

ADOPTING A PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH TO VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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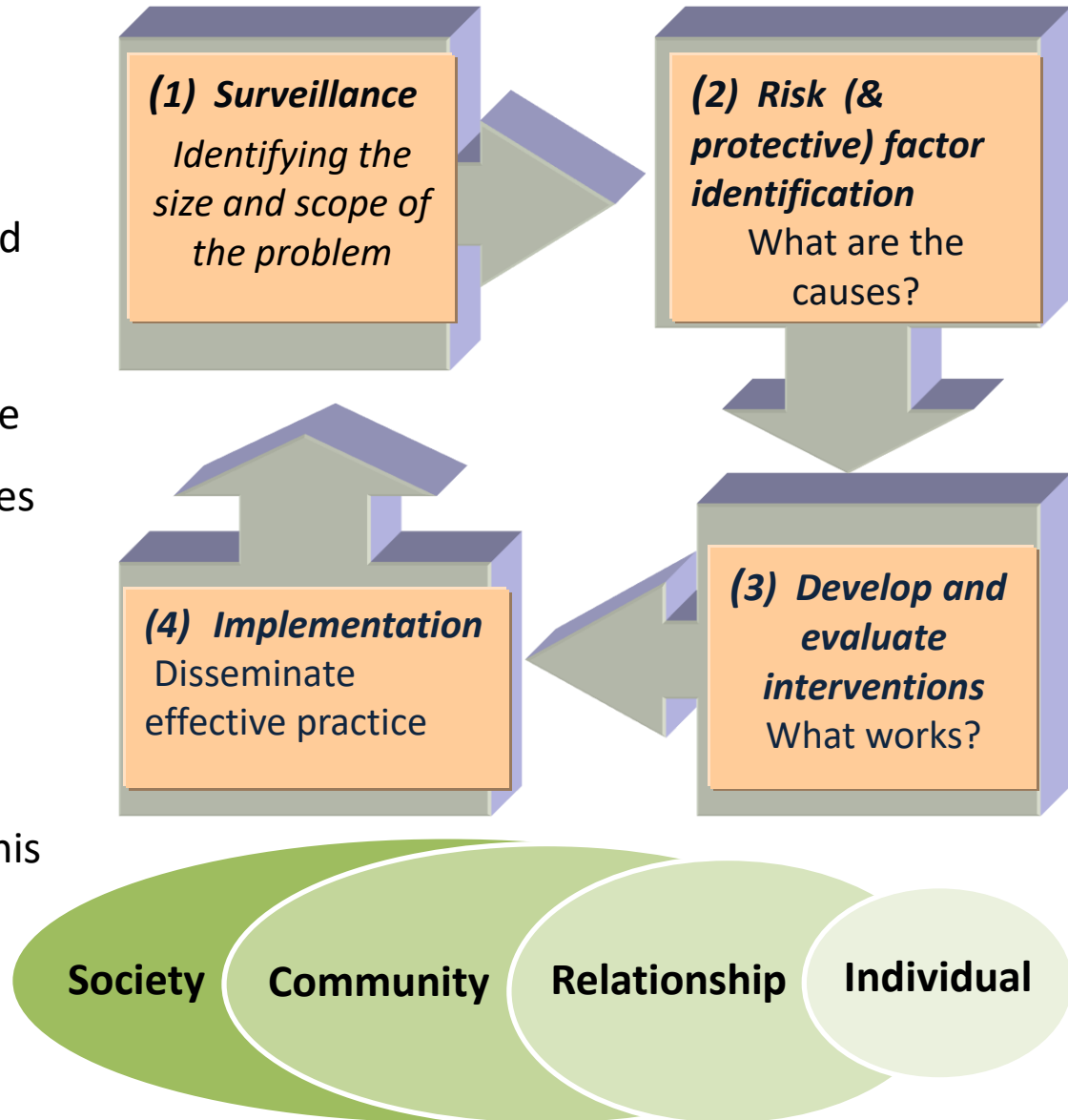
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A Public Health Approach

- Violence is responsible for a large proportion of global morbidity and mortality
- Interpersonal violence places huge impacts on individual, communities and wider society
- Violence is preventable
- A whole system public health approach is required to address this complex issue

