VIOLENCE

EDA SEFA 21600663

How would you define violence...

Incorrect use of power?

Actions or words intended to hurt people?

Aim to control?

Is it used only towards people?

To teach someone or a group a lesson? Is there such a thing as being powerless or were you grown to believe that?

WHAT EXACTLY IS VIOLENCE?

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







RELIGIOUS

GUN

DOMESTIC

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E C E

Μ A S S S Η 0 0 Ν G S

ECONOMICAL





Sexual

EMOTIONAL





- Each year, 1.4 million people worldwide lose their lives to violence.
- Violence is among the leading causes of death for people aged 15–44 years worldwide.
- About 385,000 intentional homicides are recorded worldwide per year.
- It is estimated that 35 % of women worldwide (in some countries up to 70%) have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner.
- Close to 800 000 people die due to suicide every year.
- Direct conflict deaths accounted for 18 per cent of all violent deaths.
- Globally, 99,000 people die in armed conflict each year.

• For every person who dies as a result of violence, many more are injured and suffer from a range of physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health problems.

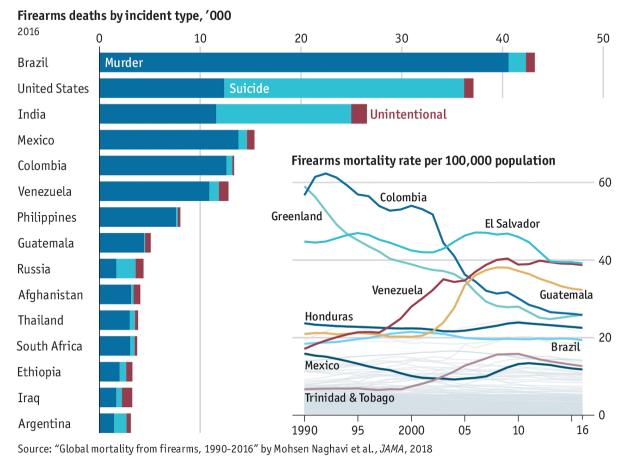
WHY DO PEOPLE FEEL THE NEED TO BE VIOLENT?

GUN VIOLENCE

- More than 500 people die every day from gun violence
- 44% of all homicides globally involve gun violence
- There were 1.4 million firearm-related deaths globally between 2012 and 2016
- An estimated 2,000 people are injured by gunshots every single day

- Brazil had the largest gun deaths toll, with over 43,000 people killed that year. The US was next with 37,200. It was followed by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Guatemala.
- Together these six countries accounted for 50.5% of the quarter of a million deaths from firearm injuries which includes homicides, suicides and accidental injuries.

Shooting range



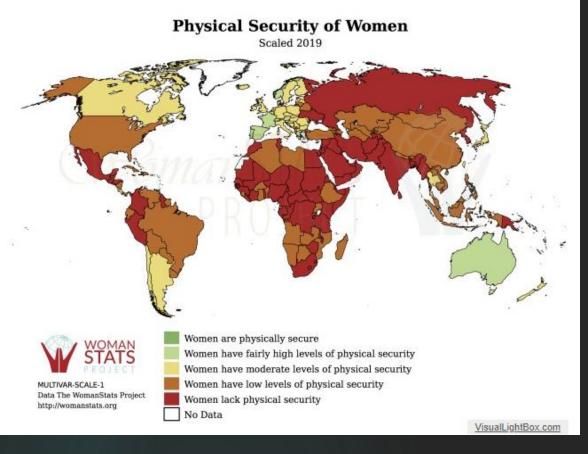
The Economist

TERRORISM AND MASS SHOOTINGS

- **Terrorism** includes acts of violence, perpetrated against civilian populations, intended to cause fear, in order to achieve a political objective
- An action must also be carried out for **political**, **economic**, **religious**, **or social purposes** to count as terrorism.

WHY?

