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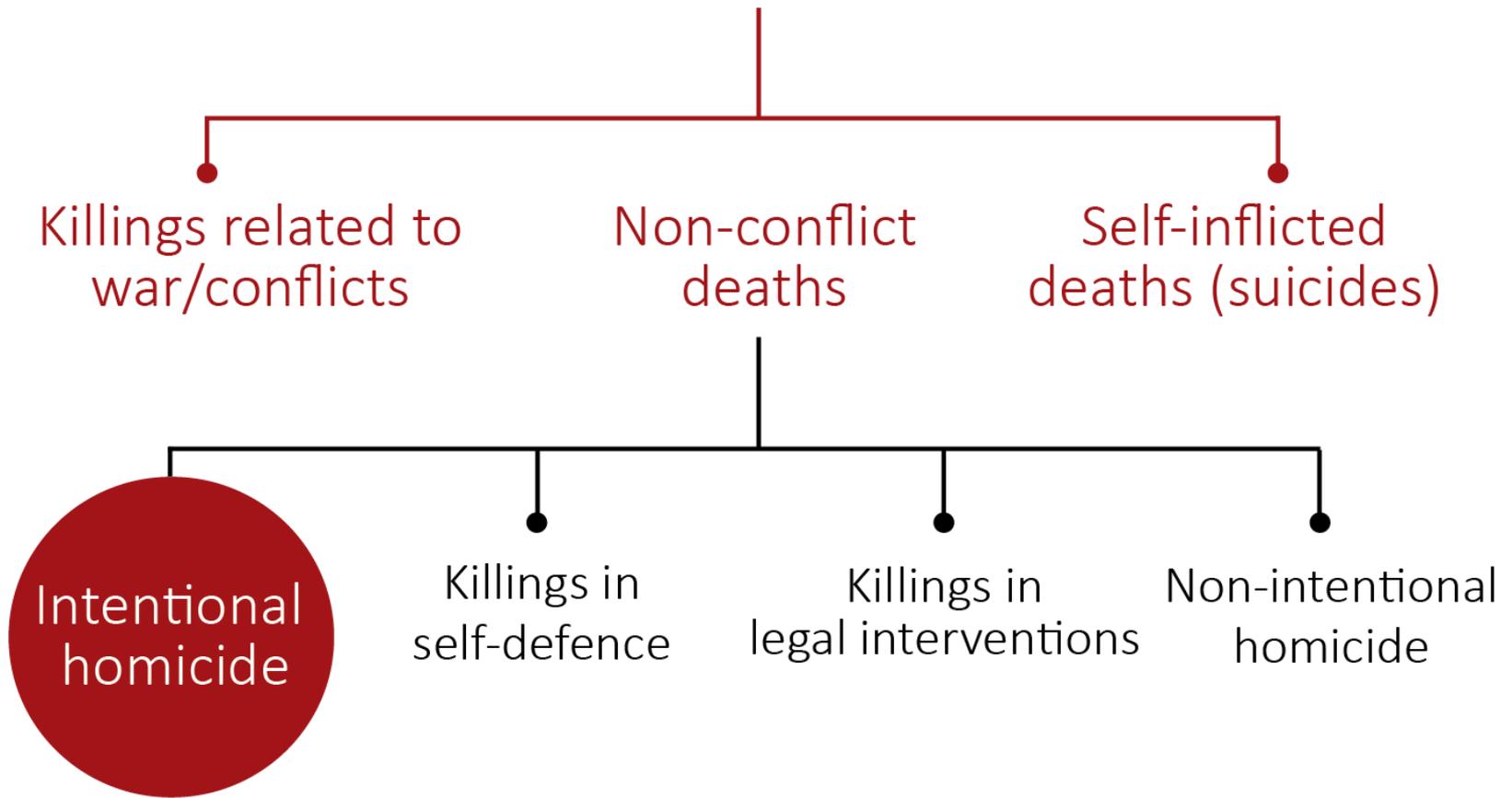
**Expert–Group Meeting on the indicator framework
for the post-2015 Development Agenda
25-26 February 2015**

Homicide data to monitor Goal 16, Target 16.1

*Angela Me, Chief, RAB, UNODC
on behalf of the co-leads EOSG/RoLU, PBSO, UNDP and UNODC*

