WHO support to preventing violence against children in EURO

Jonathon Passmore
Regional Advisor – Violence and Injury Prevention
WHO at a glance

- 194 Member States
- Headquarters in Geneva
- 6 regional offices
- More than 150 country offices
- More than 7000 staff
- More than 700 institutions supporting WHO's work
- Close partnerships with UN agencies, donors, foundations, academia, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector
Magnitude of violence against children
Magnitude of violence against children

Homicide is among the **top five** causes of death in adolescents.

80% of homicide victims are boys.

Beyond these deaths, **tens of millions** more children are affected by violence.

1 in 4 children suffer physical abuse.

Nearly 1 in 5 girls is sexually abused at least once in her life.
- Sexual abuse – 18 million children
- Physical abuse – 44 million children
- Emotional abuse – 55 million children
- Physical neglect – 31 million children
- Emotional neglect – 35 million children
Fatal interpersonal violence, 0-14 years, 2010-2019 average annual rate per million population
Data sources for Interpersonal Violence

- Death cause registry
- Routine data submission from Ministries of Health/National Statistical Authorities
- Interpersonal violence
  - X85-Y09, Y871
- Fatal outcomes
- Non fatal outcomes (opportunity not yet realized)
  - Supplemented with S&T codes (dual codes)
Physical abuse
Sexual abuse
Domestic violence
Parental separation
Emotional neglect
Physical neglect
Depressed/suicidal
Alcohol problem
Incarcerated
Street drug user

Adverse Childhood Experience
Parental death
Homelessness
Bullied
Displacement

Adverse Community Environments
Poverty
Discrimination
Poor housing
Local Violence
Lack of Opportunity
How many people suffered ACEs 0-18 years old?
European Survey of students 18-25 years old (n=10,696)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Wales</th>
<th>E. Europe</th>
<th>Russia Federation</th>
<th>Latvia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

East Europe 53% suffered at least one ACE, 7% 4+ ACEs
England
ACEs
48% suffered at least one ACE, 9% 4+
Wales
ACEs
50% suffered at least one ACE, 14% 4+
Scotland*
ACEs
71% suffered at least one ACE, 15% 4+ ACEs

Health consequences of violence against children

MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS
- Depression and anxiety
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Suicide
- Assault
- Alcohol
- Addiction
- Pregnancy complications
- Unintended and adolescent pregnancy
- Death (including accidental)

INJURY
- Fractures
- Burns
- Internal injury
- Head injury
- Smoker
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Lung disease
- Obesity
- Physical activity

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
- Unintended and adolescent pregnancy
- Pregnancy complications
- Alcohol and drugs
- Unsafe sexual practices
- Multiple partners
- HIV
- STDs

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
- Alcohol
- Smoking

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AND RISK BEHAVIOURS

Direct effect
Indirect effect due to adoption of high-risk behaviour
4+ ACEs
Vs
No ACEs

Common issues: Police, Health Services, Education

Mental Health

Violence

Substance Use

Physical Health

Weight & Exercise

Sexual Health

16/06/2022

Title of the presentation

Hughes, Bellis, Hardcastle et al, 2017 Lancet Public Health
The Costs of ACEs across Europe

HUMAN CAPITAL MODEL- assign a monetary value to loss of health calculated as reduced or lost economic productivity.

ACEs explain only a proportion of these conditions
But that equates to ACE Attributable $581 Billion/Year

Lancet, Public Health, Bellis, Hughes, Ford, Rodriguez, Sethi, Passmore, 2019
Cost of not preventing ACE