- Sense of injustice,
- Desire to be heard and considered,
- To convey a message
- Mass shootings usually happen
- 1. From people within a terrorist group with the intention to get the attention of the a larger group of people, usually regional or global, or
- 2. They include individual acts of violence based on personal view against a certain group of people.
- States with more permissive gun laws and greater ownership of firearms had higher rates of mass shootings than states with more restrictions on gun ownership.



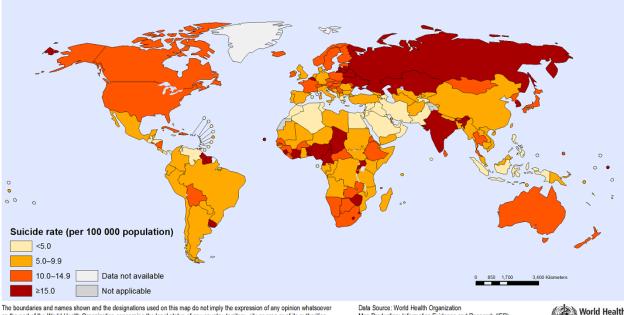
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Violence stems from a desire to gain and maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abusive people believe they have the right to control and restrict their partners, and they enjoy the feeling that exerting power gives them

- Women and children are more often the victims of domestic violence, but men are also subject to domestic violence including in incidents of physical partner violence.
- Every year there are 41,000 homicide deaths of children under the age of 15
- An average of 137 women across the world are killed by a partner or family member every day
 - The home the most likely place for a woman to be killed
- Of that figure, approximately 30,000 women were killed by an inmate partner and another 20,000 by a relative

Economic abuse is a form of <u>abuse</u> when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources, which diminishes the victim's capacity to support themselves and forces them to depend on the perpetrator financially.

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population), both sexes, 2016



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Verbal Violence/Abuse by:

- Parents,
- Friends,
- Strangers



Emotional Violence and Suicide

Accusing, undermining, verbal threatening, ordering, trivializing, constant forgetting, silencing, blaming, name-calling, overtly criticizing.



How is violence achieved?

EXPRESSION OF THE LIFE THAT WAS SHOWN TO YOU

EVIL

STANDFORD PRISON EXPERIMENT

- The Stanford Prison Experiment (SPE) was a social psychology experiment that attempted to investigate the psychological effects of perceived power, focusing on the struggle between prisoners and prison officers.
- In the study, volunteers were randomly assigned to be either "guards" or "prisoners" in a mock prison
- students quickly embraced their assigned roles, with some guards enforcing <u>authoritarian</u> measures and ultimately subjecting some prisoners to <u>psychological torture</u>, while many prisoners passively accepted psychological abuse and, by the officers' request, actively harassed other prisoners who tried to stop it.
- "guards" to exert psychological control over the "prisoners"

WHAT DOES THIS SAY TO US?

IS POWER THE REASON THERE IS VIOLENCE?

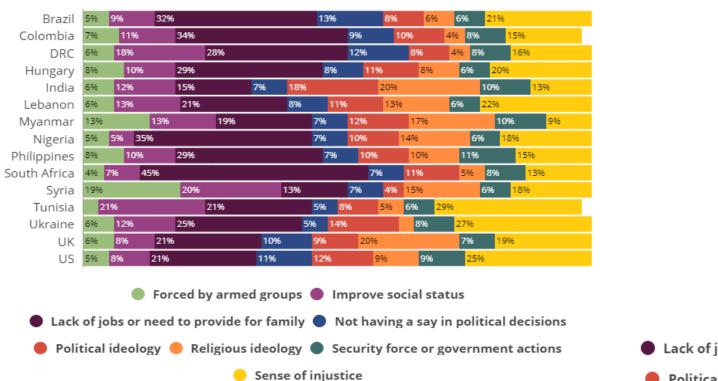
OR IS IT THE UNDERLYING LAYERS OF FAMILY, SOCIETY, CULTURE, MEDIA THAT SHOW US THE EXAMPLES OF WHAT CAN BE DONE WHEN YOU HAVE THE ABILITY TO BE HEARD AND CONTROL?

