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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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Alexander Butchart and Christopher Mikton coordinated and wrote the report. Etienne Krug provided strategic direction. Data management and statistical analysis were conducted by Christopher Mikton and Daniel Hogan, assisted by Kacem laych and Charles Upton.

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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.

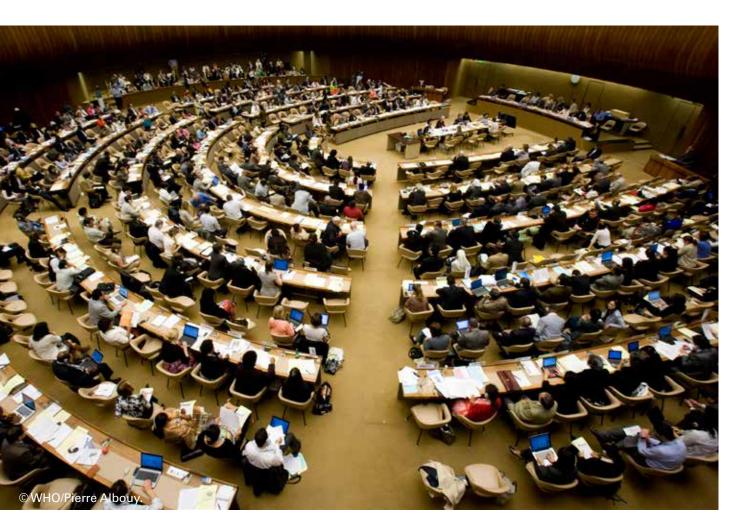
In 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which obliges governments, "to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation" (11). The Committee 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		

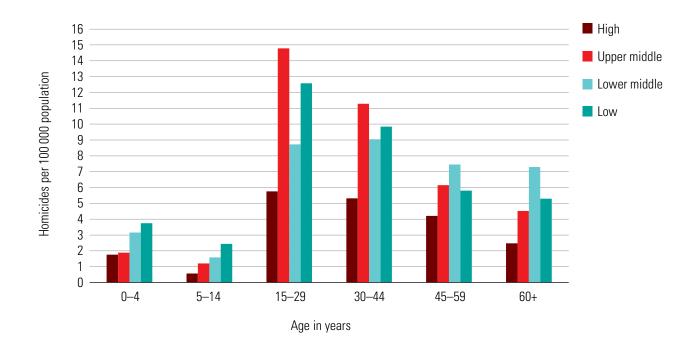


Figure 1: Homicide rate per 100 000 population by age group and country income level, 2012, world

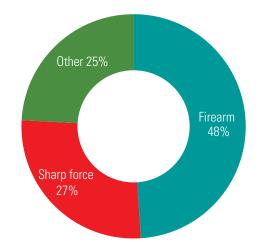
The disproportionate impact of homicide on youth is a consistent pattern across all levels of country income (see Figure 1). It is however much more pronounced in low- and upper middle-income countries than in lower middle- and high-income countries. Furthermore, the effects of country income on homicide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

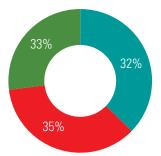


One in every two homicides is committed with a firearm – although this varies markedly by region

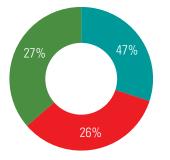
Approximately one in every two homicides is committed with a firearm, and one in four with a sharp instrument such as a knife (see Figure 2), although the mechanism of homicide varies markedly by region. While firearm homicides account for 75% of all homicides in the low- and middle-income countries 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.

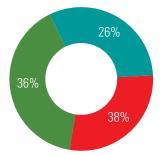
Figure 3: Proportion of homicides by mechanism and WHO region, 2012



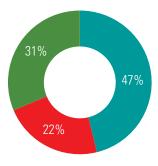
African Region, low- and middle-income



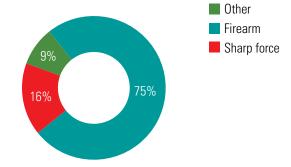
Eastern Mediterranean Region, low- and middle-income



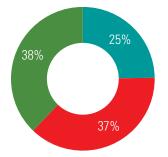
South-East Asia Region, low- and middle-income



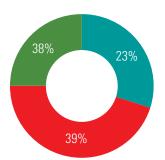
All regions, high-income



Region of the Americas, low- and middle-income



European Region, low- and middle-income



Western Pacific Region, low- and middle-income

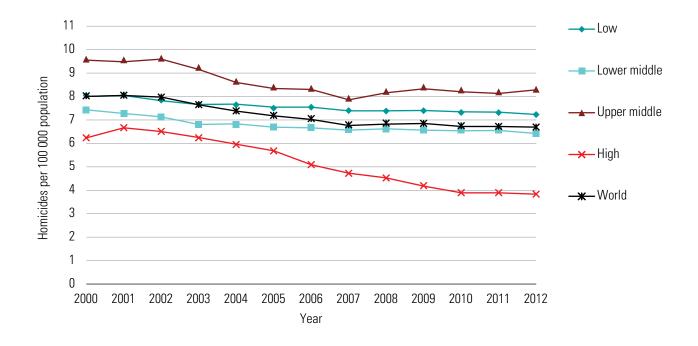


Figure 4: Trends in estimated rates of homicide by country income status, 2000–2012, world

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)*.

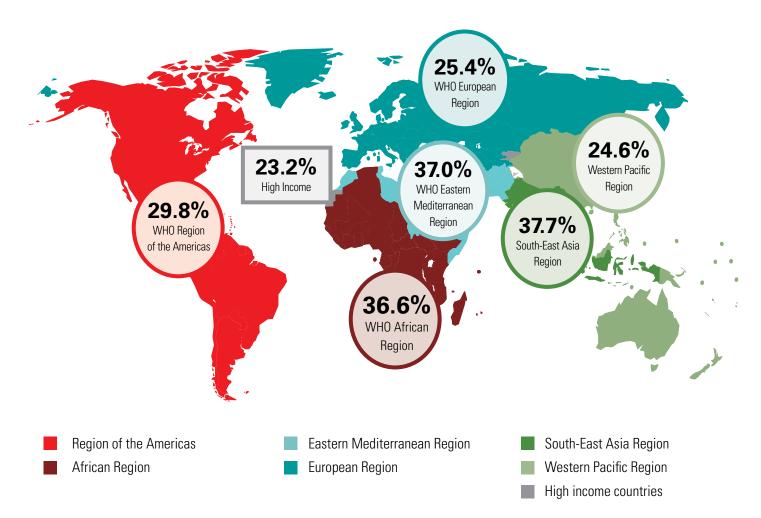
Women, children and elderly people bear the burden of the non-fatal consequences of physical, sexual and psychological abuse

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)

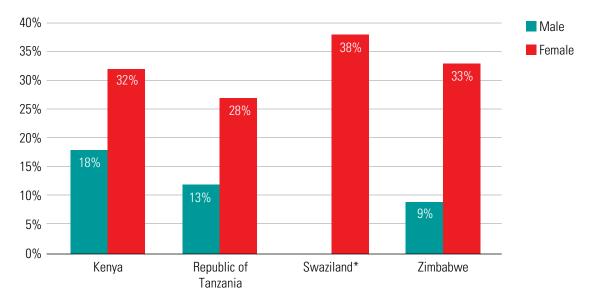
About 30% of ever-partnered women throughout the world have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives

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



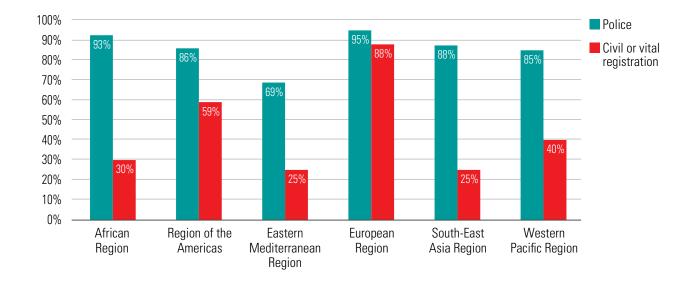


Figure 8: Proportion of countries with available data on the number of homicides, by source (n = 133 reporting countries)

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.

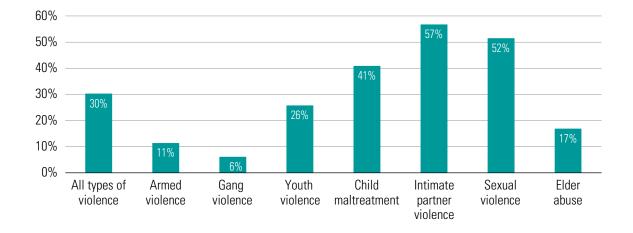


Figure 9: Proportion of countries that have conducted national prevalence surveys on different types of violence (n = 133 reporting countries)

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)

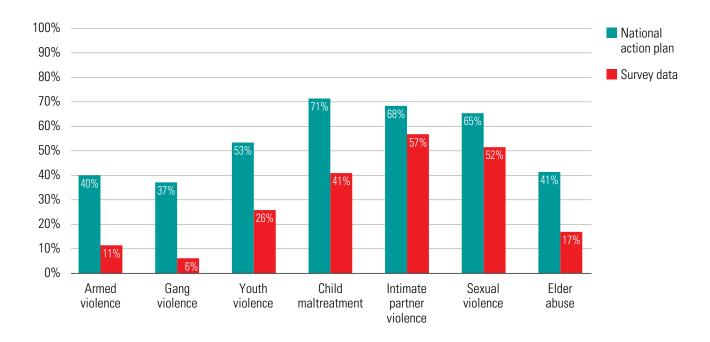


Figure 10: Proportion of countries with national survey data and national action plans, by type of violence (n = 133 reporting countries)

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.

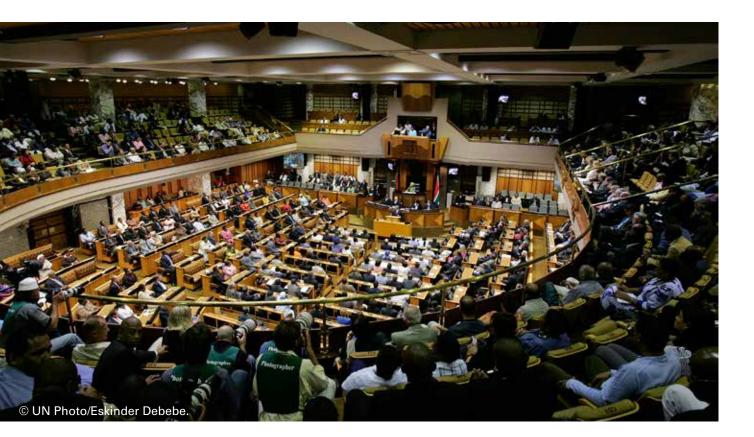
The reported predominance of national action plans over the availability of national survey data in general, and for the African Region in particular, suggests that much planning and policy-making is being done in the absence of data. While for some countries this may reflect a lag between calls for 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).

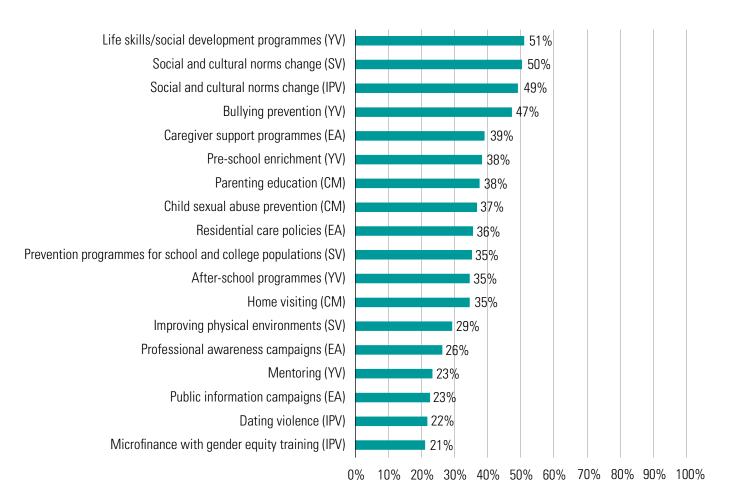
Based on systematic reviews of the scientific evidence for prevention, WHO and its partners have identified seven

"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%	



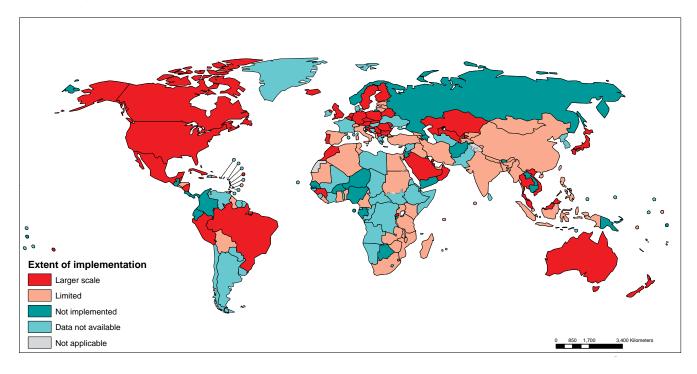
Life skills training and bullying prevention are the most common approaches implemented to address youth violence

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)



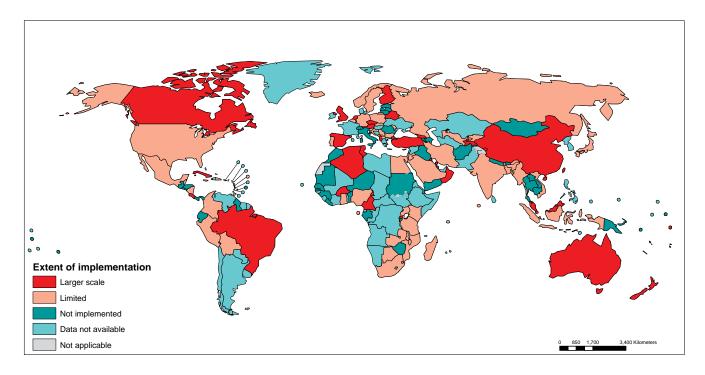
There are a number of evidence-based programmes designed to help strengthen early relationships and interactions between children and their caregivers, promote healthy development and improve child behaviour. These include home visiting programmes, which have been shown to reduce child maltreatment by 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.

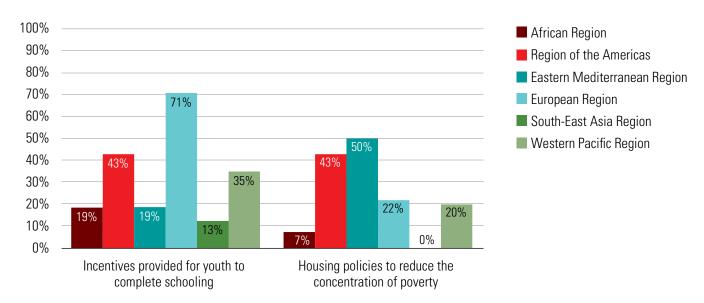
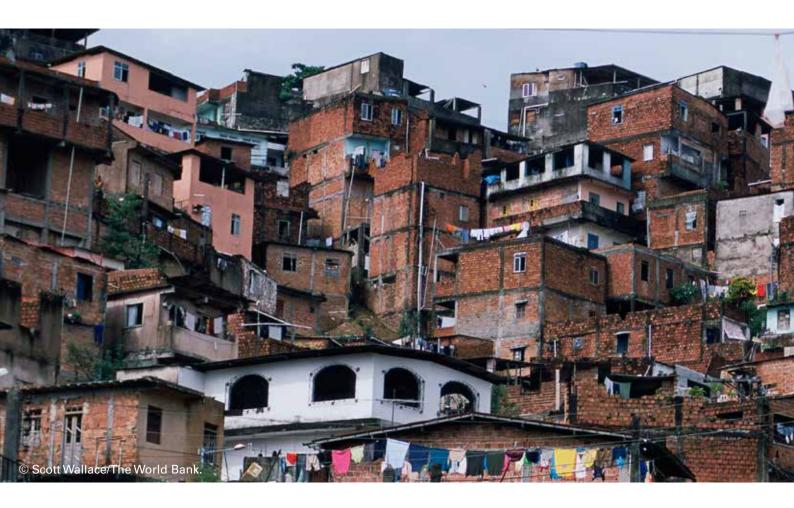


Figure 14: Proportion of countries with schooling and housing policies to reduce the risk of violence, by WHO region (n = 133 reporting countries)

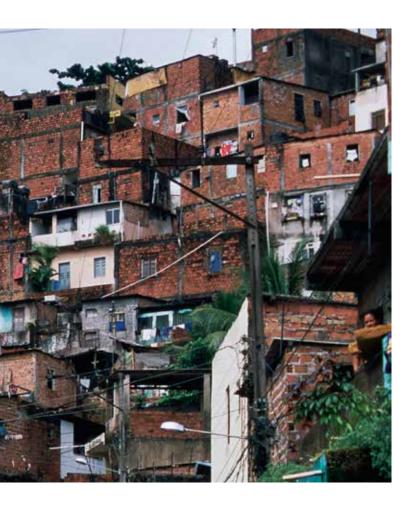


Housing policies at national level to reduce the concentration of poverty in urban areas which were explicitly aimed at reducing violence were rare - only 24% of countries reported having such policies. South-East Asia Region reported none, while 7% of countries in the African Region, 43% in the Region 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 control programmes such as gun buy-backs and 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.

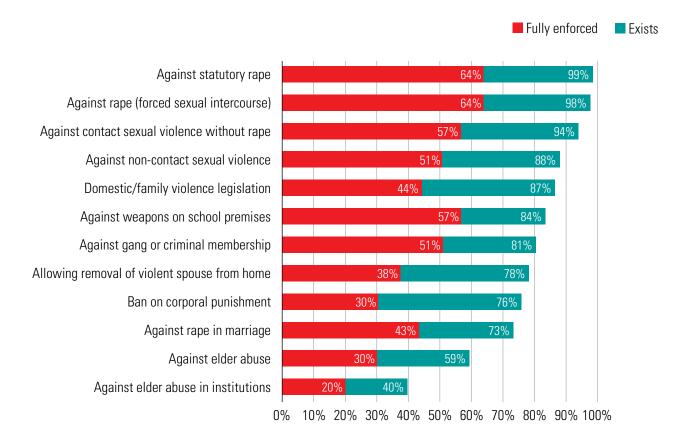
Legislation is a key component of any violence prevention policy or plan. For instance, appropriate legislation can encourage parents to move away from using harsh physical discipline toward their children, and can help to promote attitudes and beliefs that reject violence against women. Where social 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)

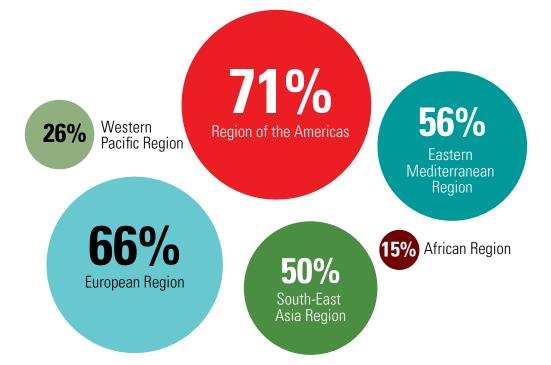
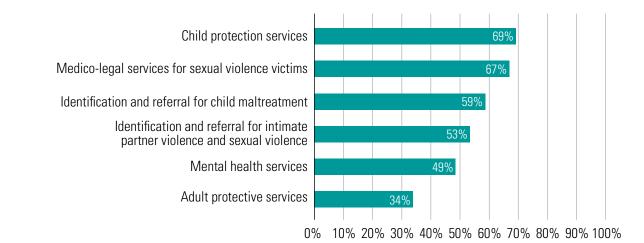


Figure 17: Proportion of countries with identification, referral and support services available, by type of service (n = 133 reporting countries)



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)*.

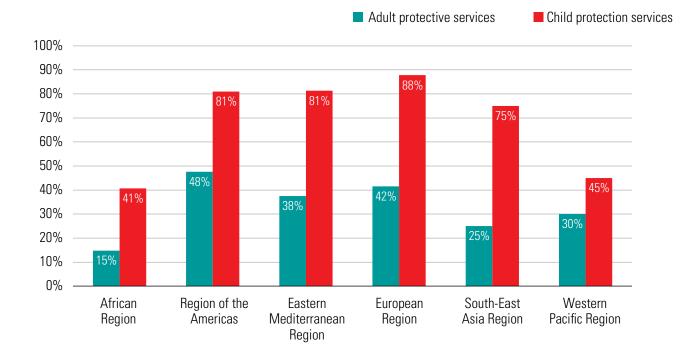


Figure 18: Proportion of countries with child and adult protective services, by WHO region (n = 133 reporting countries)

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

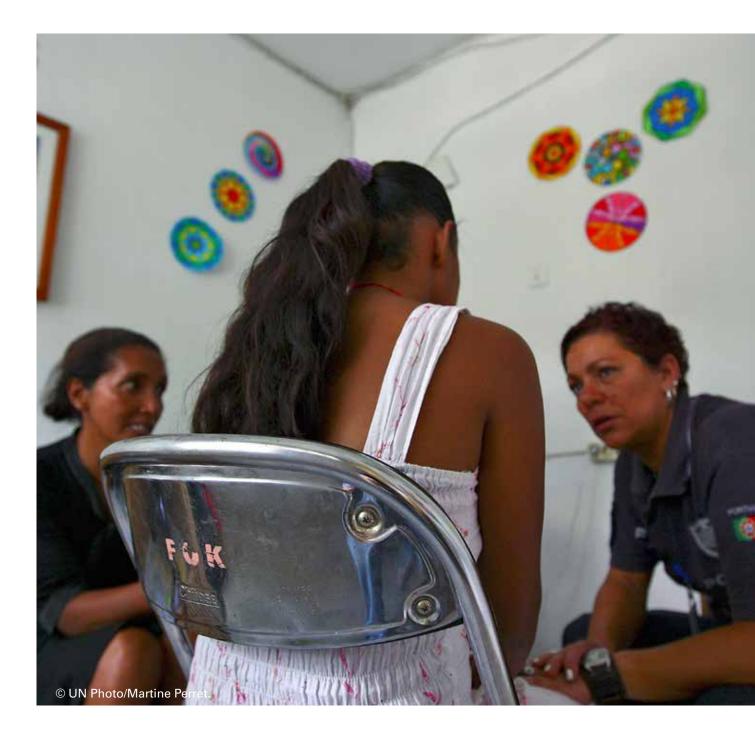
WHO recommends asking women about exposure to intimate partner violence when assessing conditions that may have been caused or complicated by intimate partner violence in order to provide appropriate follow-up care and support. Asking all women about their experiences with intimate partner violence is 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.

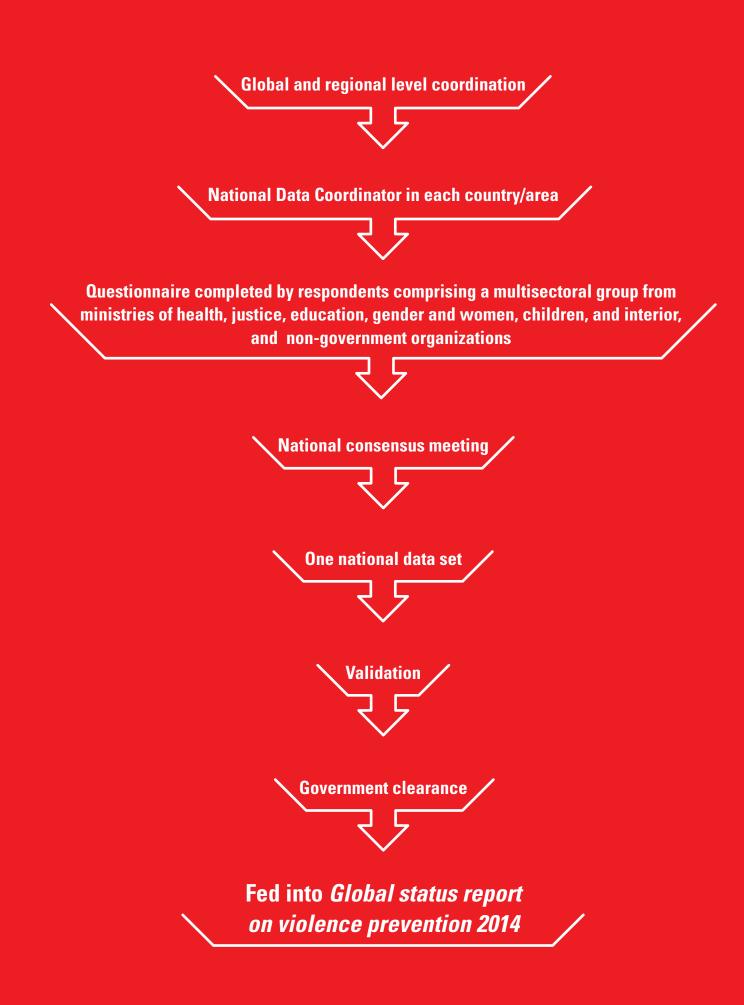
The questionnaire used the recommendations of the World report on violence and health (2) and subsequent WHO violence prevention guidance documents as the basis for its content. The scientific evidence base for intervention effectiveness was used to identify specific prevention programmes selected for 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 five countries (Australia, 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 Mediterranean¹	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 $rate_i = Poisson(\mu_i \theta_i)$ $log(\theta_i) = X_i \beta + a_{k[i]}^r + a_{i[i]}^c + a_i^s$

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.

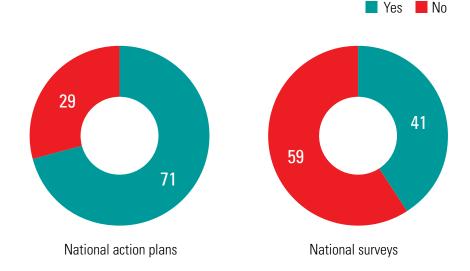
Findings from the survey

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.

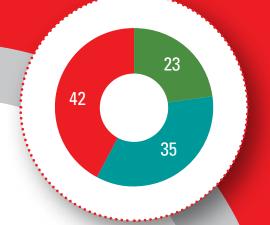
Prevention approaches

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

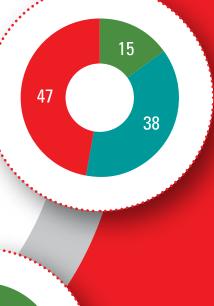
(not implemented at all)

Limited

(implemented once or a few times)

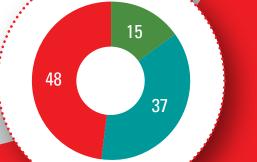
Larger scale

(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.

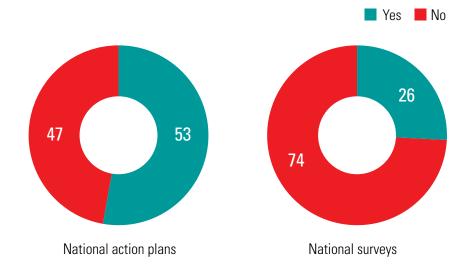
Findings from the survey

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



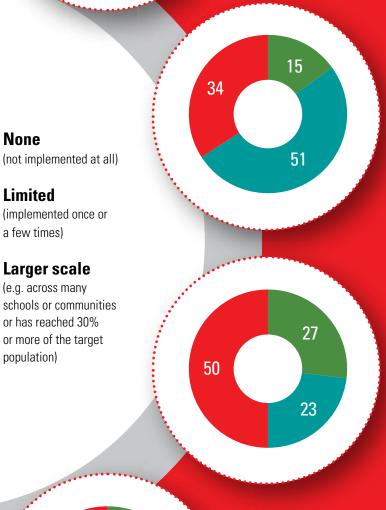
Proportion of countries that reported implementing a particular strategy

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%.

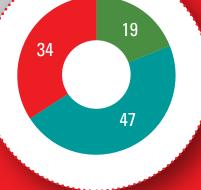


Life skills training

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.

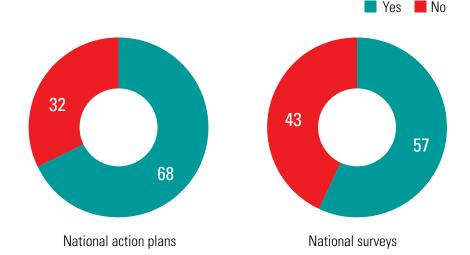
Findings from the survey

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.

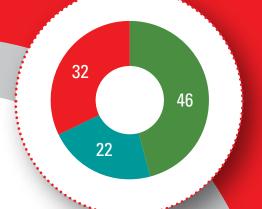
Prevention approaches

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

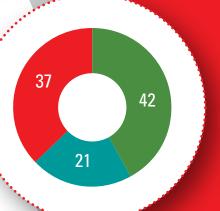
(not implemented at all)

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.

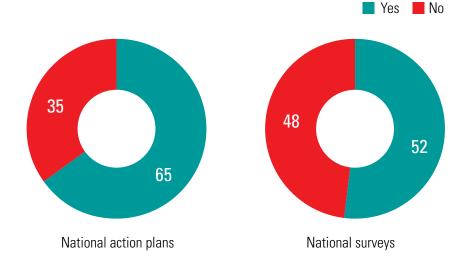
Findings from the survey

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.

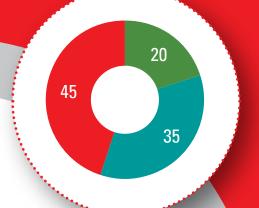
Prevention approaches

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

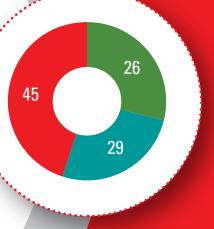
(not implemented at all)

Limited

(implemented once or a few times)

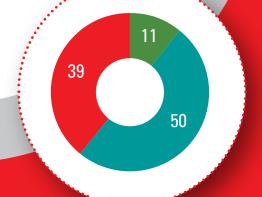
Larger scale

(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.

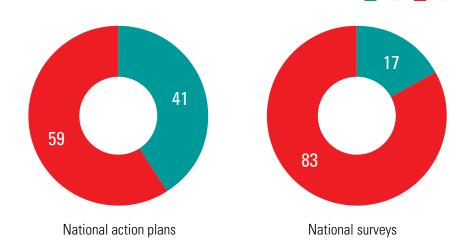
Findings from the survey

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.