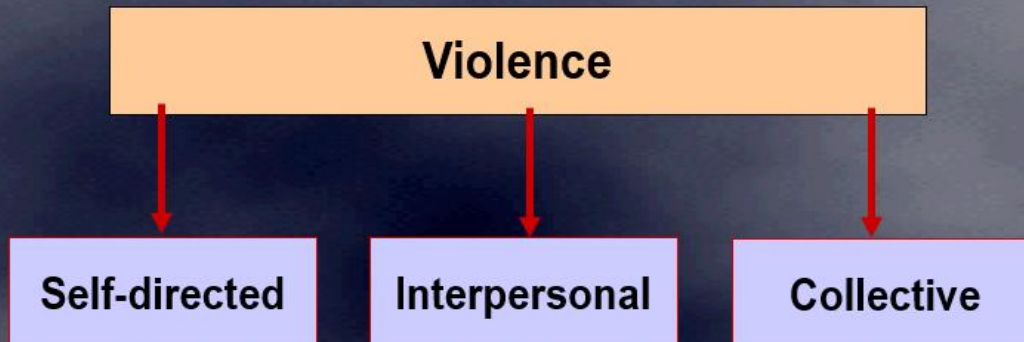




“The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation”

Typology of Violence

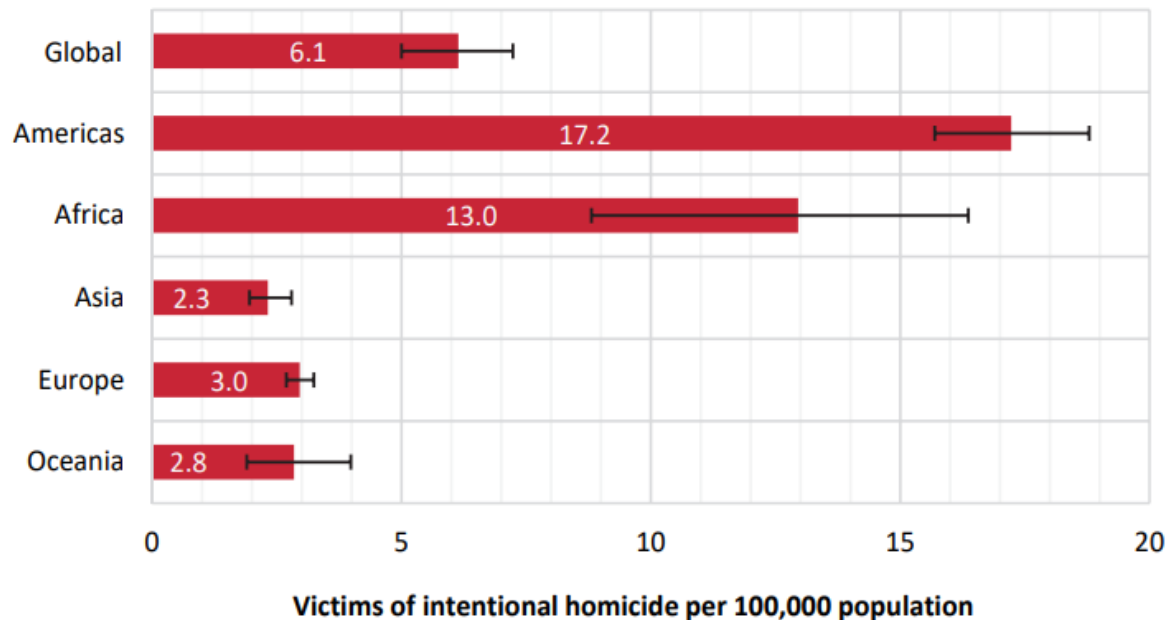
Typology of violence



Global Homicide Rates

More than 1.3 million people die each year as a result of all forms of violence; almost half a million people killed in homicides (2017)
(plus 89,000 in armed conflict / 19,000 in terrorist attacks)