Homicide and violent deaths

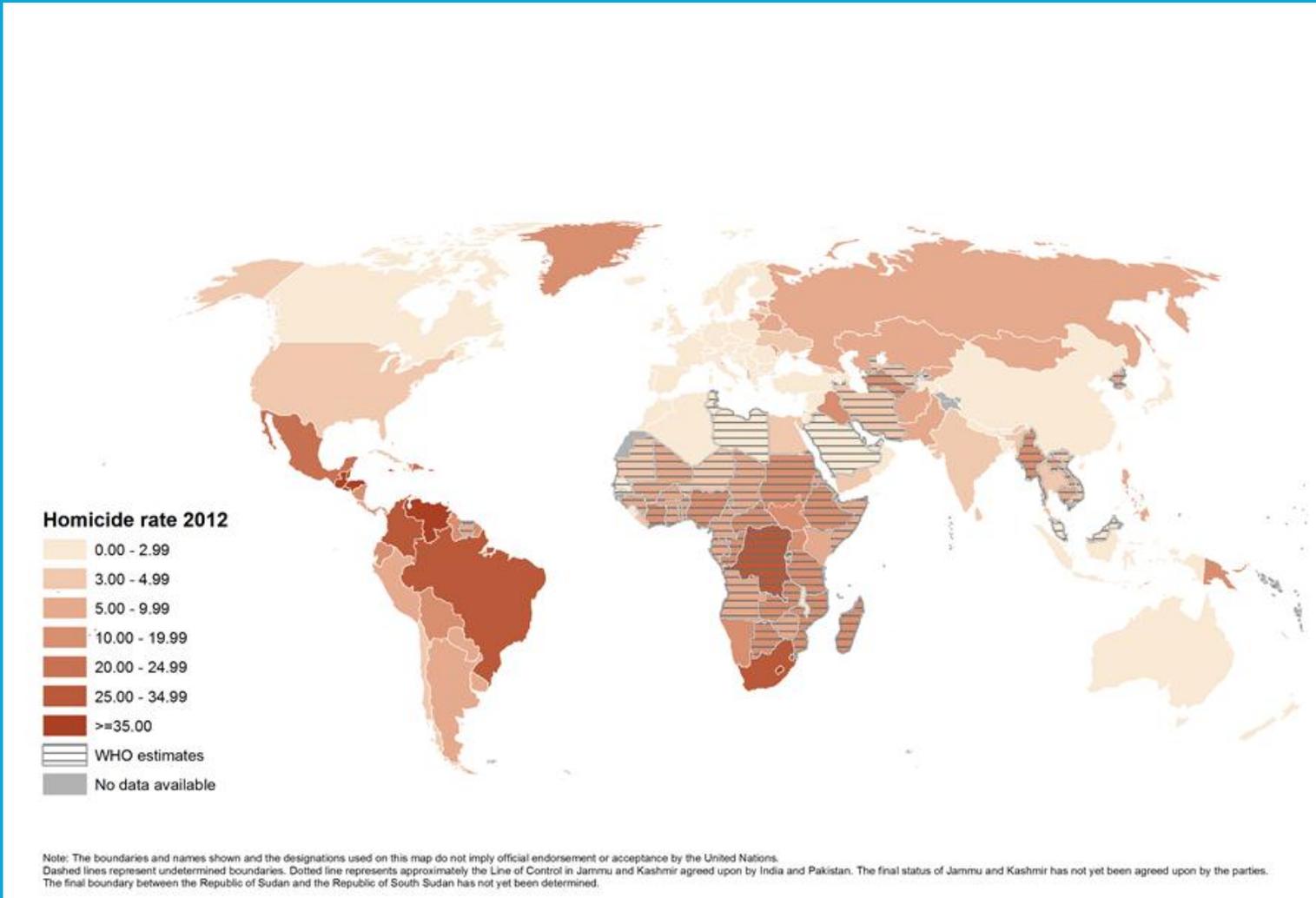
VIOLENT DEATHS



Fit for international monitoring

Data is available in 219 countries and territories and for 177 countries and territories time series analysis is possible.