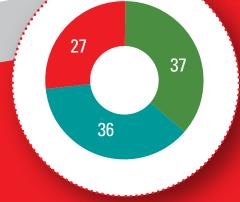
34 43 None (not implemented at all) 23 Limited (implemented once or a few times) Larger scale (e.g. across many schools or communities or has reached 30% 28 or more of the target 33 population) 39

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

1 Population: 29 824 536 (\$) Gi	oss national incom	ne per capita: U	S\$ 690	Income group: Low		ncome inequality: 27.8
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVER	RAL TYPES OF VIOLI	ENCE	
National action plans			National social an	d educational policies	•	
	altreatment	NO		d for high-risk youth to		ooling NO
	e partner violence		Housing polices to	de-concentrate povert	у	N
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder a	buse	NO				
Firearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		oita consumption (litres	of pure alcor	iol) 0.
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking	•		
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/-/-	Excise taxes	Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess			I RAMMES BY TYPI			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ do		w times O	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	*	it prevention program		Implementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting	r protontion program	NO	
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting educatio	n	-	_
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recogni			
Against female genital mutilation	YES	023	abusive situations		NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ¹ (NO)	023				
Youth violence laws			Youth violence pre	evention programmes	•	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichm		NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123		al development training		0
-3 33 3			Mentoring		YES	0
			After-school super	vision	NO	-
			School anti-bullyin		YES	\bigcirc
ntimate partner violence laws				olence prevention pro	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_		evention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		023		gender equity training	NO	_
		••••	Social and cultural		YES	0(
Sexual violence laws				revention programmes	•••••••••••••••	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college		YES	0(
Against contact sexual violence without rape	_	-	Physical environme		YES	0
Against non-contact sexual violence	_	_	Social and cultural		NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse preve		•	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional aware		YES	0
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information		NO	-
			Caregiver support		_	_
			Residential care po	olicies	_	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICE	ES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective se	ervices	-	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection se		YES	()
·				ces for sexual violence	YES	(\mathbf{I})
			Mental health serv	vices	YES	()
			VIOLENCE			
	·····•		eys for non-fatal viol			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vi	olence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO	Sexual violence I	NU E	lder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	cide			Trends in ho	omicides	

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 rape 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 แรงไปนี้ไปปาร	I LO	VUU	Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	i LJ	
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

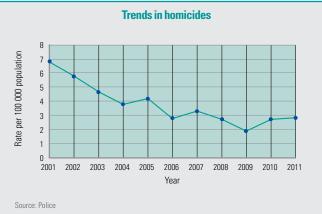
DATA ON VIOLENCE

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

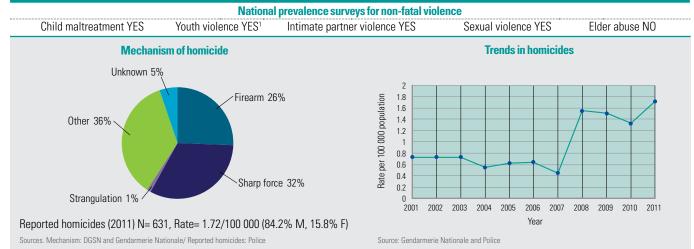


ALGERIA



Population: 38 481 705 \$ Gross	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	4 970 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income in	nequality: 35.33
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	olete schooling	YES
•	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	Joto concomig	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES	3,		
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	SKY 123451	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			
LAWS			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		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)	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)	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	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	imes	
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	12
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
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		

DATA ON VIOLENCE



¹ Subnational.

ARMENIA

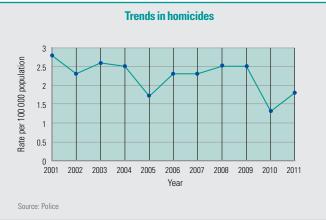


Population: 2 969 081 (\$) G	ross national incon	ne per capita: US\$ 37	70 🚯 Income group: Middle	Incom	e inequality: 31.3
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	AND LAWS RELEV	ANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans		N	ational social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child	l maltreatment	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	00
			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





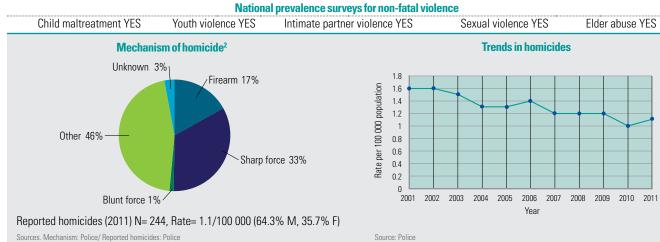


AUSTRALIA



P opulation: 23 050 471 (\$	Gross national incom	e per capita: U	S\$ 59 790	lncome group: High	ı 💽) Income inequality: –
ACTION PL	ANS, POLICIES AN	D LAWS RE	LEVANT TO	SEVERAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE	
National action plans			National s	ocial and educational policie	es	
Youth violence YES ¹ Intir Sexual violence YES Elde	d maltreatment nate partner violence er abuse	YES YES YES ¹	Housing po	provided for high-risk youth t olices to de-concentrate pove		oling YES ¹ YES ¹
Firearms Laws to regulate civilian access		YES ¹	Alcohol) per capita consumption (litre	a of pure alach	ol) 12.2
Mandatory background check		YES ¹				3@ S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapon Carrying firearms in public		1/YES1/YES1 YES1	Excise taxe		Wine: NO	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm poss		YES ¹				
				BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited				,	ew times ❶	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	inforcement	Home visit	reatment prevention program	nmes YES	Implementation
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting	education	YES	12 12
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	YES ¹ YES ¹	023 023	abusive sit	recognise / avoid sexually	YES	(1) 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ¹ (NO)	023			120	
Youth violence laws			Youth viol	ence prevention programme	S	-
Against weapons on school premises	YES ¹	128	Pre-school	enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ¹	023		and social development traini		-
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-scho School ant	ol supervision	NO YES	
Intimate partner violence laws	·····			artner violence prevention p		
Against rape in marriage	YES ¹	128		lence prevention in schools	YES	(1) 2
Allowing removal of violent spouse from ho		128		ice and gender equity training		02
5				cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws				lence prevention programm	es	
Against rape	YES ¹	128		d college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rap		128		nvironment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	•	cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws				e prevention programmes		~ ~
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	00
VICTIM LAWS					120	
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	123		ective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES ¹	02 8		ection services	YES	02
				gal services for sexual violen		02
			Mental he	alth services	YES	00

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

Subnational.

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

Elder abuse YES

AUSTRIA



Population: 8 463 948 (\$ Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	47 960 🚯 Income group: High	Income ineq	uality: 29.15
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	olete schooling	YES
•	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES ¹
Sexual violence NO Elder at	buse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ure alcohol)	10.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 12345 MC	DST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: NO S	pirits: 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 tim	***	
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	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	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	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	02
			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	126	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12

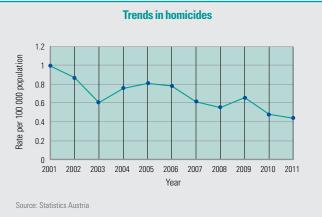
DATA ON VIOLENCE



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



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

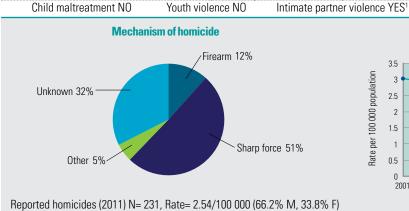


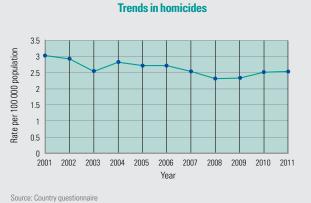
¹ Subnational.

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

¹ Subnational.

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

Elder abuse NO



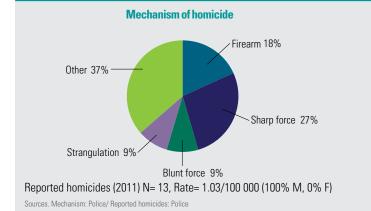
BAHRAIN



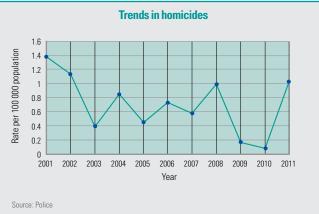
1 Population: 1 317 827	oss national inco	ome per capita: US	\$ 19 560	lncome group: High		Income inequality: –	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SE	EVERAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE		
National action plans			National soci	al and educational policie	es		
Interpersonal violence YES Child m				Incentives 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 gang or criminal group membership	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 programm	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 -

-



Population: 154 695 368 (\$)	Gross national inco	me per capita: U	S\$ 830 Income group: Low	🕜 Income ir	nequality: 32.12	
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEI	NCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies			
1	maltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling NO			
	ate partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO	
	abuse	NO				
Firearms		VEC	Alcohol	f auro alaahal)	0.0	
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of Patterns of drinking score LEAST	RISKY D2845	0.2	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES	
Carrying firearms in public		YES		WINE. ILS	opinto. 120	
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses	ssion and use	NO				
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE			
No response/don't know – Limited 🗨	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times ① Larger	scale 🛛	
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programm	es Im	plementation	
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 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	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	-	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	02	
			Mentoring	YES	02	
			After-school supervision	YES	00	
			School anti-bullying	YES	02	
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 hom	1e —	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02	
Construction of the second second			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02	
Sexual violence laws	YES	AAA	Sexual violence prevention programmes	VEC	A (1)	
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape		023	School and college programmes Physical environment changes	YES YES	02 02	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023 023	Social and cultural norms change	YES		
Elder abuse laws	TLS		Elder abuse prevention programmes	I LS		
Against elder abuse	NO		Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES		
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Caregiver support	YES	02	
			Residential care policies	-	-	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02	
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00	
			Mental health services	NO	_	

National prevalence surveys for non-tatal violence Child maltreatment NO Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence NO Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO **Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** 2.95 Rate per 100 000 population 2.9 2.85 2.8 2.75 2.7 2.65 2.6 2.55 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Year Reported homicides (2010) N= 3988, Rate= 2.7/100 000 (-% M, -% F) Sources. Mechanism: ----/ Reported homicides: Police Source: Police

BELARUS



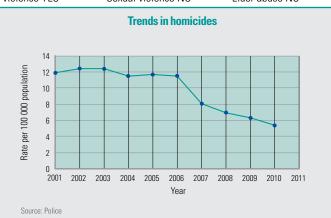
Action PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE National accial and educational policies interpersonal volence: VES National social and educational policies interpersonal volence: VES National social and educational policies Sexual violence: YES Intimate partner violenco: YES Freemis Alcohol Addit (15-) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Randatory background check YES Potentian of drinking social consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Mandatory background check YES Potentian of drinking social consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Mandatory background check YES Potentian of drinking social consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Mandatory background check YES Potentian of drinking social consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use YES Potentian (Litres of Pure alcohol) 17.5 Mandatory background check PES Cold Matory Background check YES Child maltreatment levs Enforcement Child maltreatment provention programmes Implementation Legal ag of marinage (malcyfernale) 15 / 15 Backgrotian drintin dual to the social devilopment training<	Population: 9 405 097 (\$) Gross	s national income	per capita: US\$	6 400 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income iner	quality: 26.48	
Integressnal violence YES Dhild maltreatment YES Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverny YES Elder abuse YES Activity of the state of	ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E		
Interpresental violence YES Child maltreatment YES Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty YES Security Violence YES Elder abuse YES Adult (154) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY 00:00 ⊕ 00 MOST RISKY Earlies to require civilian frearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use YES Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY 00:00 ⊕ 00 MOST RISKY Earlier 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 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 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 Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian frearm possession and use YES D © Pranning education YES D © Pranning to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES D © Pranning education YES D © Pranning thread partner violence tavs Preschool enrichment YES D © Pranning thread partner violence tavs Preschool enrichment YES D © Pranning thread partner violence tavs Preschool enrichment YES D © Pranning violant sequention in schools YES D © Pranning violant sequention regramm	National action plans			National social and educational policies			
Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Freams Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Houguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying freams in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian fream possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian fream possession and use YES Child maltreatment to reduce civilian fream possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian fream possession and use YES Child maltreatment laws Entrocement Legal age of marriage (male/tenale) 15 / 15 Home visiting YES Against child maltreatment programmes YES Against child maltreatment generating dividing YES Q @ Against child maltreatment programmes YES Against ternel genital (all setting) <td></td> <td>altreatment</td> <td>YES</td> <td colspan="4"></td>		altreatment	YES				
Freams Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses Processing firearm programmes Lagial age of marriage (main/general tip) YES O Against tigt marriage YES (YES) O O		e partner violence				YES	
Laws to regulate civilian access YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 17.5 Mandatory background check YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES YES Ves LawS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Excise taxes Beer: YES Spirits: YES No response/don't know – Limited ● Partial ● Full ● KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times ● Larger scale ● Child maltreatment ht wo Enforcement Child maltreatment provention programmes Intermetation Against child marriage YES © ② ● Parenting education YES © ② Against fandle genital mutilation YES © ② ● Parenting educations YES © ② Against geninal group membership YES © ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES © ② Against gae or criminal group membership YES © ② ● Parenting education withing YES © ② Against gae or criminal group membership YES © ② ● Pare-school enrichment YES © ② Against gae or criminal group membership YES © ② ● Pare-school supervision YES © ③ Against gae or criminal group membe	Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	YES				
Mandalon background check YES Partems of drinking score LEAST RISKY 0.000 0000000000000000000000000000000							
Handguns/long guns/long g							
Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE No response/don't know – Limited ● Partial ● Full ● KEY Against child marriage 15 / 15 Against child marriage (male/female) 15 / 15 Against statutory rape YES ① @ ● Against statutory rape YES ① @ ● Against statutory rape YES ① @ ● Youth violence laws VES ① @ ● Against geng or criminal group membership YES ① @ ● Against geng or criminal group membership YES ① @ ● Against rape YES ① @ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① @ ● Against rape YES ① @ ● D @ ● Pre-school enrichment ruining YES ① @ ● Against rape YES ① @ ● D @ ● D @ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ● ● ● P Against rape YES ① @ ● D @ ● D @ ● D P D @ ● D D <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>							
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE No response/don't know – Limited ① Partial ② Full ③ KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times ① Larger scale ③ Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementation Lagal age of marriage (male/female) 15 / 15 Home visiting YES ① ④ Against thild marriage YES ① ② Parenting education YES ① ④ Against themale genital mutilation YES ① ② Parenting education YES ① ④ Against themale genital mutilation YES ① ② Parenting education YES ① ④ Against themale genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Parenting education YES ① ④ Against themale genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Parenting education YES ① ② ● Against themale genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●		Υ		Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES S	Spirits: YES	
LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE No response/don't know – Limited ① Partial ② Full ③ KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times ① Larger scale ③ Child matreatment laws Enforcement Child matreatment prevention programmes Implementation Lagal age of marriage YES ① ② Partial ③ O ② ④ Partial ③ Partial ③ Child matreatment prevention programmes Implementation Against statutory rape YES ① ② ⑥ Parenting education YES ① ② Parting to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES ① ② Parting to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES ① ② Parting to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES ① ② Ø Against tape in origona on school premises YES ① ② ⑥ Pre-school supervision YES ① ② Ø Against tape in marriage YES ① ② ⑥ Intimate partner violence prevention in schools YES ① ② Ø Against tape in marriage YES ① ② ⑥ Dating violence prevention programmes Ø							
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) 15 / 15 0 0 Parenting education YES 0 0 Against bild marriage YES 0 0 Parenting education YES 0 0 Against bild marriage YES 0 0 0 Parenting education YES 0 0 Against bild marriage YES 0 <							
Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementation Legal age of marriage (male/female) 15 / 15 Home visiting YES ① ● Against child marriage YES ① ② ● Parenting education YES ① ④ Against statutory rape YES ① ② ● Parenting education YES ① ④ Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Parenting educations YES ① ④ Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ④ Against genital group membership YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ④ Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ● Life skills and social development training YES ① ④ Allowing removal of violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention in schools YES ① ④ Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ● Dating violence prevention programmes Scoial and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Against contact sexual violence without rape YES ① ② ● Dating violence prevention programmes YES ① ④							
Legal age of marriage (male/female) 15 / 15 Home visiting YES ① ② ● Against child marriage YES ① ② ● Parenting education YES ① ② ● Against emale genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Training to recognise / avoid sexually Against emale genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① ② ● Against exponson on school premises YES ① ② ● Against exponson on school premises YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● Against exponson on school premises YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ● Pre-school supervision YES ① ④ Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Ø ● Against rape YES ① ② ● Dating violence prevention programmes Ø ● Ø Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Sexual violence prevention programmes Ø ● Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø		•••••					
Against child marriage YES ① ② ④ Parenting education YES ① ② ● Against statutory rape YES ① ② ● Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES ① ② ● Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ● Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES ① ② ● Youth violence laws Yes ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● Against gang or criminal group membership YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● Allowing removal of violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes YES ① ② ● After-school supervision 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 rape YES ① ② ● School and college programmes YES ① ② ● Against rape YES ① ② ●			Emorcement		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••	
Against statutory rape YES ① ② ④ Training to recognise / avoid sexually Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ⑥ abusive situations YES ① ② ⑥ Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① ② ⑥ Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ⑥ Against weapons on school premises YES ① ② ⑥ Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ⑧ Against gang or criminal group membership YES ① ② ⑥ Pre-school supervision YES ① ② ⑧ Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ⑧ Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ⑧ Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Nicrofinance and gender equity training YES ① ② ⑧ Against rape YES ① ② ⑧ School and college programmes Yes ① ② ② Against torte abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑧ School and college programmes YES ① ② ② Ø Against tape YES ① ② ⑧ School and college programmes YES ① ② Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø<			008				
Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ④ abusive situations YES ① ③ ● Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① ③ ● Youth violence prevention programmes Against vegops on school premises YES ① ③ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ④ ● Against vegops on school premises YES ① ④ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ④ ● Against vegops on school premises YES ① ④ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ④ ● Against vegops on school premises YES ① ④ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ● Against vegops on school premises YES ① ④ ● Life skills and social development training YES ① ● Against vegop in marriage YES ① ④ ● Dating violence prevention programmes ● ●					TES	00	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① ② ● Youth violence laws Youth violence prevention programmes Against weapons on school premises YES ① ③ ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ④ Against gang or criminal group membership YES ① ④ ● Life skills and social development training YES ① ④ Against gang or criminal group membership YES ① ④ ● Life skills and social development training YES ① ④ Against rape in marriage YES ① ④ ● Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ④ Against rape YES ① ④ ● Social and cultural norms change YES ① ● Against nape YES ① ④ ● School and college programmes YES ① ● Against non-contact sexual violence YES ① ④ ● Social and cultural norms change YES ① ● Against elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes YES ① ● ● Against elder abuse in institutions					VES	00	
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 ● Against prevention programmes YES ① ② ● Life skills and social development training 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 NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ④ Against rape YES ① ② ● School and college programmes YES ① ④ Against ona-contact sexual violence without rape YES ① ② ● School and college programmes YES ① ④ Against elder abuse YES ① ② ● School and college programmes YES ① ④ Against contact sexual violence YES ① ② ● School and college programmes YES <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TL5</td> <td>UU</td>					TL5	UU	
Against weapons on school premises YES ① ② ● Pre-school enrichment YES ① ② ● Against gang or criminal group membership YES ① ③ ● Life skills and social development training YES ① ④ Mentoring YES ① ④ ● After-school supervision YES ① ④ Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Ø ④ Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ④ Against rape YES ① ④ ● Secual violence prevention in schools YES ① ④ Against rape YES ① ④ ● Social and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Against nape YES ① ④ ● School anti-billying YES ① ④ Against nape YES ① ④ ● School and college programmes YES ① ④ Against non-contact sexual violence YES ① ④ ● Social and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Against elder abuse aws Elder abuse aws Elder abuse avareness campaigns YES ① ④ ● Against elder abuse		110(110)		Vouth violence provention programmes			
Against gang or criminal group membership YES ① ② ● Life skills and social development training YES ① ② Mentoring YES ① ② After-school supervision YES ① ② Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ● Dating violence prevention in schools YES ① ② Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ③ Sexual violence laws School and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Against rape YES ① ② ● School and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Against contact sexual violence without rape YES ① ② ● Social and cultural norms change YES ① ④ Against elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes YES ① ② ● Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ● Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS YES ① ② ● Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ②		VES	നമ		VEQ	00	
Mentoring YES YES After-school supervision YES YES Against rape in marriage YES YES YES Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES YES Against rape YES YES YES YES YES YES YES Against rape YES							
After-school supervision YES ① ② Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ③ Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Sexual violence laws O ② ⑤ Dating violence prevention in schools YES ① ② Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ② Sexual violence laws Scal and cultural norms change YES ① ② ③ 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 Scial and cultural norms change YES ① ② ② Against elder abuse YES ① ② ⑥ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② ③ Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑥ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② ③ Against elder abuse in institutions YES <td>Against gang of criminal group membership</td> <td>110</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Against gang of criminal group membership	110					
School anti-bullying YES ① @ Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes Against rape in marriage YES ① @ @ Dating violence prevention in schools YES ① @ Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① @ Sexual violence laws Social and cultural norms change YES ① @ Against rape YES ① @ Ø School and college programmes YES ① @ Against rape YES ① @ Ø School and college programmes YES ① @ Against rape YES ① @ Ø School and college programmes YES ① @ Against contact sexual violence YES ① @ Ø Physical environment changes YES ① @ Against elder abuse laws Etder abuse prevention programmes YES ① @ Ø @ Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① @ Ø Professional awareness campaigns YES ① @ Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① @ Ø Professional awareness campaigns YES ① @							
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 NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ② Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes YES ① ② Scoial and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against rape YES ① ② ③ School and college programmes YES ① ② Against rape YES ① ② ④ School and college programmes YES ① ② Against rape YES ① ② ④ School and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against non-contact sexual violence YES ① ② ④ Physical environment changes YES ① ② Against elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes YES ① ② ④ Social and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against elder abuse YES ① ② ④ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ④ Professional aw							
Against rape in marriage YES ① ② ● Dating violence prevention in schools YES ① ② Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ② Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes YES ① ② ③ Against rape YES ① ② ⑤ 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 non-contact sexual violence YES ① ② ⑥ School and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against elder abuse laws YES ① ② ⑥ Social and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against elder abuse laws YES ① ② ⑥ Social and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against elder abuse YES ① ② ⑧ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑧ Public information campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES ① ② Adult protective services YES ① ③	Intimate partner violence laws					Ŭ.	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home NO - Microfinance and gender equity training YES ① ② Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes YES ① ② School and college programmes YES ① ② Against rape YES ① ② ③ 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 Scial and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes YES ① ② Social and cultural norms change YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑤ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑥ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS YES ① ② ⑧ Protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ⑧ Child protective services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual v	-	YES	(1)(2)(3)		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	112	
Social and cultural norms change YES YES Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes Against rape YES ① ② ③ Against contact sexual violence without rape YES ① ② ④ Against non-contact sexual violence YES ① ② ④ Against non-contact sexual violence YES ① ② ④ Against elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes YES ① ② ● Against elder abuse YES ① ② ● Social and cultural norms change YES ① ② ● Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ● Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② ● Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ● Public information campaigns YES ① ② ● Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ● Public information campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES ① ② ● Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ● ① ② ● Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence <							
Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes Against rape YES ① ② ③ School and college programmes YES ① ② Against contact sexual violence without rape YES ① ② ④ 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 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 Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑤ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑤ Public information campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence	9						
Against rapeYES① ② ③School and college programmesYES① ②Against contact sexual violence without rapeYES① ② ④Physical environment changesYES① ②Against non-contact sexual violenceYES① ② ④Social and cultural norms changeYES① ②Against elder abuse lawsElder abuse prevention programmesYES① ② ●Professional awareness campaignsYES① ②Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ●Professional awareness campaignsYES① ②Against elder abuse in institutionsYES① ② ●Public information campaignsYES① ②VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESYES① ②●Providing for victim compensationNO-Adult protective servicesYES① ②Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ●O ② ●Adult protection servicesYES① ②Medico-legal services for sexual violenceYES① ② ●O ② ●Medico-legal services for sexual violenceYES① ②Mental health servicesYES① ②●O ② ●O ②O ②O ③	Sexual violence laws						
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 ③ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ③ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ③ Public information campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ④ Public information campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES YES ① ② ③ Providing for victim compensation NO – Adult protective services YES ① ② ④ Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ⑤ Child protection services YES ① ② ④ Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ④ Medico-legal services YES ① ②	Against rape	YES	128		YES	02	
Elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ③ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ⑤ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES ① ② ● Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ⑤ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ③ 0 ② ●	Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12	
Against elder abuse YES ① ② ③ Professional awareness campaigns YES ① ② ④ Against elder abuse in institutions 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 Public information campaigns YES ① ② ⑤ Public information campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES ① ② ● Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ⑤ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ③ ● ● Medico-legal services YES ① ② ● ● ● ● Mental health services YES ① ② ● ● ● ● ●	Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12	
Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ③ Public information campaigns YES ① ② Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ④ Public information campaigns YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES ① ② ● Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ⑤ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ③ Mental health services YES ① ②	Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes			
Caregiver support YES ① ② Residential care policies YES ① ② VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ③ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ④ Mental health services YES ① ②	Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12	
VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ③ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ④ O ②	Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12	
VICTIM LAWSVICTIM SERVICESProviding for victim compensationNO–Providing for victim legal representationYES① ② ③Child protection servicesYES① ②Medico-legal services for sexual violenceYES① ②Mental health servicesYES① ②				Caregiver support		12	
Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ③ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ① ① ② Mental health services YES ① ② ③ ① ③				Residential care policies	YES	12	
Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ⑤ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ① ② Mental health services YES ① ②				VICTIM SERVICES			
Medico-legal services for sexual violenceYES0 ②Mental health servicesYES① ②		NO			YES	12	
Mental health services YES ① 2	Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128			12	
						•••	
					YES	12	

DATA ON VIOLENCE





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



BELGIUM

Population: 11 060 095 (\$) Gro	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 44 810 🚯 Income group: High 🕢 Income inequality: 32.9
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	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
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty –
Sexual violence YES Elder al	buse	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 ● ② ③ 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 possess			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times O Larger scale O
Child maltreatment laws	••••••	Enforcement	
		Emorcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18 VEC		Home visiting YES ① @
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES O (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	
Youth 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 (2)
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training NO –
			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	128	Physical environment changes – –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	028	Social and cultural norms change YES ① 2
Elder abuse laws	. 20		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
	TL3	_	Caregiver support YES Q
			Residential care policies YES ① 2
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 ① 2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① 2
			Mental health services YES O
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE
			reys for non-fatal violence
Child maltreatment YES ¹ Youth vio	olence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES ¹
Mechanism of homic	cide		Trends in homicides
, Fir	earm 10%		
Unknown 29%	Sharp force 1	2%	·5 1.2
		∠ /0	
	Blunt force	2%	
	Strangulat	ion 2%	
	Burn 5%		8 0.4
Other 40%			

Source: Police

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

¹ Subnational.

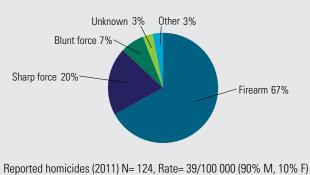
Reported homicides (2011) N= 72, Rate= 0.65/100 000 (-% M, -% F)

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

BELIZE

ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E .	
lational action plans			National social and educational policies		
outh violence YES Intim	maltreatment ate partner violence		Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete scho	ooling NC NC
•	abuse	NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		
Mandatory background check	Ň	YES YES/YES/YES	0		3 4 S MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO V	Vine: NO	Spirits: NO
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm posses	asu bae noise	YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin		Larger scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	02
gainst child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	Ŭ
gainst statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		•
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	1
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	0
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	$\tilde{\mathbb{O}}$
			Mentoring	YES	0
			After-school supervision	YES	(1)
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	0
llowing removal of violent spouse from hon	ie YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	0
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	\bigcirc
gainst contact sexual violence without rape		128	Physical environment changes	NO	-
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	0(
ilder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
lgainst elder abuse	NO	—	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	—	Public information campaigns	YES	0 (
			Caregiver support	YES	0(
			Residential care policies	YES	0 (
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
roviding for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	0 (
roviding for victim legal representation	YES ¹	023	Child protection services	YES	0 (2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	0
			Mental health services	YES	0 (
		DATA ON			
	National pr violence NO		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth		1 11 1	er violence NO Sexual violence NO		der abuse NO

Mechanism of homicide



Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



¹ Subnational.

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by National Security Council Secretariat.

BENIN

ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violence use	YES YES ¹ NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete schoolir	ng YES NC
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public	Ŷ	YES YES 'ES/YES/YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS		2.1 S MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
LAWS	SAND PREVEN	ITION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🜒 🛛 Lar	rger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	l	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
Legal 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 School anti-bullying	YES YES	0 2 1 2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	1 6
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	•	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TL3		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLO	Ve
Against rape	YES	123	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	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
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	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		
			eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Eldera	abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homic	ides	

Data collection by multi-sectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

BHUTAN

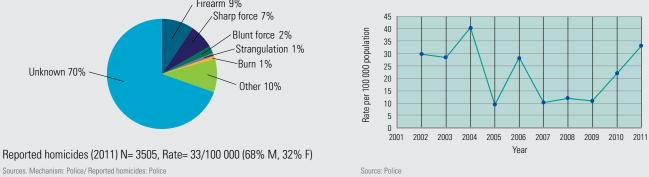


Population: 741 822 (\$) Gross (national income	per capita: US\$ 2	2 420 (💫 Income group: Middle	🕥 Income i	inequality: 38.73
ACTION PLANS	. POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	omplete schooling	NO
	partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	sinpiete concerning	-
Sexual violence YES Elder ab		NO	5,		
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	0.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
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 possession		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few		r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	······	nplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	VEO	
Against female genital mutilation			abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123	V. d. i.I.		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	VEO	•
Against weapons on school premises	YES YES		Pre-school enrichment	YES YES	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Against gang or criminal group membership	TES	128	Life skills and social development training Mentoring	YES YES	
			After-school supervision	YES	
			School anti-bullying	YES	
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	······ · ·····	
Against rape in marriage	YES	028	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	-	
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TLU		Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	120	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	Ŭ2
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	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	NO	-
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	126	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	02
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		
	National p	orevalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence NO) Elder abu	ise NO
Mechanism of homic	do		Trends in hom	licidos	
DEAMS MADE			DATA TON AVA	ILABLE	

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)



	13, FULICILS A			AL TYPES OF VIOLEN	GL	
lational action plans				l educational policies		
•	naltreatment	YES		for high-risk youth to con	mplete schooling	NC
	te partner violend		Housing polices to a	de-concentrate poverty		NC
exual violence YES Elder a	abuse	YES				
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		ta consumption (litres of		5.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking		3ISKY 02€€©	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/NO	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm posses		NO				
LAV	VS AND PREVE	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE	OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ do	n't know – Once/few t	imes 🜒 🛛 Large	r scale 2
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment	prevention programmes	s Ir	nplementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 14		Home visiting		YES	02
gainst child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	l	YES	02
gainst statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognis	e / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations		YES	02
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023				
outh violence laws			Youth violence prev	vention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichme		NO	_
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	123		l development training	YES	02
		••••	Mentoring		NO	-
			After-school superv	ision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying		YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws				blence prevention progra		
gainst rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence pre		NO	_
Ilowing removal of violent spouse from hom		003		ender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural		YES	
exual violence laws			•	evention programmes	120	Ve
gainst rape	YES	023	School and college		NO	_
gainst rape	YES	023	Physical environme		NO	_
gainst contact sexual violence without tape	YES	023	Social and cultural		YES	02
ider abuse laws	ILU		Elder abuse preven		TLU	
	VEC				VEC	A
gainst elder abuse	YES	023	Professional aware		YES	
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information c	campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support Residential care pol	liaiaa	NO NO	_
			1		NU	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICE			
roviding for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective ser		NO	-
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection ser		YES	02
				es for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health servi	ces	YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE			
	National p	revalence surv	eys for non-fatal viole	ence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth v	iolence –		er violence YES	Sexual violence YES	S Elder abı	use NO
Mechanism of hom	icide			Trends in homi	cides	
	, Firearm 9%					
	∠Sharp force 7	0/_	45			



¹ Subnational.