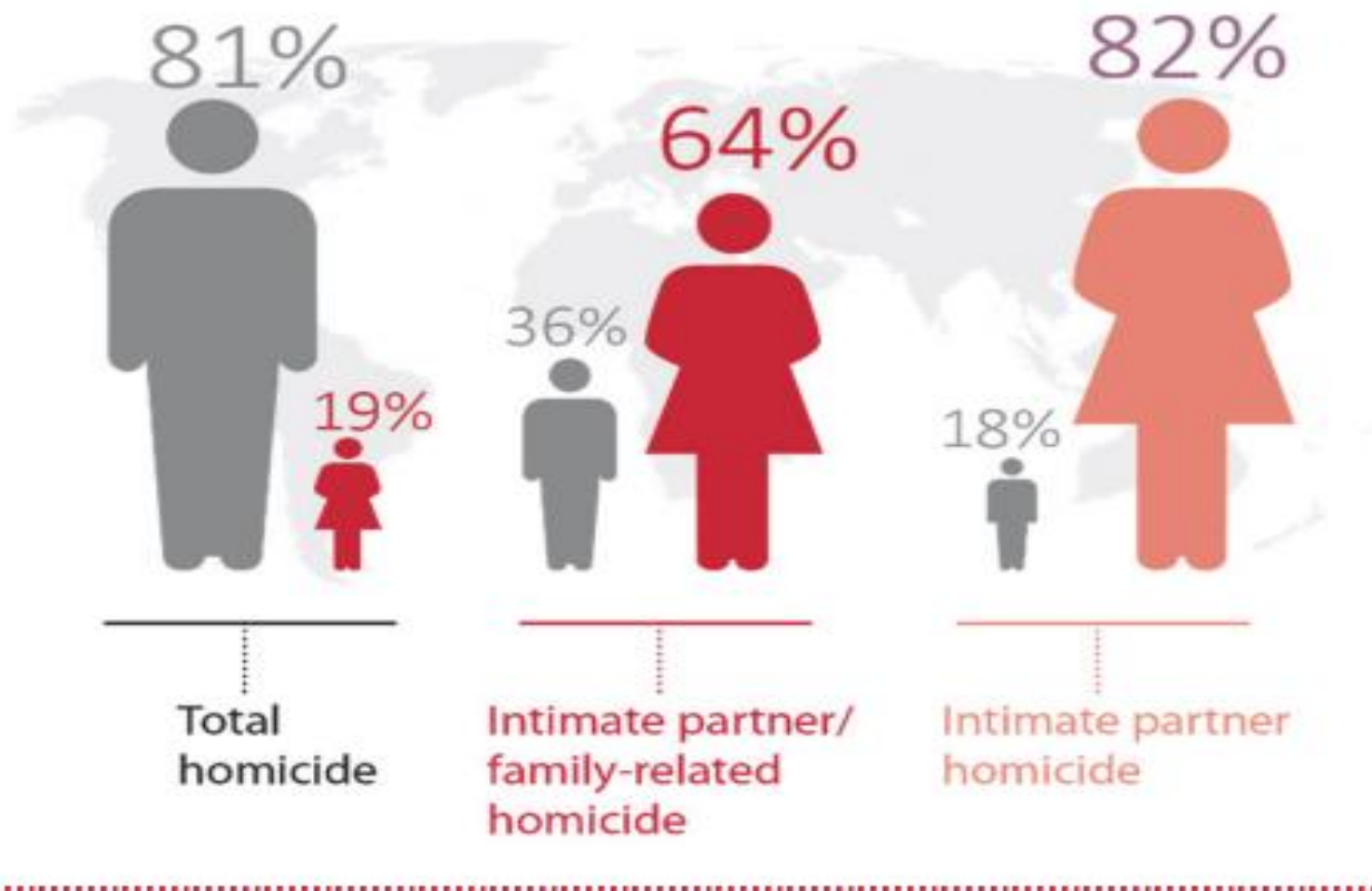
Homicide rate (victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population), by region, 2017



Source: Estimates based on UNODC homicide statistics.

