



The world report on violence and health

Correspondencia: Instituto de Medicina Tropical - Facultad de Medicina - Universidad Central de Venezuela.

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RESUMEN

Este reporte hace una importante contribución a nuestra comprensión de la violencia y a su impacto sobre las sociedades. Exhibe los diferentes rostros de la violencia, desde el sufrimiento "invisible" de los individuos más vulnerables de la sociedad, a la notoria tragedia de las sociedades en conflicto. El mismo mejora nuestro análisis de los factores que conducen a la violencia y a las posibles respuestas de diferentes sectores de la sociedad. Al hacer esto, este documento nos recuerda que la protección y la seguridad no ocurren en forma espontánea, sino que son el resultado de un consenso colectivo y de políticas públicas dirigidas a tal fin.

Contenido

A continuación se presentan, en formato PDF, los capítulos que integran el World report on violence and health, a los cuales usted podrá acceder por separado, a través de los siguientes enlaces.

[Introductory section](#)

- Preface
- Foreword
- Contributors
- Acknowledgements
- Introduction

[Chapter 1. Violence - a global public health problem](#)

Background

The visible and the invisible
A preventable problem

What can a public health approach contribute?

Defining violence

Intentionality

Typology of violence

Types of violence
The nature of violent acts

Measuring violence and its impact

Types of data
Sources of data
Problems with collecting data

An overview of current knowledge

Estimates of mortality
Estimates of non-fatal violence
The costs of violence

Examining the roots of violence: an ecological model

Multiple levels
Complex linkages

How can violence be prevented?

Types of prevention
Multifaceted responses
Documenting effective responses
Balancing public health action
Addressing cultural norms
Actions against violence at all levels

Problems for national decision-makers

Conclusion

References

[Chapter 2. Youth violence](#)

Background

The extent of the problem

- Youth homicide rates

- Trends in youth homicides

- Non-fatal violence

- Risk behaviours for youth violence

The dynamics of youth violence

- How does youth violence begin?

- Situational factors

What are the risk factors for youth violence?

- Individual factors

- Relationship factors

- Community factors

- Societal factors

What can be done to prevent youth violence?

- Individual approaches

- Relationship approaches

- Community-based efforts

- Societal approaches

Recommendations

- Establishing data collection systems

- More scientific research

- Developing prevention strategies

- Disseminating knowledge

Conclusion

References

[Chapter 3. Child abuse and neglect by parents and other caregivers](#)

Background

How are child abuse and neglect defined?

- Cultural issues

- Types of abuse

The extent of the problem

- Fatal abuse

- Non-fatal abuse

What are the risk factors for child abuse and neglect?

- Factors increasing a child's vulnerability

- Caregiver and family characteristics

- Community factors

- Societal factors

The consequences of child abuse

- Health burden

- Financial burden

What can be done to prevent child abuse and neglect?

- Family support approaches

- Health service approaches

- Therapeutic approaches

- Legal and related remedies

- Community-based efforts

- Societal approaches

Recommendations

- Better assessment and monitoring

- Better response systems

- Policy development

- Better data

- More research

- Documentation of effective responses

- Improved training and education for professionals

Conclusion

References

[Chapter 4. Violence by intimate partners](#)

Background

The extent of the problem

- Measuring partner violence

- Partner violence and murder

- Traditional notions of male honour

The dynamics of partner violence

- How do women respond to abuse?

What are the risk factors for intimate partner violence?

- Individual factors

- Relationship factors

- Community factors

- Societal factors

The consequences of intimate partner violence

- Impact on health

- Economic impact of violence

- Impact on children

What can be done to prevent intimate partner violence?

- Support for victims
- Legal remedies and judicial reforms
- Treatment for abusers
- Health service interventions
- Community-based efforts

Principles of good practice

- Action at all levels
- Women's involvement
- Changing institutional cultures
- A multisectoral approach

Recommendations

- Research on intimate partner violence
- Strengthening informal sources of support
- Making common cause with other social programmes
- Investing in primary prevention

Conclusion

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[Chapter 5. Abuse of the elderly.](#)

Background

How is elder abuse defined?

- Traditional societies

The extent of the problem

- Domestic settings
- Institutional settings

What are the risk factors for elder abuse?

- Individual factors
- Relationship factors
- Community and societal factors

The consequences of elder abuse

Domestic settings
Institutions

What can be done to prevent elder abuse?

Responses at national level
Local responses

Recommendations

Greater knowledge
Stronger laws
More effective prevention strategies

Conclusion
References

[Chapter 6. Sexual violence](#)

Background

How is sexual violence defined?

Forms and contexts of sexual violence

The extent of the problem

Sources of data
Estimates of sexual violence
Sexual violence in schools, health care settings, violent conflicts and refugee settings
"Customary" forms of sexual violence

What are the risk factors for sexual violence?

Factors increasing women's vulnerability
Factors increasing men's risk of committing rape
Peer and family factors
Community factors
Societal factors

The consequences of sexual violence

- Pregnancy and gynaecological complications
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Mental health
- Suicidal behaviour
- Social ostracization

What can be done to prevent sexual violence?

- Individual approaches
- Developmental approaches
- Health care responses
- Community-based efforts
- Legal and policy responses
- Actions to prevent other forms of sexual violence

Recommendations

- More research
- Determining effective responses
- Greater attention to primary prevention
- Addressing sexual abuse within the health sector

Conclusion

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[Chapter 7. Self-directed violence](#)

Background

How is suicide defined?

The extent of the problem

- Fatal suicidal behaviour
- Non-fatal suicidal behaviour and ideation

What are the risk factors for suicidal behaviour?

- Psychiatric factors
- Biological and medical markers

Life events as precipitating factors
Socioeconomic and environmental factors

What can be done to prevent suicides?

Treatment approaches
Behavioural approaches
Relationship approaches
Community-based efforts
Societal approaches
Intervention after a suicide
Policy responses

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Better data
Further research
Better psychiatric treatment
Environmental changes
Strengthening community-based efforts

Conclusion

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[Chapter 8. Collective violence](#)

Background

How is collective violence defined?

Forms of collective violence

Data on collective violence

Sources of data
Problems with data collection

The extent of the problem

Casualties of collective conflicts
The nature of collective conflicts

What are the risk factors for collective violence?

- Political and economic factors
- Societal and communal factors
- Demographic factors
- Technological factors

The consequences of collective violence

- Impact on health
- Impact on specific populations
- Demographic impact
- Socioeconomic impact

What can be done to prevent collective violence?

- Reducing the potential for violent conflicts
- Responses to violent conflicts
- Documentation, research and dissemination of information

Recommendations

- Information and understanding
- Preventing violent conflicts
- Peacekeeping
- Health sector responses
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[Chapter 9. The way forward: recommendations for action](#)

Background

Responding to violence: what is known so far?

- Major lessons to date
- Why should the health sector be involved?
- Assigning responsibilities and priorities

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