1.8	7%	62%	31%
West Bank and Gaza Strip	80	32			288	66 - 1354	6.8	1.6 - 32.1	10.9	2.6	24%	46%	31%
Yemen	1866	1393			1300		5.4		8.6	2.2	84%	3%	13%
Zambia	814				1476	372 - 5968	10.5	2.6 - 42.4	15.4	5.6	42%	31%	27%
Zimbabwe	981	44			2066	521 - 8051	15.1	3.8 - 58.7	24.1	6.2	33%	31%	36%

^a All police-reported data shown are as submitted to WHO as part of the Global status report on violence prevention 2014 survey. As such, these data may differ from the police-reported homicide numbers and rates supplied to and published by UNODC owing to variations in the procedures/channels used to gather the data, the timing of their collection and the validation methods used by WHO and UNODC respectively.

^c These estimates of homicide represent the best estimates of WHO, based on the evidence available to it up until October 2014, rather than representing the official estimates of Member States, and have not necessarily Source: Global Study on Homicide [website] hosted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (http://www.unodc.org/gsh/en/data.html, accessed 6 October 2014).

been endorsed by Member States. They have been computed using standard categories, definitions and methods to ensure cross-national comparability and may not be the same as official national estimates produced using alternate, potentially equally rigorous methods.

¹ Includes "manslaughter" and "homicide in a traffic accident".

^e Police data include completed and attempted cases of homicide.

Table A4: Availability of national population-based surveys by types of violence

			NATIONAL	POPULATION-BAS	SED SURVEYS U	FVIULENCE		
Country/area	Survey interpersonal violence	Survey armed violence	Survey gang violence	Survey child maltreatment	Survey youth violence	Survey intimate partner violence	Survey sexual violence	Survey elder abuse
Afghanistan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Albania	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Algeria	Yes	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No
Armenia	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Australia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Subnational	No	No	No	No	Subnational	Subnational	No
Bahrain	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Bangladesh	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Belarus	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Belgium	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Belize	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Benin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bhutan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No	No	No	No	Don't know	Yes	Yes	No
Botswana	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bulgaria	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	No	No	No	
Burkina Faso	No	No	No	No	No	Subnational	Yes	Subnational
Burundi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cameroon	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Colombia	Subnational	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Cook Islands	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Costa Rica	Yes	No	No	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Croatia	Don't know	No	No	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	No
Cuba	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cyprus	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Czech Republic								
Dominica	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Ecuador	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egypt	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
El Salvador	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fiji	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Finland	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gabon	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Germany	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ghana	Subnational	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Guatemala	Subnational	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Guinea	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Guyana	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Honduras	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	Yes	No	No	res Subnational	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Subnational
India	No	No	No		No	No		
muld	INU	INU	INU	No	INU	NU	No	No

	NATIONAL POPULATION-BASED SURVEYS OF VIOLENCE									
Country/area	Survey interpersonal violence	Survey armed violence	Survey gang violence	Survey child maltreatment	Survey youth violence	Survey intimate partner violence	Survey sexual violence	Survey elder abuse		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know		
raq	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Israel	Yes	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Italy	Yes	Don't know	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Japan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Jordan	Subnational	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	No		
Kazakhstan	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know		
Kenya	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Kiribati	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Kuwait	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Kyrgyzstan	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Latvia	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Liberia	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Lithuania	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Madagascar	Subnational	No	No	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Subnational		
Malawi	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Malaysia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Maldives	No	No	Subnational	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Vauritania	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No		
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational		
Mongolia	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Morocco	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mozambique	Subnational	Yes	No	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Myanmar	No	No	No	No	No	No	Subnational	No		
Nepal	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes	No	No	No	Subnational	No	No	No		
Nicaragua	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Niger	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Nigeria	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Norway	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
Oman	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Panama	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Papua New Guinea	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Peru	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Philippines	Subnational	No	Subnational	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Poland	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Qatar	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know		
	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		No		
Republic of Moldova Romania	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No No	No		
Romania Russian Federation	No Subnational	No Don't know	No Don't know	res Don't know	No Don't know	res Don't know	INO Yes			
Russian Federation Rwanda	Subnational Yes	Don't know No	Don't know No	Don't know No	Don't know No	Don't know Yes	Yes Yes	Don't know No		
Samoa San Mariaa	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
San Marino	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Saudi Arabia	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know		
Senegal	No	No	No	No	No	No	Subnational	No		
Serbia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Country/area	NATIONAL POPULATION-BASED SURVEYS OF VIOLENCE									
	Survey interpersonal violence	Survey armed violence	Survey gang violence	Survey child maltreatment	Survey youth violence	Survey intimate partner violence	Survey sexual violence	Survey elder abuse		
Singapore	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Slovakia	No	No	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes	No	Subnational		
Slovenia	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Solomon Islands	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
South Africa	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Subnational	No		
Spain	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Yes		
Sudan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Swaziland	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		
Sweden	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational		
Switzerland	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
TFYR Macedonia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Tajikistan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Thailand	Subnational	Subnational	No	Subnational	No	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational		
Trinidad and Tobago	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know		
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Turkey	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes			
Tuvalu	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Uganda	No	Subnational	No	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Subnational		
United Arab Emirates	No	No	No	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	No	No		
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes		
United Republic of Tanzania	Subnational	Subnational	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
United States of America	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Uzbekistan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Vanuatu	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
Viet Nam	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		
Yemen	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Zambia	No	No	No	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes	Don't know		
Zimbabwe	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		

Table A5: Laws and policies that address multiple types of violence: social and educational policies, policing strategies, laws to regulate civilian access to firearms, and consumption of alcohol and alcohol policies and laws

	SOCIAL AND EDU	CATIONAL POLICIES	POLICING	STRATEGIES
Country/area	Incentives provided for high risk youth to complete schooling	Housing policies to de-concentrate poverty	Improving community- police relations	Problem-oriented policing
Afghanistan	No	No	Yes	Yes
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Australia	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes
Austria	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	No	No	Yes	Yes
Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Subnational	Don't know	Yes	Don't know
Belize	No	No	Yes	Yes
Benin	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes
Bhutan	No	Don't know	Yes	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No	No	Yes	Yes
Botswana	No	No	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	No	No	Yes	Yes
Burundi	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	No	No	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook Islands	No	No	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Croatia	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cyprus Czech Republic	Yes		Yes	Yes
Dominica		No	Yes	Yes
	No No	No Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic		No		
Ecuador	No Don't know	Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Egypt El Salvador			Yes	Yes
	Yes	Subnational		
Estonia	No	No	Yes	Don't know
Fiji	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Gabon	No	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana	Don't know	No	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes
Guinea	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes
Guyana	No	No	Yes	Yes
Honduras	No	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	No	No	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	No	No	Yes	Don't know