Unknown 70% -

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

BOTSWANA



Population: 2 003 910 (\$) Gro	ss national income p	er capita: US	\$ 7 650	🚳 Income gi	roup: Middle) Income inequality: -
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	LAWS REL	EVANT TO	SEVERAL TYP	ES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National s	ocial and educati	onal policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	YES YES	Incentives	provided for high- blices to de-conce	risk youth to a		ooling NO NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	e partner violence ouse	NO					NU
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES		per capita consu			ol) 8.4 9@© MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YF	S/YES/YES	Excise taxe	drinking score	r: YES	Wine: YES	
Carrying firearms in public		YES	Exclose taxe		1. 120	WIND. 120	001110. 120
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES					
LAWS	SAND PREVENT	ION PROGE	RAMMES B	EXTYPE OF VIO	LENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No resp	onse/ don't know	 Once/fev 	v times O	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	forcement		reatment prevent		·····	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 21		Home visit			NO	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting e			NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	128		recognise / avoid	sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive sit	uations	,	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-					
Youth violence laws			Youth viole	ence prevention p	rogrammes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128		enrichment		YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills a	and social develop	oment training	YES	12
			Mentoring		-	YES	02
			After-schoo	ol supervision		YES	02
			School ant	i-bullying		YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws				artner violence pi		jrammes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-		ence prevention i		YES	1 2
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023		ce and gender eq		YES	12
				cultural norms ch		YES	02
Sexual violence laws				lence prevention			
Against rape	YES	128		l college program		YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123		nvironment change		YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES ¹	023		cultural norms ch		YES	02
Elder abuse laws				e prevention prog			
Against elder abuse	YES	023		al awareness carr		YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-		rmation campaign	IS	YES	02
			Caregiver s			YES	02
				l care policies		NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM S				
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-		ective services		YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128		ction services		YES	02
				gal services for se	xual violence	YES	1 2
				alth services		YES	02
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE				

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Child maltreatment NO Elder abuse NO Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence YES 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 incom	e per capita: US\$	5 11 640 🚯 Income group: Middle	(a) Ir	come inequality: 54.69
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violenc puse	e YES YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	omplete scho	oling YES YES
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		I) 8.7 9@\$ MOST RISKY
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			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few Child maltreatment prevention programme		Larger scale 2 Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Emorcement	Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NO	_
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	– (NO)			TLO	
Youth violence laws	- (110)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	VEC	MA
Against weapons on school premises		\mathbf{U}		YES YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	—	Life skills and social development training		UU
			Mentoring After-school supervision	NO NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr		UU
	VEC	0 8 0		·····	
Against rape in marriage	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	TES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	YES YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	IES	12
	YES	0 8 0		YES	
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123 123	School and college programmes Physical environment changes	YES	12 12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 123 \end{array}$	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	TLO	080	Elder abuse prevention programmes	ILS	
	VEC		Professional awareness campaigns	VEC	•
Against elder abuse	YES YES	128 128	Public information campaigns	YES YES	02 12
Against elder abuse in institutions	TES	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	Caregiver support	YES	00
				YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies	τEQ	
	VEO		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	02
			Mental health services	YES	02

National nr valence surveys for non-fatal violence

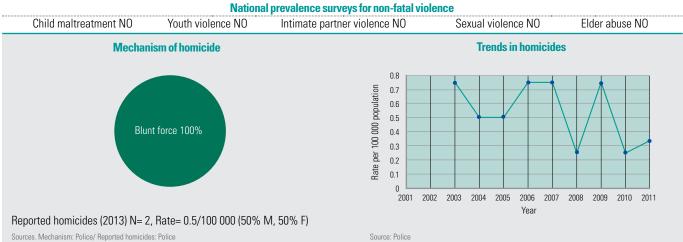
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence YES	Intimate partner violence YES	Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse YES
Mechan	ism of homicide		Trends in homicides	S
0	A NO MARINE	29.5 29 28.5 28.5 27.5 20 27.5 26.5 25.5 2001 200	2 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 Year	2008 2009 2010 2011
orted homicides (2012) N= 4	7136, Rate= 24.3/100 000	(-% M, -% F)		
s. Mechanism:/ Reported homicide	s: Police	Source: Ministry of H	ealth, Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalid	lade

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

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



Population: 412 238 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	31 590 Solution Income g	roup: High	come inequality: –
ACTION PLANS	5, POLICIES A I	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPE	S OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and education	nal policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child ma	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-r	isk youth to complete schoolin	g NO
Youth violence NO Intimate	e partner violenc	e NO	Housing polices to de-concer	itrate poverty	NO
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	use	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consun	nption (litres of pure alcohol)	0.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		_
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		: YES Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	NO			
		NTION PROGR	AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOL	ENCE	
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🛈	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know -	- Once/few times O Lar	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention	on programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 15		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	_	Training to recognise / avoid	sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_			
Youth violence laws	110 ()		Youth violence prevention p	ourammes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	NO		Life skills and social develop		02
Against gang of criminal group membership	NU	_		YES	
			Mentoring		UQ
			After-school supervision	NO	
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence pro		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in		-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equ		-
	<u>-</u>		Social and cultural norms cha		_
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programn		00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	12₿	Physical environment change		-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms cha	ange NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention prog	rammes	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness cam		_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns		_
0	-		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	02
i romanig for metini legal representation	NU	_	Medico-legal services for sex		02
			ivieuicu-iegai services IUI ser		\mathbf{U}
			Mental health services	YES	00



Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

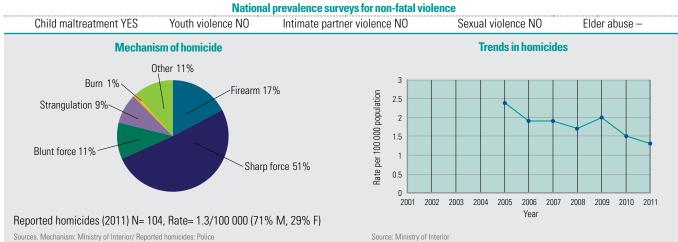


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

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	00
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

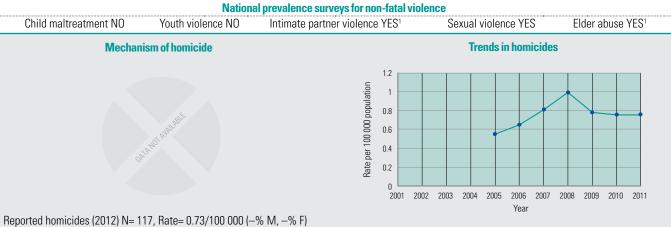


Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Interior/ Reported homicides: Police

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	olete 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) 6.1
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY ①②❸④⑤ MOST RISK`
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		NTION PROGR	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		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	20 / 17		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	YES O
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	126	Pre-school enrichment	NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	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
5			Social and cultural norms change	NO –
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES DC
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES O
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 ①
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 Da
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

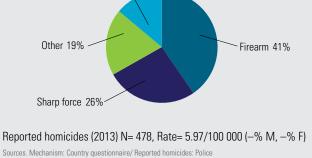


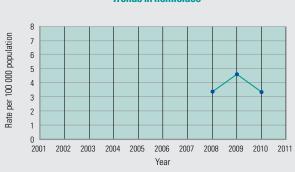
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

BURUNDI



			LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN		
lational action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	omplete schooling	NO
	te partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
exual violence YES Elder a	ibuse	NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o		9.3
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Ň	YES YES/YES/YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST Excise taxes Beer: YES	RISKY ①2000	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	1	YES	EXCISE LAXES DEEL. TES	WITE. TES	opints. TEO
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess	sion and use	YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ①	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	timos O Larg	er scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		mplementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 18	LIIIOICEIIIEIII	Home visiting	NO	
Igainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	_
gainst statutory rape	YES	125	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NU	_
gainst statutory rape	YES	128	abusive situations	NO	_
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	000			
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	123	Life skills and social development training	NO	_
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention prog	rammes	
gainst rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	e NO	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws	·····		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
lgainst rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
ilder 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	NO		VICTIM SERVICES	NO	
roviding for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	NO	-
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	00
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES YES	00
		DATA ON		TES	02
		DATA ON			
			eys for non-fatal violence	<u> </u>	NO
Child maltreatment NO Youth v	olence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence NO	D Elder ab	use NU
Mechanism of homi	cide		Trends in hom	nicides	
Unknown 14%			8		
			000 pohradi i na seconda de la construcción de la c		





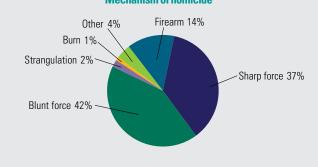
Source: Police

CAMBODIA



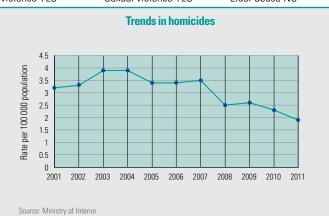
Population: 14 864 646 \$ Gro	oss national income per o	capita: US	\$ 880 🚯 Income group: Low	Income	inequality: 36.03
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AND LA	WS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENO	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nplete schooling	NO
	e partner violence	YES	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		5.5
Mandatory background check		YES		ISKY 00000	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YES/YE	ES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	-	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2 Full		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti		er scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws		ement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	_
Against child marriage		003	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape		003	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation		23	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	-			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises		028	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES (1	028	Life skills and social development training	NO	-
			Mentoring	YES	00
			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 (1	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES (1	003	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			Social and cultural norms change	NO	-
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES (1	023	School and college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES (1	003	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence		003	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	_
·3-····			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		003	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02
			/IOLENCE	120	U





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

Sources. Mechanism: Country questionnaire/ Reported homicides: Police



★

ACTI National action plans Interpersonal violence NO				1 190	lncome group: Mi	uuic	\smile	inequality: 38.91
	ON PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO	SEVERAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE		
nterpersonal violence NO				National so	cial and educational p	olicies		
	Child m	altreatment	NO		provided for high-risk y		ete schooling	NO
Youth violence NO	Intimate	e partner violen	ce NO	Housing pol	lices to de-concentrate	poverty	-	NO
Sexual violence NO	Elder ab	ouse	NO			.		
Firearms				Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access			YES		per capita consumption			8.4
Mandatory background check			YES		drinking score		(Y 1) 2 8 4 5	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic	weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	s Beer: YES	Wi	ne: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public			YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firea			YES	AMMES B	Y TYPE OF VIOLENC	F		
No response/don't know – L	.imited O	Partial 2			nse/ don't know – 0		es 🜒 🛛 Large	r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws			Enforcement		eatment prevention pr			nplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female	e)	18 / 18		Home visiti	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		YES	02
Against child marriage		YES	128	Parenting e			YES	Ŭ2
Against statutory rape		YES	126		recognise / avoid sexua	ally		• •
Against female genital mutilation		NO	_	abusive situ		,	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all set	tings)	YES (NO)	128					
Youth violence laws				Youth viole	nce prevention progra	mmes		
Against weapons on school premise	es	YES	128	Pre-school e			NO	_
Against gang or criminal group men	nbership	YES	128	Life skills a	nd social development	training	YES	02
				Mentoring			YES	02
					l supervision		_	_
				School anti-			YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws					rtner violence prevent		·····	
Against rape in marriage		YES	126		ence prevention in scho		NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse	from home	NO	-		e and gender equity tr	aining	NO	_
					cultural norms change		YES	12
Sexual violence laws			~ ~ ~		ence prevention progr	ammes		~ ~
Against rape		YES	126		college programmes		YES	12
Against contact sexual violence wit		NO	-		vironment changes		YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	9	NO	_		cultural norms change		YES	12
Elder abuse laws		NO			e prevention programm		V/50	
Against elder abuse		NO	-		l awareness campaign	S	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions		NO	-		mation campaigns		YES	12
				Caregiver s	care policies		NO YES	02
							TES	U
VICTIM LAWS		NO		VICTIM SI				
Providing for victim compensation	tion	NO			ctive services			_ • •
Providing for victim legal representa	auun	YES	128		ction services al services for sexual v	iolonee	YES YES	
				Mental hea		IUIEIILE	YES	02 02
			DATA ON \		IIII 301 11603		ILJ	VØ
		National	prevalence surve		tal violence			
Child maltreatment YES	Youth vio	lence YES	Intimate partne			lence YES	Elder abı	ise YES

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	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violence use	YES YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schooling	g YES NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	oure alcohol)	10.2
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES ES/YES/YES YES YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI		S MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few til	mes f lard	jer 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 Against statutory rape	YES ¹ YES	128 128	Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	YES	02
Against female genital mutilation	YES	12₿	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES ¹ (NO)	128			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES ¹	12₿	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	12₿	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 progra	···· · ······	
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	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	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	123	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS	N/50		VICTIM SERVICES	N/50	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	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 VIOLENCE	YES	12

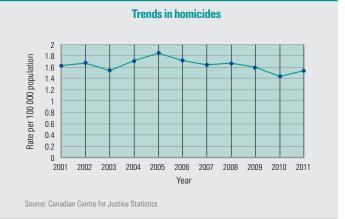
Intimate partner violence YES



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

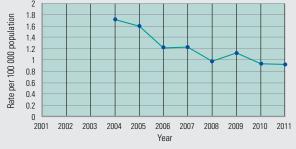
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Public Health Agency of Canada.

¹ Subnational.

Elder abuse YES

CHINA

1 Population: 1 384 770 183 (\$) Gr	oss national incor	ne per capita: U	S\$ 5 720	lncome group: Mic	idle 🗹	Income inequality: 42.0
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO) SEVERAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National	social and educational po	licies	
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives	s provided for high-risk you	uth to complete sc	hooling YES
	e partner violenc		Housing p	olices to de-concentrate p	overty	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	ouse	YES				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+	-) per capita consumption		
Mandatory background check		NO	Patterns c	of drinking score	LEAST RISKY ①	2 3@\$ MOST RISK`
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise tax	es Beer: YES	Wine: YE	ES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
				BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		_
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2			oonse/ don't know – On		Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	00 / 00	Enforcement		treatment prevention prog		
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	22 / 20		Home visi		YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting		. YES	S () 2
Against statutory rape	YES	128		p recognise / avoid sexual		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_ 	abusive si	tuations	YES	S () 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128				
Youth violence laws				ence prevention program		-
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128		l enrichment	YES	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126		and social development to		
			Mentoring		YES	
				ool supervision	YES	
			School an		YES	S () 2
Intimate partner violence laws	····			partner violence prevention		
Against rape in marriage	NO	-		lence prevention in schoo		•••
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-		nce and gender equity trai		
				d cultural norms change	YES	S () 2
Sexual violence laws				olence prevention progra		
Against rape	YES	128		d college programmes	YES	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		nvironment changes	YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and	d cultural norms change	YES	S () 2
Elder abuse laws			Elder abu	se prevention programme	es	
Against elder abuse	YES	128		nal awareness campaigns		S De
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	126		ormation campaigns	YES	
		·	Caregiver	support	YES	
				al care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS				SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128		ective services	_	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126		ection services	YES	
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	J J J		egal services for sexual vic		
				ealth services	YES	
		DATA ON	1			
		revalence surv	eys for non-	fatal violence		
Child maltreatment — Youth vio	olence –	Intimate partn	er violence `	YES Sexual viol	ence –	Elder abuse —
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trends	s in homicides	
				2		
			.5 1	.8		
			1 1 1	.6		



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

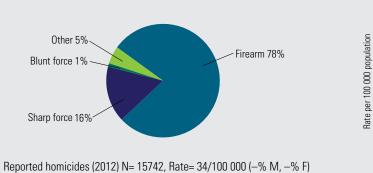
Source: National Disease Surveillance System

Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by National Health and Family Planning Commission.

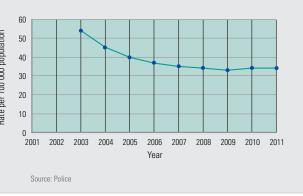
COLOMBIA



Population: 47 704 427 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	7 010	lncome group: Mi	iddle 🤇	Income inec	quality: 55.91
ACTION PLAN	S, POLI <u>cies</u> A	ND LAWS REL	.EVAN <u>T TO S</u>	EVERAL TYPES OI	VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National soc	ial and educational p	olicies		
•	altreatment	YES	Incentives pr	ovided for high-risk y	outh to complete	e schooling	YES
	e partner violen	ce YES		ces to de-concentrate		Ū.	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	buse	YES					
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) p	er capita consumptio	n (litres of pure a	alcohol)	6.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d	rinking score	LEAST RISKY	12 8 45 M	OST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	S Wine:	YES S	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES					
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES					
LAWS		NTION PROGE	RAMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOLENC	E		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🗨	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣		se/ don't know – 🛛 🕻	······	······₩	
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		atment prevention pr	ogrammes	Imple	ementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting			NO	_
Against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting edu			YES	12
Against statutory rape	NO	-	Training to re	cognise / avoid sexu			
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situa	tions		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023					
Youth violence laws			Youth violen	ce prevention progra	mmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school er	nrichment		YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and	d social development	training	YES	12
			Mentoring			YES	12
			After-school	supervision		YES	12
			School anti-b	ullying		YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate part	ner violence preven	tion programme	S	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violen	ce prevention in sch	ools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance	and gender equity tr	aining	YES	12
			Social and cu	Iltural norms change		YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual viole	nce prevention prog	rammes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and c	ollege programmes		YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical envi	ronment changes		YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cu	Iltural norms change		YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse	prevention programm	nes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123		awareness campaigr	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123		ation campaigns		YES	02
			Caregiver sup	oport		YES	00
			Residential c	are policies		YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SEI				
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protect	ive services		NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protect	ion services		YES	12
-			Medico-legal	services for sexual v	violence	YES	12
			Mental healt	h services		YES	12
		DATA ON \	VIOLENCE				
		prevalence surv					
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic	olence –	Intimate partne	er violence YES	Sexual vie	olence YES	Elder abuse	-
Mechanism of homic	ide			Tren	ds in homicides		



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

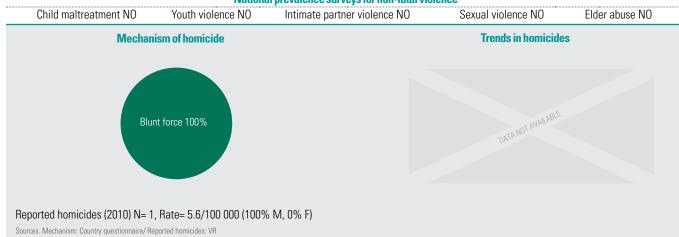


COOK ISLANDS



Population: 20 523 (\$) Gross	s national income	per capita: US\$	— Bincome group: Middle	🛣 In	come inequality: -
	S, POLICIES AN	ND 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	olete schoolin	
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		6.4
Mandatory background check		NO			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			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KE	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim Child maltreatment prevention programmes	es U Lar	ger scale 2 Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-	LIIIOICEIIIEIII	Home visiting	YES	
	-/- NO		Parenting education	YES	02
Against child marriage Against statutory rape	YES	_ 123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TEO	\bigcirc 2
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	0.6
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_		TEO	12
Youth violence laws	NU (-)	-	Vouth violence provention programmes		
	NO		Youth violence prevention programmes Pre-school enrichment	NO	
Against weapons on school premises	NO YES	- 123		NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	TES	000	Life skills and social development training	NO NO	—
			Mentoring After-school supervision	NO	—
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		UC
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 from nome			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLU	
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 without tape	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	110		Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	NO	_
nyamar ender abuse in marrarions	NU	_	Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	NO	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	NU	-
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection services	YES	12
roviumy for victim regal representation	NU	-			
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES YES	12
		DATA ON \		TES	12

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



COSTA RICA

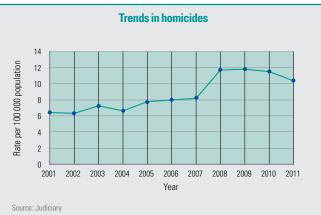


			EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
ACTION PLANS National action plans	5, PULICIES A	ND LAVVS KEI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE National social and educational policies		
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	ete schoolina	YES
	partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	ete concerng	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder ab		NO	······································		
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	re alcohol)	5.4
Mandatory background check		YES			D MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ne: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		er scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	•••••••	mplementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 15		Home visiting	NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	(1)
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES	(1)
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
Youth violence laws	<u>.</u>		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	••••••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	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	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	0
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	0
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	1
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	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	(1)





Sources. Mechanism: Judiciary/ Reported homicides: VR



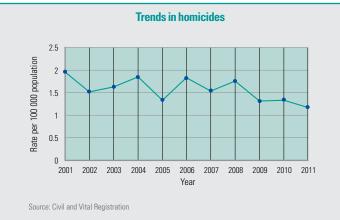
CROATIA



Against child marriageYES① ② ③Parenting educationYESAgainst statutory rapeYES① ② ③Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NO NO
Interpersonal violence NO Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Laws AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Larger scale (Child maltreatment prevention programmes) Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Against statutory rape YES Q @ @ Against statutory rape YES Q @ @ Against female genital mutilation YES Q @ @ Against female genital mutilation YES Q @ @ Against female genital mutilation YES Q @ @ @ YES Q @ @ @ YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) Q @ @ @	
Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES VEX Full S KEY No response/don't know – Limited Partial Partial Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against statutory rape YES Q S Q S YES Against female genital mutilation YES Q S Q S YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) Q S Q S YES	
Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES VES Findement laws Enforcement Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implement Legal age of marriage YES ① ② ③ Parenting education YES Against child marriage YES ① ② ⑤ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ⑤ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① ② ③ ③ Implement	NO
Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES VEX Partial Partial Full KEY No response/don't know – Limited Partial Full KEY No response/don't know – Limited Partial Full KEY Full KEY KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times Larger scale Child maltreatment prevention programmes Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against statutory rape YES I @ 3 Parenting education YES Against female genital mutilation YES I @ 3 Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) I @ 3 YES YES	
Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES VES YES No response/don't know – Limited Partial Pagainst child marriage YES YES YES Against statutory rape YES YES YES Pagainst female genital mutilation YES YES YES	
Mandatory background check YES Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY ① ② ③ ③ MOST F Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: NO Spirits Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES YES YES Vine: NO Spirits 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 Implement Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against child marriage YES ① ② ③ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ③ ① ② ③ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES	40.0
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: NO Spirits Carrying firearms in public YES YES YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: NO Spirits Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES YES </td <td>12.2</td>	12.2
Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE No response/don't know – Limited Partial Partial KEY No response/don't know – Limited Partial Full Full KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times Larger scale Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implement Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against child marriage YES D @ ③ Parenting education YES Against female genital mutilation YES D @ ③ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) D @ ③ Implement YES	
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use 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 maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implement Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against child marriage YES ① ② ③ Training to recognise / avoid sexually Training to recognise / avoid sexually Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ③ Training to recognise / avoid sexually YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① ② ③ ① ② ③	. 153
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 maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implement Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against child marriage YES ① @ ③ Parenting education YES Against statutory rape YES ① @ ③ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① @ ③ ① @ ③ O O O	
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 Implement Legal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16 Home visiting YES Against child marriage YES ① ② ③ Parenting education YES Against statutory rape YES ① ② ⑤ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ⑤ Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES	
Child maltreatment lawsEnforcementChild maltreatment prevention programmesImplementLegal age of marriage (male/female)16 / 16Home visitingYESAgainst child marriageYES① ② ③Parenting educationYESAgainst statutory rapeYES① ② ④Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyYESAgainst female genital mutilationYES① ② ④abusive situationsYESBan on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (YES)① ② ④Implement	3
Against child marriageYES① ② ③Parenting educationYESAgainst statutory rapeYES① ② ⑤Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyAgainst female genital mutilationYES① ② ⑥abusive situationsYESBan on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (YES)① ② ③① ② ③	••••••
Against child marriageYES① ② ③Parenting educationYESAgainst statutory rapeYES① ② ⑤Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyAgainst female genital mutilationYES① ② ⑥abusive situationsYESBan on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (YES)① ② ③① ② ③	12
Against statutory rapeYES① ② ③Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyAgainst female genital mutilationYES① ② ④abusive situationsYESBan on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (YES)① ② ③10 ② ④	00
Against female genital mutilationYES① ② ③abusive situationsYESBan on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (YES)① ② ③	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) ① 2 ③	12
	00
	12
	12
	12
	12
Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes	
Against rape in marriage YES ① ② 3 Dating violence prevention in schools YES	12
	00
Social and cultural norms change YES	00
Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes	
	12
	00
Against non-contact sexual violence YES ① 2 ③ Social and cultural norms change YES	00
Elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes	
	00
	ÕÕ
	00
	00
VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES	
	12
	00
	00
	00
DATA ON VIOLENCE	
National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence – Sexual violence – Elder 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



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

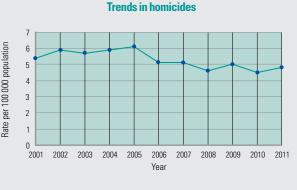
🕥 Income inequality: –

ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VI	OLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational polic	ies	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth		ooling YES
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate pov	verty	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (lit		
Mandatory background check		YES			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			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	/few times O	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention progra		Implementation
_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 programm		
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 trai		12
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
	<u>.</u>		School anti-bullying	NO	
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention	•	
Against rape in marriage	YES	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	12
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	-	Microfinance and gender equity traini		02
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention program		
Against rape	YES	128	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	123	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	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	128	Child protection services	YES	12
forfallig for flotin logar toprocontation					
			Medico-legal services for sexual viole Mental health services	nce YES YES	12

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence Child maltreatment NO Youth violence NO Intimate partner violence NO Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO **Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** 7 Firearm 6% Rate per 100 000 population 6 Unknown 3% Sharp force 70% 5 Other 5% 4 Burn 1%-3 2 Strangulation 6% 1 Blunt force 11% 0

Source: Civil and Vital Registration

Reported homicides (2011) N= 534, Rate= 4.8/100 000 (75.3% M, 24.7% F) Sources. Mechanism: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: VR



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

CYPRUS



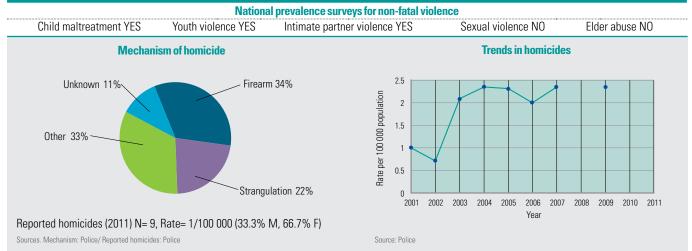
Population: 1 128 994
 (\$)

(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 26 390

🕥 Income inequality: –

<u> </u>			U	<u> </u>
	NS, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	plete schooling Y
	ate partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	Ν
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	abuse	YES		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY OQ3@5 MOST RISI
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: NO Spirits: Y
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posse			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	nes O Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementat
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO -
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	•
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES 🚺
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 0
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES O
			Mentoring	YES 1
			After-school supervision	YES 1
			School anti-bullying	YES 🚺
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES 🚺
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hom	ne YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES 🚺
			Social and cultural norms change	YES 🚺
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	_
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES 1
Against contact sexual violence without rape		128	Physical environment changes	YES 🚺
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES O
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES 🚺
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES 0
			Caregiver support	YES O
			Residential care policies	YES O
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES ①
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES ①
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ①
			Mental health services	YES ①

DATA ON VIOLENCE



CZECH REPUBLIC

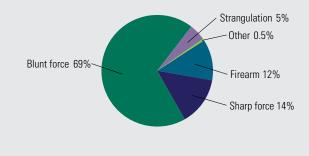


Population: 10 660 051 \$ Gro	ss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 18 130 🚯 Income group: High	Income in	equality: 25.82
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violenc buse	e YES YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nplete schooling	YES 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 possess		YES YES YES/YES/YES YES YES YES		oure alcohol) ISKY ①②❸④⑤ Wine: YES	13 MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
		NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few ti		scale 🛛
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	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		~ •
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023	N d 11		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	VEO	
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 YES	12
			Mentoring 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	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		126	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
	. 20		Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
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	12
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	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	00
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
		DATA ON	Mental health services	YES	12

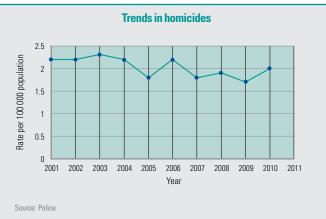
DATA ON VIOLENCE







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

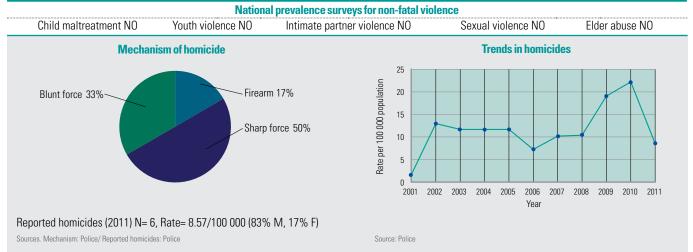


DOMINICA



Population: 71 684 (\$) Gross	national income	per capita: US\$	6 590 🚯 Income group: Middle	Incon	ne inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ND 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 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	ire 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 🛛
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	023	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	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	YES	00
			Caregiver support	YES	
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE

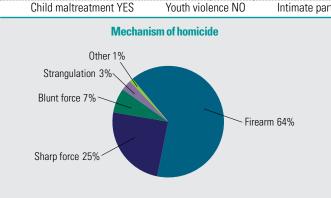


DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

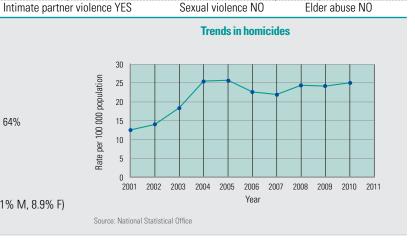


Population: 10 276 621 (\$) Gros	s national income p	ber capita: US	5 430 (S) Income group: Middle	Income i	inequality: 47.2
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	NO
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	use	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		6.9
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 00 8 45	
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 possessi		YES			
LAWS		TION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	······································	scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	126	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)	YES (YES)	1 23			
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	00
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
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		023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
		••••	Social and cultural norms change	YES	Ŭ Q
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		• •
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	YES	00
ngumar eluer anuse in matitutions	120		Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS					
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES		Child protection services	YES	
i roviumy for victim legal representation	ιĖδ	023		YES YES	
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES YES	02 02
				IEO	

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

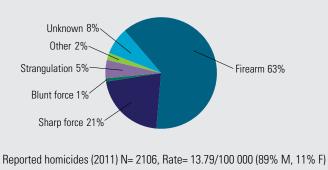


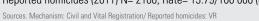
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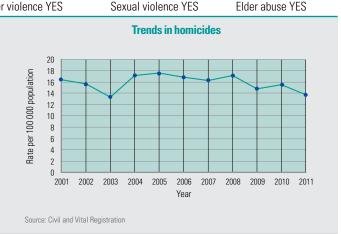
گ

Population: 15 492 264 (\$) Gross	s national inco	me per capita: US\$	5 170 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income ine	equality: 49.26
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES /	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violer	YES nce YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete schooling	NO NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at		YES			NU
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		7.2
Mandatory background check		YES	0	SKY 0 2 8 4 5 N	
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 ENTION PROCI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir	mes O Larger s	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	003	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	00
			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	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	00
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	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	NO	-
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			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	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON			
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic	National lence NO		eys for non-fatal violence er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder abus	o VES
		intimate partiti			UILO







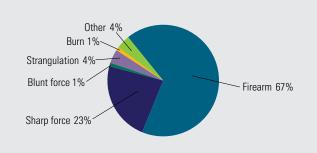


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Public Health.

