

WORLDWIDE TENDENCES OF VIOLENCE AND AGRESSION

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Abstract: This article represents a summary bibliographic upon the theme of violence and aggression. Data regarding the global magnitude and complexity of the phenomenon reveals that violence is a social problem whose ways of expression and resolution factors are beyond the objective of social control institutions (police, justice, administration) and involves a multi-sectoral intervention, including public health sector. Studies conducted in 52 countries surveyed by WHO led to the conclusion that all forms of violence can be studied, predicted and prevented. The consequences of preventive actions would lead to the elimination of suffering and allow all social sectors, including health sector, to refocus its resources to other priorities.

Cuvinte cheie: violență, consecințe, costuri

Rezumat: Articolul reprezintă o sinteză bibliografică având ca temă fenomenul violenței și al agresivității. Datele privind amploarea și complexitatea fenomenului la nivel global relevă faptul că violența reprezintă o problemă socială ale cărei modalități de manifestare și soluționare depășesc sfera de acțiune a factorilor de control social (poliție, justiție, administrație) și implică o intervenție multisectorială, inclusiv a sectorului de sănătate și a opiniei publice. Studiile efectuate în 52 țări supravegheate de OMS au condus la concluzia că toate formele violenței pot fi studiate, previzionate și prevenite. Consecințele acțiunilor de prevenire ar conduce la eliminarea suferințelor și ar permite tuturor sectoarelor sociale, inclusiv sectorului de sănătate, să își reorienteze resursele spre alte priorități.

ARTICOL ȘTIINȚIFIC DE SINTEZĂ BIBLIOGRAFICĂ

The evolution of contemporary society shows that, despite the increasing intervention of the state, administration and justice in preventing and combating delinquency and crime, we are witnessing an expansion of violence and aggression, against people or private property.

Violence and aggression are phenomena that complet and generate a series of negative and destructive consequences on the structure and social stability and demoralizing and provoke feelings of insecurity in communities and individuals.

The phenomenon is widespread and is found in all societies, whether Western or former communist countries, indicating that the trend rate of growth and acts of violence are more apparent in all communist countries. (1, 2,3)

Alarming qualitative changes that have occurred. The type of primitive violence, particularly related to alcohol and violence sweeping type, move to a utility-type violence (robbery, murder for profit) or associated with organized crime (drug trafficking, car theft etc.). (3,5,6,7)

A comparative study on the evolution of crime capitals of Eastern Europe (Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Moscow), quoted (1), reveals that violence and organized crime occupy the top two spots, with 75% and 70%, compared to 55% degradation of social status, state of war or danger 57%, 48% unemployment of all 22 items investigated for reasons of anxiety (2)

As a corollary interest for more than three decades to the problem of the phenomenon, in 1996, the World Health Association declared violence as a major public health problem. Editing World Report on Violence and Health provides the

international community a source of data to guide strategies and define the role of health sector in violence prevention policies.

Statistical characterization of global violence

Each year, worldwide approximately 5 million deaths are caused by injury, a value that represents about 9% of all deaths. Of these, over 1.6 million are caused by violence. Data from countries with high income level shows that for each deceased person with to serious injuries, about 30 people are hospitalized for non-fatal injuries and 10 times more people are treated in emergency departments in hospitals without to be hospitalized. (1.2)

Many people who survived were left with somatic or mental disability.

Child Abuse and neglect

Worldwide, over 57,000 children die annually as a result of homicide. Studies show that between 20% and 65% of school-age children said "yes" to the question "Have you been verbally or physically assaulted in the last 30 days?" These attacks are common in industrialized countries. It is estimated that in 2002 , 150 million girls and 73 million boys under the age of 18 were forced to have sexual intercourse or have gone through other forms of sexual violence. (1) Recent estimates of the International Labour Organisation (quoted 1) indicates that , globally, over 218 million children are exploited for labor. Violence is a phenomenon partly visible, there are few data on violence in care or care institutions in many parts of the world.

Youth Violence

At European level, interpersonal violence is the third leading cause of deaths and the fifth most common cause for the occurrence of disability, over 40% of homicides were associated

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with alcohol consumption. (1) Risk factors identified in the European countries are testimony to acts of domestic violence, low education, poverty, access to firearms, alcohol and other substances among young people is addictive. Violence acts various from aggression, intimidation, beating, up from attack or murder. Reports of studies in this area shows that about 45% of students have been bullied at some point. Both at European and global youth homicide rates are higher in male population than the female, suggesting that being male is a risk factor. (1.7)

Violence between life partners

Worldwide, domestic violence is a public health problem facing all countries. In Europe, one fifth of women have been at least once in their lifetime subject to physical violence. In terms of prevalence statistics (1,3,5,6,7) shows that the physical form of violence is the most common and most serious in the extreme limits that can reach them. In a study conducted in 48 countries, between 1982-1999, between 10% and 60% of women said they had suffered during the life forms of physical violence from their partner as a couple. Among women who reported physical abuse, 70% of them have been subjected to severe physical abuse. Studies conducted in Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and the United States showed that 40-70% of the women killed the couple were victims of partner (spouse or friend), suffering long periods of violence (1). If one compares the proportion of women killed by partners alongside men killed by the partner share in the United States, only 4% of male victims were killed between 1976 to 1996 torque partner (wife or friend), while in Australia killed partner males is 8.6% between 1989-1996. (1.7)