	SOCIAL AND EDU	CATIONAL POLICIES	POLICING	G STRATEGIES		
Country/area	Incentives provided for high risk youth to complete schooling	Housing policies to de-concentrate poverty	Improving community- police relations	Problem-oriented policing		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Iraq	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Israel	No	No	Yes	No		
Italy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Jamaica	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Japan	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Jordan	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kenya	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Kiribati	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Kuwait	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Latvia	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Liberia	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Lithuania	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes		
Madagascar	Subnational	No	Yes	Yes		
Malawi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Malaysia	No	Subnational	Yes	Yes		
Maldives	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Mauritania	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mongolia	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Morocco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Mozambique	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Myanmar	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Yes		
Nepal	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Nicaragua						
Niger	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Nigeria	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Norway	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Oman	Subnational	No	No	Yes		
Panama	Don't know	Subnational	Yes	Yes		
Papua New Guinea	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Peru	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Philippines	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Poland	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes		
Portugal	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes		
Qatar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Republic of Moldova	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Romania	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Russian Federation	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Rwanda	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Samoa	No	No	Yes	Yes		
San Marino	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Sao Tome and Principe	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Saudi Arabia	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Senegal	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Seychelles	No	No	Yes	Yes		
Singapore	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		

	SOCIAL AND EDU	CATIONAL POLICIES	POLICING	STRATEGIES
Country/area	Incentives provided for high risk youth to complete schooling	Housing policies to de-concentrate poverty	Improving community- police relations	Problem-oriented policing
Slovakia	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Africa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Spain	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sudan	No	No	Yes	Yes
Swaziland	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	No	Yes	Yes
TFYR Macedonia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	No	No	Yes	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	No	No	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tuvalu	No	No	Yes	Yes
Uganda	No	No	Yes	Yes
United Arab Emirates	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States of America	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	Yes	No	No	No
Vanuatu	No	No	Yes	No
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Bank and Gaza Strip	No	No	Yes	Yes
Yemen	No	No	Yes	Yes
Zambia	No	No	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	No	No	Yes	Yes

			LAWS TO REGULA	TE CIVILIAN ACCE	SS TO FIREARMS		
Country/area	Laws to			Do they include:			Programmes to
	regulate civilian access	Mandatory background check	Handguns	Long guns	Automatic weapons	Carrying firearms in public	reduce civilian possession and use
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Australia	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

¹ There is great variability in the content of these laws between countries and between states/provinces in countries with federal constitutions.

		LAWS TO REGULATE CIVILIAN ACCESS TO FIREARMS ¹							
Country/area	Laws to regulate			Do they include:			Programmes to reduce civilian		
	civilian access	Mandatory background check	Handguns	Long guns	Automatic weapons	Carrying firearms in public	possession and use		
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Burundi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
China	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Cook Islands	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Dominica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Egypt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational		
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Fiji	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational		
Gabon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
	Yes	Subnational	Subnational	Subnational	Yes	Subnational	No		
Germany Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		
Guinea Guyana	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes Yes	Yes	No		
Honduras				Yes					
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know		
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Israel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational		
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kiribati	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Liberia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		

		LAWS TO REGULATE CIVILIAN ACCESS TO FIREARMS ¹								
Country/area	Laws to regulate			Do they include:			Programmes to reduce civilian			
	civilian access	Mandatory background check	Handguns	Long guns	Automatic weapons	Carrying firearms in public	possession and use			
Maldives	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No			
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Mongolia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Morocco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational			
Nepal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Niger	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Oman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Panama	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Papua New Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Qatar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational			
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Samoa San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Seychelles	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Solomon Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Sudan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Swaziland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational			
TFYR Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Tajikistan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Tuvalu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			

			LAWS TO REGULA	TE CIVILIAN ACCI	ESS TO FIREARMS	1		
Country/area	Laws to Do they include:							
	regulate civilian access	Mandatory background check	Handguns	Long guns	Automatic weapons	Carrying firearms in public	reduce civilian possession and use	
United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Don't know	
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
United States of America	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vanuatu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Yemen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Zambia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Zimbabwe	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	

		CONSUME	TION OF ALCO	HOL, AND ALCOH	OL POLICIES AN	D LAWS	
Country/area	Patterns of Adult (15+)			Excise tax		On premise	Off premise age
	drinking score ¹	per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) ²	Beer	Wine	Spirits	age limits	limits
Afghanistan		0.7					
Albania	Medium risky	7.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Algeria	Somewhat risky	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Armenia	Somewhat risky	5.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Australia	Somewhat risky	12.2	Yes	No	Yes	18	18
Austria	Least risky	10.3	Yes	No	Yes	16	16
Azerbaijan	Medium risky	2.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Bahrain		2.1					
Bangladesh	Medium risky	0.2	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Belarus	Very risky	17.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Belgium	Least risky	11.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	16
Belize	Very risky	8.5	No	No	No	18	18
Benin	Somewhat risky	2.1	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Bhutan		0.7	No	Yes	Yes	18	18
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Medium risky	5.9	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Botswana	Medium risky	8.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Brazil	Medium risky	8.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Brunei Darussalam		0.9	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Bulgaria	Somewhat risky	11.4	Yes	No	Yes	18	18
Burkina Faso	Medium risky	6.8	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Burundi	Medium risky	9.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	
Cambodia	Medium risky	5.5	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Cameroon	Medium risky	8.4	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Canada	Somewhat risky	10.2	Yes	Yes	Yes		
China	Somewhat risky	6.7	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Colombia	Medium risky	6.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Cook Islands	Medium risky	6.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Costa Rica	Medium risky	5.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Croatia	Medium risky	12.2	Yes	No	Yes	18	18

¹ The patterns of drinking score reflects how people drink instead of how much they drink within a population. Strongly associated with the alcoholattributable burden of disease in a country, the patterns of drinking score is measured on a scale from 1 (least risky pattern of drinking) to 5 (most risky pattern of drinking). The higher the score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease in population groups with the same level of consumption. Notably, different drinking patterns give rise to very different health outcomes in population groups with the same level of (WHO Global status report on alcohol, WHO, 2014, p.28).

² Total per capita (15 years and older) consumption is defined as total (recorded plus estimated unrecorded) alcohol per capita (aged 15 years and older) consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (WHO Global status report on alcohol, WHO, 2014, p.35).