EGYPT

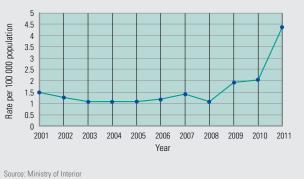
Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) Mandatory background check YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) Mandatory background check YES Patterns of drinking score Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: Y Carrying firearms in public YES YES Performmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES YES Partial 2 Full 3 KEY No response/don't know – Limited 0 Partial 2 Full 3 KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times 0 Larger scale 2 Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementa Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Home visiting YES 0 Against child marriage YES 0 2 3 Parenting education YES 0 Against statutory rape YES 0 2 3 Tra		33 national moonic	e per capita: US\$	2 980 (Sb) Income group: Middle	e 💽 in	come inequality: 30.77
Interpersonal violence NO Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES' Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms 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 Pattering Child maltreatment prevention programmes Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Against child marriage YES Implementa Against statutory rape YES Implementa Against st	ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VI	OLENCE	
Interpersonal violence NO Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse YES Firearms Alcohol Laws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms 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 Partial Full KEY No response/don't know – Child maltreatment prevention programmes Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Hagainst child marriage YES @@@ Against statutory rape YES @@@ Against statutory rape YES @@@ Against female genital mutilation YES @@@ YES @@<@						
Laws to regulate civilian access YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) Mandatory background check YES YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES YES Vine: YES Spirits: YES No response/don't know – Limited Partial Full KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times Larger scale Once/few times Larger scale Once/few times Larger scale Once/few times Implementa Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Home visiting YES Once/few times	nterpersonal violence NO Child n outh violence YES ¹ Intimat	e partner violenc	e YES			oling — YES
Mandatory background check YES 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 YES YES YES Vine: YES Spirits: YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES YES YES YES YES No response/don't know – Limited Partial Full KEY No response/ don't know – Once/few times Larger scale Implementa Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Home visiting YES Implementa Against child marriage YES Q@@ Parenting education YES Implementa Against female genital mutilation YES Q@@ Training to recognise / avoid sexually Implementa Against female genital mutilation YES II Implementa YeS Implementa Against female genital mutilation YES II Implementa YeS Implementa Against female genital mutilation YES II Implementa YeS Implementa <	irearms			Alcohol		
Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE No response/don't know – Limited Partial Partial Full KEY No response/don't know – Once/few times Larger scale Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementa Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Home visiting YES 0 Against child marriage YES 0 2 3 Parenting education YES 0 Against female genital mutilation YES 0 2 3 Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations YES 0 Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (NO) 1 2 3 Youth violence prevention programmes Youth violence laws Youth violence prevention programmes Youth violence prevention programmes Yes 0	Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
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 Larger scale Implementa Child maltreatment laws Enforcement Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementa Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Home visiting YES O Parenting education YES O Against statutory rape YES O O O Sausity abusive situations YES O Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES O O O Yes O Youth violence laws Youth violence prevention programmes Youth violence prevention programmes Yes	Carrying firearms in public		YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
No response/don't know – LimitedPartialFullKEYNo response/don't know – Once/few timesLarger scaleChild maltreatment lawsImplementaLegal age of marriage (male/female)18 / 18Home visitingYESOAgainst child marriageYESOOParenting educationYESOAgainst statutory rapeYESOOTraining to recognise / avoid sexuallyYESOAgainst female genital mutilationYESOOOOYouth violence lawsYouth violence prevention programmesYouth violence prevention programmesYes						
Child maltreatment lawsEnforcementChild maltreatment prevention programmesImplementaLegal age of marriage (male/female)18 / 18Home visitingYES①Against child marriageYES① ② ③Parenting educationYES①Against statutory rapeYES① ② ③Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyYES①Against female genital mutilationYES① ② ③Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyYES①Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (NO)① ② ③Youth violence prevention programmesYes①Youth violence lawsYouth violence prevention programmesYesYesUYesU					/fow times	
Legal age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 18 Home visiting YES 18 / 18 Against child marriage YES 12 (3) Parenting education YES 10 (2) Against statutory rape YES 12 (3) Training to recognise / avoid sexually 18 / 18 YES 10 (2) Against female genital mutilation YES 12 (3) abusive situations YES 10 (2) Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (NO) 11 (2) 12 (3) Youth violence prevention programmes Youth violence laws Youth violence prevention programmes Youth violence prevention programmes Youth violence prevention programmes		•••••			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	*
Against child marriageYESQ (2) (3)Parenting educationYESQAgainst statutory rapeYESQ (2) (3)Training to recognise / avoid sexuallyAgainst female genital mutilationYESQ (3)abusive situationsYESQBan on corporal punishment (all settings)YES (NO)Q (3)Youth violence prevention programmesYouth violence prevention programmes			LIIIOICEIIIEIII			
Against statutory rapeYESImage: Operation of the second sec						
Against female genital mutilation YES ① ② ③ abusive situations YES ① Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (NO) ① ② ③ Provide the setting of th	5 5					
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (NO) Yes (NO) Youth violence laws Youth violence prevention programmes						02
Youth violence laws Youth violence prevention programmes					TLS	
		113 (110)	$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{G}$	Vouth violence provention program		-
Against weapons on school premises YES UCC I Pre-school enrichment NU					••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	$\square 2 \Im$			02
						02
After-school supervision –						
					•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	12
Intimate partner violence laws Intimate partner violence prevention programmes						
Against rape in marriage – – Dating violence prevention in schools NO		-	-			-
	llowing removal of violent spouse from home	. –	-			02
						02
Sexual violence laws Sexual violence prevention programmes	exual violence laws				mes	
Against rape YES (1) 2 (3) School and college programmes NO						-
	gainst contact sexual violence without rape				YES	02
	gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	123		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Elder abuse laws Elder abuse prevention programmes	lder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse YES ① ② ③ Professional awareness campaigns NO	gainst elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions YES ① ② ③ Public information campaigns YES ①	gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	YES	02
Caregiver support YES 0				Caregiver support	YES	02
Residential care policies YES ①				Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES	VICTIM LAWS					
Providing for victim compensation YES ① ② ③ Adult protective services –		YES	() 2 3		_	_
5 I						12
		0				00
Mental health services NO						
DATA ON VIOLENCE			DATA ON V			
National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence						
Child maltreatment NO Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO		National p				





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



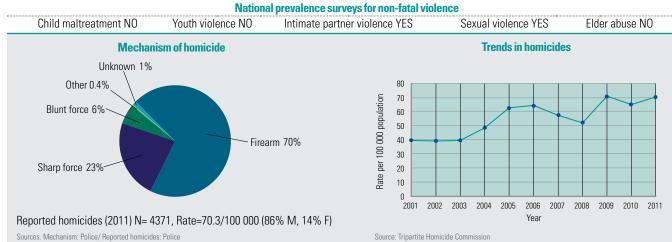


¹ Subnational.

EL SALVADOR

Population: 6 297 394 \$ Gross	s national incom	e per capita: US\$ (3 600 Income group: Middle	Income inequality:	48.33
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 con	nplete schooling	YES
	e partner violen	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES ¹
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	3.2
Mandatory background check		YES		ISKY D@O@ MOST RI	ISKY
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 ¹			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti		•••••
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		D (2)
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	D (2)
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	D (2)
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	D Q
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training		D (2)
			Mentoring		D (2)
			After-school supervision		D (2)
			School anti-bullying		D (2)
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			Social and cultural norms change	YES (12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	D (2)
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	D (2)
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	D Q
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	NO	_
5			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES (1	D Q
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services		D0
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence		D0
			Mental health services		D0

DATA ON VIOLENCE



Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

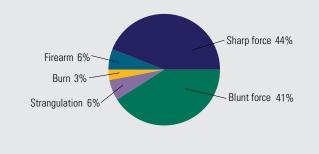
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

ESTONIA

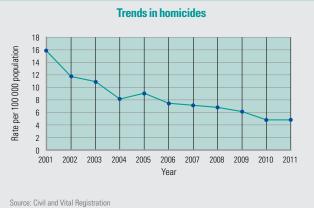


Population: 1 290 778 (\$ Gross national inco	me per capita: US\$ 16	5 360	Income group: High	Inc	ome inequality: 36
ACTION	PLANS, POLICIES A	AND LAWS RELEV	ANT TO SEVE	RAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE	
National action plans		N	lational social a	nd educational policie	es	
Youth violence YES	Child maltreatment 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





Population: 874 742



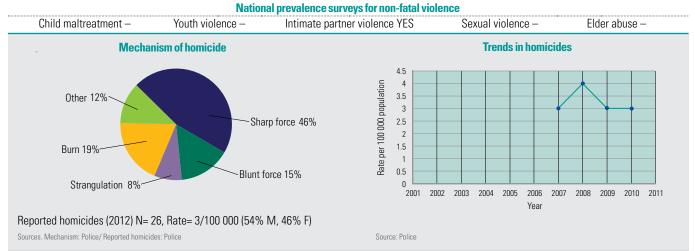
\$ Gross national income per capita: US\$ 4010

lncome group: Middle

Income inequality: 42.83

	s nauonai nicome per	capita. 035 4	oro (6.6) nicome group. Middle	income mequanty. 42.
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES AND	LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child n	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling YE
Youth violence NO Intimat	te partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ire alcohol)
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 000 8 4 5 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion and use	NO		
LAW	S AND PREVENT	ION PROGR	AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited O	····· · ······		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	X
Child maltreatment laws		forcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES O
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES OC
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES O
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	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES O
			Mentoring	YES O
			After-school supervision	
			School anti-bullying	YES Da
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	e YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES O
<u>.</u>		••••	Social and cultural norms change	NO –
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	023	School and college programmes	YES DC
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES OG
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES OG
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES OC
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES D
	NO		Caregiver support	YES D
			Residential care policies	NO -
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	YES O
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	- 123	Child protection services	YES Q
r roviumy for victim legal representation	ILO	$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}$	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES Q
			Mental health services	YES OG

DATA ON VIOLENCE

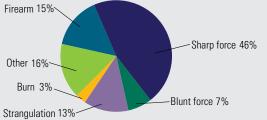


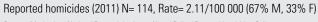
FINLAND



<u> </u>		e per capita: US\$		- <u> </u>	Income inequality: 26.88
	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES O		
National action plans			National social and educational p	·····	
1	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk y		
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate	poverty	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol	//:-	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumptio		
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		GOMOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	S Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and uso	YES YES ¹			
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENC	F	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛			nce/few times ①	Larger scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention pr	······	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 sexu	ally	
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 progra	mmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	-	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	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence preven		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in scho		02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity tr		-
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention prog		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	1 2
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programm	······	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigr		_
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			Residential care policies	YES	1 2
VICTIM LAWS	N/50		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 v		02
			Mental health services	YES	12
		DATA ON V			
			eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic	lence YES	Intimate partne	er violence res Sexual VI	olence YES E	lder abuse YES







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



2006 2007

Year

Source: National Research Institute of Legal Policy

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Rate per 100 000 population

2010 2011

2008 2009

GABON

ome	inequality: 41.45

		er capita: US\$	10 020 (Income group: Middle	0	inequality: 41.45
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
1	altreatment e partner violence ouse	NO YES ¹ NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	blete schooling	NO NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public	YE	YES YES ES/YES/YES YES	0		10.9 MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	ies 🜒 🛛 Large	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	E	nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	l	mplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	-
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 (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	NO	-
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	NO	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	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	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	12₿	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	YES	02
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	02
·			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	NO	—
		ΠΑΤΑ ΟΝ	VIOLENCE		

 National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence

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

 Mechanism of homicide
 Trends in homicides

 Image: State State

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

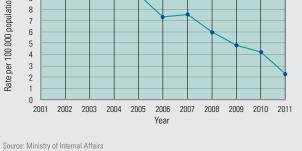
¹ Subnational.

GEORGIA



Population: 4 358 242 \$ Gross	s national income	ner canita: US\$	3 290 🛞 Inc	come group: Middle		come inequality: 42.
			EVANT TO SEVERA	• •	<u> </u>	ioonie mequanty. 42
lational action plans	0,1 OLIOILO AI		National social and			
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		oling YES
1	e partner violence		Housing polices to d			NC
exual violence YES Elder a		NO	01		,	
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capit	a consumption (litre	s of pure alcohol) 7.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking	score LEA	ST RISKY 🛈 🛛 🕄	©⊕© MOST RISK\
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 possess		NO				
-			AMMES BY TYPE			-
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ dor			Larger scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment	prevention program		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting		YES	02
gainst child marriage	YES	12₿	Parenting education		NO	-
gainst statutory rape	YES	12₿	Training to recognise	e / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations		NO	-
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123		-		
outh violence laws			Youth violence prev		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichme		NO	_
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social	development trainin		12
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school supervi	sion	NO	
- Constant and the second second			School anti-bullying		YES	12
ntimate partner violence laws	VEC		Intimate partner vio			
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prev		NO	_
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	023	Microfinance and ge		NO YES	
			Social and cultural r	******	••••••	02
Sexual violence laws	YES		Sexual violence pre School and college p		NO	
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environmer		YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	NO	023	Social and cultural r		YES	
	NU	_			IES	02
ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevent		VEO	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awarer		YES	02
against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information c	ampaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support Residential care pol		NO NO	—
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		NO	
roviding for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective ser		NO	
roviding for victim legal representation	NO YES	_ 123	Child protection serv		NO YES	02
Toviding for victim legal representation	TL3	000	Medico-legal service			
			Mental health service		NO	U
		DATA ON \		.63	NO	
	National p		eys for non-fatal viole	200		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio	plence NO	Intimate partne		Sexual violence	NO Eld	er abuse NO
Mechanism of homic				Trends in h		
	iuc			ir chus in h	onneucs	
			00 population			

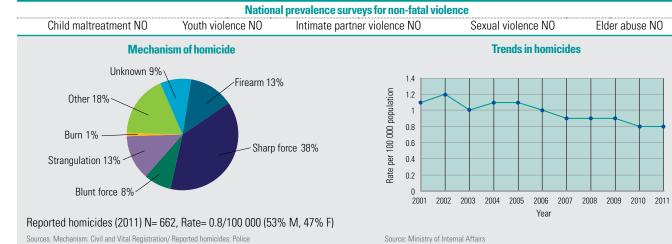
Reported homicides (2011) N= 107, Rate= 2.3/100 000 (75.7% M, 24.3% F) Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police



GERMANY

Population: 82 800 121 S Gr	oss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$ 45 170 🚯 Income group: High	🛣 In	come inequality: 28.3
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES ¹ Child r	naltreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to cor	nplete scho	oling YES
	te partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	abuse	YES ¹			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		
Mandatory background check		YES ¹	0		0@© MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Υ	ES1/YES1/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES ¹			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	_	
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY 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	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	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate 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	e 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	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	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			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	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
5 ····································			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON	1	-	<u> </u>

DATA ON VIOLENCE



¹ Subnational.

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

	o, i olioilo Ai			-	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	-
	e partner violenc	e YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	-	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al	buse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	4.8
Mandatory background check		YES			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 possess	ion and use	YES			
LAW	S AND PREVEN	NTION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈 🛛 Larg	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	123	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		······
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	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes	
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	128	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	028	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	YES	ŬŰ
	No		Caregiver support	YES	Ŭ Q
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	110	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	 	Child protection services	YES	
rionaling for victim regariepresentation	ILJ	$\bigcirc \blacksquare \blacksquare$	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	
				TL3	

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 2006 2007 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: 55.89
	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	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	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES ¹	Al	
Firearms		VEC	Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of Patterns of drinking score LEAST F	pure alcohol) 3.8 RISKY 0@3 9 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		Wine: NO Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES	Licise lakes Deel. NO	wille. NO Spirits. NO
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES		
			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 O
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	s Implementation
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO –
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	YES D2
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES D2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (—)	-		
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	023	Pre-school enrichment	YES D2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training	YES ① 2
			Mentoring	NO –
			After-school supervision	YES ① 2
			School anti-bullying	YES ① 2
ntimate 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	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES ① 2
			Social and cultural norms change	YES ① 2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES DQ
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES D2
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	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	NO –
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	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	023	Child protection services	YES ①2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ① 2
			Mental health services	YES OQ
		DATA ON		
			eys for non-fatal violence	
	olence NO	Intimate partn		Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide ²		Trends in homi	cides
			⊂ ⁵⁰	
			.0 te 40	
Other 15%			35	
	Firearm	82%		
Strangulation 3%			15 15	
			a 10 E 5	

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

Source: Police

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

Subnational.

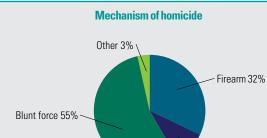
² Blunt and sharp force were reported as one category, and are included in "other".

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 U
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		



Sharp force 10%



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.

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

¹ Subnational.

GUYANA



Population: 795 369 \$ Gro	ss national income	e per capita: US\$ 3	410 Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 44.54
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Youth violence NO Intima	maltreatment ate partner violer		Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete schooling NO NO
	abuse	NO	Alashal	
Firearms Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Alcohol Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	oure alcohol) 8.1
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY ①②③④⑤ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		Vine: YES Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES		uno. 120 opinto. 120
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses	ssion and use	NO		
		INTION PROGR	AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know — Limited 1	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tir	
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES OQ
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES O2
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) Youth violence laws	NO (–)	_	V. d. i.l.	
	NO		Youth violence prevention programmes	NO
Against weapons on school premises	NO YES	 126	Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training	NO – YES DQ
Against gang or criminal group membership	TES	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	Mentoring	YES QQ
			After-school supervision	YES QQ
			School anti-bullying	NO –
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hor		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES O 2
Anowing removal of violent spouse from non			Social and cultural norms change	YES Q
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	N0 –
Against contact sexual violence without rape		123	Physical environment changes	N0 –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES OQ
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	N0 –
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 02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO –
			Mental health services	YES OQ
		DATA ON V		
			eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth	violence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of hom	nicide		Trends in homic	ides
11 1 40%			30	
Unknown 19%	Firearm 19	1%		
Other 7%				
Durn 40/			25 4000 000 000 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Burn 4%				
Strangulation 2%	Sharp forc	e 40%	ed and a second	
Blunt force 9%				
			2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2	2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
	7 /4 00 000 / 7 13		Year	
Reported homicides (2011) N= 130, Rate= 7	17/100 000 (74%	IVI, 26% F)		

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

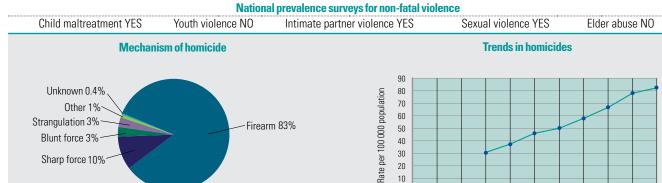


HONDURAS

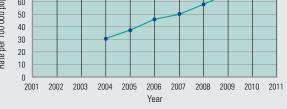


Population: 7 935 846 \$ Gross	anational incom	e per capita: US\$	2 140 🚯 Income group: Middle	Inc	ome inequality: 56.95
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
nterpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schoo	ling NO
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violen	ce YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	re alcohol)) 4
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	on and use	YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 🛈 🛛 L	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting education	YES	00
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			
outh 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	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate 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		003	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
	. 20	•••	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	0	~ ~
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	02
Elder abuse laws	TLO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	TLO	UU
	YES	0 8 0	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	
Against elder abuse		123			12
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	—	Public information campaigns	NO	_
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	NO	
VICTIM LAWS	NIO		VICTIM SERVICES	NO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12

Source: Police



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



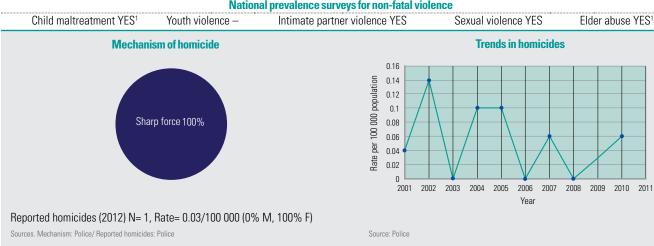
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

Sharp force 10%

ICELAND



ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE			
National action plans			National social and educational policies			
	altreatment	YES	· · ·			
	partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO	
Sexual violence YES Elder ab		YES ¹				
Firearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu			
Mandatory background check		YES		KY (1 2 3	@ 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		_				
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE			
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 🛈 🛛 L	Larger scale 🛛	
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation	
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		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	YES	-	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	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	02	
			Mentoring	YES	02	
			After-school supervision	YES	12	
- time to an estimate in the second			School anti-bullying	YES	12	
ntimate partner violence laws	VEC		Intimate partner violence prevention program		•	
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training	YES NO	12	
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00	
Sexual violence laws			Secual violence prevention programmes	ILS	UC	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	028	Physical environment changes	NO	U (2	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12	
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120		
Against elder abuse	YES	_	Professional awareness campaigns	_	_	
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	_	Public information campaigns	YES	02	
	120		Caregiver support	YES	Ŭ Ĉ	
			Residential care policies	YES	Ŭ Ĉ	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	NO	_	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	YES	12	
3			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02	
			Mental health services	YES	02	
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE			



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

INDIA



Population: 1 236 686 732 (\$) Gr	oss national inco	ome per capita: U	5\$ 1 550	(Income group: M	liadle 🚺	Income inequality: 33
ACTION PLAN	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		€ 4 © MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise tax	es Beer: YES	Wine: YES	S Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi			DAMMES	BY TYPE OF VIOLENC	-	
	Partial 2					
,	Partial 🕑				nce/few times ❶	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	04 / 40	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	U U	recognise / avoid sexua	,	•
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive si	tuations	YES	0(
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	128				
Youth violence laws				ence prevention program	•••••••	·····
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128		enrichment	YES	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills	and social development	training YES	
			Mentoring		YES	()
			After-scho	ol supervision	YES	()
			School an	ti-bullying	YES	0
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate p	artner violence preventi	ion programmes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating vic	lence prevention in scho	ols YES	0(
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO	-	Microfina	nce and gender equity tra	aining NO	-
			Social and	cultural norms change	YES	()
Sexual violence laws			Sexual vi	lence prevention progra	ammes	-
Against rape	YES	028		d college programmes	YES	(1)
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126		nvironment changes	YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		cultural norms change	YES	0
Ider abuse laws			Elder abu	se prevention programm	es	-
Against elder abuse	YES	123		al awareness campaign	······	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-		rmation campaigns	YES	0(
			Caregiver	1 0	YES	(1)
			-	Il care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			0	SERVICES		•
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128		ective services	YES	00
	YES			ection services	YES	
Providing for victim legal representation	TES	123				
				gal services for sexual vi alth services	YES	
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		153	1
	National			inteluielenee		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence NO	prevalence surv Intimate partn			lence NO F	lder abuse NO
		intimate parti				
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trenc	ls in homicides	
			.U 3	4		
			Rate per 100 000 population	3	* + + +	
, B ¹¹			fod 2	5		
at AND ANALASE			000 (2		
ANO.			100	5		
OP			e bei	1		
			ŧ.	.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 a	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		TRISKY 02849	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			opinto. 120
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛			v times O Large	er scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programm		mplementation
	01 / 01	LIIIOICEIIIEIIL			
egal age of marriage (male/female)	21/21		Home visiting	YES YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	023	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	023	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	Life skills and social development training		02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention prog	grammes	
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	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	00
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	00
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	120	
	VEC			VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	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			
	National p		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence N	10 Elder ab	use NO
Mechanism of homic	ido		Trends in ho	micidae	
Wechdinsin of hornic	lue			IIICIUCS	
			0.8		
A.					
JALAS					
d b.			0 0.3		
DATAN			ā. 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)

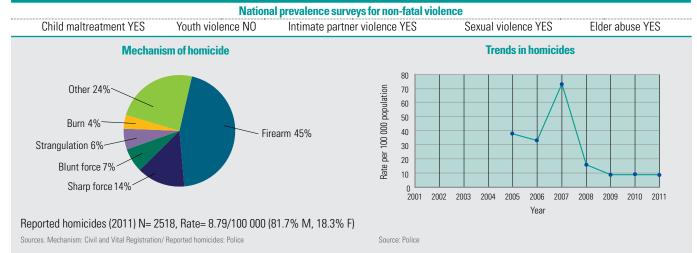
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schooling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YE
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder at	ouse	YES			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	
Mandatory background check	N.	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 t		scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		plementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	15 / 13		Home visiting	YES	
Against 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	TLS (NU)	UQU	Vouth violonce provention programmes		
	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 progra		\bigcirc
Against rape in marriage	NO		Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	0(
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_ 	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	
anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TL3		Social and cultural norms change	YES	
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLU	\bigcirc
gainst rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	0
gainst rape	YES	028	Physical environment changes	YES	
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Ider abuse laws	TLU		Elder abuse prevention programmes	TLU	U
	VEC		Professional awareness campaigns	VEC	0
gainst elder abuse gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES YES	023 023	Public information campaigns	YES YES	
	TL3		Caregiver support	YES	
			Residential care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TES	U
roviding for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	0
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	
roviding for victim legal representation	TEO		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	0
			Mental health services	YES	
		DATA ON		5	
	National pre		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic			er violence YES Sexual violence –	Elder abu	se –
Mechanism of homic			Trends in homi		

IRAO



Population: 32 778 030 S Gross	s national inco	me per capita: US\$	6 130 🚯 Income group: Middle	🛣 Inc	come inequality: 30.86
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES	AND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schoc	oling NO
	e partner viole		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	pure alcohol	l) 0.5
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO	Wine: NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAW	S AND PREV	ENTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🗨	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t		Larger scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		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 ¹	_	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	YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126	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	ammes	
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	YES	02
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
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	128	Physical environment changes	YES	00
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	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	128	Public information campaigns	NO	_
	. 20		Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	02
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	() 2
restand for violan logar oprosonation	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON		120	U G

DATA ON VIOLENCE



ISRAEL



Population: 7 643 905 (\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 32 030 **ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT 1**

lncome group: High	
TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
l social and educational nolicies	

Sexual violence YES

2003

Source: Israel Center Bureau of Statistics

2004 2005

Trends in homicides

2006 2007 2008

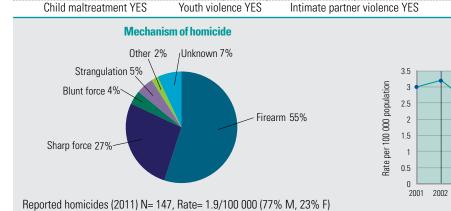
Year

Income inequality: 39.2

National action plans			National social and educational policies			
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	mplete schooling NO		
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N		
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder ab	ouse	YES ¹				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of			
Mandatory background check		YES	0	ISKY 02345 MOST RISK		
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		YES				
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	<u>v</u>		
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes			
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES Da		
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES OC		
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually			
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES ①		
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 Da		
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES ①		
			Mentoring	YES O		
			After-school supervision	YES O		
			School anti-bullying	YES ①		
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	•••••		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES ①		
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES O		
			Social and cultural norms change	YES ①		
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence prevention programmes			
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES ①		
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES ①		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES ①		
Elder abuse laws		• • • •	Elder abuse prevention programmes			
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional awareness campaigns	YES ①		
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public information campaigns	YES O		
			Caregiver support	YES ①		
			Residential care policies	YES ①		
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	YES ①		
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection services	YES ①		
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ①		
			Mental health services	YES O		

DATA ON VIOLENCE

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



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



2009 2010

2011

Elder abuse YES

ITALY

Population: 60 884 593

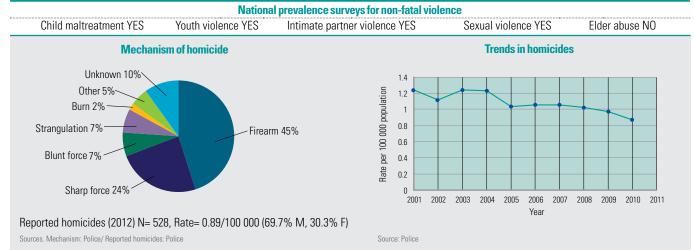
Income inequality: 36.03

(Income group: High

	ss nauonai meoine	per capita. 03	34 810 (Sa) nicome group. high	income mequanty. 30.00
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E
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 YES
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	
Mandatory background check		YES	8	SKY O@3@\$ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	Vine: NO 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	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim Child maltreatment prevention programmes	nes O Larger scale 2 Implementation
	18 / 18		Home visiting	
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	YES		Parenting education	YES Q2 YES Q2
Against statutory rape	YES	_ 	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	126	abusive situations	YES D2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}$		
Youth violence laws	113 (110)	080	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 ①2
, gamer gang er ennmar group memberemp	120		Mentoring	YES Q
			After-school supervision	YES OQ
			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 DQ
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	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	NO –
			Caregiver support	YES O2
			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 OQ
			Mental health services	YES ① 2
		DATA ON		

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

DATA ON VIOLENCE



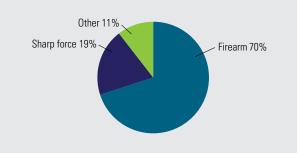
JAMAICA



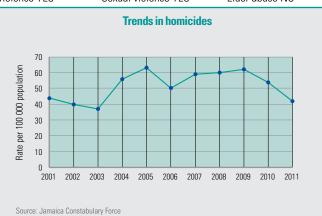
JAWAIGA					
Population: 2 768 941 (\$) Gr	oss national incon	ne per capita: US\$	5 190 Bincome group: Middle	Inc	ome inequality: 45.51
	NS, POLICIES /	AND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schoo	
	ate partner violei		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
	abuse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		
Mandatory background check		YES			Interview of the second sec
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES \	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses	ssion and uso	YES YES ¹			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 1			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few til	mes 🛛 🛛 🛛	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 Training to recognise /	YES	ŬQ
Against statutory rape	YES	023	avoid sexually abusive situations	120	VU
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023		. 20	
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	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hon	ne YES	023	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
-			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	e YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	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	00
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	NO	_
	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation					
Providing for victim legal representation	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal 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



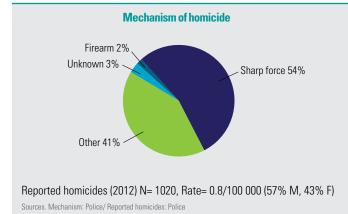
JAPAN



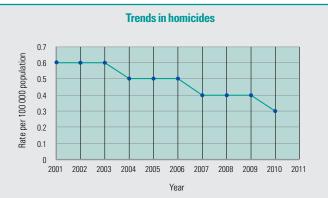
Income in	nequality: -

	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL		SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans				cial and educational policies		
·····	altreatment	YES		rovided for high-risk youth to co	mplete sch	
	e partner violenc		Housing pol	ices to de-concentrate poverty		N
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcoh	ol) 7.
Mandatory background check		YES		J		3 4 5 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES YES				
			RAMMES RY	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2			nse/ don't know – Once/few t	imos A	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement		eatment prevention programmes	·····	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visitir		YES	0
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting ed		YES	Ō
Against statutory rape	YES	128		ecognise / avoid sexually		•
Against female genital mutilation	YES	-	abusive situ		NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	128				
Youth violence laws		<u> </u>	Youth viole	nce prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school e		NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_		nd social development training	NO	_
			Mentoring	3	NO	_
			0	supervision	NO	-
			School anti-		YES	\bigcirc
ntimate partner violence laws				rtner violence prevention progra	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating viole	nce prevention in schools	-	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinanc	e and gender equity training	NO	-
-			Social and c	ultural norms change	YES	(1)
Sexual violence laws			Sexual viol	ence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and	college programmes	-	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical env	vironment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and c	ultural norms change	YES	(1)
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse	prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123		l awareness campaigns	YES	0
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123		nation campaigns	YES	Ō
0			Caregiver su	ipport	YES	\bigcirc
				care policies	YES	(1)
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	02₿		tive services	YES	0
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	000		tion services	YES	0
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			al services for sexual violence	YES	0
			Mental heal		YES	Ŭ
		DATA ON V				

Intimate partner violence YES



Youth violence YES



Sexual violence YES

Source: Statistics and Information Department

Elder abuse YES

Child maltreatment YES

JORDAN



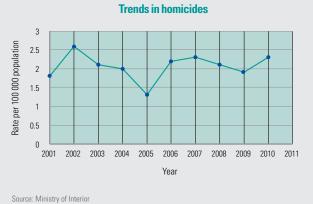
S, POLICIES AN altreatment e partner violence		LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN National social and educational policies	ICE	
		National social and educational nolicies		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
a nartnar violanca	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	omplete schoolii	
		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
ouse	YES			
		Alcohol		
	YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	0.7
	YES	Patterns of drinking score		-
Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
	YES			
ion and use	YES			
S AND PREVEN	TION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times O La	rger scale 🛛
	Enforcement			Implementatio
18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
YES	123		YES	02
YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
NO	_	abusive situations	YES	02
YES (NO)	123			
		Youth violence prevention programmes		
NO	_	· · · ·	NO	_
	(1) (2) B			1) 2
		, ş		02
				-
				02
				<u> </u>
NO	_			_
	_			12
120				02
		×	120	
VES	നമ		VEQ	02
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ILU		ÿ	TL3	
NO			VES	02
TES	000	1 0		
				12
			TES	\bigcirc
NO			110	
	-			_
YESI	023			02
				12
			YES	02
	DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
	ion and use S AND PREVEN Partial Part	YES YES/YES/YES YES S AND PREVENTION PROG Partial ② Full ③ K Enforcement 18 / 18 YES ① ② ③ YES ① ② ③ NO - YES ① ② ③ NO - YES ① ② ③ NO - YES ① ② ④ NO - YES ① ② ④ NO - YES ① ② ④ NO - YES ① ② ⑤ NO - YES ① ② ⑤ YES ① ② ⑤ YES ① ② ⑤ YES ① ② ⑤	YES YES/YES/YES YES YESPatterns of drinking score Excise taxesPatterns of drinking score Excise taxesSAND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCEPartial Prevention ProgrammedPartial Prevention Programmed18 / 18 YES YES NOParenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situations18 / 18 YES YES NO YES NO YES NOParenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually abusive situationsNO YES YES YES NO YES 	YES Patterns of drinking score YES/YES/YES Excise taxes Beer: YES SAND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Partial Pattial Hammed For the stress of the st

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

 Mechanism of homicide
 Trends in homicides

 igg
 25
 25
 25
 100

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



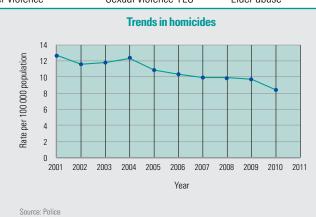
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

KAZAKHSTAN



L Population: 16 271 201 (\$) Gro	ss national income	per capita: US\$	9 780 (B) Income group: Middle	Income i	nequality: 29.
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment te partner violence buse	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	mplete schooling	YE YE
Firearms	5000		Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	nure alcohol)	10
Mandatory background check		YES		RISKY 02345	
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	ion and use	YES			
		TION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 K	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	······*·······························	r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	E	Inforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	s In	nplementati
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	0
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	\bigcirc
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES	1
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	1
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	1
			Mentoring	YES	\bigcirc
			After-school supervision	YES	(1)
			School anti-bullying	YES	0
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	1
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	. –	_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	(1)
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	1
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	-	-	School and college programmes	YES	\bigcirc
Against contact sexual violence without rape	-	-	Physical environment changes	YES	\bigcirc
Against non-contact sexual violence	_	-	Social and cultural norms change	NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	-	-	Professional awareness campaigns	_	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	-	-	Public information campaigns	-	-
			Caregiver support	-	-
			Residential care policies	-	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	-	-	Adult protective services	_	-
Providing for victim legal representation	-	-	Child protection services	YES	\bigcirc
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	\bigcirc
			Mental health services	YES	\bigcirc
		DATA ON			
			eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vi	olence –	Intimate part	ner violence – Sexual violence YE	S Elder abu	ise –





¹ Subnational.