A snapshot of homicidal violence across the world



Monitoring homicide

RATE PER 100,000
POPULATION

2008

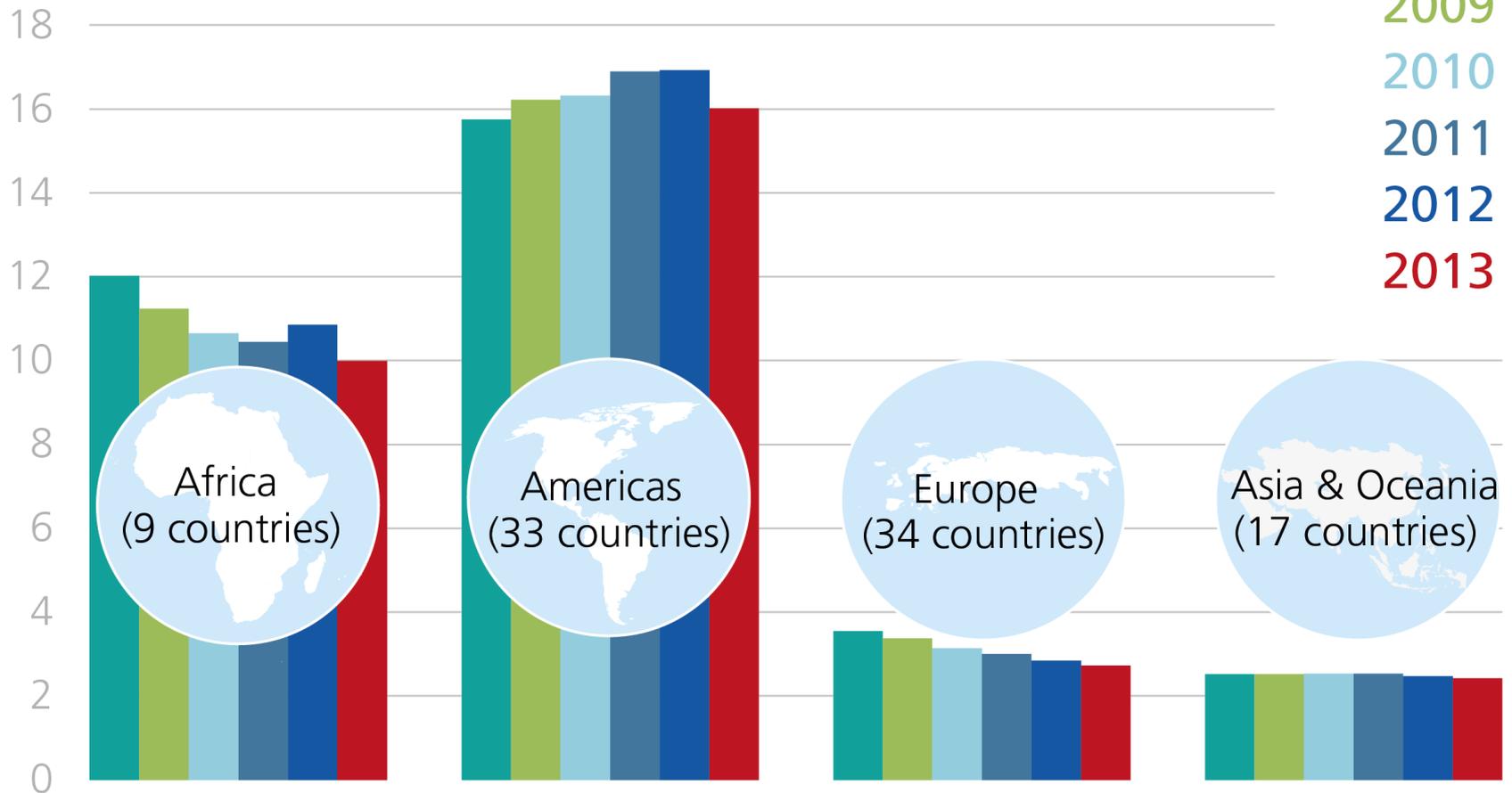
2009

2010

2011

2012

2013





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Thank you



VIOLENT DEATHS



Killings during civil unrest

Intentional homicide

Killings in self-defence

Killings in legal interventions

Non-intentional homicide



Definition of homicide

‘Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury’

(International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, forthcoming)

Three elements characterizing an intentional homicide:

1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element)
2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure (subjective element)
3. The intentional killing is against the law, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element)