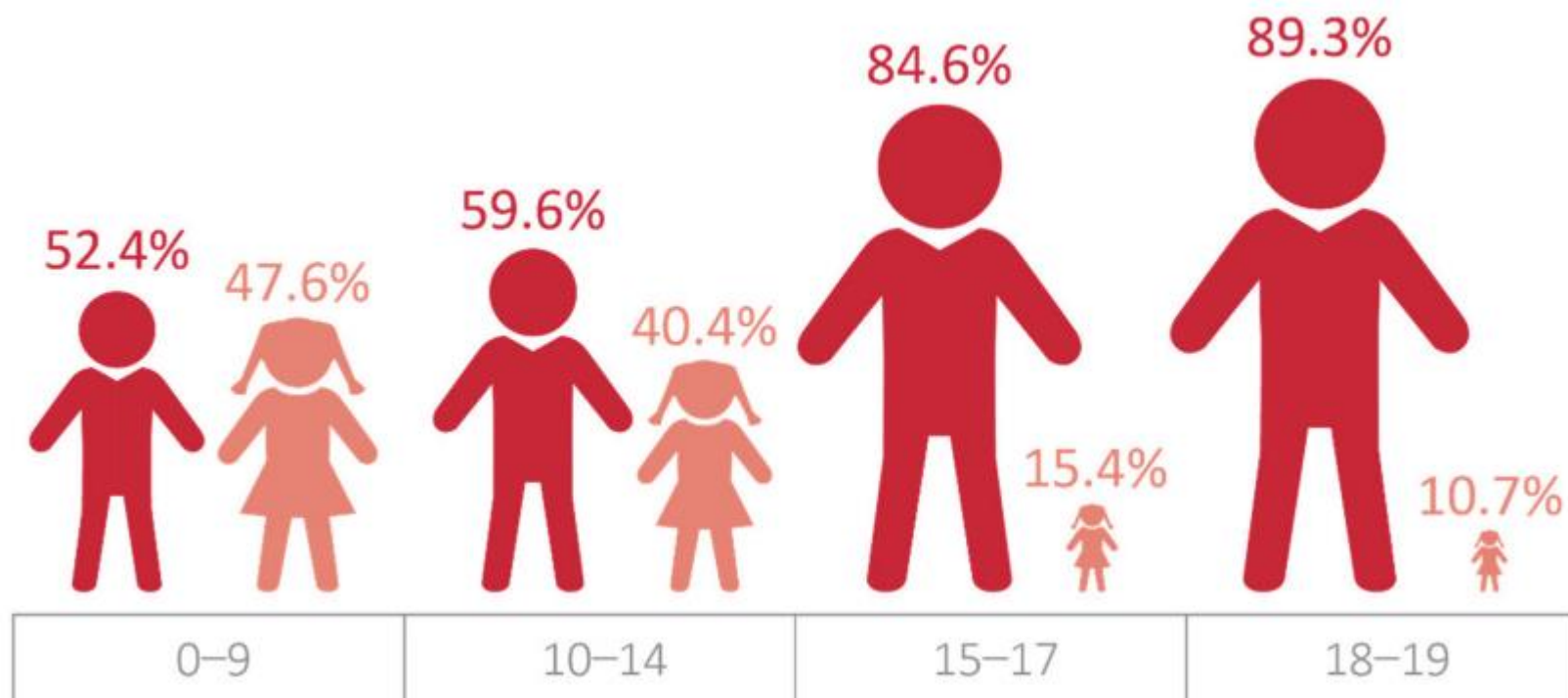
Note: Error bars represent the regional/global sum of lower and upper estimates at the national level.