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

KENYA



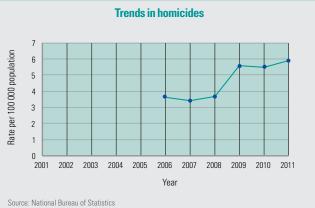
P opulation: 43 178 141 (\$) Gr	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 870 Income group: Low	Income inequality: 47.
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	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

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



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



KIRIBATI



	oss national income		
	NS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE
lational action plans			National social and educational policies
	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling
	ite partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty
exual violence YES Elder	abuse	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 ① ② ④ ④ ⑤ MOST RIS
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	`	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO Wine: NO Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public		YES	
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm posses		YES	
LAV	VS AND PREVEN	NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times O Larger scale 2
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes Implementa
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting YES O
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations YES
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023	
outh violence laws	120 (110)	Vee	Youth violence prevention programmes
gainst 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
gainst gang of criminal group membership	TL3		Mentoring YES
			After-school supervision NO
ntimata nartnar violance lavva			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ntimate partner violence laws	VEC		Intimate partner violence prevention programmes
Against rape in marriage	YES	_	Dating violence prevention in schools NO
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hom	e YES	-	Microfinance and gender equity training YES 1
			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 O
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	_	Social and cultural norms change YES O
ider 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 0
			Residential care policies NO
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES
roviding for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services NO
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services YES O
······································			Medico-legal services for sexual violence NO
			Mental health services NO
		ΠΑΤΑ ΟΝ	VIOLENCE
	National n		reys for non-fatal violence
Child maltreatment NO Youth v	iolence NO		er violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of hom		iniiniato partit	Trends in homicides
Unknown 22%	Sharp force 23	3%	
			gate per 100 000 population
	Blunt force	0.11%	
		G /0	
Other 44%			
Umer 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



		NS, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI		SEVERAL TYPES OF		
National action plan					cial and educational p		
nterpersonal violenc		maltreatment	YES		rovided for high-risk yo		
outh violence		ate partner violenc		Housing poli	ces to de-concentrate	poverty	N
Sexual violence	NO Elder	abuse	NO				
irearms	_			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civi.	lian access		YES	Adult (15+) p	per capita consumption	n (litres of pure alcoh	ol) 0.
Mandatory backgr			YES	Patterns of d	Irinking score		
	ns/ automatic weapons	Ň	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer:	Wine:	Spirit
Carrying firearms i			YES				
Programmes to reduc	e civilian firearm posse	ssion and use	YES				
	LA	NS AND PREVEN	ITION PROGI	RAMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOLENC	E	
No response/do	n't know – 🛛 Limited 🗨	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No respor	nse/ don't know – 0	nce/few times O	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment l	aws		Enforcement	Child maltre	atment prevention pro	ogrammes	Implementatio
egal age of marriag	e (male/female)	17 / 15		Home visitin	.q	NO	-
Against child marriag		YES	128	Parenting ed		YES	\bigcirc
Against statutory rap		YES	028		ecognise / avoid sexua		0
Against female genit		YES	128	abusive situa		NO	_
Ban on corporal puni		YES (YES)	000				
outh violence laws		120 (120)		Youth violen	ice prevention progra	mmes	
Against weapons on		YES	123	Pre-school e		NO	
	inal group membership	YES	126		d social development		_
Ayamst yang or crim	inal group membership	TES		Mentoring		YES	
				0			
				After-school		YES	0
				School anti-l		YES	0
ntimate partner viol					tner violence prevent		
Against rape in marri		-	-		nce prevention in scho		-
Allowing removal of	violent spouse from hon	ne —	-		e and gender equity tra		-
				•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ultural norms change	YES	1
Sexual violence law	S				ence prevention progra	ammes	
Against rape		YES	123	School and c	college programmes	NO	-
Against contact sexu	al violence without rape	YES	123	Physical env	ironment changes	YES	(1)
Against non-contact	sexual violence	NO	_	Social and c	ultural norms change	YES	()
Elder abuse laws				Elder abuse	prevention programm	ies	-
Against elder abuse		YES	128		awareness campaign		0
Against elder abuse i	n institutions	YES	028		nation campaigns	YES	Ŭ
iguinot oldor ababo		120		Caregiver su	1 0	YES	Ũ
				Residential of		YES	Ũ
VICTIM LAWS				VICTIM SE		TEO	
	omponention	NO				NO	
Providing for victim c		NO	-	Adult protect		NO	-
Providing for victim le	egal representation	NO	_	Child protect		NO	-
					I services for sexual v		-
				Mental healt	th services	YES	\bigcirc
			DATA ON				
			revalence surv				
Child maltreat	ment NO Youth	violence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO) Sexual vio	elence NO E	lder abuse NO
	Mechanism of hon	nicide			Trene	ds in homicides	
				6			
				Ing			
	DETABLISHED			dod (
	, UABLE			000 3			
	T AVAL			00 L 2			
	TAND			, per			

Source: Police

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

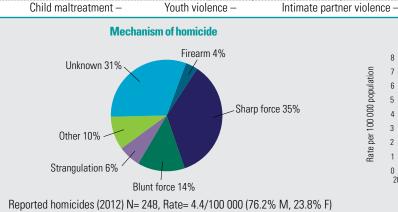
Reported homicides (2011) N= 144, Rate= 4/100 000 (77% M, 23% F)

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

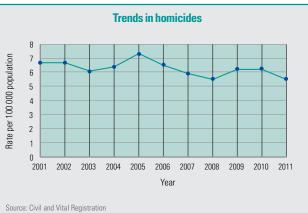
KYRGYZSTAN

P opulation: 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 AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENO	ЭЕ	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nplete schooling	g YES
	e partner violenc		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	pure alcohol)	4.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST R	ISKY (1) @ 🛛 🕘	S 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 ti		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	123	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	_	-	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	028	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	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	028	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	Û2 B	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES	D 2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	028	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	026	Physical environment changes	YES	D Q
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	026	Social and cultural norms change	YES	O Q
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES ¹	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	123	Public information campaigns	YES	02
	0		Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	Ŭ Õ
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		-
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	_	Child protection services	YES	02
revising for violin logal representation	. LO		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: Civil and Vital Registration/ Reported homicides: VR



Elder abuse -

Sexual violence -

¹ Subnational.

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

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



outh violence NO Intima: exual violence NO Elder a irearms aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		NO YES	National social and educational policies Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Alcohol	plete scho	poling YES NO
Iterpersonal violence NO Child n outh violence NO Intima: exual violence NO Elder a irearms aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	te partner violend buse	e NO NO YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Alcohol	plete scho	
outh violence NO Intima exual violence NO Elder a irearms aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	buse	NO YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Alcohol		
irearms aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES			
aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons					
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons					
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons			Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcoh	ol) 7.3
		YES	6	SKY (1) @	🛙 🕘 🕲 MOST RISKY
		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: NO	Spirits: NC
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES			
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈	Larger scale 🛛
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
gainst child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	NO	-
gainst statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	NO	-
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123			
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
gainst 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	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
gainst rape in marriage	NO	-	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	e NO	-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
			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	YES	02
gainst non-contact sexual violence	NO	-	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
lder 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		
roviding for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	-
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO	-
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
	National p	revalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vi	olence NO	Intimate partn	er violence NO Sexual violence NO	El	der abuse NO

LATVIA

1 Population: 2 060 428

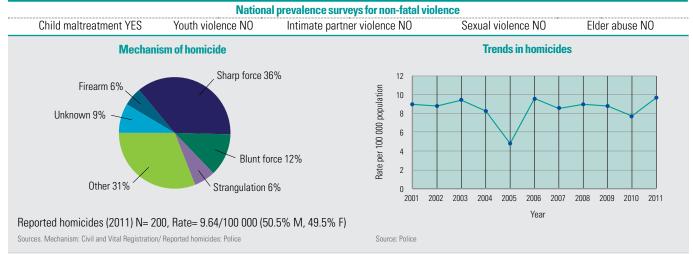
Income	inequality: 34.81

(\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 14 060

lncome group: High

		· · ·	\mathbf{O}		
	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	NC
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		12.3
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 0 2 8 4 5 MO	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Sp	irits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	:	YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes O Larger scal	• 0
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		nentatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	120	• •
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	-			•
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	NO	_
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	_	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	NO	-
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	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	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02

DATA ON VIOLENCE



LIBERIA



Population: 4 190 435 (\$) G

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

lncome group: Low

Income inequality: 38.16

	USS Hauonai meoi			Income mequanty.	00.1
	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Youth violence YES Intimat Sexual violence YES Elder a	naltreatment e partner violen buse	YES ¹ ce YES YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty Alcohol	lete schooling	NO NO
Firearms aws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	re alcohol) KY ①②❸④⑤ MOST RI	4.7 ISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES		ine: YES Spirits:	
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES			
LAW	'S AND PREVE	NTION PROGR	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es 0 Larger scale 2)
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementa	atio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		D (2
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO NO (—)		abusive situations	YES	12
fouth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		n 6
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment		
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training		D (2 D (2
			Mentoring After-school supervision		D @ D @
			School anti-bullying		D @
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	Dating violence prevention in schools		D 2
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		003	Microfinance and gender equity training		D@
anowing removal of violent spouse non none	; 113		Social and cultural norms change		D (2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLU .	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical environment changes	NO	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	003	Social and cultural norms change		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	_
			Caregiver support		D (2
			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		12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence		DQ
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON V	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 homic	cide		Trends in homicia	les	
			5 1.2 J		
			10 10 10 0.8 0000000 0.6 1-4 0.4 22 0.2 0.2		
Shirth Market			0.0		
Ath			ā 0.4		

Source: Police

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

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

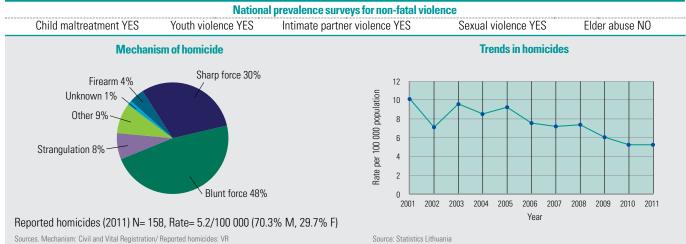


Year

LITHUANIA

Population: 3 027 621	\$ Gross national inco	me per capita: US\$ 13	820 🚯 Income group: High	Incom	e inequality: 37.57
ACTI	ON PLANS, POLICIES	AND LAWS RELEV	ANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans		Ν	lational social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES	Child maltreatment		ncentives provided for high-risk youth to		y YES ¹
Youth violence YES	Intimate partner viole		lousing polices to de-concentrate poverty	/	NO
Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse	NO			
Firearms	-		lcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access			dult (15+) per capita consumption (litres	of pure alcohol)	15.4
Mandatory background check			atterns of drinking score LEAS ⁻	T RISKY () @ 🛛 🕘	I MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic v	weapons	-, -, -	xcise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firear		YES			
			MMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
	imited 1 Partial 2				er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws			hild maltreatment prevention programn		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female			lome visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES		arenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES		raining to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	– a	busive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all set	tings) NO (–)	-			
Youth violence laws		Y	outh violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premise			re-school enrichment	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group mem	nbership YES		ife skills and social development training		12
			<i>l</i> entoring	YES	02
			fter-school supervision	YES	12
			chool anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			ntimate partner violence prevention prog	grammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES		lating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse	from home YES		licrofinance and gender equity training	NO	-
			ocial and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			exual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES		chool and college programmes	YES	00
Against contact sexual violence with			hysical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	e YES	·····	ocial and cultural norms change	NO	
Elder abuse laws			Ider abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES		rofessional awareness campaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	12 8 P	ublic information campaigns	NO	_
			aregiver support	YES	12
		R	esidential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS		V	/ICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	12 8 A	dult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representa	ation YES		hild protection services	YES	12
			Nedico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Aental health services	YES	02

DATA O<u>N VIOLENCE</u>



¹ Subnational.

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

MADAGASCAR



Population: 22 293 914 (\$) Gro	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 420 🚯 Income group: Low	Income in	equality: 44.11
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT 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	YES ¹
Youth violence NO Intimate	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder at	use	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ire alcohol)	1.8
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 1 2 8 4 5 1	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Y	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	'ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO			
LAWS	S AND PREVEN	TION PROGR	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 2		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	00
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	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	123			
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	008	Life skills and social development training	YES	ŌŌ
gee. geg e. ee. g. e.epe.e.ep			Mentoring	NO	-
			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	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	Ŭ Q
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
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	023	Physical environment changes	YES	
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Elder abuse laws	TLO		ų	ILO	
	NO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_ •
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	NO	—
			Residential care policies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	N/50	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	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	00
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		

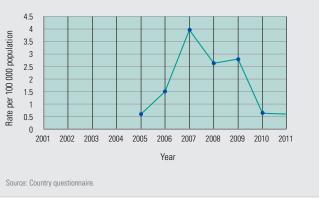
National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



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



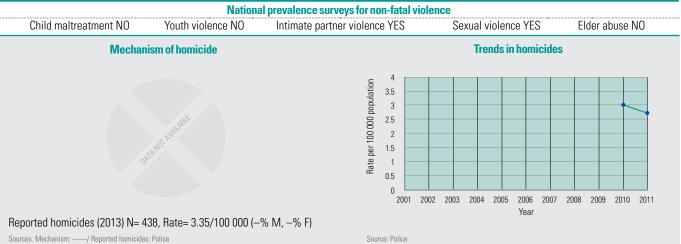
🖌 Income inequality: 43.91

Population: 15 906 483
 S Gross national income per capita: US\$ 320
 Income group: Low
 ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE

National action plan	S					National social an	d educationa	l policies		
Interpersonal violenc	e YES	Child mal	treatment	Ν	10	Incentives provided	d for high-risk	youth to complete sc	hooling	YES
Youth violence	NO	Intimate	partner violend	ce YE	S	Housing polices to	de-concentra	te poverty	-	NO
Sexual violence	YES	Elder abu	se	Ν	10					
Firearms						Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civi	lian access			YE	S	Adult (15+) per cap	ita consumpt	ion (litres of pure alco	hol)	2.5
Mandatory backgr	ound check			YE	S	Patterns of drinking	g score	LEAST RISKY 🛈 🤅	2845	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long gu	ns/ automat	ic weapons		YES/YES/YE	S	Excise taxes	Beer: YI	ES Wine: YE	S	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms i	n public			YE	S					
Programmes to reduc	e civilian fir	earm possessio	n and use	YE	S					
		LAWS	AND PREVE	NTION PRO)GR/	MMES BY TYPI	E OF VIOLEN	ICE		
No response/do	n't know –	Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🖲	KE	No response/ do	on't know –	Once/few times 0	Larger	scale 2
										1

Nu response/dull t know – Linnteu 🛡	Fallal 😉		I NUTESPUNSE/ UUT L KNUW – UNCE/TEW LI		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	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	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mmes	
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
			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	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	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	02
-			Caregiver support	YES	12
			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	126	Child protection services	YES	02
		-	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE

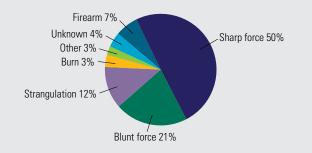


MALAYSIA

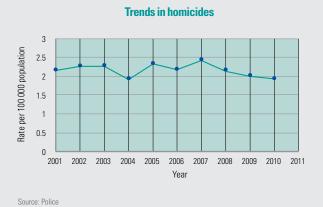


Population: 29 239 927 (\$) Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	9 820 👶 Inc	ome group: Middle	🕥 Inco	me inequality: 46.2
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVER	L TYPES OF VIOL	ENCE	
National action plans			National social and	educational policies	6	
	altreatment e partner violence ouse	YES YES YES	Incentives provided Housing polices to d			ing NC YES
Firearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capit	a consumption (litres	s of pure alcohol)	1.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking		ST RISKY @@ 6	⊕ © MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		ES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YE
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO				
	SAND PREVEN	TION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE	OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ dor	't know – Once/fe	w times ① La	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment			Implementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting		YES	0
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education		YES	\bigcirc
Against statutory rape	YES	12₿	Training to recognise	e / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations		YES	0(
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (—)	—				
fouth violence laws			Youth violence prev	ention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichme	nt	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	()(2)€	Life skills and social	development trainin		00
			Mentoring		YES	
			After-school supervi	sion	NO	-
			School anti-bullying		YES	0 (
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner vio			
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prev		NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	12₿	Microfinance and ge		YES	0
			Social and cultural n	······································	YES	0
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence pre			
Against rape	YES	128	School and college p		YES	0
Against contact sexual violence without rape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES YES	128 128	Physical environmen Social and cultural n		YES YES	
Elder abuse laws	IES		Elder abuse prevent		IES	0
	VEC	128			VEC	
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	YES YES	126	Professional awaren Public information ca		YES YES	
Against eluer abuse in institutions	TE3			ampaiyns	YES	
			Caregiver support Residential care poli	cies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		I LO	
	NO				VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	- 00 5	Adult protective service		YES	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection service Medico-legal service		YES YES	
			Mental health service		YES	
		DATA ON V		ທີ່ຫຼັງ 	I LO	
	Notices					
			eys for non-fatal viole er violence NO	nce Sexual violence		abuse NO





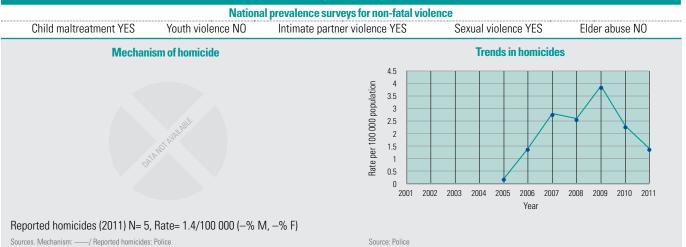
Reported homicides (2010) N= 540, Rate= 1.93/100 000 (81% M, 19% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



MALDIVES



	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to		
	partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate povert	ý	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	use	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres	of pure alcoho	ol) 1.2
Mandatory background check	,		Patterns of drinking score		- Outivitar
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public	an and usa	YES YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛	Full S KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/fe Child maltreatment prevention programmed and the second	w times O	Larger scale 2
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	LINUIGGIIIGIIL	Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	YES	
Against statutory rape	YES	028	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TL3	
Against female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()			TL3	
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 \end{array}$	Life skills and social development training		
Against gang of criminal group membership	TL3		Mentoring	YES	
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention pro		
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
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	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123	Physical environment changes	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	~ ~ ~	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	. 25	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	12
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence		02
			Mental health services	YES	
			VIOLENCE	120	



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

MAURITANIA



	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES		
National action plans			National social and educationa		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk		
Youth violence NO Intimate Sexual violence NO Elder ab	e partner violence ouse	e NO NO	Housing polices to de-concentra	ate poverty	NC
Firearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumpt	tion (litres of pure alcoh	ol) 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	an and usa	YES NO			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		-	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know –	Once/few times O	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention		Implementation
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	003	Training to recognise / avoid set		
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	irammes	
Against weapons on school premises	NO	_	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social developme		_
gamer gang er en mar group menseremp	. 20		Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence preve	ention programmes	
Against rape in marriage	_	_	Dating violence prevention in so		_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_	Microfinance and gender equity		_
5			Social and cultural norms chang		-
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention pro		
Against rape	NO	_	School and college programmes		-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	NO	_	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural norms chang	je NO	-
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention program	nmes	
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			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	-	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	NO	-
·			Medico-legal services for sexua		-
			Mental health services	NO	
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		
	National pr	evalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence NO	Intimata norta	er violence NO Sexual	violence YES E	der abuse NO



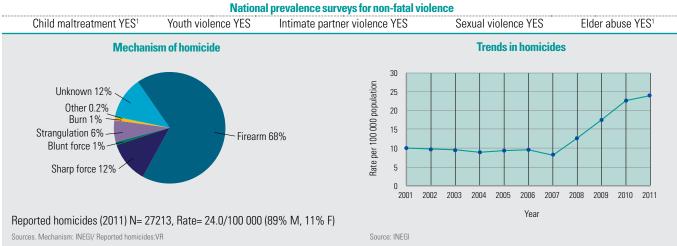
Trends in homicides

MEXICO



P opulation: 120 847 477 \$ Gro	ss national income	per capita: US	\$ 9 720 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income in	nequality: 47.16
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	lete schooling	YES
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	5	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder al		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		7.2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 00895	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	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 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	X	scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
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		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023	N d i l		
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 YES	12
			School anti-bullying	••••••••	02
Intimate partner violence laws	VEO		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	YE2	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
Commentation of the second			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws	VEO		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	023	Physical environment changes	YES YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	1E2	023	Social and cultural norms change	TES	12
Elder abuse laws	VEO		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	VEC		VICTIM SERVICES	VEC	
Providing for victim compensation	YES YES		Adult protective services	YES	
Providing for victim legal representation	169	123	Child protection services	YES	
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES YES	12
				TLO	$\bigcirc \checkmark$

DATA ON VIOLENCE



¹ Subnational.

159

MONGOLIA



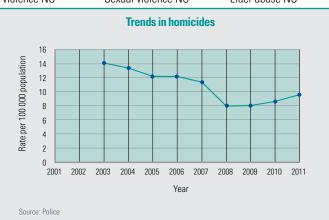
Population: 2 796 484 (\$) Gross	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	3 080 Income group: Middle	Income	e inequality: 36.52
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violen ouse	YES ce YES NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	lete schooling	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		YES YES YES/YES/YES YES NO	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISI Excise taxes Beer: YES W		6.9 D MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
LAWS	S AND PREVE	INTION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 🛈	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few time	es 🛈 🛛 Larg	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage Against statutory rape	18 / 18 YES YES	103 023	Home visiting Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	YES NO	02
Against female genital mutilation Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO YES (NO)	023	abusive situations	NO	_
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	YES YES	123 123	Pre-school enrichment Life skills and social development training Mentoring After-school supervision	NO YES YES NO	12 12
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	NO NO NO	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES YES NO	123 123 -	School and college programmes Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change	NO NO NO	
Elder abuse laws	INU	_	Elder abuse prevention programmes	NU	_
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns Caregiver support Residential care policies	NO NO NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation Providing for victim legal representation	YES YES	023 023	Adult protective services Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES YES YES	02 02 02
			Mental health services	YES	00

DATA ON VIOLENCE

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



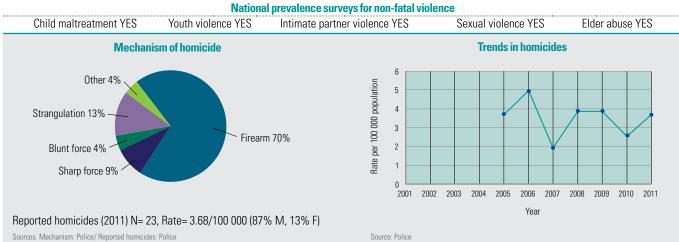
Reported homicides (2012) N= 239, Rate= 8.56/100 000 (75.7% M, 24.3% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



MONTENEGRO

Population: 621 081 \$ Gross	national income	per capita: US\$ 6	6 950 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income	inequality: 28.58
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND 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	plete schooling	YES
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	use	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		8.7
Mandatory background check		YES		SKY 0.2€€©	
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	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	
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	00
			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	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
- '			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	Ŭ2
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	Ŭ Ž
			Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	00
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	Ū2
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



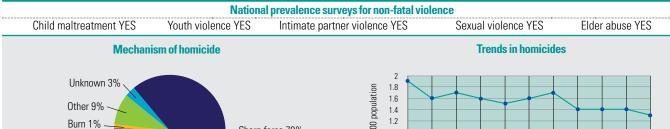
Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

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

MOROCCO

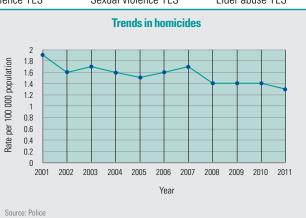
Population: 32 521 143	oss national incom	e per capita: US	2 910 🚯 Income group: Middle	🕜 Income i	nequality: 40.8
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for 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	128	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



Sharp force 70%

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



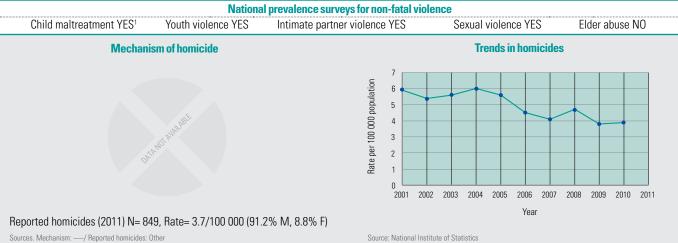
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

Strangulation 3% -

Blunt force 14%



Population: 25 203 395 \$ G	ross national inco	ne per capita: US	\$ 510 Income group: Low	🛣 Inc	come inequality: 45.6
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Child n	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schoo	oling NO
	te partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		
Mandatory background check		YES			● ④ ⑤ MOST RISK\
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 possess		YES			
LAW			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	nes 🛈	Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
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	0 2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023			
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	02
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	NO	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	···· · ·······	-
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
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	023	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	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	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	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	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	0 2



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

MYANMAR



YES¹

YES1

0.7

02

02

02

Spirits: YES

Larger scale 2 Implementation

1 Population: 52 797 319 (\$) Gross national income per capita: US\$ 🚱 Income group: Low ACTION PLANS, POLICIES AND LAWS RELEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE National action plans National social and educational policies Interpersonal violence YES¹ Child maltreatment YES Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling Youth violence YES1 Intimate partner violence NO Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty YES¹ Sexual violence NO 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 Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Beer: YES Excise taxes Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES1 LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Limited **①** Partial 🛛 No response/don't know -Full 🕑 **KEY** No response/ don't know – **Child maltreatment laws Child maltreatment prevention programmes** Enforcement Legal age of marriage (male/female) 20/20 Home visiting Against child marriage Parenting education NO Against statutory rape YES 128 Training to recognise / avoid sexually Against female genital mutilation NO abusive situations 023 Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES) Vouth violonco laws Vouth violence prevention programmes

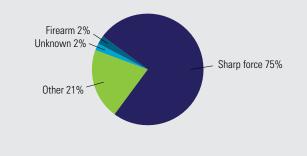
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes				
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02		
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ¹	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	00		
			Mentoring	YES	00		
			After-school supervision	NO	_		
			School anti-bullying	YES	00		
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes			
Against rape in marriage	-	-	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	126	School and college programmes	YES	02		
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes	YES	02		
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00		
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes				
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00		
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	12		
- • •			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00		

DATA ON VIOLENCE

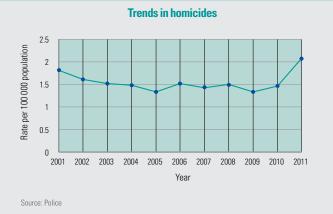
Mental health services

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



Income inequality:

Wine: YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

Once/few times **1**

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

00

NEPAL



1 Population: 27 474 377 (\$) Gro	oss national income	per capita: US	\$ 700 🚯 Income group: Low 🕥 Income i	inequality: 32.
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
nterpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete schooling	N
outh violence NO Intimate	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	Ν
Sexual violence YES Elder at	buse	YES		
irearms			Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	2
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISKY ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES	Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕄 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few times O Large	r scale 🛛
hild maltreatment laws		nforcement		nplementati
egal age of marriage (male/female)	20 / 20		Home visiting YES	0(
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education NO	-
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations NO	_
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_		
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	023	Life skills and social development training YES	0
gainst gang of criminal group membership	TES		Mentoring NO	U
			After-school supervision NO	_
				_
ntimoto portpor violonoo loveo			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
ntimate partner violence laws	VEC		Intimate partner violence prevention programmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence prevention in schools NO	-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NU	-	Microfinance and gender equity training YES	0(
			Social and cultural norms change YES	0(
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes YES	0(
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	0(
Ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns YES	0
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns NO	_
-			Caregiver support NO	_
			Residential care policies NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
roviding for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services NO	_
rowaling for wealth legal representation	TEO		Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES	0
			Mental health services YES	
		DATA ON		
	National prov		eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic			er violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abu	use NO
Mechanism of homic			Trends in homicides	
Eiroarm 4				
Unknown 13%	/0		45	
	01 (01	,	4.5 ·9 4	
	Sharp force 21%	0		
			4 35 35 25 1 15 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 1 1	
Other 25% —			2.5	
			<u> </u>	
Burn 2%	Nunt force 24%		0.5	

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 Population.