				HOL, AND ALCOHO			
Country/area	Patterns of drinking score ¹	Adult (15+) per capita		Excise tax	1	On premise age limits	Off premise age limits
		consumption (litres of pure alcohol) ²	Beer	Wine	Spirits	aye mino	mints
Cuba	Somewhat risky	5.2				18	18
Cyprus	Least risky	9.2	Yes	No	Yes	17	17
Czech Republic	Medium risky	13.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Dominica	Medium risky	7.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	16
Dominican Republic	Medium risky	6.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Ecuador	, Medium risky	7.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Egypt	,	0.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
El Salvador	Medium risky	3.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Estonia	Medium risky	10.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Fiji	Medium risky	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Finland	Medium risky	12.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Gabon	Medium risky	10.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	
Georgia	Somewhat risky	7.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Germany	Least risky	11.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	16
Ghana	Medium risky	4.8	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Guatemala	Very risky	3.8	No	No	No	18	18
Guinea	Vory Hoky	0.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Guyana	Medium risky	8.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	16
Honduras	Medium risky	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Iceland	Somewhat risky	7.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	20
India	Medium risky	4.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	20
Indonesia	Medium risky	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	21	21
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	тиецинттіку	1.0	Tes	Tes	Tes	21	21
		0.5	No	No	No	21	21
Iraq	Computed viela			-	-		
Israel	Somewhat risky	2.8 6.7	Yes Yes	Yes No	Yes Yes	18 16	18
Italy	Least risky	-		-		-	10
Jamaica	Somewhat risky	4.9	Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	18	18
Japan	Somewhat risky	7.2	Yes			20	20
Jordan		0.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Kazakhstan	Very risky	10.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Kenya	Medium risky	4.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Kiribati	Medium risky	3.0	No	No	No	21	21
Kuwait		0.1	<b>.</b> .				
Kyrgyzstan	Medium risky	4.3	No	Yes	Yes	18	18
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Medium risky	7.3	Yes	No	No	18	
Latvia	Medium risky	12.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Liberia	Medium risky	4.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Lithuania	Medium risky	15.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Madagascar	Medium risky	1.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Malawi	Medium risky	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Malaysia	Medium risky	1.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Maldives		1.2					
Mauritania		0.1					
Mexico	Medium risky	7.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Mongolia	Medium risky	6.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	21	21
Montenegro	Medium risky	8.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Morocco		0.9					
Mozambique	Medium risky	2.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Myanmar		0.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Nepal	Medium risky	2.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Netherlands	Least risky	9.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	16
New Zealand	Somewhat risky	10.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Nicaragua	Medium risky	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18

		CONSUME	TION OF ALCO	HOL, AND ALCOHO	DE POLICIES AN	DLAWS	
Country/area	Patterns of drinking score ¹	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) ²	Beer	Excise tax Wine	Spirits	On premise age limits	Off premise age limits
Niger		0.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Nigeria	Medium risky	10.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Norway	Medium risky	7.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Oman	,	0.9	No	No	No	21	21
Panama	Medium risky	8.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Papua New Guinea	, Medium risky	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Peru	Medium risky	8.1	Yes	No	No	18	18
Philippines	Medium risky	5.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Poland	Medium risky	12.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Portugal	Least risky	12.9	Yes	No	Yes	16	16
Qatar		1.5					
Republic of Moldova	Very risky	16.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Romania	Medium risky	14.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Russian Federation	Most risky	15.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Rwanda	Medium risky	9.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	
Samoa	Medium risky	3.6					
San Marino			Yes	No	Yes	16	16
Sao Tome and Principe	Medium risky	7.1	No	No	No	18	
Saudi Arabia	,	0.2					
Senegal	Medium risky	0.6	Yes	Yes	No	18	18
Serbia	Medium risky	12.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Seychelles	, Medium risky	5.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Singapore	Somewhat risky	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Slovakia	, Medium risky	13.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Slovenia	Somewhat risky	11.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Solomon Islands	Medium risky	1.7					
South Africa	Very risky	11.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Spain	Least risky	11.2	Yes	No	Yes	16	16
Sudan	, Medium risky	2.7					
Swaziland	, Medium risky	5.7	Yes	No	Yes	18	18
Sweden	Somewhat risky	9.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Switzerland	Least risky	10.7	Yes	No	Yes	16	16
TFYR Macedonia	, Medium risky	6.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Tajikistan	Medium risky	2.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Thailand	Medium risky	7.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	Somewhat risky	6.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Tunisia	Somewhat risky	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Turkey	Medium risky	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Tuvalu	Medium risky	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Uganda	Medium risky	9.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
United Arab Emirates		4.3					
United Kingdom	Medium risky	11.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
United Republic of Tanzania	Medium risky	7.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
United States of America	Somewhat risky	9.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	21	21
Uzbekistan	, Medium risky	4.6				20	20
Vanuatu	Medium risky	1.4					
Viet Nam	Medium risky	6.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
West Bank and Gaza Strip	,						
Yemen		0.3					
Zambia	Medium risky	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18
Zimbabwe	Very risky	5.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	18

	PROGRAM CHILD N	ROGRAMMES TO PREVENT CHILD MALTREATMENT	EVENT				LAWS AGAIN	LAWS AGAINST CHILD MALTREATMENT	TREATMENT		
Country/area	Home visiting	Parenting education	Training to recognize/ avoid sexually abusive situations	Ban or	Ban on corporal punishment Cove sett	:hment Covers all settings	Against statutory rape	tutory rape	Against chi	Against child marriage	Ä
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Yes/No	Enforcement	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	EX
Afghanistan	None	Don't know	None	Subnational	Limited	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	
Albania	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	
Algeria	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	
Amenia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	
Australia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Limited	No	Subnational	Limited	Yes	Full	Sub
Austria	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	
Azerbaijan	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	
Bahrain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	
Bangladesh	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	
Belarus	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	
Belgium	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Subnational	Partial	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	
Belize	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	
Benin	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes		Yes		

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Brazil

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No Yes

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Yes No No Yes Yes

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Yes Yes Yes Yes

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Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes

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Larger scale

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Brunei Darussalam

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Canada

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Yes

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Larger scale

Larger scale

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Cook Islands

Colombia

Costa Rica

Croatia

Cuba

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Yes

Full Full

Yes Yes

Full Full

Yes Yes Yes

Full Full

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Full Full

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Yes Yes No Yes

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Cyprus

Czech Republic

	PROG	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT CHILD MALTREATMENT	VENT				LAWS AGAIN	LAWS AGAINST CHILD MALTREATMENT	TREATMENT			
Country/area	Home visiting	Parenting education	Training to recognize/ avoid sexually abusive situations	Ban or	Ban on corporal punishment Cove	ment Covers all settings	Against statutory rape	utory rape	Against chi	Against child marriage	Against female genital mutilation	ale genital ation
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Yes/No	Enforcement	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Dominica	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	No			Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	No	
Dominican Republic	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Ecuador	None	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	
Egypt	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
El Salvador	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Estonia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Fiji	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	
Finland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Gabon	None	None	None	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Georgia	Limited	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Germany	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Ghana	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Guatemala	None	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Partial	No		No	
Guinea	Larger scale	None	None	Yes	Full	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Guyana	Limited	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	No	
Honduras	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Limited	No		No	
Iceland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	
India	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Indonesia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Iraq	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Subnational	Don't know
Israel	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	No	
Italy	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Full	Yes		Yes	Full
Jamaica	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Japan	Larger scale	Limited	None	Yes	Full	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	
Jordan	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	No	
Kazakhstan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Kenya	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Kiribati	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Kuwait	None	Larger scale	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Kyrgyzstan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Don't know	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Latvia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes		Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Full