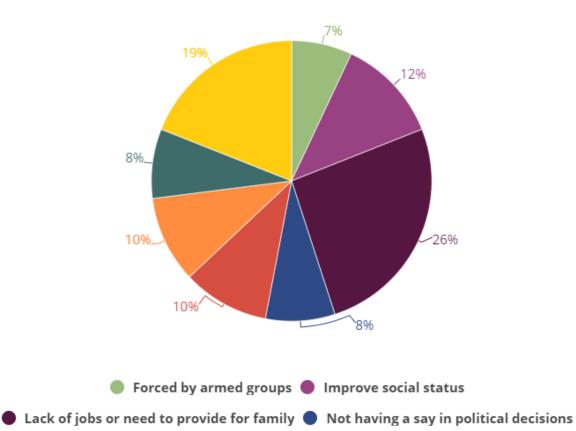
IS IT THE SENSE OF INJUSTICE?

What motivates people to take violent actions



NATIONALLY

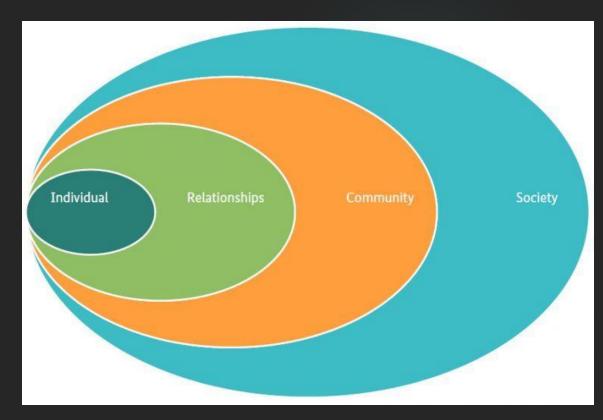




Political ideology 🥚 Religious ideology 🌑 Security force or government actions

Factors Which Increase Risk of Violent Behavior

- Violent behaviour in people is influenced by a complex interaction of many factors.
- Previous aggressive or violent behavior
- Being the victim of physical abuse and/or sexual abuse
- Exposure to violence in the home and/or community
- Being the victim of bullying
- Genetic (family heredity) factors
- Exposure to violence in media (TV, movies, etc.)
- Use of drugs and/or alcohol
- Presence of firearms in home
- Combination of stressful family socioeconomic factors (poverty, severe deprivation, marital breakup, single parenting, unemployment, loss of support from extended family)
- Brain damage from head injury



HOW TO BREAK THE CHAIN OF VIOLENCE?

WILL REMOVING THE GUNS SOLVE HOMICIDES, SUICIDES, SHOOTINGS?

WILL REMOVING VIOLENT VIDEOS AND GAMES REMOVE VIOLENCE?

WILL ECONOMY SOLVE VIOLENCE?

WILL EDUCATION SOLVE VIOLENCE?

WILL LAW ENFORCEMENTSOLVE VIOLENCE?

WILL YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL HAVE AN IMPACT ON SOLVING VIOLENCE?

YES AND NO.

Just like Violent behaviour in people is influenced by a complex interaction of many factors, solving it requires a more complex interactions of many factors

SOCIETY

- A functioning social security system
- A national strategy for comprehensive violence prevention and functioning institutions for its implementation
- Social policies promoting and protecting the rights of children and the youth
- Solidarity within society
- A functioning law enforcement

COMMUNITY

- Safe open spaces for people to use
- Positive influence of social workers
- Functioning social networks in the community
- Opportunities for participation in school & at community level
- A sense of belonging to, & identification with, one's community
- Availability of social services

RELATIONSHIP

- Loving & respectful interactions within the family
- Support for good school performance on the part of parents
- Parental supervision
- Relationships & ties to adults outside the family
- Positive role models
- Reliable & stable friendships

INDIVIDUAL

- Good self-confidence & self-esteem
- A sense of norms & values
- Good performance at school
- A school certificate
- Good self-expression & communication skills
- An ability to discuss problems & resolve conflict

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!

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