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. POLICIES A	ND LAWS BEI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC		
Vational action plans			National social and educational policies	-	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	nlete schoolir	na YES
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder ab		YES			. 20
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	9.9
Mandatory background check		YES			D 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES		Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈 🛛 La	rger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
egal 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)	128			
outh 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	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	126	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	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	12
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
lder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	-	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
roviding for victim compensation	YES	126	Adult protective services	YES	02
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	02
•			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
	National	prevalence surv	eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio	lence YES		er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder	abuse YES

1.4

1.2

1 0.8 0.6

0.4 0.2

Source: Civil and Vital Registration

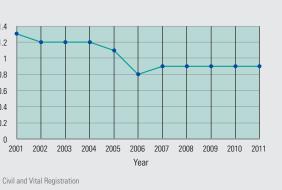
Rate per 100 000 population



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

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





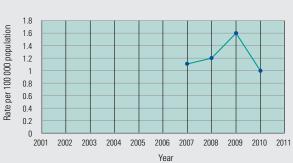


Population: 4 459 852 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	35 520	lncome group: High	🕥 Inc	come inequality: 36.1
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SE	VERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National socia	al and educational policies		
	altreatment e partner violenc ouse	YES ce YES ¹ YES ¹		vided for high-risk youth to c es to de-concentrate poverty	omplete schoo	oling YES YES
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+) pe Patterns of dri Excise taxes	r capita consumption (litres c nking score LEAST Beer: YES) 10. @@ MOST RISK Spirits: YE
LAW	S AND PREVE	NTION PROGE	RAMMES BY 1	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O Child maltreatment laws	Partial 2	Full S KI	Child maltreat	e/ don't know — Once/few tment prevention programme	es	arger scale 2 Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		YES	1
Against child marriage Against statutory rape	YES YES	123 123	Parenting edu	cation ognise / avoid sexually	YES	
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	YES	126	abusive situat		YES	0@
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128			120	U.
Youth violence laws			Youth violenc	e prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enr		YES	0
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128		social development training	YES	()
			Mentoring		YES	0
			After-school s		YES YES	
Intimate partner violence laws			School anti-bu	intying ier violence prevention prog		U
Against rape in marriage	YES	128		e prevention in schools	YES	0
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128		and gender equity training	NO	
0				tural norms change	YES	()
Sexual violence laws				ce prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128		llege programmes	YES	0
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		onment changes	YES	0
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		tural norms change	YES	1
Elder abuse laws	VEO			revention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	YES YES	123 123		wareness campaigns tion campaigns	NO YES	
างตามอา อานอา สมนออ เม เมอนเนนเบมอ	I LU	UUU	Caregiver sup		YES	
			Residential ca		YES	0
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SER			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protectiv		YES	1
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	-	Child protection	on services	YES	()
				services for sexual violence	YES	\bigcirc
			Mental health	services	YES	1
		DATA ON \				
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	National p plence YES ¹	revalence surve Intimate partne		l violence Sexual violence N	DElde	er abuse NO
	ahi			Trends in hon	nicides	
Mechanism of homic	iuc					
Mechanism of homic	Firearm 16%		1.8 1.6 1.4 1.4 1.2			

Reported homicides (2010) N= 43, Rate= 0.979/100 000 (47% M, 53% F)

∕ Sharp force 40%

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police



Source: Police

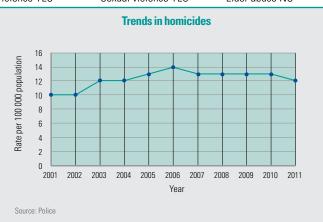
NICARAGUA



				_	
	, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans	1		National social and educational policies		L'a a VEC
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schoo	
Youth violence YES Intimate Sexual violence YES Elder ab	partner violence	YES YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
rearms	use	ILJ	Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol) [
Mandatory background check		YES			/ @ (5) MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YI	ES/YES/YES	0	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			opinioi 12
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	YES			
LAWS	AND PREVEN	TION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited 🛈	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈 🛛 L	arger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	E	nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	1
an 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	YES	1) 2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	1
			Mentoring	YES	12
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
ntimate 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	12
			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	YES YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	128	Social and cultural norms change	IEO	12
	VEC	000	Elder abuse prevention programmes	VEC	•
Against elder abuse	YES YES	125 125	Professional awareness campaigns Public information campaigns	YES YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	TES	000	Caregiver support	NO	U
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	TL3	
	YES	128	Adult protective services	NO	
roviding for victim compensation roviding for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	0
romany for victim regariepresentation		$\Box \Box \Box$	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	1
		DATA ON		. 20	
	National pre		eys for non-fatal violence		
		valchec Jul V	cy3 ioi iiuii-ialai viuiciice		



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



NIGER

ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO S	EVERAL TYPES OF VIC	DLENCE	
National action plans			National soc	ial and educational polic	ies	
	altreatment	YES	Incentives pr	ovided for high-risk youth	to complete schoolir	ng YES
	e partner violenc		Housing polic	ces to de-concentrate pov	erty	NC
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	YES				
Firearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		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		YES				
-				TYPE OF VIOLENCE	-	_
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛					rger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement		atment prevention progra		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting		NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting ed		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	128		cognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES (NO)	123	abusive situa	Itions	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023	Variation			
Youth violence laws				ce prevention programm		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school er		NO VEC	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128		d social development train	ning YES YES	02 02
			Mentoring After-school	supervision	YES	
			School anti-b		YES	
ntimate partner violence laws				tner violence prevention		
Against rape in marriage	NO		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ice prevention in schools	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		_		and gender equity trainir		02
	NO			iltural norms change	YES	
Sexual violence laws				nce prevention program	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126		ronment changes	YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	'	Iltural norms change	YES	1
Elder abuse laws				prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES	128		awareness campaigns	NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_		ation campaigns	NO	_
			Caregiver sur		YES	12
			Residential c		YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SEI			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protect		NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protect		YES	12
······································				services for sexual viole		Ŭ
			Mental healt		YES	02
		DATA ON				-
	National p	revalence surv		al violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	plence NO		er violence NO		ce NO Elder	abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	lide			Irends in	homicides	
all all				YEAR	HOMICIDES PER 10	0 000
all a						
A R				2011	5.5	
DATA DALLAS				2011 2012	4.8	

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

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

NIGERIA



ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	LEVANT TO SEVERA	L TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National social and e	ducational policies		
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for	or high-risk youth to c	omplete schooling	N
	e partner violend	ce YES	Housing polices to de			NO
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder a	buse	NO		· · ·		
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita	consumption (litres of	of pure alcohol)	10.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking s	core LEAST	RISKY 02845	MOST RISK
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		YES	RAMMES BY TYPE O			
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't		timos O largo	r scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment p			nplementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	LINDICEMENT	Home visiting	revenuon programm	NO	inhiemeittarin
Against child marriage	YES	_	Parenting education		NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise	/ avoid soxually	NO	-
Against female genital mutilation	YES ¹		abusive situations	/ avoiu sexually	YES	(1)
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			TLU	\bigcirc
outh violence laws	120 (110)		Youth violence preve	ntion programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichmen		YES	0
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	003	Life skills and social of		YES	
gamat gang of criminal group memorismp	TLO		Mentoring		NO	.
			After-school supervisi	ion	NO	_
			School anti-bullying		YES	1
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner viole	ence prevention prog		Ŭ.
gainst rape in marriage	YES ¹	-	Dating violence preve		YES	0
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES ¹	_	Microfinance and gen		YES	0 a
-			Social and cultural no	irms change	YES	0 (2
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prev	ention programmes		
Against rape	YES	023	School and college pr	ogrammes	YES	0
Against contact sexual violence without rape	NO	_	Physical environment	changes	YES	0 (2
gainst non-contact sexual violence	NO	_	Social and cultural no	rms change	YES	0
Ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention	on programmes		
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awarene	ss campaigns	YES	0
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information car	mpaigns	YES	0 (
			Caregiver support		NO	-
			Residential care polic	ies	NO	-
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective servi		NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection servi		YES	0 (
			Medico-legal services		YES	0
			Mental health service	es	YES	0 (
	N - 2 - 1	DATA ON				
Child maltreatment YES Youth vi	National p olence NO		eys for non-fatal violen er violence YES	ce Sexual violence YI	ES Elder abu	ise NO
Mechanism of homi	cide			Trends in hor	niciaes	

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

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

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

NORWAY



Population: 4 993 875 \$ Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	\$ 98 880 🚯 Income group: High 🕢 Income inequality: 25
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 N
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty
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 O @ @ @ MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	ion and uso	YES YES	
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 2		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	Linorcement	Home visiting NO -
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education YES
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	123	Pre-school enrichment NO –
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training YES
gamer gang of offining group moniportinp	120		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		008	Microfinance and gender equity training NO –
5			Social and cultural norms change YES O
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes
Against rape	YES	028	School and college programmes NO –
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	126	Physical environment changes NO –
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change YES 0
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 0
			Residential care policies YES O
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 ①
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ①
			Mental health services YES 0
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE
			reys for non-fatal violence
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	olence NO	Intimate partn	er violence YES Sexual violence NO Elder abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homicides
Firearm 11%			1.2
Unknown 3%			
Other 4% —	01 (010/	
		се 61%	
Strangulation 14%			1 000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	oss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$ 25 250	lncome group: Hig	h 🕝	Income inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SE	VERAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE	
National action plans			National socia	al and educational polici	es	
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives prov	vided for high-risk youth	to complete school	ing YES ¹
Youth violence NO Intimate	e partner violenc	e NO	Housing police	es to de-concentrate pov	erty	NO
Sexual violence NO Elder at	ouse	NO		-		
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		r capita consumption (lit	res of pure alcohol)	0.9
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of dri	0		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: NO	Wine: NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES				
				TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		······	e/ don't know – Once/		arger scale 2
	10 / 10	Enforcement		tment prevention progra	YES	Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18 YES		Home visiting Parenting educ	antion	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128			TES	12
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	NO	128	abusive situat	ognise / avoid sexually	YES	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_		10115	TES	02
Youth violence laws	NU (-)	_	Veuthuislana		-	
	VEC	09 0		e prevention programme	\$	
Against weapons on school premises	YES YES	123 123	Pre-school enr		ing YES	_ () 2
Against gang or criminal group membership	TES	080	Mentoring	social development trair	YES	00
			After-school si	uponicion	YES	02
			School anti-bu		YES	
Intimate partner violence laws	····-			er violence prevention p		
Against rape in marriage	NO			e prevention in schools	nogrammes	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		—		and gender equity trainin	g NO	_
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome		_		tural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ce prevention programm	·····	
Against rape	YES	123		llege programmes		
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	123		onment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123		tural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws	120			revention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	YES	123		wareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO			tion campaigns	YES	00
, gamer older abaee in metratione	110		Caregiver supp		YES	02
			Residential ca		YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SER			
Providing for victim compensation	_	_	Adult protectiv		_	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection		YES	02
, , ,				services for sexual violer	ice –	-
			Mental health		_	_
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE			

DATA ON VIOLENCE

1.6

1.4 1.2 1

0.8

0.6 0.4

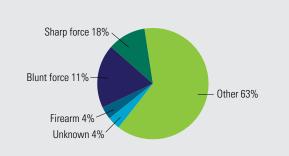
0.2

Source: Royal Oman Police

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Rate per 100 000 population

	National	prevalence surveys for non-fatal v	violence	
Child maltreatment NO	Youth violence NU			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

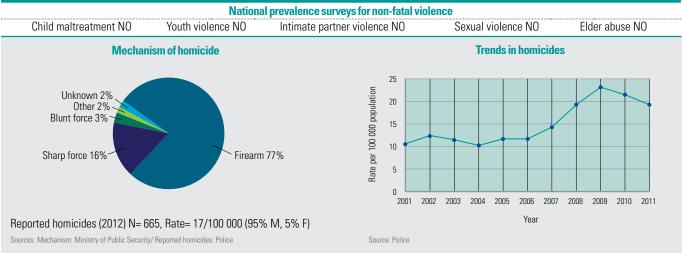
Year

PANAMA



Population: 3 802 281 \$ Gross	s national income pe	r capita: US\$	9 030 Income group: Middle	Income ine	quality: 51.92
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AND	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	lete schooling	-
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES ¹
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		8
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 00845 M	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	N	D/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: YES 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	••••	Full & Kl forcement	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few time Child maltreatment prevention programmes	••••••	••••••
		Iorcement		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	lementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/- VF0		Home visiting	NO	
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	VEC	•
Against female genital mutilation		- •	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	023	V		
Youth violence laws		0 6 0	Youth violence prevention programmes	VEO	
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	
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision School anti-bullying	NO YES	
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	12
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	·····	A 0
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES YES	02 02
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TES	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Sexual violence laws			······································	169	02
	YES		Sexual violence prevention programmes	YES	•
Against rape		003	School and college programmes		02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES	023	Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change	YES YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	TEO	023		TEO	12
Elder abuse laws	VEO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	VEO	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	12₿	Public information campaigns	NO	
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	12
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	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	00

DATA ON VIOLENCE



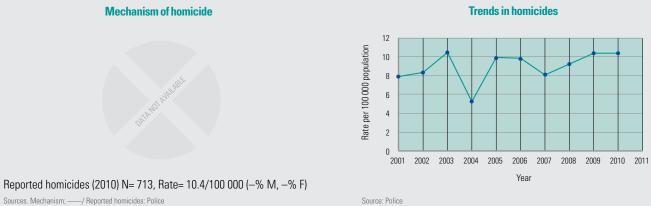
PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Interpersonal violence YES Child maltreatment YES Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse NO Firearms Alcohol aws to regulate civilian access YES Mandatory background check YES Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Carrying firearms in public YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearms of marinage Partial ② Lagel age of marriage (male/female) 18 / 16 Against thild marriage YES YES ① ③ ③ Against terment lanutilation NO Against gang or criminal group membership YES YES ① ④ ③ Youth violence laws YES Against gang or criminal group membership YES YES ① ④ ③ Yes ① ④ ③ Against gang or criminal group membership YES YES ① ④ ③ Against gang or criminal group membership YES 	Population: 7 167 010 \$ Gross	s national income per capita:	US\$ 1	790 🚯 Income group: Middle		ome inequality: 50.88
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Laws to regulate civilian access YES Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure alcohol) 3 Mandatory background theck YES Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISK Y ⊕@@ ⊕ ⊕ MOST RISK Y Handguns/nog guns/ automatic weapons YES/YES/YES Exercise taxes Beer, YES Wine: YES Sprints: YES Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use YES LAWS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE Implementation No response/don't know – Limited Partial Full ● KEY No response/don't know – Conce/few times ● Larger scale ● Child mattreatment laws Enforcement Child mattreatment prevention programmes Implementation Against startiny rape YES ① ④ ④ Parenting education NO - Against startiny rape YES ① ④ ④ O - Parenting education NO - Against targen or criminal group membership YES ① ④ ● O - After school sevention in schools NO - - Against targe numaring YES ① ④ ● O - - - - - - <td>Sexual violence YES Elder at</td> <td>ouse</td> <td>NO</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
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Against elder abuse NO - Professional awareness campaigns NO - Against elder abuse in institutions NO - Public information campaigns NO - Against elder abuse in institutions NO - Public information campaigns NO - Against elder abuse in institutions NO - Public information campaigns NO - VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES O 2 O 2 O 2 Providing for victim legal representation NO - Adult protective services YES O 2 Providing for victim legal representation YES O 2 3 Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES O 2 Mental health services YES O 2 3 Mental health services YES O 2			U I		120	
Against elder abuse in institutions NO – Public information campaigns NO – Caregiver support NO – Residential care policies NO – VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES 0 2 0 2 0 2 Providing for victim compensation NO – Adult protective services YES 0 2 0 2 Providing for victim legal representation YES ① 2 3 Child protection services YES ① 2 Medico-legal services YES ① 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 DATA ON VIOLENCE DATA ON VIOLENCE VIOLENCE VIOLENCE VIOLENCE		NO _			NΩ	
Caregiver support NO - Residential care policies NO - VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES 0 2 Providing for victim legal representation YES ① 2 3 Child protection services YES ① 2 Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① 2 ① 2 Mental health services YES ① 2 2 DATA ON VIOLENCE VIOLENCE VIOLENCE	5					-
Residential care policies NO - VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES VICTIM SERVICES Providing for victim compensation NO - Adult protective services YES ① ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ③ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ③ Medico-legal services YES ① ② DATA ON VIOLENCE DATA ON VIOLENCE D D P	Agamat diadi abase in matitutiona					_
VICTIM LAWS VICTIM SERVICES Providing for victim compensation NO – Adult protective services YES O ② Providing for victim legal representation YES O ② ③ Child protection services YES O ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES O ② Mental health services YES O ② DATA ON VIOLENCE VIOLENCE						_
Providing for victim compensation NO – Adult protective services YES O ② Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ③ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② ③ Medico-legal services YES ① ② DATA ON VIOLENCE DATA ON VIOLENCE D O O O					NU	
Providing for victim legal representation YES ① ② ③ Child protection services YES ① ② Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① ② Mental health services YES ① ② DATA ON VIOLENCE		NO –			VES	
Medico-legal services for sexual violence YES ① 2 Mental health services YES ① 2 DATA ON VIOLENCE			3			
Mental health services YES ① 2 DATA ON VIOLENCE	riomang for victim legal representation	100 00				
DATA ON VIOLENCE						
		DATA	ONLY		I LO	

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



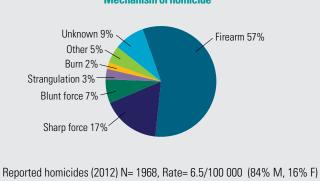


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

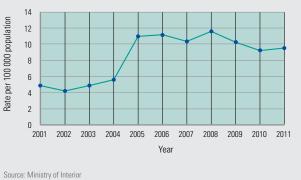
Part VIII - Country profiles

PERU

Population: 29 987 800 S Gros	ss national incor	ne per capita: US\$	5 890	lncom	e group: Mid	ldle		ncome inc	equality: 48.14
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REL	EVANT TO S	EVERAL [®]	TYPES OF	VIOLEN	CE		
National action plans			National so	cial and ed	ucational po	olicies			
	naltreatment	YES	Incentives p				mplete scho	oling	YES
•	e partner violer		Housing poli					0	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	YES							
Firearms			Alcohol						
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) p	oer capita c	onsumption	(litres of	pure alcoh	ol)	8.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of o	Irinking sco	ore	LEAST F	RISKY (1) @	845 N	JOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes		Beer: YES		Wine: NO		Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES							
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES							
		ENTION PROGE					· 6		
No response/don't know – Limited O	Partial 🛛		EY No respon						scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	10/10	Enforcement	Child maltre		evention pro	grammes		Imp	
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visitin				YES		12
Against child marriage	YES YES		Parenting ec			11.7	YES		12
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	NO	023	Training to re abusive situ		avolu sexua	пу	YES		
	NO (–)	_	abusive situ	ations			1E9		12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings) Youth violence laws	NU (-)	_	Vouthuislar						
	NO		Youth violer Pre-school e	·····	lion program	nines	VEC		
Against weapons on school premises	NO NO	_			valanmant t	raining	YES		12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_	Life skills an Mentoring	u social de	velopment t	raining	YES YES		02
			After-school	cuponvicio	n		YES		02
			School anti-		11		YES		
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate par	·········	co proventi	on progra			
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating viole				YES		02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		023	Microfinance				YES		02
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TLO		Social and c			iiiiiiy	YES		02
Sexual violence laws			Social and C		······································	mmoe	ILU		UC
Against rape	YES	023	School and o			mines	YES	.	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	023	Physical env				NO		U G
Against contact sexual violence without tape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	023	Social and c				YES		12
Elder abuse laws	TLO		Elder abuse			00	TLO		
Against elder abuse	YES	023	Professional				YES		02
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	023	Public inform			3	YES		
Agamer elder abuse in institutions	TLU		Caregiver su		paigits		YES		02
			Residential (S		YES		12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE		.0		120		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protec		25		YES		12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protec				YES		
			Medico-lega			olence	YES		00
			Mental heal				YES		00
		DATA ON V							
	National	prevalence surv	eys for non-fa	al violence)				
Child maltreatment NO Youth view	olence NO	Intimate partne	er violence YE	5	Sexual viol	lence YES	S El	der abus	ə NO
Mechanism of homic	cide				Trend	ls in homi	cides		
			14						
Unknown 9%	Firearm 57%	6	14 12						



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 alence surveys for non-fatal violence

	National prevalence surv	veys for non-fatal violer	ice			
Child maltreatment YES ¹ Youth violen		er violence YES	Sexual violence	YES	Elder abuse N	0
Mechanism of homicide			Trends in I	nomicides		
Unknown 0.5% Other 2.5% Sharp force 41%	Firearm 56%	Hatter Handling Handl				
Reported homicides (2011) N= 12086, Rate= 12.6	6/100 000 (—% M, —% F)	2001 2002	2003 2004 2005 2	2006 2007 2 Year	2008 2009 2010	2011
ources. Mechanism: NSO/ Reported homicides: Police		Source: Civil and Vital Be	enistration			

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

POLAND

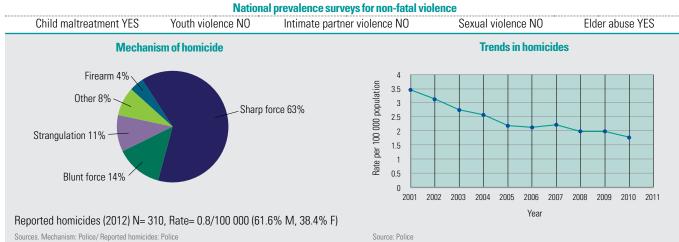
ome	inequality: 32.73	

Population: 38 210 924 (\$ Gross national income	e per capita: US\$	5 12 660 🚯 Income group: High	Income inequality	<mark>r: 32.73</mark>
ACTION	I PLANS, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO	Child maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	nplete schooling	YES
Youth violence YES	Intimate partner violence	e YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		-
Sexual violence NO	Elder abuse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of	pure alcohol)	12.5
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST R	ISKY 000995 MOST F	RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic wea	apons Y	'ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES Spirits	s: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm p	possession and use	NO			
	LAWS AND PREVEN	ITION PROGR	AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limi	ited O Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	mes O Larger scale G	9
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implemen	tation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		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	128	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all setting	gs) YES (YES)	-			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group member	ership YES	128	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
					•••••

Against weapons on school premises	IL0			TLU	
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	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
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	NO	-
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	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
			Caregiver support	NO	_
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U		

DATA ON VIOLENCE

Mental health services



12

YES

PORTUGAL



erpersonal violence NO Child maltreatment uth violence YES Intimate partner violence xual violence NO Elder abuse earms ws to regulate civilian access	YES YES NO	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE National social and educational policies Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		
erpersonal violence NO Child maltreatment uth violence YES Intimate partner violence xual violence NO Elder abuse earms	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schoolina	
uth violence YES Intimate partner violence xual violence NO Elder abuse earms	YES			YES
xual violence NO Elder abuse earms			5	YES
ws to regulate civilian access		Alcohol		
	YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ire alcohol)	12.9
Mandatory background check	YES	0	KY 1 2343	
	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	ine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public	YES			
ogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possession and use	YES			
LAWS AND PREVEN	TION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited O Partial O		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		er scale 🛛
	nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementation
gal age of marriage (male/female) 16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	12
ainst child marriage –	-	Parenting education	YES	02
ainst statutory rape YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
ainst female genital mutilation YES	128	abusive situations	YES	00
n on corporal punishment (all settings) YES (YES)	128			
uth violence laws		Youth violence prevention programmes		
ainst weapons on school premises YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	02
ainst 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
imate partner violence laws		Intimate partner violence prevention program	mes	
ainst rape in marriage YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
owing removal of violent spouse from home YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	02
		Social and cultural norms change	_	_
xual violence laws		Sexual violence prevention programmes	-	
ainst rape YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
ainst contact sexual violence without rape YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
ainst non-contact sexual violence YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
ler abuse laws		Elder abuse prevention programmes		
ainst elder abuse YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
ainst elder abuse in institutions YES	028	Public information campaigns	YES	ŬÕ
		Caregiver support	YES	02
		Residential care policies	_	_
/ICTIM LAWS		VICTIM SERVICES		
oviding for victim compensation YES	126	Adult protective services	NO	_
oviding for victim legal representation YES	126	Child protection services	YES	12
		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
		Mental health services	YES	