- 1.1% GDP – Turkey
- 6% GDP – Ukraine (increase exponentially post conflict)
- Germany – USD 129 billion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
<th>GDP (millions)</th>
<th>DALYs (thousands)</th>
<th>Costs (USD billion)</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>$5352·9</td>
<td>79·7</td>
<td>$0·4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>$46 116·7</td>
<td>162·6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>$23 101·8</td>
<td>246·5</td>
<td>$5·7</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>$59 822·1</td>
<td>136·0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>$48 685·9</td>
<td>225·2</td>
<td>$11·0</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>67·1</td>
<td>$40 493·9</td>
<td>939·4</td>
<td>$38·0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>$46 258·9</td>
<td>2796·6</td>
<td>$129·4</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td>$19 582·5</td>
<td>123·8</td>
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<td>1.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>$16 475·7</td>
<td>239·1</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>$78 661·0</td>
<td>97·8</td>
<td>$7·7</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>$33 189·6</td>
<td>916·2</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>$17 836·4</td>
<td>105·0</td>
<td>$1·9</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
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<td>93·0</td>
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<td>Moldova</td>
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<td>107·6</td>
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<td>4.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
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<td>$8832·0</td>
<td>13·0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>North Macedonia</td>
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<td>31·6</td>
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<td>1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>$75 419·6</td>
<td>145·7</td>
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<td>2.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>$15 595·2</td>
<td>941·5</td>
<td>$14·7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>$12 919·5</td>
<td>660·5</td>
<td>$8·5</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>144.4</td>
<td>$11 585·0</td>
<td>431·4</td>
<td>$50·0</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>$7402·4</td>
<td>191·9</td>
<td>$1·4</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>47·1</td>
<td>$29 613·7</td>
<td>565·9</td>
<td>$16·8</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>$51 610·1</td>
<td>117·9</td>
<td>$6·1</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>$81 993·7</td>
<td>250·5</td>
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<td>2.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>926·5</td>
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<td>1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>44·4</td>
<td>$3659·0</td>
<td>2538·9</td>
<td>$9·3</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>$42 300·3</td>
<td>1858·7</td>
<td>$78·6</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings should not be assumed as comparable between countries and are affected by the characteristics of contributing studies (appendix p 2). ACE=adverse childhood experience. DALY=disability-adjusted life-year. GDP=gross domestic product (current US$). *2019 figures for total population according to World Bank data.

Table 7: Total annual ACE-attributable DALYs and costs calculated for each country (2021)
Trauma Informed Approaches

Waiting for issues to reach a certain specialist threshold?

Non-specialist health, education and criminal justice agencies training on dealing with trauma

- Sexual abuse
- Physical Abuse
- Domestic Violence
- Mental Health
- Drug Use
- Incarceration
- Early Action Together Programme, Wales

- Verbal Abuse
- Separation
- Alcohol Abuse
Types of violence against children

- <5 years old: Child maltreatment
- 5-10 years old: Bullying
- 11-17 years old: Youth violence
- 18+ years old: Intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Emotional or psychological violence and witnessing violence
The seven strategies

1. Implementation and enforcement of laws
2. Norms and values
3. Safe environments
4. Parent and caregiver support
5. Income and economic strengthening
6. Response and support services
7. Education and life skills
## INSPIRE components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
<th>APPROACH</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES</th>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>JUSTICE</strong></td>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
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RESPONDING TO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WHO HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ABUSED

WHO CLINICAL GUIDELINES

Technical Report

WHO GUIDELINES FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE TO CHILD MALTREATMENT

This technical report includes the recommendations for the WHO Guidelines for the Health Sector Response to Child Maltreatment that were approved by the WHO Guideline Review Committee on 28 August 2019.

The recommendations will be integrated with the recommendations of Responding to children and adolescents who have been sexually abused: WHO Clinical Guidelines (2017) into a clinical handbook.
Support for parenting

WHO Guideline on parenting to prevent child maltreatment and promote positive development in children aged 0-17 years

1 March 2020 | Departmental news | Reading time: Less than a minute (46 words)

WHO is developing a guideline on parent training to prevent child maltreatment and promote the positive development of children aged 0-17 years. Part of the guideline development process involves consultation of a Guideline Development Group (GDG), which should represent a broad spectrum of perspectives, constitutions, and relevant expertise. The biographies of individuals proposed for membership of the GDG are provided below for public review and comment. Any comment or concern about the individuals listed should be sent to Dr Alexander Butchart (butchart@who.int).

- Llana Kumpay
- Mona Alhawari
- Mehr Hamed
International classification and operational definitions of violence against children for statistical purposes

Please do not circulate without written permission from UNICEF. This draft has not been edited to official publication standards. A full list of references will be added at a later stage.

For any question, please contact Claudia Cappa (ccappa@unicef.org)
A tipping point?

Globally up to 1 billion children have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence in the past year.
Thank you

For more information, please contact:
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passmorej@who.int