Violence has severe and life-long consequences

- Injuries and disability
- Noncommunicable diseases (e.g. cancer, cardiovascular diseases)
- Mental health and substance use disorders (e.g. alcohol and drug dependence, depression, anxiety)
- Sexual and reproductive health problems (e.g. unintended pregnancy, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections)

On average, just a third of 133 countries are implementing each of 18 'best buy' prevention programmes

- 51% offer life skills development to prevent youth violence
- 49% promote change in social and cultural norms to prevent intimate partner violence
- 39% give support to caregivers to prevent elder abuse
- 38% provide education to parents to prevent child maltreatment
- 22% invest in dating violence prevention programmes

On average, 80% of 133 countries have enacted each of 12 laws relevant for violence prevention; however, only half of countries report that these laws are fully enforced

- 98% Rape
- 64% Domestic violence
- 87% Weapons in school
- 44% Elder abuse
- 84% 67%
- 59% 57%
- 30%

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Violence remains widespread

- 475,000 homicide deaths per year since 2000
- 1 in 4 children has been physically abused
- Hundreds of thousands of young victims of violence receive emergency medical care each year
- 1 in 17 older people has been abused in past month

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