 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

3

2.5 2 1.5

1 0.5

0

Source: Annual Report on Internal Security

Rate per 100 000 population



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

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



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

QATAR

	~~~~~	
ncom	e inequality:	41.1

<b>L</b> Population: 2 050 514 (\$) Gro	ss national income	e per capita: US\$	\$ 78 060	🚱 Income group: H	igh 🤇	Income inequality: 41.
ACTION PLAN	<b>S, POLICIES AN</b>	ND LAWS REL	LEVANT TO SE	VERAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National socia	al and educational po	olicies	
Interpersonal violence YES Child m	altreatment	YES		vided for high-risk yo		chooling YES
	e partner violenc		Housing police	es to de-concentrate	poverty	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder a	buse	YES				
Firearms			Alcohol			
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) pe	r capita consumption	(litres of pure ald	cohol) 1.5
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of dri	nking score		-
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Ň	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer:	Wine:	Spirits:
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES			-	
	Partial <b>2</b>			TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b> Child maltreatment laws	•••••	Enforcement		e/ don't know — Or t <b>ment prevention pro</b>	nce/few times <b>O</b> grammes	Larger scale <b>2</b>
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting		Y[	
Against child marriage	YES	126	Parenting edu	ration	YE	
Against statutory rape	YES	025		ognise / avoid sexua		
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situat		YE	ES () <b>2</b>
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	126		10113	11	
Youth violence laws	110 (110)		Youth violenc	e prevention program	nmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	126	Pre-school enr		Y	S () 2
Against weapons on school premises Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	126		social development t		
Against gang of chininal group membership	TL3		Mentoring		YE	
			After-school s	unervision	YE	
			School anti-bu		YE	
Intimate partner violence laws				ier violence preventi	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against rape in marriage	_	_		e prevention in schoo		0 –
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_		and gender equity tra		
				tural norms change	YE	
Sexual violence laws				ce prevention progra	·····	
Against rape	YES	128		llege programmes	YE	S () 2
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	00 <b>0</b>		onment changes	YE	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128		tural norms change	YE	
Elder abuse laws				revention programm	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Against elder abuse	YES	128		wareness campaigns		ES (1) <b>2</b>
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO			tion campaigns	YE	
			Caregiver sup		YE	
			Residential ca		YE	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SER			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	00₿	Adult protectiv		YE	S () 2
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protectio		YE	
<u> </u>	-			services for sexual vi		
			Mental health		YE	
						<b>J</b>

# National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence – Child maltreatment – Youth violence – Intimate partner violence – Sexual violence – Elder abuse – Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides Other 17% Sharp force 66% Onther 17% Burn 17% Sharp force 66% Onther 17%

#### Reported homicides (2011) N= 6, Rate= 0.3/100 000 (100% M, 0% F)

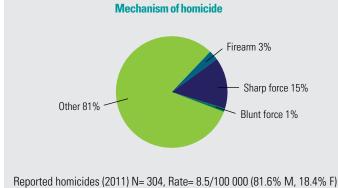
Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Interior/ Reported homicides: Police

#### **REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

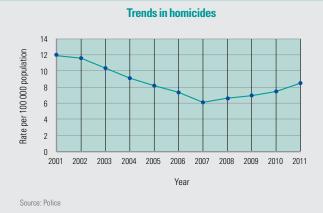


ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child ma	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooling	NO
	partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate 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 pu		16.8
Mandatory background check		YES	0	KY 02345	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YI	ES/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 <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few time		r scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		n <mark>plementatio</mark>
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	02
			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



¹ Subnational.

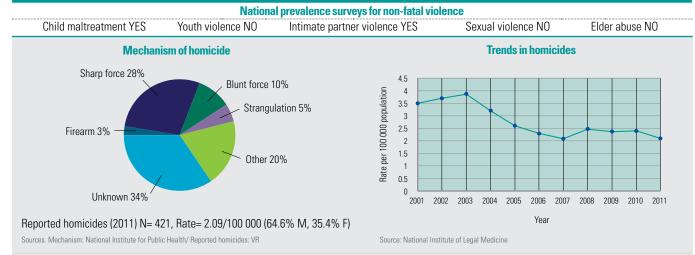
Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Health.

#### **ROMANIA**

T	Income inequality:	27.42

<b>Population: 21 754 741 S</b> Gross	s national incom	ne per capita: US\$	8 560 Income group: Middle	Income in	nequality: 27.42
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 comp	olete schooling	YES
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	5	NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ure alcohol)	14.4
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RIS	KY 12845	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 <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		EY 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	12
Against child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education	YES	12
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)	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	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			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	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	128	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	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	123	Public information campaigns	NO	_
ů –			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	000	Child protection services	YES	02
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	00

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 

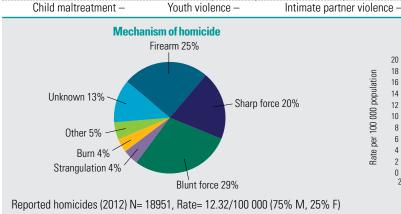


## **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

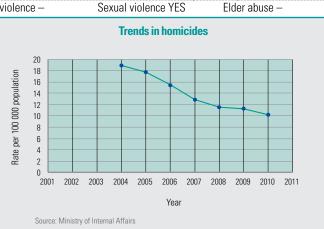


<b>Population: 143 169 653</b>	oss national income pe	r capita: US	\$ 12 740 🚯 Income group: High	Income ine	equality: 40.11
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND L	AWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete schoolina	YES
	e partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES ¹ Elder a		YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	15.1
Mandatory background check		YES		RISKY (D@(3)@(6) N	<b>/</b> IOST 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 possess	ion and use	YES ¹			
LAW	S AND PREVENTIC	)N PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛 🛛 Fi	ull 🕑 🔣	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few	times <b>O</b> Larger s	cale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	Enfo	rcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	s Imp	lementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	—
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	_
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)	023			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	NO	_
Against gang or criminal group membership		126	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
			Mentoring	NO	_
			After-school supervision	NO	_
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	ammes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		-	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	_
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	NO	_
Against contact sexual violence without rape		128	Physical environment changes	YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence		128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	<b>0</b> 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	<b>O</b> Q
			Caregiver support	YES	10
			Residential care policies	YES	Ŭ2
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	023	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation		128	Child protection services	YES	00
	2		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	12
			VIOLENCE		

DATA ON VIOLENCE National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence



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

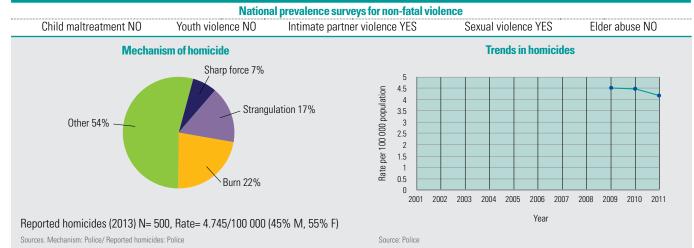


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

#### **RWANDA**

<b>Population:</b> 11 457 801	Gross national incon	ne per capita: US	\$\$ 600 🚯 Income group: Low	Income inequali	ity: 50.82
ACTION P	LANS, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES Ch	ild maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	olete schooling	YES
	imate partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	-	NO
Sexual violence YES Eld	ler abuse	YES			
<b>Firearms</b>			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		9.8
Mandatory background check		YES	5	SKY 000805 MOST	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapo	ns	NO/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	/ine: YES Spiri	ts: YES
Carrying firearms in public		NO			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm pos		YES			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		0
No response/don't know – Limited Child maltreatment laws	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Full <b>S</b> KI	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin Child maltreatment prevention programmes	nes <b>O</b> Larger scale	
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 21	Emorcement	Home visiting	YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TLO	UG
Against female genital mutilation	NO		abusive situations	YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128		TLO	UG
Youth violence laws	100 (110)		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membersh		126	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
iganist gang of entitlinal group membersh	10 120		Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	10
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 h		128	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	00
			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 ra	ape 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	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	10
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	02₿	Adult protective services	YES	10
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	028	Child protection services	YES	00
		-	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	12

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 



## **SAMOA**



<b>SAIVIUA</b>					
Population: 188 889 (\$) Gros	ss national incom	e per capita: US\$	3 260 Income group: Middle	The second secon	come inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	IS, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	naltreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO			
Firearms		VEO	Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check		YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of patterns of drinking score LEAST R		3.6 S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	e e	Nine: –	Spirits: -
Carrying firearms in public		YES		ville. –	Spirits. –
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possess	ion 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 ti	mes 🛈 🛛 Larg	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 16		Home visiting	NO	_
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	-
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)	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	12
Intimate partner violence laws	YES		Intimate partner violence prevention progra		<b>A A</b>
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		125 125	Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training	YES YES	02
Anowing removal of violent spouse normaline	: 113		Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	IL3	UG
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	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
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	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES	02
5 5 1			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		

#### anal provalence surveys for nen fatal violence

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

Mechanism of homicide						
1485						
DETADLANA						
	Mechanism of homicide					

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, PO <u>licies A</u>	ND L <u>aws re</u> i	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence NO Child m	altreatment e partner violen ouse	ce NO NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	omplete schooling	NO NO
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	f pure alcohol)	-
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES YES/YES/YES YES	Patterns of drinking score Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: NO	- Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVE	NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 0	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times <b>O</b> Larger	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	es Im	nplementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	18 / 18 YES YES	128	Home visiting Parenting education Training to recognise / avoid sexually	NO NO	_
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES YES YES (YES)	123 123 123	abusive situations	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	0
			After-school supervision	YES	0
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	·····••••	• •
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES YES	123 123	Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training Social and cultural norms change	YES NO YES	00
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	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	NO	_ 
			Caregiver support Residential care policies	YES 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	
Toward provide an expression attempt	120		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health services	YES	0
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE		
	National		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence NO		er violence NO Sexual violence NO	) Elder abu	se NO
Mechanism of homic			Trends in hom		
DE AND ANA ARE			4 in 1 in 2 in		

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.

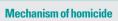
## **SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**



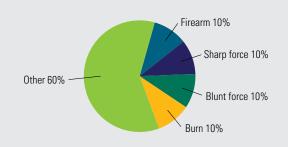
	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans		No	National social and educational policies		NO
1	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	plete schoolin	
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu		7.1
Mandatory background check		YES	Ũ		S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: NO W	/ine: NO	Spirits: NO
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	•	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	nes 🛈 🛛 Larg	ger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	14 / 14		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	-
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)	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	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	nmes	
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	128	Physical environment changes	YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		<u> </u>
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	
	NO		Caregiver support	NO	
			Residential care policies	YES	00
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	120	
Providing for victim compensation	YES		Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	 126	Child protection services	YES	
i tomany for victim legal teptesentation	I LO	000	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO	UU
			Mental health services		_
			VIOLENCE	NO	-

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

National prevalence surveys for non-ratal violence						
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**

<b>1</b> Population: 28 287 855 (\$) Gr	oss national incon	ne per capita: US	\$\$ 24 660	lncome group: High	(Inc	ome inequality: -
	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REL		EVERAL TYPES OF VIOL		
National action plans				ial and educational policie		
	altreatment	YES		ovided for high-risk youth to		
	e partner violenc		Housing poli	ces to de-concentrate pover	ty	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder al	Juse	NO	Alashal			
Firearms		YES	Alcohol	or agnita agnoumption (litro	a of pure clochol)	0.0
aws to regulate civilian access. Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of d	er capita consumption (litre	s of pure acconol)	0.2
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	,	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes		Wine: -	Spirits: –
Carrying firearms in public		YES	Excloc taxes	Door.	wind.	opinto.
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES				
			RAMMES BY	TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	Y No respon	ise/ don't know –     Once/fe	ew times <b>O</b> Larg	er scale 2
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	<b>Child maltre</b>	atment prevention program	mes	Implementation
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visitin	g	YES	12
Against child marriage	NO	-	Parenting ed		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	12₿		ecognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situa	ations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123				
Youth violence laws				ce prevention programmes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school er		YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	12₿		d social development trainir		02
			Mentoring		YES	02
			After-school		YES	02
			School anti-b		YES	02
ntimate 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		_
				ultural norms change	YES	02
Sexual violence laws	VEO			nce prevention programme	·····	
Against rape	YES	128		ollege programmes	YES	12
Against contact sexual violence without rape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES YES	123 123	Social and a	ironment changes ultural norms change	YES YES	00
Elder abuse laws	IES	$\mathbb{U}$		prevention programmes	IES	02
	VEC	008		awareness campaigns	VEC	<b>A</b> (7)
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	YES YES	128 128		awareness campaigns nation campaigns	YES YES	02 02
างลากรา ธานธา สมนรธ กา การแบบเการ	I LO	169	Caregiver su		YES	
			Residential c		YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SE			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	126	Adult protect		YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	-		Child protect		YES	02
revising for violan logal toprosonitation				l services for sexual violenc		02
			Mental healt		YES	02
		DATA ON V				
	National n	revalence surve		al violence		
	llence –		ner violence –	Sexual violence		buse –



**Trends in homicides** 



## SENEGAL



ACTION PLAN	S. POLICIES A	ND LAWS BEI	<b>EVANT TO SEVER</b>	AL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCF	
National action plans				educational policies		
	altreatment	NO		for high-risk youth to a	complete schoo	lina NC
	e partner violen	-		de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence NO Elder at		NO	riedenig peniece te t			
Firearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capi	ta consumption (litres	of pure alcohol)	0.0
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking			@ S MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes	Beer: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: N
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	YES				
LAWS	S AND PREVE	<b>NTION PROGE</b>	RAMMES BY TYPE	OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited ❶	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ do	n't know – Once/fev	v times <b>O</b> L	arger scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment	prevention programm	Ies	Implementatio
_egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	1	YES	0(
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognis	e / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations		YES	
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	128				
fouth violence laws			Youth violence prev	vention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichme	ent	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	Life skills and socia	l development training	YES	0(
			Mentoring		YES	
			After-school superv		NO	-
			School anti-bullying		NO	_
ntimate partner violence laws				plence prevention prog	•••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	023	Dating violence pre		YES	0 (
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123		ender equity training	NO	_
			Social and cultural I		YES	0
Sexual violence laws	VEO			evention programmes	VEO	•
Against rape	YES YES	128	School and college		YES	1
Against contact sexual violence without rape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128 128	Physical environme Social and cultural i		NO YES	0
Elder abuse laws	163	UQU			IES	$\mathbb{U}$
	NO		Elder abuse preven Professional aware		NO	
Against elder abuse Against elder abuse in institutions	NO NO	_	Public information c	1 0	NO NO	-
	NO	_	Caregiver support	ampaigns	NO	_
			Residential care pol	icies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICE		NO	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective ser		NO	
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection ser		YES	0
revising for violin logar oprosonation	. 20	$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$		es for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health servi		YES	
		DATA ON V				
	National		eys for non-fatal viole	ence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vic	lence NO		er violence NO	Sexual violence Y	ES ¹ Elde	er abuse NO
	ido			Trends in ho		
Mechanism of homic	lue			Trenus III noi	menues	

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

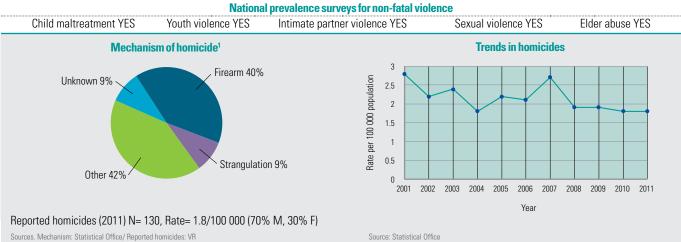
Sources. Mechanism: -----/ Reported homicides: Police

#### **SERBIA**

500	
ί¥.	

Population: 9 552 553 \$\$ Gross	s national income	e per capita: US\$	5 350 Income group: Middle	Income	inequality: 29.62
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E I	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		12.6
Mandatory background check		YES	ů.	SKY 0 2 8 4 3	
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 possessi		YES			
LAWS			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mplementatior
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	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	imes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	_	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	_	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	00
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	_	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	Ŭ Ĉ
			Caregiver support	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
			Residential care policies	YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	-	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	028	Child protection services	YES	02
	110		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	12
			Mental health services	YES	02
				ILJ	$\cup$

**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".

189

## **SEYCHELLES**

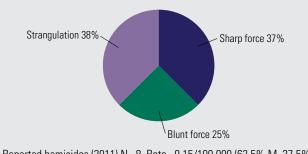


ACTI <u>ON PLANS</u>	S, POLICIE <u>s a</u>	ND LAWS <u>REL</u>	<b>EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE</b>		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
Interpersonal violence YES ¹ Child ma	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lete schooli	ng NO
Youth 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

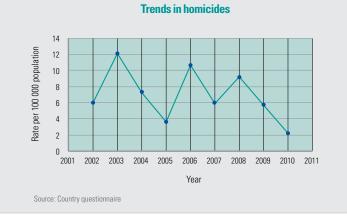
**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 

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

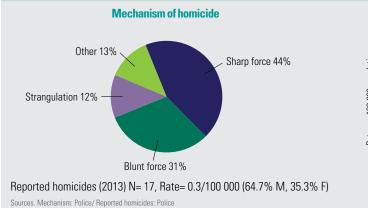


#### **SINGAPORE**

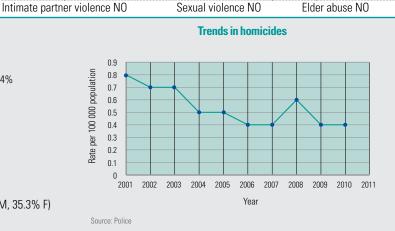


Population: 5 303 264 (\$) Gross	s national income	per capita: US\$	51 090 🚯 Income group: High	Income i	nequality: 42.48
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	)Е	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	nplete schooling	NO
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	use	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 possessi		NO			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	<b>•</b> •	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>	Full <b>S</b> KI	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few ti	<b>.</b>	scale <b>2</b>
		morcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	21 / 21 YES	128	Home visiting Parenting education	YES YES	00
Against child marriage	YES		Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TES	12
Against statutory rape Against female genital mutilation	NO	12₿ _	abusive situations	YES	1)2
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	-		TES	UU
Youth violence laws	NU ()	_	V		
			Youth violence prevention programmes	NO	
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	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	···· <b>·</b> ······	
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	NO	_
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	
Against contact sexual violence without rape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128 128	Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change	YES NO	12
	YES	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$	9	NU	_
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	NO	_ 
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	
			Caregiver support	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies VICTIM SERVICES	YES	00
	NO			VEC	
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES YES	02 02
				Y H N	
			Mental health services	YES	00

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



Youth violence NO



Sexual violence NO

Elder abuse NO

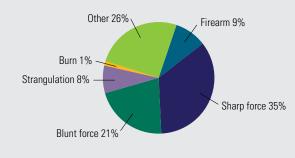
Child maltreatment NO

## **SLOVAKIA**



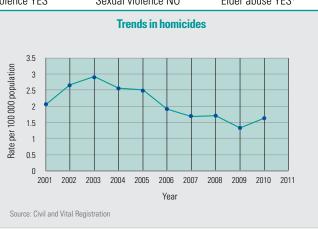
Population: 5 445 757 (\$) Gros		ne per capita: US	\$ 17 200 Income group: High		ne inequality: 20
	<b>S, POLICIES A</b>	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENO	E	
Vational action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to con	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	ŎĈ
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

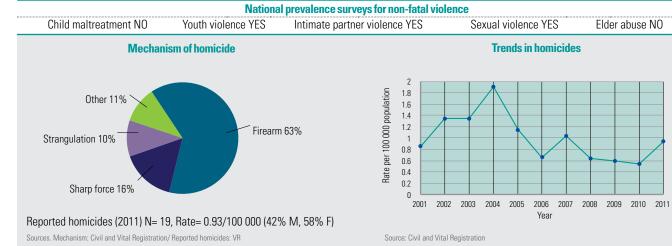


#### **SLOVENIA**



<b>L</b> Population: 2 067 717 (\$) Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	22 830 Income group: High	Income ine	quality: 31.1
	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REI	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 schooling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		11.6
Mandatory background check	,	YES		ISKY 12345 M	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES S	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 <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few t	imes <b>O</b> Larger so	ale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		ementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	1)2
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	. 20	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	028	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	12
			Mentoring	YES	ŬĈ
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	Ū Ž
Intimate 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	YES	128	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	-
5			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	126	Physical environment changes	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	126	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	NO	-	Public information campaigns	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
			Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	ŬÕ
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
reviews for weath logar representation	. LO		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00
		DATA ON			00

6



## **SOLOMON ISLANDS**



ACTI <u>ON PLAN</u>	S, POLICIE <u>s an</u>	ND LAWS <u>rei</u>	<b>LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC</b>	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	NO
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violenc	e YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		1.7
Mandatory background check		YES	0	SKY 0 2 8 4 5 MOS	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	Ň	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: — V	Vine: –	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 🛛		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tir	···•	
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		nentation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES	00
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	00
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 (–)	_			
Youth violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	-	Life skills and social development training	YES	00
			Mentoring	NO	-
			After-school supervision	NO	-
			School anti-bullying	NO	_
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	nmes	
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	00
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	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	NO	-	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	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	00
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	YES	00

Child maltreatment NO Youth violence YES Intimate partner violence YES Sexual violence YES Elder abuse NO **Mechanism of homicide Trends in homicides** 6 Rate per 100 000 population 5 4 3 2

1 0

Source: -

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

2006 2007

Year

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

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

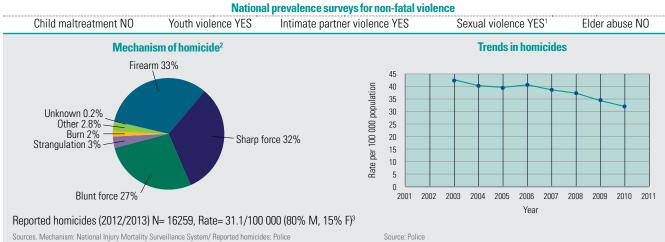
¹ Subnational.

2008 2009 2010 2011

## **SOUTH AFRICA**



Population: 52 385 920     (\$) Gross	ss national incom	e per capita: US\$	5 7 460 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 63.
	S, POLICIES A	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	
	e partner violeno		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	Ν
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	YES ¹		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	
Mandatory background check		YES	e e	SKY DO345 MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Spirits: YE
Carrying firearms in public	ion and upo	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>1</b> Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES O
Against child marriage	YES	_	Parenting education	YES
Against statutory rape	YES	_	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	•
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	YES ①
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 ①
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	003	Life skills and social development training	YES ①
			Mentoring	YES O
			After-school supervision	YES O
			School anti-bullying	YES ①
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES <b>O</b> (
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	003	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES O
5			Social and cultural norms change	YES
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES <b>O</b> (
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	003	Physical environment changes	YES
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	003	Social and cultural norms change	YES
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES <b>O</b> (
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	_	Public information campaigns	YES O
			Caregiver support	YES O
			Residential care policies	YES
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES O(
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection services	YES
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ①
			Mental health services	YES O
		DATA ON		



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

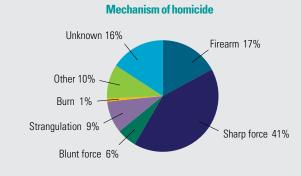


lncome group: High

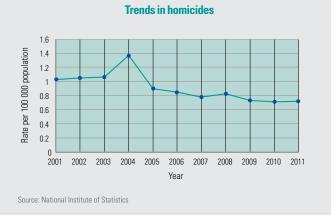
🕥 Income inequality: 34.66

•			<b>•</b>	<u> </u>	
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ID LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	E	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	olete schoo	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 alcohol	l) 11.2
Mandatory background check		YES			@@ S MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	γ	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: NO	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		NO			
LAWS	S AND PREVEN	ITION PROGI	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🜒 🛛	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		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)	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	
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		
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	
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	1 2
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	1 2
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		
			eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment YES Youth vic	olence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence –	Elde	er 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**

$\geq$	

ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND 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	NC
	e partner violend		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of		2.
Mandatory background check		YES		RISKY 102849	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public		YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: -
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	asu bre no	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	times <b>O</b> Large	er scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme		mplementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education	YES	
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	. 20	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations	YES	(1)
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	0
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	( <b>1</b> )
			Mentoring	YES	0 (
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	02
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	······	
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	
			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 YES	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	TES	12
Elder abuse laws	NO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	NO	
Against elder abuse	NO	-	Professional awareness campaigns Public information campaigns	NO NO	_
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	NO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	123	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	0
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health services	YES	
		DATA ON			
	National p		eys for non-fatal violence		
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	lence NO		er violence NO Sexual violence NC	) Elder ab	use NO
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in hom	ioidoo	

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

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

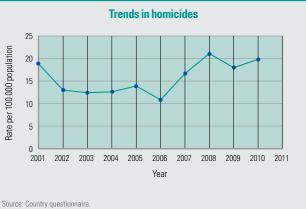
#### **SWAZILAND**



<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



#### **SWEDEN**



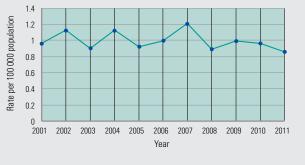
Population: 9511 313 \$ Gros	ss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 56 120	lncome gro	oup: High	Income i	inequality: 25
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	<b>LEVANT TO S</b>	EVERAL TYPES	S OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National so	cial and education	nal policies		
	altreatment e partner violenc use	e YES ¹ e YES YES ¹		rovided for high-ris ces to de-concent	sk youth to comple rate poverty	ete schooling	YES YES ¹
Firearms		120	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+) p	Irinking score		Y 12345 N	9.2 10ST RISKY Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES					
				TYPE OF VIOLE		<b>0</b>	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	Full <b>S</b> K		nse/ don't know – atment preventio		·····X····X	cale de lementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18	Emorcement	Home visitin		n programmes	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting ed			YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	126		ecognise / avoid s	exually	TEO	UU
Against female genital mutilation	YES	126	abusive situa		ondurry	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	126				120	
Youth violence laws	. 20 ( . 20)		Youth violen	ce prevention pro	ogrammes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school e		5	YES	12
Against gang or criminal group membership	NO	_		d social developm	ent training	YES	02
, gamer gang er erminar group mennesiemp			Mentoring		ione a danning	YES	ŬQ
			After-school	supervision		YES	00
			School anti-l			YES	00
Intimate partner violence laws					vention programm	Ies	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128		nce prevention in :		YES	00
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128		e and gender equi		YES	00
5				ultural norms char		YES	00
Sexual violence laws				nce prevention p			
Against rape	YES	128		college programme		YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		ironment changes		YES	00
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and c	ultural norms char	nge	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse	prevention progra	ammes		
Against elder abuse	NO	_		awareness camp		YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_		nation campaigns	5	YES	00
ů –			Caregiver su			YES	12
			Residential of	are policies		YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			<b>VICTIM SE</b>	RVICES			
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protec	tive services		YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protect			YES	00
				I services for sexu	ual violence	YES	00
			Mental healt			YES	02
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE				
		revalence surv					
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio	lence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES	S Sexua	Il violence YES	Elder abuse	; YES ¹



#### 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>
<u> </u>	s national income		<u> </u>	Income inequality: 33
	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE	
ational action plans		VEO	National social and educational policies	1 I' N
•	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to complete	
outh violence YES Intimate exual violence NO Elder al	e partner violenc	e YES NO	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	N
rearms	JUSE	NU	Alcohol	
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pure	alcohol) 10
Mandatory background check		YES		€ ©©©©®®® MOST RISK
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES Wine	
Carrying firearms in public		YES		
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	ion 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 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few times	······
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementati
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		8	YES O
gainst child marriage	YES	128	5	YES O
gainst statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	V/50 -
gainst female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES O
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (YES)	123		
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes	N/50
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128		YES ①
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	128	i õ	YES ①
			0	YES OC YES O
				YES DO
ttimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention programme	
gainst rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES O
llowing removal of violent spouse from home		126	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO –
norming removal of violent operate from home	120			YES ①
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
gainst rape	YES	128		YES <b>O</b> (
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128		YES ①
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES O
lder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
gainst elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	123	Public information campaigns	N0 –
				YES O
				YES O
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
roviding for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	N0 –
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	128		YES ①
			0	YES ①
				YES O
		DATA ON		
			eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio	olence YES	Intimate partne	er violence YES Sexual violence YES	Elder abuse YES
Mechanism of homic	ide		Trends in homicides	
Unknown 7%				
Other 4%			1.4	
	Firearm 29%	5	·뗥 1.2	
Blunt force 31%			1.2 1.2 1.2 0.0 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 1.2 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	
			8 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

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

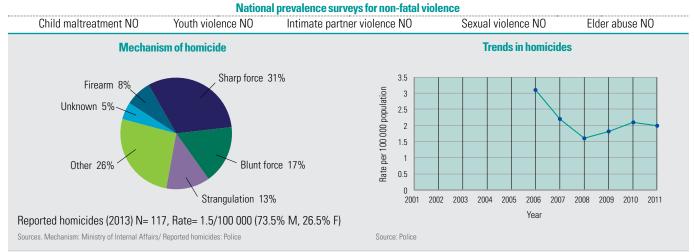
Year

## TAJIKISTAN



				<u> </u>	
ACTION PLANS	5, PULICIES AI	ID LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp	lata ashaaling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	nete schooling	YES
Sexual violence NO Elder at		NO NO			TLO
Firearms	1030	NO	Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	ire alcohol)	2.8
Mandatory background check		YES		KY 02845	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		NO/YES/NO	0	/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and use	NO			
		ITION PROGE	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – 🛛 Limited ❶	Partial 2	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	es <b>O</b> Larger	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	••••	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	······X·····X	plementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	02
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	NO	_
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	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	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	02
			Caregiver support	YES	02
			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 VIOLENCE	YES	12

DATA ON VIOLENCE



## THAILAND



Population: 66 785 001     S Gross	s national income p	er capita: US\$	5 250 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 3
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AND	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	lete schooling N
	e partner violence	YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	Ν
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu	
Mandatory background check		YES		
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	S/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	line: YES Spirits: Y
Carrying firearms in public	on and use	YES 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 tim	es <b>O</b> Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws		nforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	Implementat
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17		Home visiting	YES ①
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES ①
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation	NO	-	abusive situations	YES 🚺
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 🚺
			Mentoring	YES O
			After-school supervision	NO -
			School anti-bullying	YES ①
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES ①
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender equity training	NO -
			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	128	Physical environment changes	YES ①
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES ①
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES O
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	123	Public information campaigns	NO -
			Caregiver support	YES ①
			Residential care policies	YES <b>O</b>
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES ①
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	128	Child protection services	YES ①
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES ①
			Mental health services	YES ①
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE	
	Notional prov		ove for non-fatal violanca	

 National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence

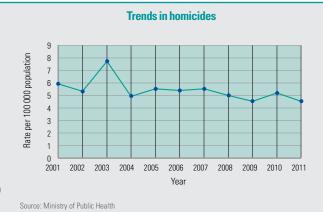
 Child maltreatment YES1
 Youth violence NO
 Intimate partner violence YES1
 Sexual violence YES1
 Elder abuse YES1

 Mechanism of homicide
 Trends in homicides
 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



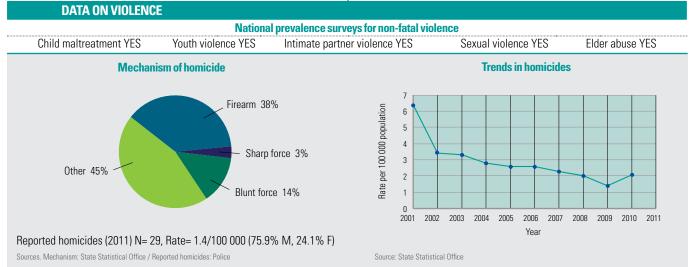
¹ Subnational.

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

## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Population: 2105575 (\$) Gross	s national income	p <mark>er capita: US\$</mark> 4	710 Income group: Middle	Income inequ	ality: 43.5
ACTION PLANS	<b>S, POLICIES AN</b>	ID LAWS RELI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
lational action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
	e partner violence		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder ab	ouse	NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p	ure alcohol)	6.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score LEAST RI	SKY () (2 🛛 🕲 (SKY () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	ST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	γ	/ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES Sp	oirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES			
LAWS	S AND PREVEN		AMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	······	Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tir	······································	
child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		mentatio
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	00
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
			School anti-bullying	YES	00
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
exual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes		
lgainst rape	YES	-	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	003	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