	PROG	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT CHILD MALTREATMENT	VENT				LAWS AGAIN	LAWS AGAINST CHILD MALTREATMENT	<b>TREATMENT</b>			
Country/area	Home visiting	Parenting education	Training to recognize/ avoid sexually	Ban or	Ban on corporal punishment	hment	Against statutory rape	tutory rape	Against chi	Against child marriage	Against female genital mutilation	ale genital ition
			abusive situations			Covers all settings						
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Yes/No	Enforcement Enforcement	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Liberia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No			Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Lithuania	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Madagascar	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No	Partial		Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Malawi	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Malaysia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Maldives	Limited	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Full	No		No	
Mauritania	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Mexico	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Mongolia	Limited	None	None	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	
Montenegro	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Morocco	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	No			Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Mozambique	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Limited	No		No	
Myanmar	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Full	No		No	
Nepal	Limited	None	None	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Netherlands	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
New Zealand	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nicaragua	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Niger	None	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Nigeria	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Not enforced	Subnational	Not enforced
Norway	None	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Oman	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Panama	None	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Don't know	Don't know
Papua New Guinea	None	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	Not enforced
Peru	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	No			Yes	Limited	Yes		No	
Philippines	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	No	
Poland	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes		Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Portugal	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full			Yes	Full
Qatar	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Republic of Moldova	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Romania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Russian Federation	None	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Rwanda	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Samoa	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
San Marino	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full

	PROG	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT	VENT				LAWS AGAIN	LAWS AGAINST CHILD MALTREATMENT	TREATMENT			
Country/area	Home visiting	Parenting	Training to	Ban o	Ban on corporal punishment	hment	Against statutory rape	tutory rape	Against chi	Against child marriage	Against female genital	ale genital
		encarol	recognize/ avoid sexually abusive situations			Covers all settings						
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Yes/No	Enforcement	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Sao Tome and Principe	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Saudi Arabia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Full	No		No	
Senegal	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Serbia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Seychelles	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited		Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	No	
Singapore	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Slovakia	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Slovenia	None	Larger scale	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Solomon Islands	Limited	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	
South Africa	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	No	
Spain	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sudan	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Partial	No		Yes	Partial
Swaziland	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No			Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	No	
Sweden	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Switzerland	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
TFYR Macedonia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full		Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Tajikistan	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Thailand	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Trinidad and Tobago	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Tunisia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Turkey	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Tuvalu	None	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Uganda	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
United Arab Emirates	Limited	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
United Kingdom	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
United Republic of Tanzania	Limited	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
United States of America	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Uzbekistan	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Vanuatu	None	None	None	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Limited	Yes	Not enforced	No	
Viet Nam	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Yemen	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Partial	No		No	
Zambia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Zimbabwe	Limited	Limited	Limited	No			Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial

		PROGRAMM	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT YOUTH VIOLENCE	TH VIOLENCE			LAWS AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE	OUTH VIOLENCE	
Country/area	Pre-school enrichment	Life skills and social development training	Mentoring	After-school supervision	School anti-bullying	Against weapons on school premises	n school premises	Against gang or memb	Against gang or criminal group membership
			Implementation			Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Afghanistan	None	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Albania	Larger scale	Limited	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Algeria	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Amenia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Australia	None	None	Limited	None	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	Subnational	Limited
Austria	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Azerbaijan	Larger scale	Limited	None	Larger scale	None	Yes	Full	No	
Bahrain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Don't know	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bangladesh	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes		Yes	
Belarus	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Belgium	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Don't know
Belize	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Benin	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bhutan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	None	Limited	None	Limited	Limited	No		Yes	Limited
Botswana	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited
Brazil	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	
Brunei Darussalam	None	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Bulgaria	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	
Burkina Faso	None	None	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Burundi	None	None	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Cambodia	None	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Cameroon	None	Limited	Limited	Don't know	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Canada	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	Yes	Full
China	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Colombia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Cook Islands	None	None	None	None	Limited	No		Yes	Partial
Costa Rica	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Croatia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Cuba	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Cyprus	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Czech Republic	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Don't know	

Table A7: Youth violence prevention programmes and laws

		PROGRAMM	PBOGBAMMES TO PREVENT VOLITH VIOLENCE	TH VIOLENCE			I AWS AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE	OLITH VIOLENCE	
Country/area	Pre-school enrichment	Life skills and social	Mentoring	After-school supervision	School anti-bullying	Against weapons on school premises	n school premises	Against gang or memb	Against gang or criminal group membership
		development training							
			Implementation			Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Dominica	None	None	None	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	
Dominican Republic	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Ecuador	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None	None	No		Yes	Don't know
Egypt	None	Limited	Limited	Don't know	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
El Salvador	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Estonia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No		Yes	Full
Fiji	Don't know	Limited	Limited	Don't know	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Finland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes		No	
Gabon	None	None	Limited	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Georgia	None	Larger scale	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Germany	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Ghana	None	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No	
Guatemala	Limited	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Guinea	None	None	None	None	None	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full
Guyana	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	No		Yes	Full
Honduras	None	None	None	Limited	Limited	No		Yes	Partial
Iceland	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No	
India	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Indonesia	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Iraq	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Israel	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	
Italy	None	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Jamaica	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	
Japan	None	None	None	None	Larger scale	No		No	
Jordan	None	Larger scale	Limited	None	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full
Kazakhstan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Kenya	None	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Kiribati	None	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Kuwait	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Kyrgyzstan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Latvia	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Liberia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial

		PROGRAMM	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT YOUTH VIOLENCE	TH VIOLENCE			LAWS AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE	OUTH VIOLENCE	
Country/area	Pre-school enrichment	Life skills and social development training	Mentoring	After-school supervision	School anti-bullying	Against weapons on school premises	n school premises	Against gang or criminal group membership	criminal group srship
			Implementation			Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Lithuania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full
Madagascar	Limited	Limited	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Malawi	Limited	Larger scale	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Malaysia	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Maldives	None	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Mauritania	None	None	None	None	None	No		Yes	Full
Mexico	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Mongolia	None	Larger scale	Limited	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Montenegro	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Morocco	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Mozambique	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Myanmar	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Subnational	Limited
Nepal	None	Limited	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited
Netherlands	None	Larger scale	Limited	None	Larger scale	No		No	
New Zealand	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nicaragua	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Niger	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nigeria	Limited	Limited	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Norway	None	Limited	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Oman	Don't know	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Panama	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Papua New Guinea	None	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Peru	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No		No	
Philippines	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Poland	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Portugal	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Qatar	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Republic of Moldova	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	None	Yes	Partial	No	
Romania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Russian Federation	None	Limited	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Rwanda	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Samoa	None	None	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
San Marino	None	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sao Tome and Principe	Larger scale	None	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full