Killings included in intentional homicide

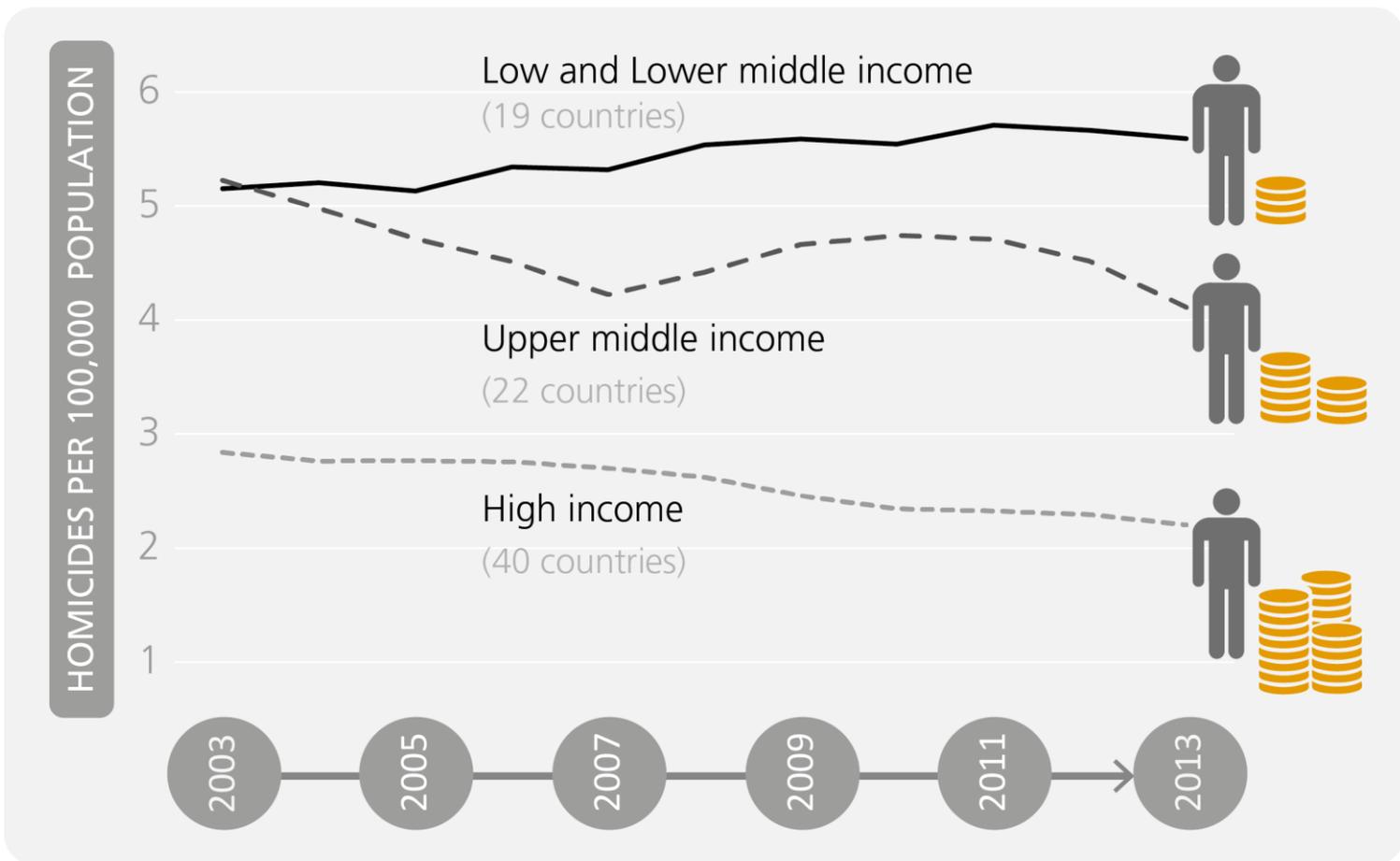
For statistical purposes, all killings corresponding to the definition of intentional homicide need to be considered and counted as such (even when countries may consider them as different/separate criminal offences).

These killings should be included in the count of intentional homicides:

- *Murders*
- *Honour killings*
- *Serious assault leading to death*
- *Death as result of terrorist activities*
- *Dowry-related killings*
- *Femicide*
- *Infanticide*
- *Voluntary manslaughter*
- *Extrajudicial killings*
- *Killings caused by excessive use of force by state officials*