ider abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
against elder abuse	YES	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	10
gainst elder abuse in institutions	NO	- -	Public information campaigns	YES	
			Caregiver support	NO	-
			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	
is the mouth requirepresentation	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	00



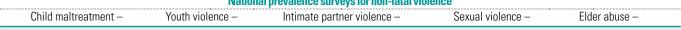
#### **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

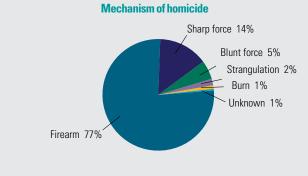


<b>Population: 1 337 439 S</b> Gro	oss national inco	me per capita: US	\$ 14 780	lncome g	roup: High	🛣 In	come inequality: -
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO S	EVERAL TYPE	S OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National soc	ial and educatio	nal policies		
Interpersonal violence – Child m	altreatment	YES	Incentives pr	ovided for high-ri	sk youth to comp	olete schoolir	g NO
Youth violence YES Intimate	e partner violen	ice YES	Housing poli	ces to de-concent	trate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse						
Firearms			Alcohol				
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		er capita consum			6.7
Mandatory background check		YES		rinking score			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					
				TYPE OF VIOL		_	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛			ise/ don't know –		ies 🛈 🛛 Lar	ger scale 🝳
Child maltreatment laws	10 / 10	Enforcement		atment preventio	n programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visitin			YES	12
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting ed			YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128		ecognise / avoid s	exually	VEO	
Against female genital mutilation	NO ( )	—	abusive situa	ations		YES	12
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	_	Maarda adalaa			•	
Youth violence laws	NO			ce prevention pro	ogrammes		• •
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school er			YES	00
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	128		d social developn	nent training	YES	12
			Mentoring			YES	00
			After-school			YES	12
			School anti-b			YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws				tner violence pre			
Against rape in marriage	YES	128		nce prevention in		YES	02
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	128		e and gender equi		YES YES	02
Conselvialence leve			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ultural norms cha		IEO	12
Sexual violence laws	VEC			nce prevention p		VEC	
Against rape	YES YES	128 128		ollege programm		YES YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES YES			ironment changes		YES	02
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	128		ultural norms cha		IEO	02
Elder abuse laws	NO			prevention progr		VEO	•
Against elder abuse	NO	_		awareness camp		YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	_	_		nation campaigns		YES YES	000
			Caregiver su				
			Residential c			YES	02
VICTIM LAWS	N/50		VICTIM SE				
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protect			YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protect			YES	12
				I services for sexu	ual violence	YES	12
			Mental healt	In services		YES	12

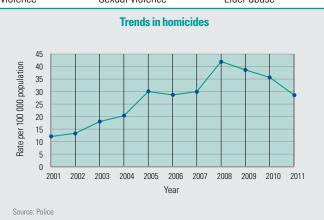
DATA ON VIOLENCE

National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence





Reported homicides (2011) N= 379, Rate= 28.6/100 000 (88% M, 12% F) Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

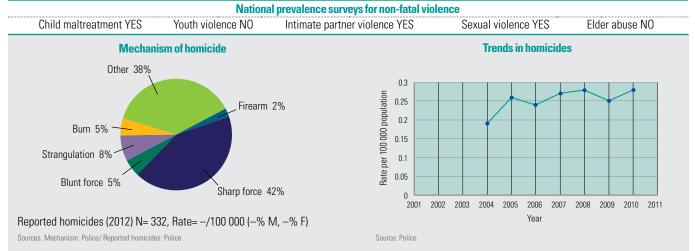


#### **TUNISIA**

(	3	)

Population: 10 874 915 (\$) Gros	s national income	per capita: US\$	\$ 4 240	Income group: Mid	ldle 🕢	Income inequality: 36.06
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REL	LEVANT TO	SEVERAL TYPES OF	VIOLENCE	
National action plans			National s	ocial and educational p	olicies	
	altreatment e partner violence ouse	NO NO NO		provided for high-risk yo plices to de-concentrate		ooling YES YES
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES		) per capita consumption	llitros of puro alcol	
Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi		YES ES/YES/YES YES YES		f drinking score		345 MOST RISKY
			RAMMES P	BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	F	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial <b>2</b>				- nce/few times <b>O</b>	Larger scale <b>2</b>
Child maltreatment laws	••••	nforcement		reatment prevention pro		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 (	ing	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 Against gang or criminal group membership	YES YES	128 128		enrichment and social development t	training NO	02
			After-scho School ant	ol supervision i-bullying	YES YES	02 02
Intimate partner violence laws				artner violence preventi		
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	NO NO	-	Microfinan	ence prevention in schoo ce and gender equity tra cultural norms change		- 02 02
Sexual violence laws				lence prevention progra	mmes	
Against rape Against contact sexual violence without rape Against non-contact sexual violence	YES YES YES	128 128 128	Physical er	l college programmes nvironment changes cultural norms change	YES YES YES	02 12 02
Elder abuse laws	163	000		e prevention programm		UQ
Against elder abuse	YES	028		al awareness campaigns		12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	000	Public info Caregiver :	rmation campaigns	YES YES YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM S			
Providing for victim compensation Providing for victim legal representation	NO YES	 128	Adult prote Child prote Medico-leg	ective services ection services gal services for sexual vi alth services	YES YES olence YES YES	() (2 () (2 () (2 () (2) () (2)

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** 





_

12

_

12

12

12

1)2

12

12

12

NO

YES

NO

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

TURKEY			C*
<b>Population:</b> 73 997 128 <b>S</b> Gross	s national income per capita: USS	5 10 810 Income group: Middle	Income inequality: 40.03
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI	
National action plans		National social and educational policies	
Youth violence YES Intimate Sexual violence YES Elder at	altreatment YES e partner violence YES puse YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	plete schooling YES 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	YES YES YES/YES/YES YES YES YES	8	ure alcohol) 2 SKY ① ② ❹ ④ ⑤ MOST RISKY /ine: YES Spirits: YES
		RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	nes 🛈 Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	17 / 17	Home visiting	YES OQ
Against child marriage	YES ①②❸	Parenting education	YES ① 2
Against statutory rape	YES ①②❸	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	
Against female genital mutilation Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO – NO (–) –	abusive situations	YES OQ
Youth violence laws		Youth violence prevention programmes	
Against weapons on school premises	YES ①28	Pre-school enrichment	YES ① 2
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES ①②③	Life skills and social development training	YES ① 2
		Mentoring	YES ① 2
		After-school supervision	NO –
		School anti-bullying	YES ① 2
Intimate partner violence laws	YES DQB	Intimate partner violence prevention program	
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training	NO – YES DQ
Anowing removal of violent spouse from home		Social and cultural norms change	YES ①2
Sexual violence laws		Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES DQB	School and college programmes	N0 –

**DATA ON VIOLENCE** National prevalence surveys for non-fatal violence

128

128

128

128

128

128

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

YES

Physical environment changes

Public information campaigns

Residential care policies

Adult protective services

Child protection services

Mental health services

VICTIM SERVICES

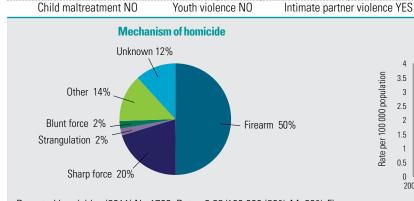
Caregiver support

Social and cultural norms change

**Elder abuse prevention programmes** 

Medico-legal services for sexual violence

Professional awareness campaigns



Against contact sexual violence without rape

Against non-contact sexual violence

Against elder abuse in institutions

Providing for victim compensation

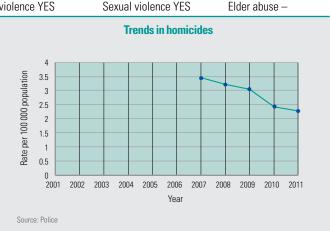
Providing for victim legal representation

**Elder abuse laws** 

Against elder abuse

**VICTIM LAWS** 

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

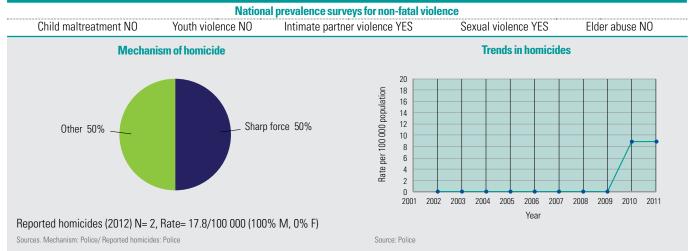


#### TUVALU



Population: 9 860 (\$) Gross	national income p	er capita: US\$ §	5 650 Income group: Middle	Income i	inequality: –
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS REL	EVANT 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	NO
	e partner violenc	e NO	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 pu	ıre alcohol)	1.5
Mandatory background check		YES	<b>J</b>	KY 1 2 8 4 5 M	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	,	YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES W	/ine: YES S	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>	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few tim		••••••
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	00
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	2/50	
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	00
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO ()	-	N 4 11		
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	10
			Mentoring	YES	00
			After-school supervision	YES YES	12 02
Intimate partner violence laws			School anti-bullying Intimate partner violence prevention program		
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home		025	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	12
Anowing removal of violent spouse from nome	TL3		Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Sexual violence laws	·····		Sexual violence prevention programmes	TLU	UG
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	12
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	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	112
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO		Public information campaigns	YES	00
	110		Caregiver support	YES	00
			Residential care policies	YES	00
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
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	00
			Mental health services	_	<b>.</b>

DATA ON VIOLENCE



### 



Population: 36 345 860	S Gross national inc	ome per capita: U	S\$ 480 Income group: Low	Income inequality: 44.3
ACTION P	PLANS, POLICIES A	AND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	ICE
National action plans			National social and educational policies	
	hild maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	
	timate partner violer		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	NO
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	der abuse	YES		
Firearms			Alcohol	
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres o	
Mandatory background check		YES	0	RISKY 1 2 9 4 5 MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapo Carrying firearms in public	ons	YES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES	Wine: YES Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm pos	and use	YES		
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
No response/don't know – Limited			EY No response/ don't know – Once/few	times <b>1</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	023	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 membersh		123	Life skills and social development training	YES DQ
	1		Mentoring	YES DQ
			After-school supervision	YES OQ
			School anti-bullying	YES D2
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progr	rammes
Against rape in marriage	NO	_	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	YES OQ
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	
Against rape	YES	123	School and college programmes	YES DQ
Against contact sexual violence without r	rape NO	-	Physical environment changes	YES D2
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms change	YES D2
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 OQ
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES D2
			Mental health services	YES DQ
		DATA ON V	VIOLENCE	
			eys for non-fatal violence	
Child maltreatment YES ¹ You	uth violence YES ¹	Intimate partne	er violence YES ¹ Sexual violence YE	S Elder abuse YES ¹

**Mechanism of homicide** 

**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.

¹ Subnational.

### **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**



ACTION PLAN	<b>S, POLICIES A</b>	ND LAWS REL	<b>LEVANT TO SEVE</b>	RAL TYPES OF VIO	LENCE	
lational action plans			National social a	nd educational policie	es	
•••••••	altreatment	NO		ed for high-risk youth t		-
	e partner violen			o de-concentrate pove		YES
Sexual violence NO Elder a		NO	01		,	
irearms			Alcohol	•		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per ca	pita consumption (litre	es of pure alcohol)	4.
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinkin	ng 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	ion and use	—				
LAW	S AND PREVE	<b>NTION PROGE</b>	RAMMES BY TYP	PE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛	Full 🕑 🔣	EY No response/ c	don't know – Once/f	ew times ① Large	er scale 🛛
hild maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatme	ent prevention program	nmes l	mplementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		YES	0
gainst child marriage	YES	128	Parenting educati	on	YES	0
gainst statutory rape	YES	128		nise / avoid sexually		
gainst female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations		YES	0(
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	_				
outh violence laws			Youth violence pr	revention programme	S	
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	128	Pre-school enrich		_	-
gainst gang or criminal group membership	YES	028		ial development traini	na —	_
			Mentoring		-	_
			After-school supe	ervision	_	_
			School anti-bullyi		_	_
ntimate partner violence laws				violence prevention p	rogrammes	
gainst rape in marriage	NO	_		revention in schools	_	-
llowing removal of violent spouse from home		_		gender equity training	NO NO	_
5			Social and cultura		_	_
Sexual violence laws				prevention programm	es	
gainst rape	YES	128	School and colleg		YES	0
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environm		YES	0
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	, Social and cultura		YES	0
lder abuse laws				ention programmes		
gainst elder abuse	YES ¹	128		reness campaigns	_	
gainst elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	028	Public information		_	_
			Caregiver support		_	_
			Residential care p		_	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVIC			
roviding for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective s		YES	0(
roviding for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection s		YES	
roviang for violan logar oprocontation	No			vices for sexual violen		
			Mental health ser		YES	
		DATA ON				
	National		eys for non-fatal vio	olence		
Child maltreatment – Youth vie			ner violence –	Sexual violence	NO Elder ab	use NO
		1.1				

¹ Subnational.

### **UNITED KINGDOM**



Population: 62 783 115 (\$) Gros	s national incon	ne per capita: US	\$ 38 300 ( Income group: High	Incon	ne inequality: 35.97
ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REI	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
1	altreatment partner violen use	ce YES YES YES ¹	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to comp Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	lete schoolin	ig YES YES
Firearms		0	Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access Mandatory background check Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possession	on and use	YES YES/YES/YES YES/YES YES YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of pu Patterns of drinking score LEAST RISI		11.6 © MOST RISKY Spirits: YES
			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	es 🛈 🛛 Lar	ger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 16		Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	126	Parenting education	YES	12
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	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 ¹	123	Life skills and social development training	YES	12
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	02
	·- <b>-</b>		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	00
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 YES	128	Physical environment changes	YES	12
Against non-contact sexual violence	TES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes		
Against elder abuse	YES ¹	123	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	00
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES ¹	123	Public information campaigns	YES	12
			Caregiver support	YES YES	12
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies VICTIM SERVICES	ιες	UZ
	VEC			VEC	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	12
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection services	YES	12
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence Mental health services	YES YES	12
		D 4 3 4 9 4 4	VIOLENCE	ILO	12

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

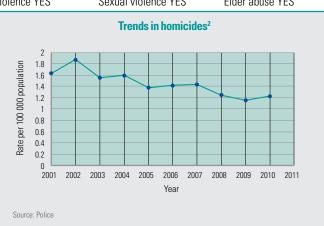


Reported homicides (2011/12) N= 653, Rate= 1.03/100 000 (70% M, 30% F)

Sources. Mechanism: Police/ Reported homicides: Police

National and subnational.

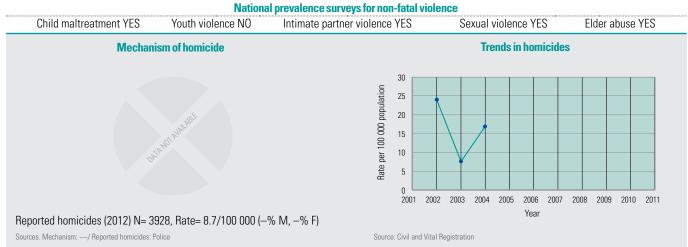
² In 2002, there were 172 deaths attributable to the activities of Harold Shipman.



#### **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



Population: 47 783 107 (\$) Gro	oss national incom	e per capita: US	\$ 570 Bincome group: Low	Income in	nequality: 37.5
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENC	E	
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	plete schooling	NO YES
Sexual violence YES Elder at	ouse	YES			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		7.7
Mandatory background check	V	YES		SKY 12845	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons Carrying firearms in public	Ŷ	ES/YES/YES YES	Excise taxes Beer: YES V	Vine: YES	Spirits: YES
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm possessi	on and uso	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 tin	nes <b>O</b> larger	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes	···•	plementation
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	16 / 18		Home visiting	YES	
Against child marriage	YES	023	Parenting education	YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	126	Training to recognise / avoid sexually	TL3	UC
Against female genital mutilation	YES	023	abusive situations	YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)			TL3	
Youth violence laws	10( )		Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment	NO	
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
Against gang of chinnal group membership	TES	000	Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	NO	
			School anti-bullying	NO	
Intimate 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
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home			Social and cultural norms change	YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	. 20	
Against rape	YES	128	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	-	Social and cultural norms change	YES	00
Elder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention programmes	. 20	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigns	YES	02
			Caregiver support	NO	• •
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	YES	00
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
	-	••••	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	Ŭ Ĉ
			Mental health services	YES	Ŭ Q
		DATA ON	VIOLENCE		



#### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**



ACTIO	N PLANS, PO	<b>LICIES AN</b>	ID LAWS REL							
National action plans					l social and e					
nterpersonal violence YES ¹	Child maltrea		YES				youth to com	plete scho	oling	YE
YES1	Intimate part	ner violence		Housing	polices to de	-concentra	te poverty			YE
Sexual violence YES ¹	Elder abuse		YES							
Firearms			V/502	Alcohol			(11)			
aws to regulate civilian access			YES ²				ion (litres of p			9.
Mandatory background check		,	YES ²		of drinking s				3 4 S MOST I	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic we	apons	Ì	ES/YES/YES ²	Excise ta	xes	Beer: YE	25 V	Vine: YES	Spirits	S: YE
Carrying firearms in public Programmes to reduce civilian firearm	nonconcion on	ud upp	YES ² YES ¹							
			ITION PROGE	NMMES			ICE			
No response/don't know – Lim		artial <b>2</b>			sponse/ don'i		Once/few tin		Larger scale	ຄ
child maltreatment laws			Enforcement				brogrammes	ies <b>U</b>	Implement	
	18 /		LIIIUICement			revenuon	nogrammes	YES		
egal age of marriage (male/female) Against child marriage	YES			Home vis				YES		
Against statutory rape	YES		123 123		g education to recognise	/ avaid aav		IES		$\bigcirc$
Against female genital mutilation	YES		125		situations	/ dvulu sex	ually	YES		<b>A</b>
an on corporal punishment (all setting		¹ (NO)	026	anneine	situdtions			TES		
outh violence laws	ys) ILS	(110)		Vouthui		ntion prog				
Against weapons on school premises	YES		028		olence preve ol enrichmen		ailiiles	YES		1
							at training	YES		
Against gang or criminal group membe	ersnip NO		_		s and social o	revelopmen	it training	YES		
				Mentorir	iy nool supervis	ion		YES		
					nti-bullying	1011		YES		
ntimate partner violence laws							ntion progran		-	U
	YES									•
Against rape in marriage Allowing removal of violent spouse fro			$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$		iolence preve			YES		0(
Anowing removal of violent spouse inc	In nome res		123		ance and ger nd cultural no			NO YES		
Sexual violence laws						······································		IES		1
	YES	5	023		riolence prev nd college pr			YES		1
Against rape Against contact sexual violence witho			$\begin{array}{c} 123 \\ 123 \end{array}$		environment			YES		
Against contact sexual violence without Against non-contact sexual violence	VES		$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}$		nd cultural no		0	YES		
Ider abuse laws	ILJ				use preventi			ILO		U
	VEC	6						VEC		•
Against elder abuse	YES YES		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$		onal awarene formation ca		gns	YES YES		00
Against elder abuse in institutions	TES		123			mpaigns		YES		
					r support	ion		YES		
					ial care polic			TES		$\mathbb{U}$
VICTIM LAWS	) (50				SERVICES			)/50		
Providing for victim compensation	YES		123		otective servi			YES		1
Providing for victim legal representation	on NO		-		tection servi			YES		1
					legal services		violence	YES		1
			DATA ON		nealth service -	3S		YES		1
			DATA ON V							
			evalence surv				ialanaa VEC			
Child maltreatment YES	Youth violence	e teo	Intimate partne	er violence	TES	Sexual v	violence YES	EIC	ler abuse YES	
Mechanism	of homicide					Tre	nds in homici	des		
					8					
Unknown 11%				ation	7					
Other 5%				slude	6					
Burn 1%				)0 DC	5					
Strangulation 3%				Rate per 100 000 population	4					
Blunt force 1%		Firearm 6	8%	er 1(	3					
				ate p	2					
Sharp force 11%				ä	1					
					2001 2002	2003 2004	2005 2006 20	07 2008	2009 2010 2011	1
		00 000 1700								
Reported homicides (2011) N= 16 25	19, Hate= 5.3/1	00 000 (785	% IVI, 22% F)				Year			

¹ Subnational.

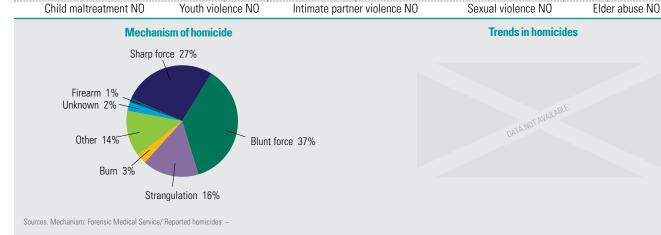
Submational.
 ² Federal, state and local laws. The nature and extent of restrictions vary by state.
 ³ Aged 16 and older with parental consent; a few states allow children <16 to marry with parental consent and/or a court order.</li>
 ⁴ Most states do not use the term "statutory rape" but have statutes addressing sexual activity involving minors.
 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.

#### **UZBEKISTAN**



Population: 28 541 423 (\$) Gros	s national incom	e per capita: US\$	1 700 🚱 Income group: Middle	🚺 In	come inequality: 36.72
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	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 scho	oling YES
	e partner violen		Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO			
Firearms			Alcohol		
Laws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres of p		
Mandatory background check		YES	0	SKY (1) @ 🕻	● ④ ⑤ MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		YES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: – V	Vine: —	Spirits: –
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 2		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tin	nes 🛈	Larger scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws	10 / 16	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		Implementation
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	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 program	nmes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention in schools	NO	_
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES ¹	123	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	NO	-
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environment changes	NO	_
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	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	YES ¹	003	Public information campaigns	YES	00
	-	200	Caregiver support	NO	-
			Residential care policies	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	NO	_	Adult protective services	NO	_
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services	NO	_
	. 20		Medico-legal services for sexual violence	NO	_
			Mental health services	YES	00
			VIOLENCE	. 20	<b>V</b> C





¹ Subnational.

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

#### VANUATU

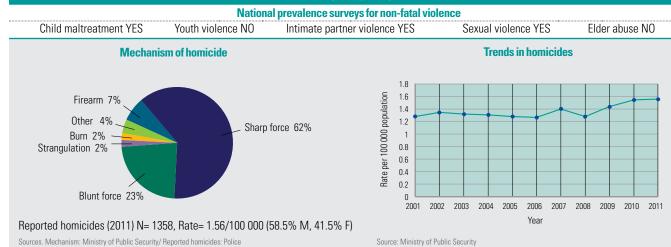


		er capita: US\$	2 990 (Salar Income group: Middle		ome inequality: -
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES ANI	D LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
/outh violence NO Intimat	altreatment e partner violence	NO NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to a Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty		NO NO
Sexual violence NO Elder a	buse	NO			
irearms			Alcohol		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consumption (litres		1.4
Mandatory background check		YES	5	T RISKY ①②❸④@	
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	YE	ES/YES/YES	Excise taxes Beer: –	Wine: –	Spirits: –
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/fev Child maltreatment prevention programm		er scale <b>2</b> Implementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	NO	-
Against child marriage	YES	*	Parenting education	NO	_
Against statutory rape	YES	023	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	NO	_	abusive situations	NO	_
3an on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	123			
/outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention programmes		
Against weapons on school premises	NO	-	Pre-school enrichment	NO	-
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	023	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 prog		
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	_
	<u>-</u>		Social and cultural norms change	NO	
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	·····	
Against rape	YES	023	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 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 NO	-
			Residential care policies	NU	—
VICTIM LAWS	N/50		VICTIM SERVICES		
Providing for victim compensation	YES	023	Adult protective services	NO	-
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	023	Child protection services	NO	_
			Medico-legal services for sexual violence		-
			Mental health services	NO	—
	Netional	DATA ON			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio			eys for non-fatal violence er violence YES Sexual violence Y	'ES Elder ab	ουεο ΝΟ
GINU MATURALINE MULTINU TOULO VI	nedce NU II	minary nation		LO FIDEFAC	JUSE INU

#### **VIET NAM**

<b>Population:</b> 90 795 769 <b>(\$)</b> G	ross national income	e per capita: USS	1 550 🚯 Income group: Middle	Income in	equality: 35.5
ACTION PLA	NS, POLICIES AN	ND LAWS RE	LEVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCI		
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
•	maltreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to com	plete schooling	YES
Youth violence YES Intim	ate partner violence	e YES	Housing polices to de-concentrate poverty	0	YES
Sexual violence YES Elder	abuse	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 028451	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons	N	YES/YES/YES		/ine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES			
Programmes to reduce civilian firearm posses	ssion and use	YES			
LA	<b>NS AND PREVEN</b>	NTION PROG	RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited 🗨	······		EY No response/ don't know – Once/few tim	***************************************	scale 🛛
Child maltreatment laws		Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programmes		plementatio
Legal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting	YES	(1)
Against child marriage	YES	128	Parenting education	YES	( <b>1</b> )
Against statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	128	abusive situations	YES	( <b>1</b> )
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	126	Life skills and social development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	YES	02
			After-school supervision	YES	12
			School anti-bullying	YES	0
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention program	imes	
Against rape in marriage	YES	128	Dating violence prevention in schools	YES	(1)
Allowing removal of violent spouse from hon		-	Microfinance and gender equity training	YES	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Social and cultural norms change	YES	0
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention programmes	-	
Against rape	YES	128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape		128	Physical environment changes	YES	1
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	128	Social and cultural norms change	YES	
Elder abuse laws	120		Elder abuse prevention programmes	120	
Against elder abuse	YES	128	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	12
Against elder abuse in institutions	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}$	Public information campaigns	YES	
ngamat sidel abuse in motitutions	1LJ	<b></b>	Caregiver support	YES	12
			Residential care policies	YES	
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES	I LU	
	\/F0			VEO	
Providing for victim compensation	YES	128	Adult protective services	YES	1
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 VIOLENCE** 



## WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP



Population: 4218 771     \$ Gros	s national income	e per capita: US\$	2 810 Income group: Middle		ncome inequality: 35.5
ACTION PLAN	S, POLICIES A	ND LAWS REL	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLEN	CE	
National action plans			National social and educational policies		
	altreatment	NO	Incentives provided for high-risk youth to co	mplete scho	oling NO
	e partner violend	ce 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	pure alcoho	- (Ic
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			
			RAMMES BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE		
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2		Y No response/ don't know – Once/few t		Larger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	10 / 15	Enforcement	Child maltreatment prevention programme	·····	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)	023	W. d. dala		
Youth violence laws	NO		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	
			After-school supervision	YES	00
			School anti-bullying	YES	12
Intimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence prevention progra	·····	
Against rape in marriage	-	_	Dating violence prevention in schools Microfinance and gender equity training	NO	
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	-	_	<b>ë</b> 1, <b>ë</b>	YES YES	
Construction of losses			Social and cultural norms change	IES	12
Sexual violence laws	YES		Sexual violence prevention programmes		
Against rape	YES YES	128 128	School and college programmes	YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape		128	Physical environment changes Social and cultural norms change	NO	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES			YES	02
	NO		Elder abuse prevention programmes	VEC	•
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness campaigns	YES	02
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	-	Public information campaigns	NO	
			Caregiver support	YES	02
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care policies VICTIM SERVICES	YES	02
Providing for victim compensation	YES ¹	023	Adult protective services	YES	02
Providing for victim legal representation	YES	126	Child protection services	YES	12
romany for mean regar representation	1LJ	060	Medico-legal services for sexual violence	YES	02
			Mental health services	YES	
		DATA ON V		1LJ	VU

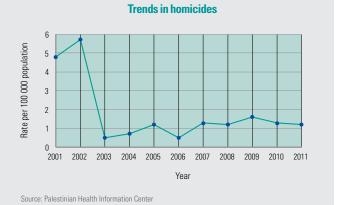
DATA ON VIOLENCE

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



Reported homicides (2011) N= 80, Rate= 3/100 000 (81.2% M, 18.8% F)

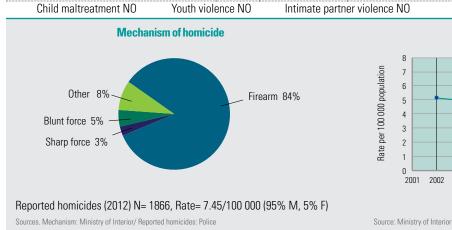
Sources. Mechanism: Palestinian Health Information Center/ Reported homicides: Police

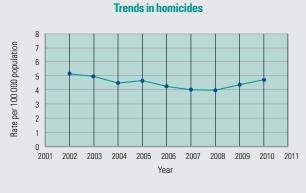


Data collection by multisectoral consensus meeting and cleared by Ministry of Health.

#### **YEMEN**

ACTION PLANS	S, POLICIES AI	ND LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVER	AL TYPES OF VIOLE	NCE	
National action plans				educational policies		
	altreatment	YES		for high-risk youth to c		
	e partner violenc		Housing polices to a	le-concentrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence NO Elder ab	use	NO				
-irearms			Alcohol	-		
aws to regulate civilian access		YES		ta consumption (litres o	of pure alcohol	) 0.3
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking			-
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				
			RAMMES BY TYPE		-	-
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 2		Y No response/ do		*****	arger scale 2
Child maltreatment laws	•••••	Enforcement		prevention programm		Implementatio
egal age of marriage (male/female)	-/-		Home visiting		NO	-
Against child marriage	NO	_	Parenting education		YES	02
Against statutory rape	YES	123	Training to recognis	e / avoid sexually		
Against female genital mutilation			abusive situations		YES	02
Ban on corporal punishment (all settings)	YES (NO)	023	Variation 1 - 1 - 1			
fouth violence laws	VEO			vention programmes	VE0	• -
Against weapons on school premises	YES	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$	Pre-school enrichme		YES	02
Against gang or criminal group membership	YES	123		l development training	YES	02
			Mentoring	inion	YES NO	02
			After-school superv School anti-bullying		NO	-
ntimate partner violence laws				lence prevention prog		-
					NO	
Against rape in marriage	_	_	Dating violence pre			-
Allowing removal of violent spouse from home	_	_		ender equity training	YES	02
			Social and cultural I	······································	YES	02
Sexual violence laws	VEO			evention programmes		•
Against rape	YES	128	School and college		YES	02
Against contact sexual violence without rape	YES	128	Physical environme		NO	
Against non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural I	······	YES	12
Elder abuse laws	NO		Elder abuse preven		NO	
Against elder abuse	NO	_	Professional aware		NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information c	ampaigns	NO NO	_
			Caregiver support	ining	NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			Residential care pol		NU	_
Providing for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective ser		NO	
Providing for victim legal representation	NO	_	Child protection ser		YES	02
romany for norm legal representation				es for sexual violence	YES	
			Mental health servi		NO	
		DATA ON			NU	
	National n		eys for non-fatal viole			
Child maltreatment NO Youth vio			er violence NO	Sexual violence N	0 Elde	er abuse NO
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trends in hor	nicides	
			.5 7			
			h artic			
Other 8%	Firearm	84%	ndod 5			
Blunt force 5%			Attended to the second			
Sharp force 3%			ad 2			
			L Bat			
			0 2001 200	2 2003 2004 2005 200	6 2007 2008	2009 2010 2011
			2001 200	z 2003 2004 2005 200 Yea		2000 2010 2011
Reported homicides (2012) N= 1866, Rate= 7.		% M, 5% F)				
Sources. Mechanism: Ministry of Interior/ Reported homicides: Poli	ce		Source: Ministry of Inte	erior		





#### 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 7.02 2009 8 21 2010 6.22

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

#### **ZIMBABWE**



<b>Population: 13 724 317 S</b> Gr	oss national incom	e per capita: U	\$\$ 800 🚯 Income g	roup: Low	Income in	nequality: 50. [°]
	S, POLICIES AN	D LAWS REI	EVANT TO SEVERAL TYP		CE	
National action plans			National social and educat	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
	altreatment	YES	Incentives provided for high		mplete schooling	NO
	e partner violence	NO	Housing polices to de-conce	entrate poverty		NC
Sexual violence YES Elder al	ouse	NO				
irearms			Alcohol			
aws to regulate civilian access		YES	Adult (15+) per capita consu	mption (litres of	f pure alcohol)	5.7
Mandatory background check		YES	Patterns of drinking score	LEAST F	RISKY (10345)	MOST RISKY
Handguns/long guns/ automatic weapons		-/YES/-	Excise taxes Bee	er: YES	Wine: YES	Spirits: YES
Carrying firearms in public		YES				
rogrammes to reduce civilian firearm possess		YES				
			AMMES BY TYPE OF VIO			
No response/don't know – Limited <b>O</b>	Partial 🛛		Y No response/ don't know			scale 🛛
child maltreatment laws		inforcement	Child maltreatment prevent	ion programme		olementation
egal age of marriage (male/female)	18 / 18		Home visiting		YES	00
gainst child marriage	YES	123	Parenting education		YES	02
gainst statutory rape	YES	128	Training to recognise / avoid	d sexually		
Against female genital mutilation	YES	123	abusive situations		YES	02
an on corporal punishment (all settings)	NO (–)	-				
outh violence laws			Youth violence prevention p	programmes		
gainst weapons on school premises	YES	123	Pre-school enrichment		YES	12
gainst gang or criminal group membership	NO		Life skills and social develop	oment training	NO	
gamat gang of criminal group memoeramp	NO		Mentoring	Sinent training	NO	_
			After-school supervision		NO	_
			School anti-bullying		YES	02
ntimate partner violence laws			Intimate partner violence p			UC
	VEO				••••••	
Against rape in marriage	YES	123	Dating violence prevention i		NO	-
llowing removal of violent spouse from home	YES	123	Microfinance and gender eq		NO	_
			Social and cultural norms ch		YES	12
Sexual violence laws			Sexual violence prevention			
lgainst rape	YES	123	School and college program		YES	02
gainst contact sexual violence without rape	YES	-	Physical environment chang		YES	02
gainst non-contact sexual violence	YES	123	Social and cultural norms ch	nange	YES	12
lder abuse laws			Elder abuse prevention prog	grammes		
gainst elder abuse	NO	_	Professional awareness can	npaigns	NO	-
Against elder abuse in institutions	NO	_	Public information campaigr		NO	_
			Caregiver support		YES	02
			Residential care policies		NO	_
VICTIM LAWS			VICTIM SERVICES			
roviding for victim compensation	NO		Adult protective services		YES	12
roviding for victim legal representation	YES	123	Child protection services		YES	02
roviulity for victim legal representation	TES	000		www.al.wialanaa	YES	
			Medico-legal services for se	exual violence	YES	02
		DATA ON	Mental health services		TES	00
	National pre		eys for non-fatal violence			
Child maltreatment YES Youth vio				ual violence YES	S Elder abus	e NO
Mechanism of homic	ide			Trends in hom	icides	
Unknown 32%						
			2			
Other OV			1.8 1.6 1.6 1.4 000 000 1.2 1 0.8 1.0 0.8 1.0 0.6			
Other 9%	Firearm 2%					
			<u>a</u> 1.2			•
Blunt force 18%			මි. 0.6 ආ 0.4			
			9.0.4 0.2			
	Sharp force 20%					

0 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Source: ZimSTAT

2006

Year

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Sources. Mechanism: ZimSTAT/ Reported homicides: Police

Sharp force 39%

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

# 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 Highlights 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

Population         Gross Intional Income per capita ² 76424443         6570           7642905         6570           32778030         6130           7643905         32030           7643905         34810           7643905         32030           7643905         34810           7643905         34810           7088453         34810           7009444         47690           7009444         9780           127249704         47690           7009444         870           127249704         9780           7009444         870           7009444         870           7009444         870           7009444         9780           7009444         870           7009444         9780           7009444         870           700786         44940           3250496         44940           5474213         1040	Income leve [®] Middle High High Middle High Middle Niddle Low	Income inequality (Gini index) ⁴ 38.28 39.20 36.03 45.51 45.51 35.43 35.43 29.04	Yes Yes Yes No No Yes Don't know Subnational Don't know	Armed violence Yes Subnational No Yes	Gang violence Yes	Organized crime	Child maltreatment	Youth violence	Intimate partner violence	Sexual violence Subnational	Elder abuse
6570 6130 32030 5190 5190 47690 870 870 2520 44940 1040	Middle Niddle High Niddle Niddle Niddle Low	38.28 30.86 39.20 36.03 45.51 45.51 35.43 35.43 29.04	Yes Yes No No Yes Don't know Subnational Don't know No	Yes Yes Subnational No	Yes					Subnational	
6130 32030 34810 5190 47690 870 870 2520 44940 1040	Middle High High Middle Middle Niddle Low	30.86 39.20 36.03 45.51 35.43 35.43 29.04 47.68	Yes No No Yes Don't know Subnational Don't know No	Yes Subnational No		Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes		Yes
32030 34810 5190 47690 9780 870 2520 44940 1040	High High Middle Middle Low	39.20 36.03 45.51 35.43 35.43 29.04 47.68	No No Yes Don't know Subnational Don't know	Subnational No Ves	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
34810 5190 47690 870 870 2520 44940 1040	High Niddle Niddle Niddle Low	36.03 45.51 35.43 29.04 47.68	No Yes Don't know Subnational Don't know No	oN Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Subnational
5190 47690 9780 870 2520 44940 1040	Middle High Middle Low Middle	45.51 35.43 29.04 47.68	Yes Don't know Subnational Don't know No	Уде	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	High Middle Low Middle	35.43 29.04 47.68	Don't know Subnational Don't know No	20-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Middle Middle Low Middle	35.43 29.04 47.68	Subnational Don't know No	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Middle Low Middle	29.04 47.68	Don't know No	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	No	Yes	Subnational	Yes
	Low Middle	47.68	No	Yes	Yes	Don't know	Subnational	Subnational	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
	Middle			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
			No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	High		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	Low	33.38	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
0/71 /7	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>					NATI	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
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 (2)	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		0.0		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 hd 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 est	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	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	50%	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 es	WHO estimated number and rate of homicides per 100 000 (2012)°	'and rate of hd 00 (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	55%	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	%09	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	2%	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	g				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 titistics 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	9%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	NU	INU	No	INU	INU	No	No

			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
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Don't know	Don't know
Iraq	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
_atvia	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
₋iberia	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
Valdives	No	No	Subnational	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Vauritania	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Vlexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational	Yes	Yes	Yes	Subnational
Vongolia	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Vontenegro	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
-	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Norway								
Oman	No	No	No No	No	No	No No	No	No
Panama	No	No	-	No	No		No	No
Papua New Guinea	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
^p eru	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
Datar	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Republic of Moldova	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Romania	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Russian Federation	Subnational	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Yes	Don't know
Rwanda	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Samoa	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
Seychelles	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

			NATIONAL I	POPULATION-BA	SED SURVEYS O	F 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
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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	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 VOLTENDE		
			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	<u>.</u> -	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 VIDIENCE			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 SEVILAL 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				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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