			C TO DEVENT VOIL				I AVAS A CANAGE VOLTENCE		
			PRUGRAININES IN PREVENT YOUTH VIULENCE	I A VIOLENCE					
Country/area	Pre-school enrichment	Life skills and social development training	Mentoring	After-school supervision	School anti-bullying	Against weapons on school premises	n school premises	Against gang or membo	Against gang or criminal group membership
			Implementation			Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Saudi Arabia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Senegal	None	Limited	Limited	None	None	No		Yes	Full
Serbia	Limited	Larger scale	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Seychelles	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	No	
Singapore	None	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Slovakia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Slovenia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No		Yes	Full
Solomon Islands	Limited	Limited	None	None	None	No		No	
South Africa	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Spain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sudan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Swaziland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Don't know	None	No		No	
Sweden	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No	
Switzerland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
TFYR Macedonia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Tajikistan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Thailand	None	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Trinidad and Tobago	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full
Tunisia	Limited	None	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Turkey	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Tuvalu	None	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Uganda	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
United Arab Emirates	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
United Kingdom	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Subnational	Partial
United Republic of Tanzania	None	Limited	Limited	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
United States of America	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No	
Uzbekistan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Vanuatu	None	None	None	None	None	No		Yes	Limited
Viet Nam	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No		Yes	Partial
Yemen	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Zambia	None	None	None	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Zimbabwe	Larger scale	None	None	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	

	PROGRAMI PA	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	r intimate Ce				LAWS AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	INTIMATE PAR	TNER VIOLENCE			
Country/area	Dating violence prevention in schools	Microfinance and gender equity training	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape in marriage	in marriage	Allowing fr marriage	Allowing free entry into marriage/divorce	Allowing removal of violent spouse	oval of violent use	La	Law regarding minimum legal age of marriage ¹	Ē-a
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Exists	Age for females Age for males	Age for males
Afghanistan	None	None	Limited	No		No		Yes	Limited	Yes	16	18
Albania	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Algeria	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	No		Yes	19	19
Armenia	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No		Yes	16	16
Australia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Austria	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Azerbaijan	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
Bahrain	Don't know	Don't know	Larger scale							Yes	16	16
Bangladesh	None	Limited	Limited							Yes	18	21
Belarus	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No		Yes	15	15
Belgium	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Belize	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	16
Benin	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Bhutan	Limited	Don't know	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	14	16
Botswana	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	21	21
Brazil	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Brunei Darussalam	None	None	None	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	15	15
Bulgaria	None	Limited	Limited	No		No		Yes	Limited	Yes	16	16
Burkina Faso	None	Limited	None							Yes	17	20
Burundi	None	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	21
Cambodia	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Cameroon	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
Canada	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Subnational	18	18
China	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	No		Yes	20	22
Colombia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Cook Islands	None	None	Larger scale							Yes		
Costa Rica	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	15	15
Croatia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	16	16
Cuba	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes		Yes				Yes	18	18
Cyprus	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
		-										

Table A8: Intimate partner violence prevention programmes and laws

¹ In some countries, the minimal legal age of marriage may be lowered with parental consent in individual cases.

	PROGRAMI PA	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT INTIMATE Partner violence	r intimate De				LAWS AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	INTIMATE PAR	TNER VIOLENCE			
Country/area	Dating violence prevention in schools	Microfinance and gender equity training	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape	Against rape in marriage	Allowing fr marriage	Allowing free entry into marriage/divorce	Allowing rem spo	Allowing removal of violent spouse	ц Ц	Law regarding minimum legal age of marriage ¹	uum de
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Exists	Age for females Age for males	Age for males
Czech Republic	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Dominica	None	Limited	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes		
Dominican Republic	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Ecuador	None	None	Larger scale	No		Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	16	16
Egypt	None	Larger scale	Larger scale							Yes	18	18
El Salvador	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Estonia	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Fiji	None	Limited	None	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Finland	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Gabon	None	None	None	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Georgia	None	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	16	16
Germany	Larger scale	Don't know	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Ghana	Limited	None	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Guatemala	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Guinea	Larger scale	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
Guyana	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	16
Honduras	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Iceland	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
India	Limited	None	Larger scale	No		No		No		Yes	18	21
Indonesia	Limited	None	Limited	No		Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	21	21
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	13	15
Iraq	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No		No		Yes	18	18
Israel	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No		Yes	Full	Yes	17	17
Italy	Larger scale	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Jamaica	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Japan	Don't know	None	Larger scale	No		No		Yes	Full	Yes	16	18
Jordan	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Limited	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	18	18
Kazakhstan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Don't know		Yes	18	18
Kenya	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Kiribati	None	Limited	None	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	18	18
Kuwait	None	None	Larger scale							Yes	15	17
Kyrgyzstan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	17	17
Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	Larger scale	Limited	No		No		No		Yes	18	18
Latvia	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	18	18

	PROGRAM	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT INTIMATE	LINTIMATE				LAWS AGAINST	INTIMATE PAR	LAWS AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE			
Country/area	Dating Violence prevention in schools	Microfinance and gender equity training	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape in marriage	in marriage	Allowing fre marriage	Allowing free entry into marriage/divorce	Allowing rem spo	Allowing removal of violent spouse		Law regarding minimum legal age of marriage ¹	₩ efi
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Exists	Age for females Age for males	Age for males
Liberia	Limited	Limited	Limited	No		Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Lithuania	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Madagascar	Limited	Limited	Limited	No		No		No		Yes	18	18
Malawi	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Malaysia	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	18
Maldives	None	Limited	Limited	No		No		Yes	Limited	No	18	18
Mauritania	None	None	None							Yes	18	18
Mexico	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	14	16
Mongolia	None	None	None	No		Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Montenegro	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Morocco	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Mozambique	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
Myanmar	Limited	Limited	Limited							Yes	20	20
Nepal	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	No		Yes	20	20
Netherlands	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
New Zealand	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Nicaragua	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes		
Niger	None	Limited	Larger scale	No		Yes	Full	No		Yes	16	18
Nigeria	Limited	Limited	Limited	Subnational	Don't know	No		Subnational	Don't know	Yes	18	18
Norway	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Oman	Don't know	None	Limited	No		No		Don't know		Yes	18	18
Panama	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes		
Papua New Guinea	None	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	16	18
Peru	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	16	16
Philippines	None	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No		Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Poland	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	16	16
Portugal	Limited	Limited		Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	16
Qatar	None	None	Larger scale							Yes	16	18
Republic of Moldova	None	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Romania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Russian Federation	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
Rwanda	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	21	21
Samoa	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	18
San Marino	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18