Violence is not equally distributed

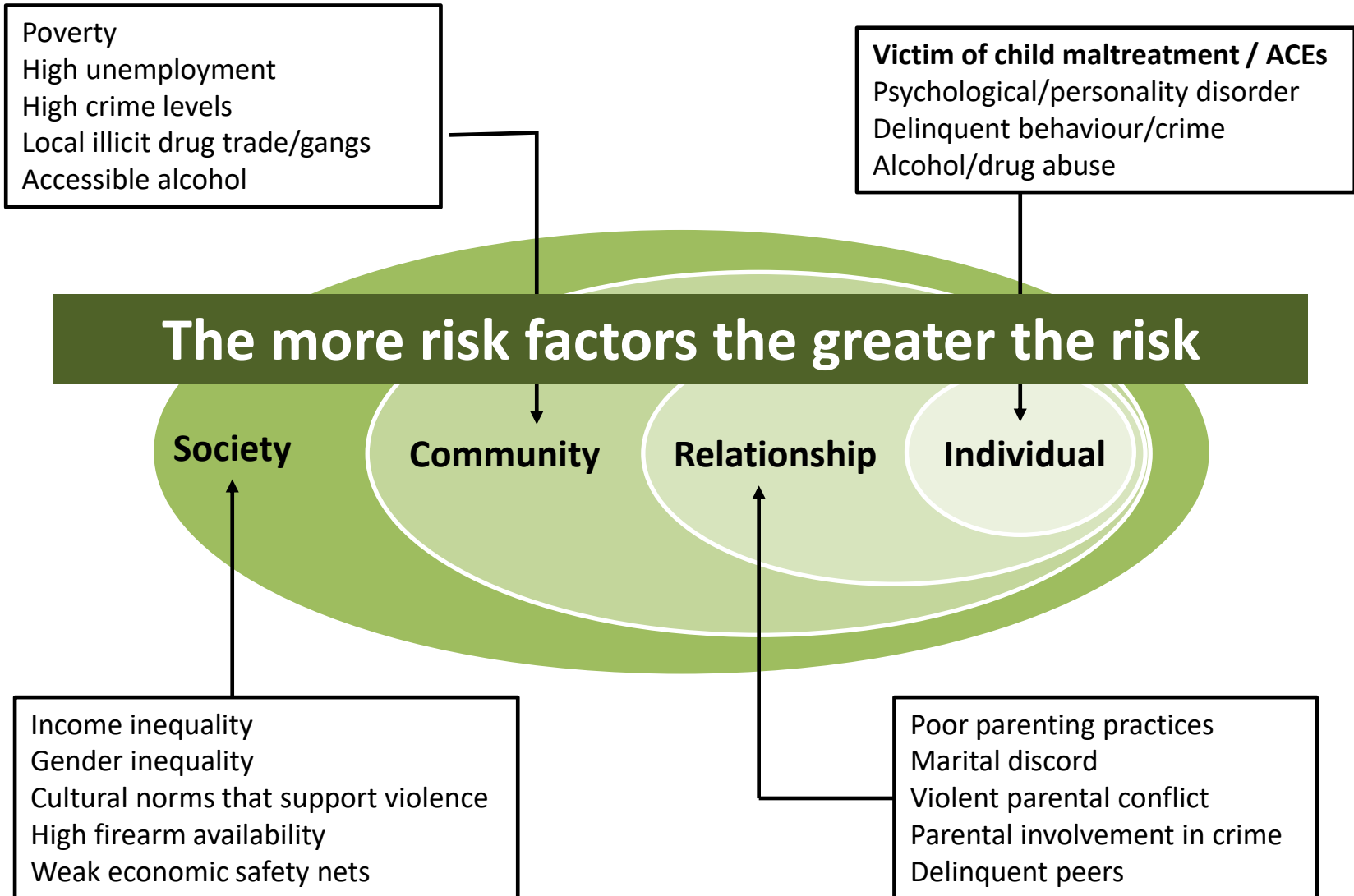


Sex disparities start in childhood

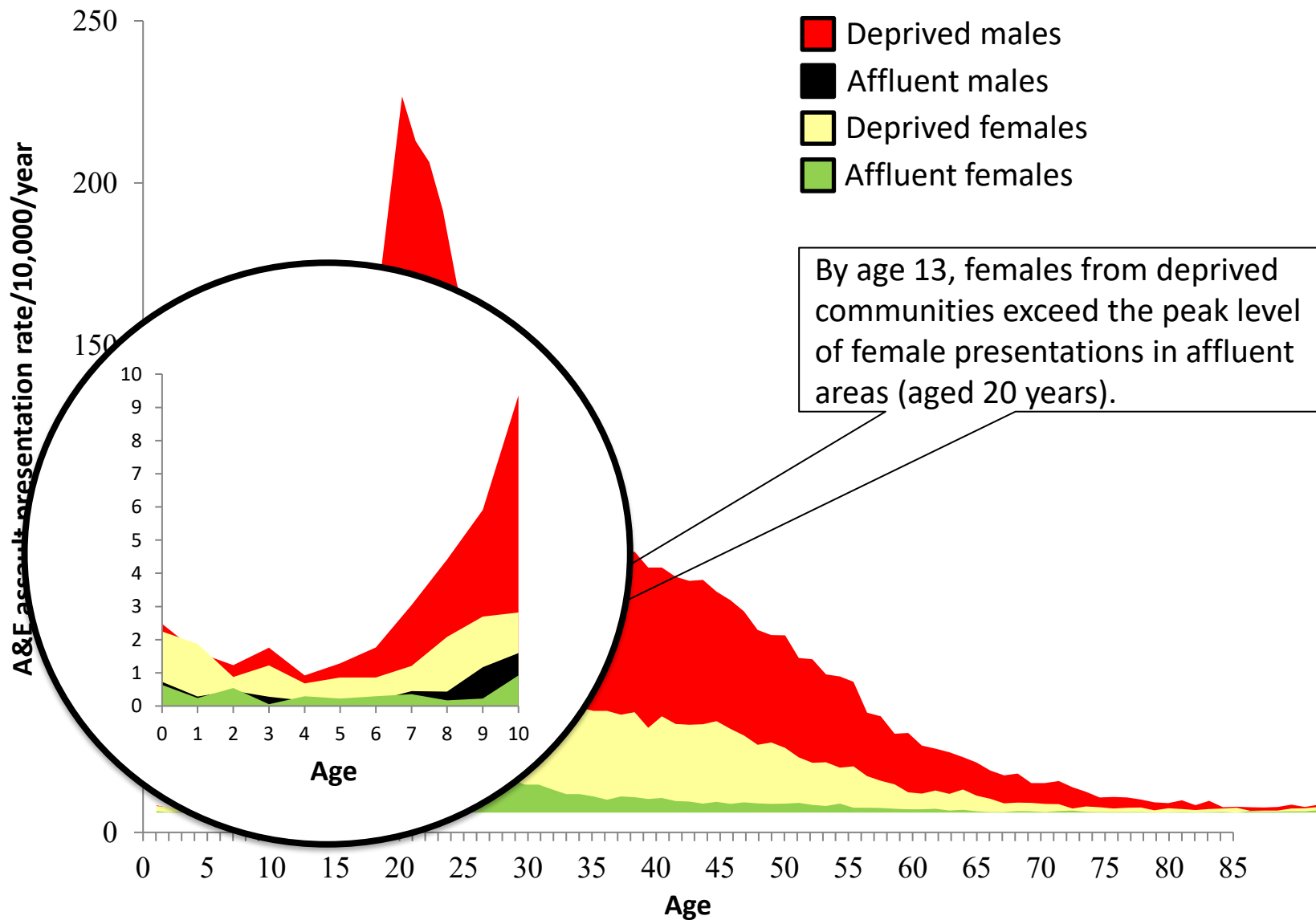
Global shares of children and adolescent victims of homicide, by age and sex, 2016



Risk Factors



Assault attendances to A&Es across England 2008-2011 (Residence Based Data)



Costs of Violence

Direct costs

Medical

Mental health

Emergency response
services

Law enforcement services

Judicial services

Indirect costs

Premature deaths

Lost productivity

Absenteeism

Economic development

Quality of life

Other intangible losses

Costs of Violence (Merseyside)

Overall, in 2019/20, violence cost an estimated **£185.4 million** on Merseyside, through costs to the healthcare system, police and criminal justice system, and in lost productivity.

Police & Criminal Justice System	£130.2 million
<i>Support services</i>	<i>£1.6 million</i>
<i>Police</i>	<i>£48.2 million</i>
<i>Criminal Justice System</i>	<i>£80.3 million</i>
Healthcare	£25.3 million
<i>Interpersonal violence</i>	<i>£17.8 million</i>
<i>Self directed violence</i>	<i>£7.6 million</i>
Lost productivity	£29.9 million
Physical & emotional harms	£196.8 million

