Parallel Session 12: Interpersonal Violence

How can progress on SDGs 4, 5 and 16 be accelerated by strengthening good governance for health through action across government sectors?

Moderator: Professor Mark A Bellis

#ChooseHealth
Goals of Session

• Justify a multisectoral approach to prevent interpersonal violence, including child maltreatment, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence and elder abuse.

• Examples of successes and challenges in countries’ experiences of multisectoral work to develop and implement policies and programmes aimed at ending interpersonal violence.
SDG 3: Ensure Healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages and Violence Prevention

3.8 Universal health coverage and access
3.7 Universal access to sexual & reproductive health services
3.c Recruitment and retention of health workforce in developing countries
3.d Early warning and management of national and global health risks
3.1 Global maternal mortality
3.3 AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases
3.2 Preventable deaths of newborns and children <5
3.5 Narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.a Tobacco control in all countries
3.4 Non-communicable diseases

All types of Violence
Gender Based Violence
Sexual Violence
Youth Violence
Elder Abuse
Child Maltreatment

Gender Based Violence
Sexual Violence
Child Maltreatment

Child Maltreatment

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### Adverse Childhood Experiences

#### European Survey of students 18-25 years old (n=10,696)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACE are:</th>
<th>E. Europe</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual abuse</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental separation</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional neglect</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional abuse</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Household member:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>E. Europe</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depressed/suicidal</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerated</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street drug user</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Russian Federation**
- 12.8%

**Physical Abuse Average**
- 18.6%

**Lithuania**
- 12.9%

**England**
- 15%

**Montenegro**
- 6.9%

**Latvia**
- 16.2%

**Lithuania**
- 12.9%

**Macedonia**
- 19.6%

**Turkey**
- 14.6%

**Romania**
- 23.4%

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UK: Compared with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs were:

- 2x more likely to binge drink
- 3x more likely to be a current smoker
- 5x more likely to have had sex under 16 years
- 7x more likely to be involved in recent violence
- 11x more likely to have used heroin or crack
- 11x more likely to have been incarcerated

INDEPENDENT OF POVERTY (n=3,885 aged 18-69; Bellis et al, 2014)

If they had no ACEs problems could be reduced by:

- Smoking 16%
- Early Sex 33%
- Heroin/Crack 59%
- Binge Drinking 15%
- Violence 50%

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### ACEs and Problematic Alcohol Use

**Summary meta-analysis plot (random effects): 4+ ACEs v 0 ACEs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Odds Ratio (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>19+</td>
<td>Alcoholism</td>
<td>7.20 (5.90, 8.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>Problem drinker/alcoholic</td>
<td>5.85 (3.15, 10.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>Problem drinker/alcoholic</td>
<td>4.76 (1.68, 13.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>Problem drinker/alcoholic</td>
<td>14.36 (6.75, 30.54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>Problem drinker/alcoholic</td>
<td>3.34 (1.65, 6.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>Problem drinker/alcoholic</td>
<td>12.35 (6.53, 23.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>Problem drinker/alcoholic</td>
<td>6.81 (3.83, 12.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>20+</td>
<td>Alcohol disorder</td>
<td>4.56 (2.04, 10.21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>30-64</td>
<td>Alcohol disorder**</td>
<td>2.07 (1.39, 3.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>22/23*</td>
<td>Alcoholic</td>
<td>6.66 (3.65, 12.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.84 (3.99, 8.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*mean males/females. **Last year; all others lifetime
$\chi^2=79.7$% (95%CI: 60.0% to 87.5%); Cochran Q 44.399865 (df=9), P<0.0001

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Wales: Length of Healthy Life

Individuals Diagnosed with a Major Disease by Age (%)

- 0 ACEs
- 4+ ACEs

Major Diseases
- Cancer
- Stroke
- Type II Diabetes
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Digestive/Liver Disease
- Respiratory Disease

Cumulative % Developed Disease (+/- SE)

Age (years)

Differences remain after adjusting for deprivation

Bellis et al, 2016
**Goal 5**

**Target 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

**Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including exploitation

**Goal 16**

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

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

**Goal 4**

**Target 4.2** Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
Ever Experienced Intimate Partner Violence

- **25.4%**
  - WHO European Region
- **23.2%**
  - High Income
- **29.8%**
  - WHO Region of America
- **36.6%**
  - WHO African Region
- **37.7%**
  - South-East Asia Region
- **24.6%**
  - Western Pacific Region

García-Moreno et al, 2013

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

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Last Year prevalence of Violence against Children

56%  
North America

54%  
Global

12%  
Europe

50%  
Africa

64%  
Asia

7%  
Oceania


1 Billion – Children (2-17 years) exposed to violence in last year

One in Five – Girls sexually abused during childhood
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Homicide rates per 100 000 population, World, 2012

475 000 homicides per year, both sexes, all ages
Homicide rates by age and sex, world, 2012

Males account for 82% of all homicide victims

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Health for all and all for health • Santé pour tous et tous pour la santé
Salud para todos y todos para la salud • 健康人人，人人健康
Здоровье для всех и все для здоровья • الصحة للجميع والجميع للصحة

INDIVIDUAL
Victim of child maltreatment
Psychological disorder
Personality disorder
Alcohol & substance use

COMMUNITY
High unemployment
Weak institutional policies
Poverty
Easily accessible alcohol
High residential mobility
Local illicit drug trade

SOCIAL
Poor rule of law
High firearm availability
Poorly regulated alcohol
Cultural norms for violence
Gender inequality
Rapid social change
Weak economic safety nets
Poverty and economic inequality

RELATIONSHIP
Violent parental conflict
Friends engaging in violence
Low socio-economic household
Poor parenting

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