The Different Faces of Violence – The WHO Typology of Violence

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Nature of Violence</th>
<th>Definitions and Example</th>
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<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>“The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation”</td>
<td>group or community, that either in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-directed violence</td>
<td>Includes acts of self-mutilation</td>
<td>Suicidal behaviour includes suicidal thoughts, attempted suicides - also called “para-suicide” or “deliberate self-injury” in some countries - and completed suicides.</td>
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<td>Interpersonal violence</td>
<td>Refers to violence between family members and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home.</td>
<td>Community violence refers to violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home.</td>
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<td>Collective violence</td>
<td>“The instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group – whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent identity – against another group or set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives”. Collective violence is committed to advance a particular agenda.</td>
<td>Economic agenda, Political agenda, Social agenda</td>
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Definitions:
- Self-directed violence: Includes acts of self-mutilation.
- Suicidal behaviour includes suicidal thoughts, attempted suicides - also called “para-suicide” or “deliberate self-injury” in some countries - and completed suicides.
- Interpersonal violence refers to violence between family members and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home.
- Collective violence is defined as “the instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group – whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent identity – against another group or set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives”. Collective violence is committed to advance a particular agenda.

Nature of Violence:
- Violence
- Self-directed violence
- Self-abusive behaviour
- Interpersonal violence
- Collective violence

Examples:
- Child
- Partner
- Elder person
- Acquaintance
- Stranger

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The respective subcategories suggest possible motives of violence.
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<td>Physical violence (s. §21)</td>
<td>Cutting, anorexia, bulimia often as result of experiencing or having experienced violence. Shaking of infants (often mortal), any kind of assault, beating, whipping, kicking, tying up, torturing, threatening with a knife or gun, murder. Any kind of assault, beating, torturing, armed violence, murder e.g. in the &quot;peer group&quot; (s. §25) esp. boys &gt;15. Any kind of assault, beating, torturing, armed violence, murder e.g. as consequence of alcohol consumption in combination with a dispute.</td>
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<td>Sexual violence (s. §23)</td>
<td>Sexual abuse of child</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychological violence (s. §20)</td>
<td>Locking up of a child, constant thread of beating, humiliation, constant menace of physical violence, harassment, intimidation, belittling, humiliation, humiliation of an elderly person. Psychological violence in school e.g. bullying, cyber-bullying. Pressure, blackmailing by gang members on young people willing to leave a gang. Stalking, harassment, intimidation, threatening or blackmailing.</td>
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<td>Deprivation or neglect (s. §19)</td>
<td>Deprivation of care (provision of regular food, clothes, housing, personal hygiene), deprivation of shelter, non-compliance with health care recommendations. Deprivation of care (provision of regular food, clothes, housing, personal hygiene). In nursing homes which are mal-managed, in form of care (provisions of regular food, clothes, housing, personal hygiene), deprivation of shelter. In schools which are mal-managed, in form of care (provisions of education) lack of job opportunities for youth. Limited access to (basic and secondary) education, restricted of civil and political rights, like the right of free speech or vote.</td>
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Legend

- Affects much more females, than males
- Affects much more males, than females
- Affects mostly males
- Affects mostly females
- Affects both males and females
- Affects mostly males
- Affects mostly females

Deprivation of care (provision of regular food, clothes, housing, personal hygiene), deprivation of shelter, non-compliance with health care recommendations.

Human trafficking and prostitution (as acts of organised cross-bordering crime).

People living in war zones are victims of psychological violence, as they constantly have to fear for their lives.

Street children in their situations as such are generally subject to a bundle of forms of violence, from deprivation of food clothes and housing to severe forms of physical, violence like assault or rape (s. §33).