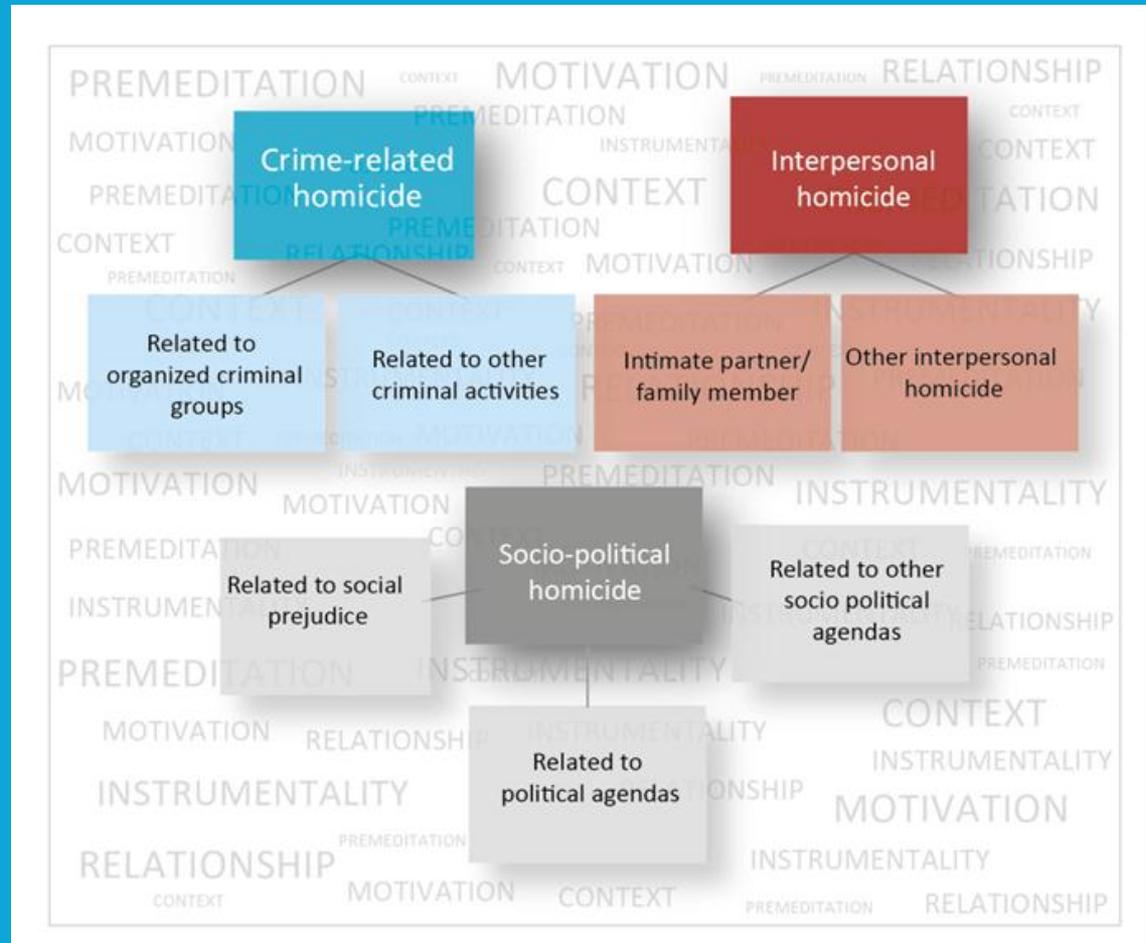
Homicide and development



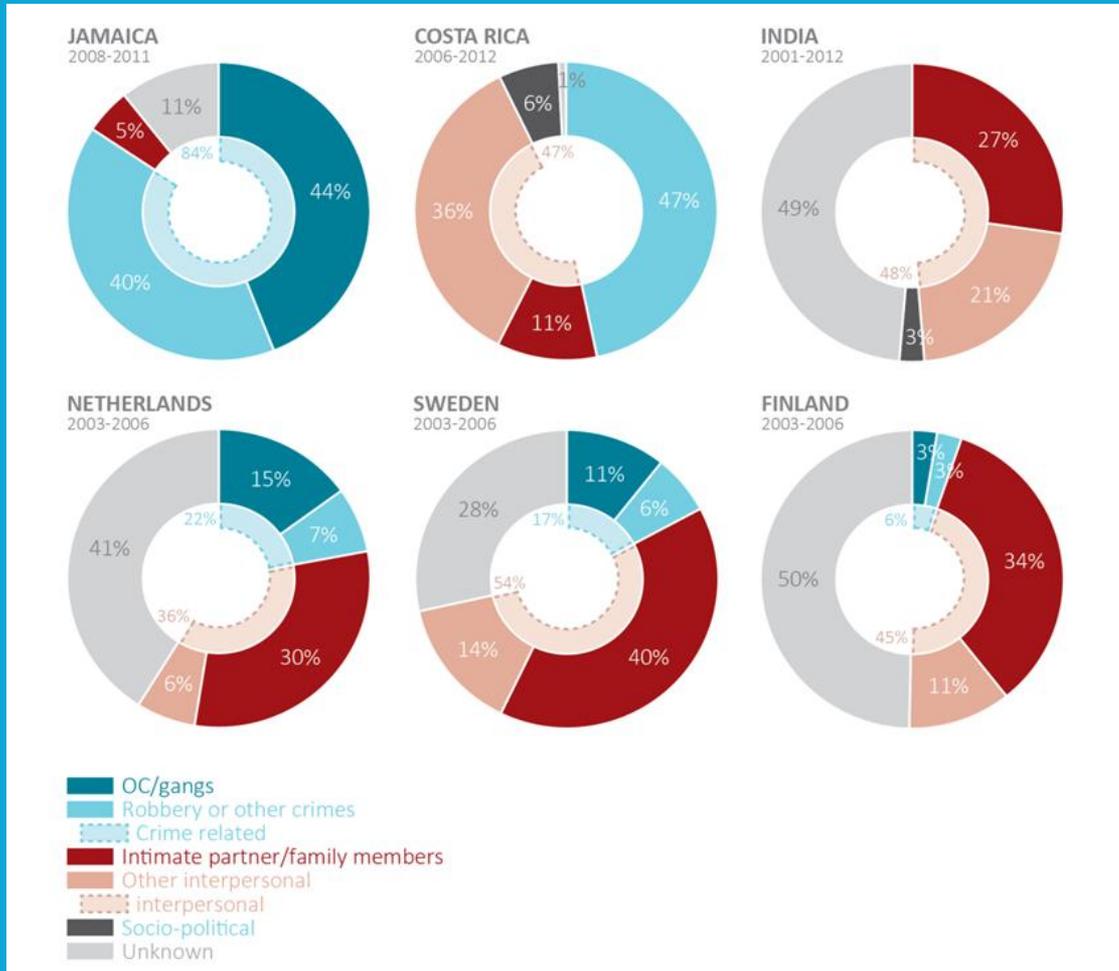
Comprehensiveness of homicide

Violence can be linked to different factors.

Homicide data, when properly disaggregated, can shed light on various drivers of violence



Diverse nature of homicide



Some examples:

great variability of drivers, sometimes also between countries having similar levels of homicide

An important component: gender-based killings

Homicides of women, killed by intimate partners or family members, by 100,000 population

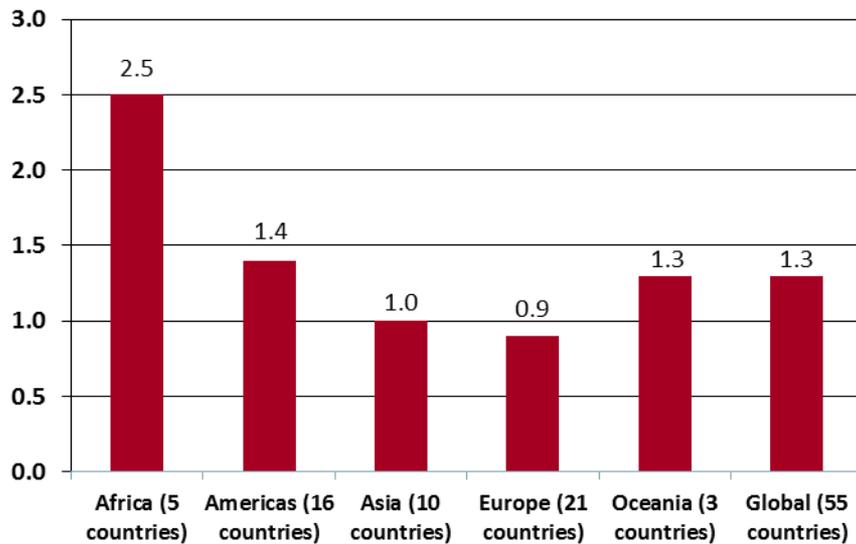
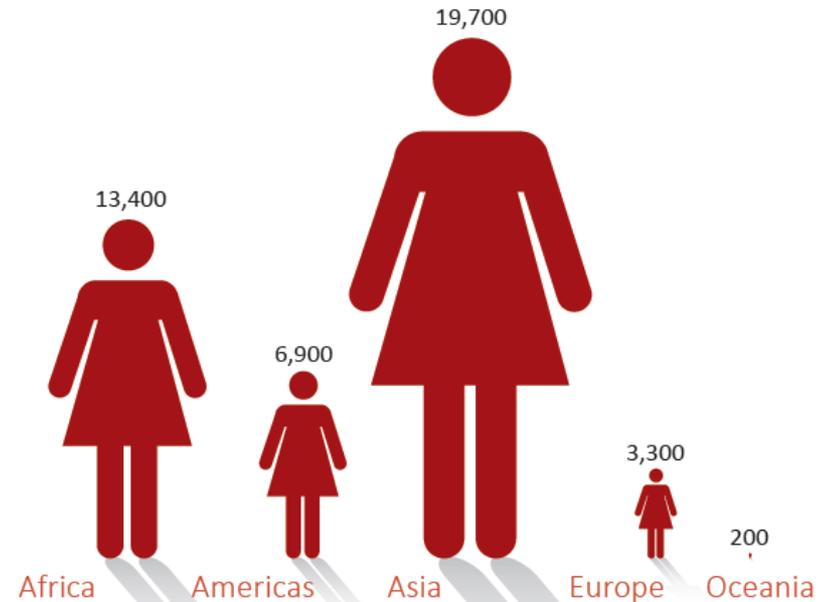