	PROGRAM	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT INTIMATE Partner violence	T INTIMATE Ce				LAWS AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	INTIMATE PAR	INER VIOLENCE			
Country/area	Dating violence prevention in schools	Microfinance and gender equity training	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape	Against rape in marriage	Allowing free entry into marriage/divorce	ee entry into /divorce	Allowing removal of violent spouse	oval of violent use	Lai	Law regarding minimum legal age of marriage ¹	unu Be
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Exists	Age for females Age for males	Age for males
Sao Tome and Principe	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	14	14
Saudi Arabia	None	None	Limited	Don't know		No		Yes	Partial	No		
Senegal	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Serbia	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes		Yes	Full	Yes		Yes	18	18
Seychelles	Limited	None	Limited	No		No		Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Singapore	Larger scale	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes		Yes	Full	Yes	21	21
Slovakia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	17	17
Slovenia	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Solomon Islands	None	None	Limited	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Not enforced	No		
South Africa	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Don't know		Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Spain	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	16
Sudan	None	Limited	Larger scale	No		Yes	Partial	No		No		
Swaziland	None	None	Limited							Yes	18	18
Sweden	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Switzerland	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
TFYR Macedonia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	16	16
Tajikistan	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
Thailand	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	17	17
Trinidad and Tobago	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Tunisia	None	Limited	Limited	No		No		No		Yes	18	18
Turkey	None	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	17	17
Tuvalu	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	18	18
Uganda	None	None	Limited	No		No		No		Yes	18	18
United Arab Emirates	Don't know	None	Don't know	No		Don't know		Don't know		Yes	18	18
United Kingdom	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	16	16
United Republic of Tanzania	Limited	Limited	Larger scale							Yes	18	16
United States of America	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18
Uzbekistan	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Subnational	Limited	Yes	18	18
Vanuatu	None	None	None	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	18	18
Viet Nam	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No		Yes	18	18
West Bank and Gaza Strip	None	Limited	Larger scale							Yes	15	16
Yemen	None	Limited	Limited							No		
Zambia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	21	21
Zimbabwe	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	18	18

	PROGRAMMES	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE	AL VIOLENCE			LAWS AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE	EXUAL VIOLENCE		
Country/area	School and college populations	Physical environment changes	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape	t rape	Against contact sexual violence without rape	sexual violence t rape	Against non-contact sexual violence	ct sexual violence
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Afghanistan	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Don't know		Don't know	
Albania	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Algeria	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Armenia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Australia	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	Subnational	Full	Yes	Full
Austria	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Azerbaijan	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bahrain	Larger scale	Don't know	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bangladesh	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Belarus	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Belgium	Larger scale	Don't know	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Belize	Larger scale	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Benin	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Bhutan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	None	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Botswana	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Subnational	Limited
Brazil	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Brunei Darussalam	Limited	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bulgaria	Limited	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Don't know
Burkina Faso	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Burundi	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Cambodia	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Cameroon	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No	Not enforced	No	Not enforced
Canada	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
China	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Colombia	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Cook Islands	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Costa Rica	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Croatia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Cuba	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Cyprus	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Czech Republic	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full

Table A9: Sexual violence prevention programmes and laws

	PROGRAMME	PBOGBAMMES TO PBEVENT SEXILAL VIOLENCE				I AWS AGAINST S	I AWS AGAINST SEXILAL VIDI ENCE		
Country/area	School and college populations	Physical environment changes	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape	t rape	Against contact sexual violence without rape	sexual violence It rape	Against non-conta	Against non-contact sexual violence
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Dominica	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Dominican Republic	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Ecuador	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Don't know
Egypt	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
El Salvador	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Estonia	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Fiji	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Finland	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Gabon	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Georgia	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	No	
Germany	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Ghana	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Guatemala	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Guinea	Limited	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Guyana	None	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Honduras	None	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Iceland	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
India	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Indonesia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Iraq	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Israel	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Italy	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Jamaica	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Japan	Don't know	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Jordan	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Kazakhstan	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Don't know		Don't know		Don't know	
Kenya	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Kiribati	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Not enforced
Kuwait	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	No	
Kyrgyzstan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Latvia	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited
Liberia	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited

	PROGRAMMES	PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT SEXILAL VIOLENCE	AI VIDI ENCE			I AM/S AGAINST S	I AWS AGAINST SEXILAL VIOLENCE		
Country/area	School and college populations	Physical environment changes	Social and cultural norms change	Against rape	t rape	Against contact sexual violence without rape	sexual violence It rape	Against non-conta	Against non-contact sexual violence
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Lithuania	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Madagascar	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Malawi	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Malaysia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Maldives	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Mauritania	None	None	None	No		No		No	
Mexico	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Mongolia	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	No	
Montenegro	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Morocco	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Mozambique	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Myanmar	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nepal	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Netherlands	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
New Zealand	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nicaragua	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Niger	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nigeria	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	No		No	
Norway	None	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Oman	Don't know	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Panama	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Papua New Guinea	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Peru	Larger scale	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Philippines	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Poland	Larger scale	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Portugal	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Qatar	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Republic of Moldova	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Romania	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Russian Federation	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Rwanda	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Samoa	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
San Marino	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sao Tome and Principe	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Saudi Arabia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial

						I AIALO A CATALOT O	ANNO A CANAGE CEVILAL VIOLENCE		
		PRUGRAININES TU PREVENT SEXUAL VIULENCE	AL VIULENCE			C I CUIRDE AURINA S			
Country/area	School and college populations	Physical environment changes	Social and cultural norms change	Again	Against rape	Against contact sexual violence without rape	sexual violence It rape	Against non-conta	Against non-contact sexual violence
		Implementation		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Senegal	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Serbia	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	
Seychelles	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Singapore	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Slovakia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Slovenia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Solomon Islands	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	
South Africa	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Spain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sudan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Swaziland	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	No	
Sweden	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Switzerland	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
TFYR Macedonia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes		Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Tajikistan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Thailand	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Trinidad and Tobago	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Tunisia	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Turkey	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Tuvalu	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Uganda	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	No		Yes	Limited
United Arab Emirates	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
United Kingdom	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
United Republic of Tanzania	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited	Yes	Not enforced
United States of America	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Uzbekistan	None	None	None	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Vanuatu	None	None	None	Yes	Limited	No		No	
Viet Nam	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Yemen	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Zambia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Zimbabwe	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes		Yes	Partial

	PRC	PROGRAMMES TO PREVE	PREVENT ELDER ABUSE			LAWS AGAINST ELDER ABUSE	. ELDER ABUSE	
Country/area	Professional awareness campaigns	Public information campaigns	Caregiver support	Residential care policies	Against el	Against elder abuse	Against elder al	Against elder abuse in institutions
		Implementation	ion		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Afghanistan	Larger scale	None	Don't know	Don't know	No		No	
Albania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Algeria	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Armenia	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	None	No		No	
Australia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Austria	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	No	Not enforced	Yes	Full
Azerbaijan	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Bahrain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Bangladesh	Limited	Limited	Limited	Don't know	No	Not enforced	No	Not enforced
Belarus	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Belgium	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Subnational	Don't know
Belize	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	No		No	
Benin	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Bhutan	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Larger scale	Limited	None	None	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Botswana	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Limited	No	
Brazil	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Brunei Darussalam	None	None	None	None	Yes	Limited	No	
Bulgaria	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Burkina Faso	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None	No		No	
Burundi	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Cambodia	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Cameroon	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited	No		No	
Canada	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Subnational	Full
China	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Colombia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Cook Islands	None	None	Larger scale	None	No		No	
Costa Rica	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Croatia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Cuba	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Cyprus	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Czech Republic	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Dominica	None	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No		No	