Violence against elderly

Existing data show a global rate of abuse among the elderly 4-6%, including physical, psychological, economic and neglect. A recent study in Canada (1) found that 7% of the elderly have been victims of emotional abuse in last 5 years, 1% were victims of economic abuse, 1% were victims of physical or sexual abuse, in all cases the abuser As a child, elderly caregiver or partner. (1.7)

Sexual violence

Under the impact of international conventions, most laws that recognize violence against women in the couple relationship include the definition of sexual violence as violence, but there are few countries that have mechanisms for identifying and measuring sexual abuse in the couple relationship. Therefore, a major difficulty in reporting cases is given by definition and understanding of violence, both by the victim and by specialists from the cultural and social perspective. (1.7)

A significant proportion of women are victims of physical violence in many countries worldwide, as victims of sexual abuse. Studies conducted in Mexico and the United States (1) estimates that over 40% of women victims of physical violence with partners living authors were also assaulted and sexually by them. Sexual violence appears, however, independent of other forms of violence, so in India, a survey that included a total of 6,000 men showed that 22% of them said they use the partner's sexual violence, and in England (London North), 23% of women reported being victims of rape in the couple relationship. The prevalence of sexual violence cases in the couple relationship in Canada shows that 8% of women are victims of sexual violence in England, 14.2%, Finland 5.9% and 11.6% in Switzerland. (1). Globally, the percentage of women who report sexual assault vary from 0.3% in the Philippines, up from 8% in Brazil, encompassing both percent marital rape and rape perpetrated by a stranger. A study in the United States show that 14.8% of women aged over 17 years said they were victims of rape in their lifetime, while 2.8% of them were

victims of attempted rape. In Eastern Europe, the reporting of rape cases is lower, 2% of women aged over 16 years from Hungary reporting sexual assault. (1,2,5,7) Not knowing the actual number of cases of sexual violence and there are few studies addressing the topic of sexual violence in the couple relationship. Researchers have faced a double problem of sexual abuse research: on the one hand, a small alert in cases of sexual abuse, the vast majority of sexual abuse being identified or accidentally found in clinic visits by specialists from the alert physical abuse, on the other hand, the delimitation of the legal lot of people who were victims of sexual abuse, although they did not consider themselves that way.

Worldwide annually are trafficked around 600,000 to 800,000 people, approximately 80% of cases involving women and girls. All victims of sexual exploitation are women, while the majority of people trafficked for forced labor exploitation are men.

Self-inflicted violence

Suicide is currently one of the three biggest causes of death in groups of young people aged 14-34 years, although many cases are present in people aged over 60 years. (1.7) At European level, death caused by self harm tops the list of mortality causes aggression, men have a high propensity for suicide compared with women, alcohol abuse was involved in about 25% of suicides.

Recent epidemiological studies and WHO statistics (1,7) showed that completed suicide is rare in people under 12 years of age and after 15 years of age and the incidence of suicide risk increases progressively from the second to take its place among the causes of death more countries in the world, in conjunction with dramatic changes in lifestyle that requires the most adaptive reserves of adolescents in Europe. At European level, a recent multicentre WHO (1) revealed, in the age group 15-24, for the period 1995-1999, a report suicide / attempted suicide vary from country to country, but in favor of attempts autolytic and are more common in women, and suicide in men. It seems that, for the age group 15-24 years, attempts by autolytic is significant, increasing even in areas where the overall incidence is declining (the Scandinavian countries, Holland) and for female sex ratio of suicide attempt / suicide is highest - compared to other age groups.

The place of the health sector in violence prevention strategies

The focus on violence prevention by public health experts has increased substantially, the number of publications on violence listed in Medline registering a growth of 550% In the course of two decades. (2.6) However, at present, prevention violence is not generally considered a public health priority, much less a legitimate activity of the ministries of health. Change, though slow cups mentality is reinforced by the fact that a growing number of countries, prevention of violence is a recent activity emerging healthcare sector, an integral part of its mission.

One area where the public health sector has an important responsibility is to ensure availability of emergency and long term care so as to provide a comprehensive response to victims of violence. Efforts are required from governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide a response that integrates medical, legal, social.

CONCLUSIONS

Violence is a social problem whose ways of expression and resolution of factors beyond the scope of social control (police, justice, administration) and involves a multi-disciplinary intervention, including health sector and public opinion. A survey of 52 countries surveyed by WHO (5)

concluded that all forms of violence can be studied, predicted and prevented. According to the same sources, if two of the three acts of violence would be prevented (68%) could save 500,000 lives annually. The consequences of preventive action would lead to the elimination of suffering and allow all social sectors, including health sector to refocus its resources to other priorities.

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