Fig. 2.2.5: Number of female victims of intimate partner/family-related homicide, by region (2012 or latest year)



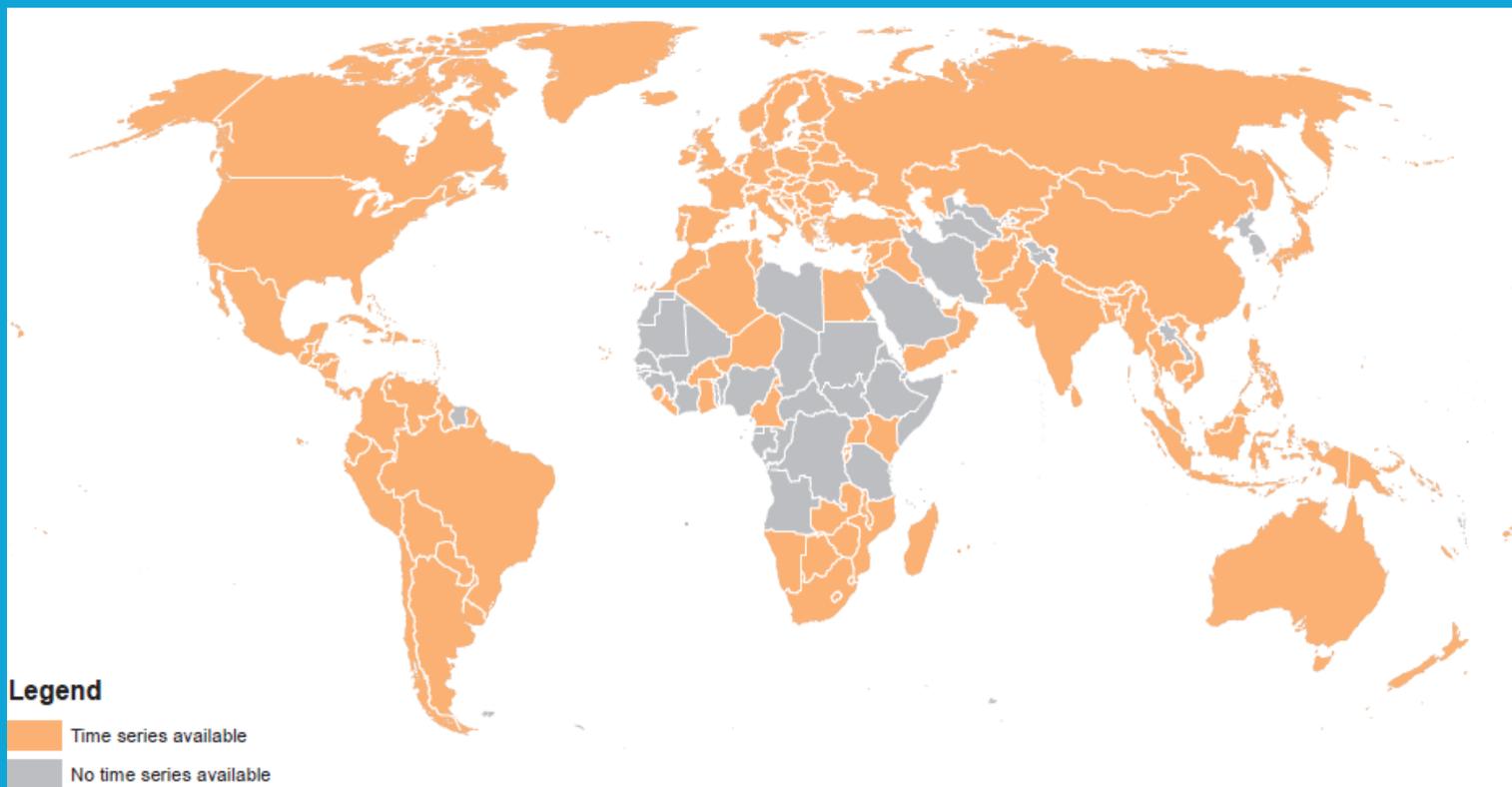
Note: Estimates based on data for 4 countries in Africa, 14 countries in the Americas; 9 countries in Asia; 21 countries in Europe; and 3 countries in Oceania.