Table A10: Elder abuse prevention programmes and laws

			NT FIDED ADLICE			T ANIC A CANALET	CIDED ADLICE	
	L	PRUGRAIMIMES IU PREVE	Freven I Elder Abude			LAWS AGAINST ELDER ABUSE	ELUER ABUSE	
Country/area	Professional awareness campaigns	Public information campaigns	Caregiver support	Residential care policies	Against elder abuse	der abuse	Against elder ab	Against elder abuse in institutions
		Implementation	tion		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Dominican Republic	None	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Ecuador	Limited	None	None	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Egypt	None	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
El Salvador	Limited	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
Estonia	None	None	Limited	Don't know	No		No	
Fiji	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	No	Not enforced	No	Not enforced
Finland	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Gabon	Limited	None	None	None	No		No	
Georgia	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None	Yes	Partial	No	
Germany	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Ghana	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Limited	No	
Guatemala	None	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Guinea	Limited	None	None	None	No		No	
Guyana	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Honduras	Larger scale	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	No	
Iceland	Don't know	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes		Yes	
India	None	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Limited	No	
Indonesia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Iraq	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Israel	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Italy	Limited	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Jamaica	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No		No	
Japan	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Jordan	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		Yes	Partial
Kazakhstan	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know		Don't know	
Kenya	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	No		No	
Kiribati	None	None	Limited	None	No		No	
Kuwait	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Kyrgyzstan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Subnational	Partial	Subnational	Partial
Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Latvia	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Liberia	None	None	Limited	None	No		No	
Lithuania	None	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Full
Madagascar	None	Limited	None	None	No		No	

		DROCRAMMES TO DREVE	DREVENT EL DER ARLIGE			I AM/S AGAINST EI DEB ABIISE	ELDER ARLICE	
Country/area	Professional awareness campaigns		Caregiver support	Residential care policies	Against elder abuse	der abuse	Against elder ab	Against elder abuse in institutions
		Implementation	ion		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Malawi	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Yes	Full	No	
Malaysia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Maldives	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	
Mauritania	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Mexico	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Mongolia	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Montenegro	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Morocco	None	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Mozambique	Limited	Limited	None	None	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Myanmar	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	No		No	
Nepal	Limited	None	None	None	Yes	Partial	No	
Netherlands	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Don't know	Yes	Partial	No	
New Zealand	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nicaragua	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Niger	None	None	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Nigeria	Limited	Limited	None	None	No		No	
Norway	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	No		No	
Oman	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	
Panama	Limited	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Papua New Guinea	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Peru	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Philippines	None	Don't know	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Poland	None	Limited	None	None	No		No	
Portugal	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale		Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Qatar	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	No	
Republic of Moldova	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Romania	None	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Russian Federation	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No		No	
Rwanda	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Samoa	None	None	None	None	No		No	
San Marino	None	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sao Tome and Principe	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Saudi Arabia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Senegal	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Serbia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	No		No	

		DDUCDAMMAEC TO DDEVIE	DEVENT ELDED ADIICE			I MAYS ACAINET ELDER ADLISE	ELDED ADLICE	
Country/area	Professional awareness campaigns	Public information campaigns	Caregiver support	Residential care policies	Against el	Against elder abuse	Against elder ab	Against elder abuse in institutions
		Implementation	ion		Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
Seychelles	None	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Partial	No	
Singapore	None	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Slovakia	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	No		Don't know	
Slovenia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Solomon Islands	None	None	None	None	No		No	
South Africa	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Don't know
Spain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Don't know	No	
Sudan	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Swaziland	Limited	Limited	None	None	No		No	
Sweden	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	No		No	
Switzerland	Limited	None	Limited	Limited	Yes	Partial	Subnational	Partial
TFYR Macedonia	Limited	Limited	None	None	Yes	Full	No	
Tajikistan	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Thailand	Limited	None	Larger scale	Limited	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
Trinidad and Tobago	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	No		Don't know	
Tunisia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Turkey	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Tuvalu	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Yes	Full	No	
Uganda	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	No	
United Arab Emirates	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Subnational	Full	Subnational	Full
United Kingdom	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Subnational	Full	Subnational	Full
United Republic of Tanzania	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	No		No	
United States of America	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Partial	Subnational	Partial
Uzbekistan	None	Limited	None	Limited	Yes	Full	Subnational	Limited
Vanuatu	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Viet Nam	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Yes	Full	Yes	Partial
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Limited	None	Limited	Limited	No		No	
Yemen	None	None	None	None	No		No	
Zambia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Zimbabwe	None	None	Limited	None	No		No	

Table A11: Health and social services for victims of violence and victim support laws

			NEALI	H AND SOCIAL SEF	IVICES		
Country/area	Prenatal screening for child maltreatment and intimate partner violence risk	Identification and referral for victims of child maltreatment by health care providers	Identification and referral for victims of intimate partner and sexual violence by health care providers	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	Child protection services	Adult protective services	Mental health services
				Implementation			
Afghanistan	Larger scale	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Don't know	Larger scale
Albania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None
Algeria	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Armenia	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Australia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Austria	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Azerbaijan	Limited	None	None	Larger scale	Limited	None	Larger scale
Bahrain	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Bangladesh	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	None
Belarus	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Belgium	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Belize	None	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited
Benin	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited
Bhutan	None				0	None	Larger scale
		Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale		U
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Limited	Don't know	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
Botswana	None	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited
Brazil	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Brunei Darussalam	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	None	Limited
Bulgaria	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Burkina Faso	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Burundi	None	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
Cambodia	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Cameroon	None	Don't know	None	Limited	Limited	Don't know	Limited
Canada	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
China	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Don't know	Limited
Colombia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Cook Islands	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Costa Rica	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Croatia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Cuba	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Cyprus	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Czech Republic	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Dominica	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
	-	5	Larger scale	5	-	-	
Dominican Republic	Limited	Limited		Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited
Ecuador	Larger scale	None	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Egypt	Limited	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Don't know	None
El Salvador	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Estonia	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Fiji	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Finland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Gabon	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	None	None
Georgia	None	Larger scale	None	Limited	Larger scale	None	None
Germany	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Ghana	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Guatemala	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited
Guinea	None	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	None
Guyana	None	Limited	Limited	None	Limited	None	Limited
Honduras	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale

				H AND SOCIAL SE			
Country/area	Prenatal screening for child maltreatment and intimate partner violence risk	Identification and referral for victims of child maltreatment by health care providers	Identification and referral for victims of intimate partner and sexual violence by health care providers	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	Child protection services	Adult protective services	Mental health services
				Implementation			
lceland	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
India	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Indonesia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	None	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
raq	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
srael	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
Italy	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Jamaica	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Japan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Jordan	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited
Kazakhstan	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Don't know	Larger scale
Kenya	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	None	Limited
Kiribati	Limited	None	None	None	Limited	None	None
Kuwait	Larger scale	None	None	None	None	None	Larger scale
Kyrgyzstan	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited
Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	None	None	None	Limited	None	Limited
atvia	None	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
iberia	None	None	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited
ithuania	None	Larger scale	None	Limited	Larger scale	None	Limited
Vadagascar	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Valawi	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale
Valaysia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
Valdives	None	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Vauritania	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Vexico	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Vongolia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
Montenegro	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Viorocco	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Vioreeeee	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
Viyanmar	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Vepal	None	None	Limited	Limited	None	None	Limited
Vetherlands	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
New Zealand	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Vicaragua	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Niger	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited
-	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
Nigeria	Limited	Limited				None	Limited
Norway			Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale		
Oman Panama	None	Larger scale	Don't know	Don't know	Limited	Don't know	Don't know
Panama Panua Naw Cuinaa	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
Papua New Guinea	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
^p eru	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Philippines	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	None	
Poland	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Portugal	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited
Datar	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Republic of Moldova	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None
Romania	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
	None	Limited	None	Limited	Limited	None	Larger scale

			HEALT	H AND SOCIAL SEI	RVICES		
Country/area	Prenatal screening for child maltreatment and intimate partner violence risk	ldentification and referral for victims of child maltreatment by health care providers	ldentification and referral for victims of intimate partner and sexual violence by health care providers	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	Child protection services	Adult protective services	Mental health services
				Implementation			
Samoa	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited
San Marino	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Sao Tome and Principe	Larger scale	None	None	None	Larger scale	None	None
Saudi Arabia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Senegal	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
Serbia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Seychelles	None	Limited	None	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
Singapore	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited
Slovakia	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Slovenia	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Solomon Islands	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
South Africa	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	Limited
Spain	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Sudan	None	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	None	Larger scale
Swaziland	None	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Limited	None	Limited
Sweden	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Switzerland	Limited	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Limited
TFYR Macedonia	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Tajikistan	Limited	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Thailand	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Trinidad and Tobago	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Tunisia	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
Turkey	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Tuvalu	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	None	Don't know
Uganda	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited	None	Limited
United Arab Emirates	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
United Kingdom	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
United Republic of Tanzania	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited	Limited
United States of America	Don't know	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale
Uzbekistan	None	None	None	None	None	None	Limited
Vanuatu	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Viet Nam	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited
West Bank and Gaza Strip	None	Limited	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Limited
Yemen	None	None	None	Larger scale	Limited	None	None
Zambia	Limited	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale
Zimbabwe	None	Larger scale	Larger scale	Larger scale	Limited	Larger scale	Limited

		VICTIM SUPPOR		
Country/area	Providing for victim compensation	Providing for victim compensation	Providing for victim representation	Providing for victim representation
	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
fghanistan	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Ibania	No		Yes	Limited
Igeria	No		Yes	Full
rmenia	No		No	
ustralia	Subnational	Partial	Subnational	Full
ustria	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
zerbaijan	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Full
lahrain	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
angladesh	No		Yes	Full
elarus	No		Yes	Full
elgium	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
elize	No		Subnational	Limited
enin	No		Yes	Full
hutan	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
olivia (Plurinational State of)	No		Yes	Partial
otswana	No		Yes	Full
razil	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
runei Darussalam	No	i un	No	i uli
ulgaria	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Jurkina Faso	Yes	Limited	No	Liniteu
Burundi	No	Linnteu	Yes	Full
	No			
ambodia			Yes	Partial
ameroon	No		Yes	Full
Canada	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
hina	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Colombia	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
ook Islands	No		No	
Costa Rica	No	<b>5</b> 11	Yes	Partial
Croatia	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Cuba	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Syprus	No		Yes	Full
zech Republic	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
lominica	No		No	
ominican Republic	No		Yes	Limited
cuador	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
gypt	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
l Salvador	No		Yes	Full
stonia	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
iji	No		Yes	Partial
inland	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
abon	No		Yes	Full
eorgia	No		Yes	Partial
iermany	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
hana	No		Yes	Full
uatemala	No		Yes	Limited
uinea	No		Yes	Full
uyana	No		No	
onduras	No		Yes	Limited
eland	Yes	Full	Yes	Limited
Idia	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Idonesia	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
an (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
an (isiamic hepublic of)	Yes	Full	Yes	Full

		VICTIM SUPPOR	RT LAWS	
Country/area	Providing for victim compensation	Providing for victim compensation	Providing for victim representation	Providing for victim representation
	Existence	Enforcement	Existence	Enforcement
srael	No		No	
taly	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Jamaica	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Japan	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Jordan	No		Subnational	Limited
Kazakhstan	Don't know		Don't know	
Kenya	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Kiribati	No		Yes	Full
Kuwait	No		No	
Kyrgyzstan	No		Yes	
ao People's Democratic Republic	No		Yes	Partial
atvia	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
iberia	No		Yes	Partial
ithuania	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Vadagascar	No		Yes	Limited
Valawi	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Valaysia	No		Yes	Full
Valdives	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Vauritania	No	Linitou	Yes	Full
Viexico	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Mongolia	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Montenegro	No	FUII		
Morocco	No		Yes	Full
Mozambique		11.16.1	Yes	Full
Myanmar	Subnational	Limited	Yes	Limited
Nepal	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Netherlands	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
New Zealand	Yes	Full	No	
Vicaragua	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Niger	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Nigeria	No		Yes	Partial
Norway	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Oman	Don't know		Yes	Partial
Panama	No		Yes	Partial
Papua New Guinea	No		Yes	Partial
Peru	No		Yes	Limited
Philippines	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial
Poland	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Full
Portugal	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Jatar	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Republic of Moldova	No		Yes	Partial
Romania	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Russian Federation	Subnational	Limited	Yes	Full
Iwanda	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Samoa	No		Yes	Full
San Marino	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	Not enforced	Yes	Full
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Full	Don't know	
Senegal	No		Yes	Limited
Serbia	No		Yes	Full
Seychelles	No		Yes	Full
Singapore	No		Yes	Full
Slovakia	Yes	Full	Yes	Full

Country/area	VICTIM SUPPORT LAWS			
	Providing for victim compensation Existence	Providing for victim compensation Enforcement	Providing for victim representation Existence	Providing for victim representation Enforcement
Solomon Islands	No		Yes	Limited
South Africa	No		No	
Spain	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Sudan	Yes	Partial	Yes	Full
Swaziland	No		Yes	Full
Sweden	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Switzerland	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
TFYR Macedonia	Yes	Partial	Yes	Not enforced
Tajikistan	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Thailand	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Limited	Yes	Partial
Tunisia	No		Yes	Full
Turkey	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Tuvalu	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
Uganda	Yes	Partial	Yes	Limited
United Arab Emirates	No		No	
United Kingdom	Yes	Full	No	Not enforced
United Republic of Tanzania	No		Yes	Limited
United States of America	Yes	Full	No	
Uzbekistan	No		Yes	Partial
Vanuatu	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Viet Nam	Yes	Full	Yes	Full
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Subnational	Limited	Yes	Full
Yemen	No		No	
Zambia	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited
Zimbabwe	No		Yes	Partial





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