Sustainable Development Goals

5 GENDER EQUALITY



SDG Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

SDG Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

SDG Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children

1 NO POVERTY



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

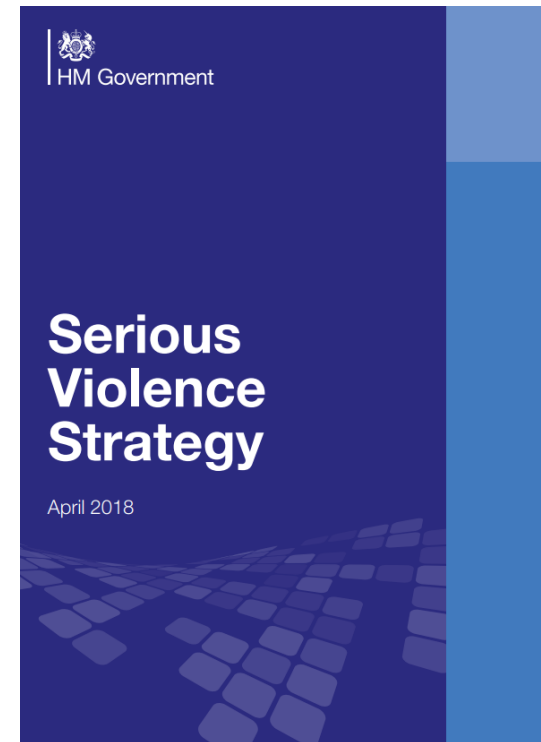


3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



UK: Serious Violence Strategy

- Multi-agency public health approach
- New 'serious violence duty' - services to share data / intelligence / knowledge to understand & address the root causes of serious violence
- Amendments to Crime and Disorder Act - serious violence an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships
- Launch of Early Intervention Youth Fund for communities to tackle violent crime through early prevention
- Youth Endowment Fund set up to find out what works
- Funding in areas with the highest levels of serious violence to set up violence reduction units (VRUs)



Summary

- Violence is a major cause of ill health and wellbeing as well as a drain on public services and the wider economy
- Violence presents a real risk to attaining the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- Preventing violence must be a priority for public health, health care, criminal justice and multi-sectoral working
- A public health approach is being promoted and adopted across the UK, with significant activity delivered via Violence Reduction Units
- A public health approach must take long term view; whilst evidence on impact is emerging, societal change may not be realised for many years

Violence Info

(interpersonal violence)



14 465 individual data points



4 612 single studies
(approx. includes some overlapping studies)



155 countries with prevalence data



98 low and middle income countries



47 different consequences of violence



124 different risk factors for violence



41 prevention and response strategies



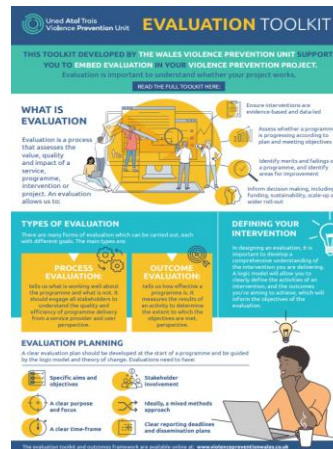
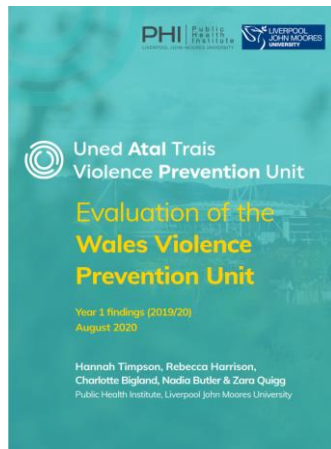
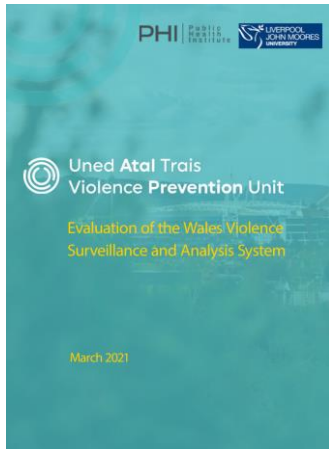
See also:
<https://youthendowmentfund.org.uk/toolkit/>

Priority: Update with data included up to 2021; Develop functionality (linking to INSPIRE / RESPECT); Promote use

Further information

<https://www.violencepreventionwales.co.uk/research-evidence/evaluation>

<https://www.merseysidevrp.com/what-we-do/>



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