Source: Elaboration based on UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).

Globally, 120 women killed by their partners or family members, every day

Homicide data fit for trend monitoring

Countries with time series data on intentional homicide (at least four consecutive points after 2007)



Africa: 30
countries

Americas: 48
countries

Asia: 43
countries

Europe: 44
countries

Oceania: 12
countries

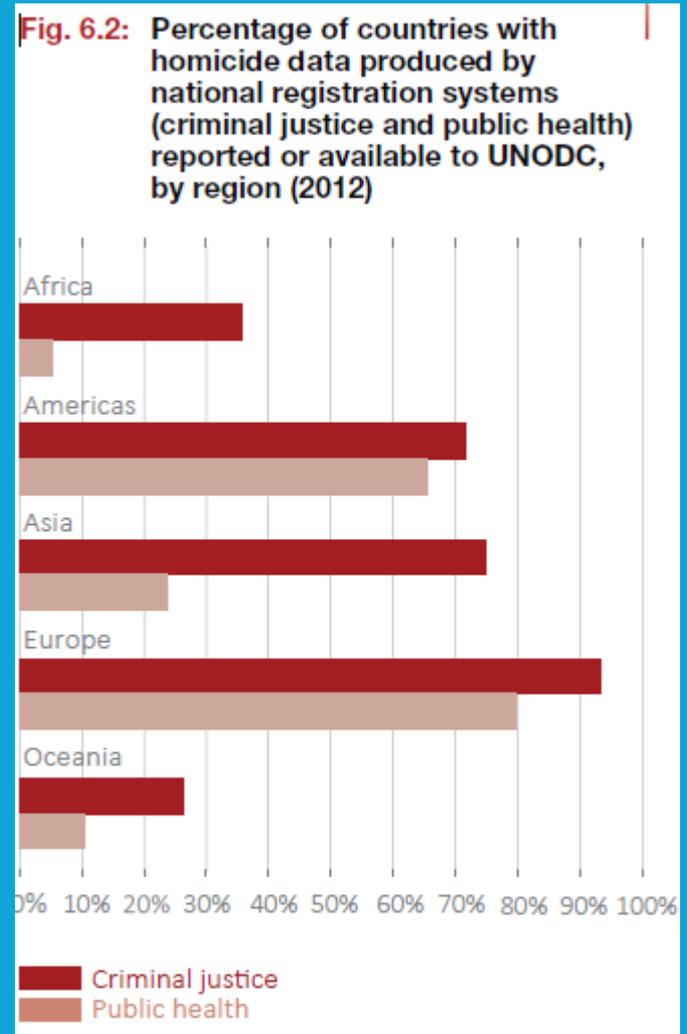
Total: 177
countries/territories

National sources of homicide data

In several countries, two separate registration systems on homicide exist: criminal justice and public health.

Two independent sources on the same indicator, useful tool for checking data accuracy .

In most countries, there is good match between two sources





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Conclusions

- Homicide, for its nature and its impact, as a key phenomenon to monitor because of its direct and indirect impact on people's security, in all countries of the world
- Homicide as a comprehensive measure of different types of violence
- Homicide metrics fit for international monitoring (standard definition, number of sources available within countries, international data collection systems)