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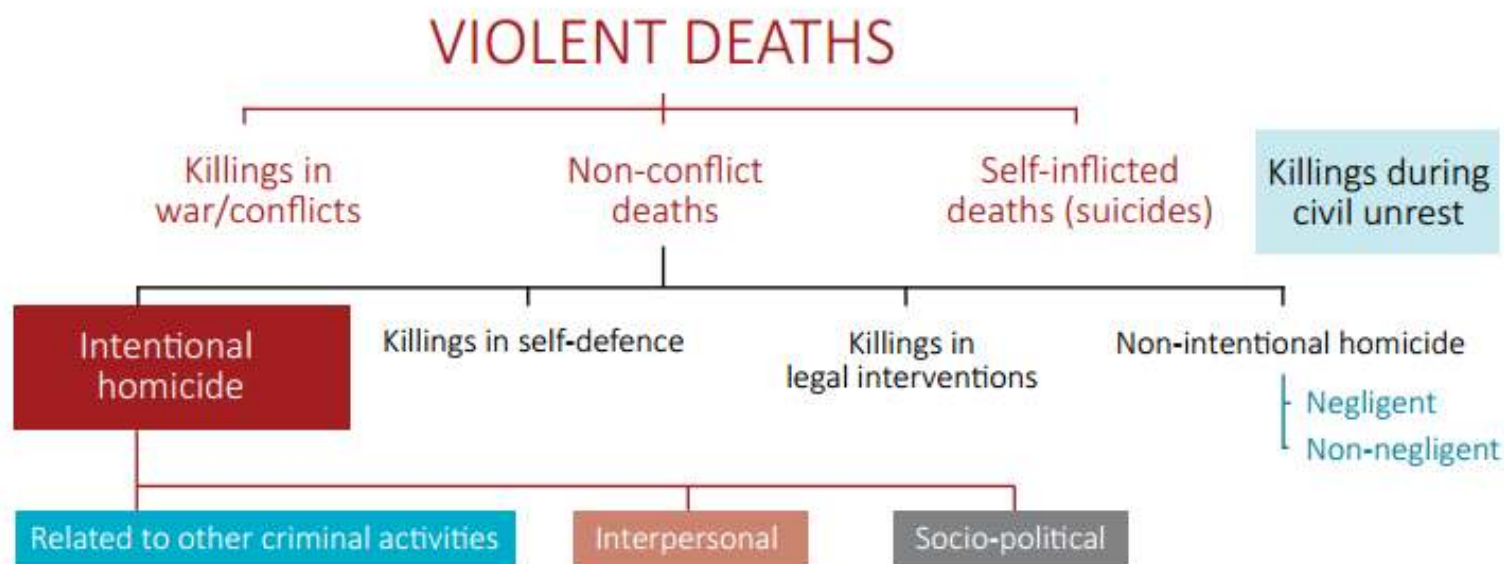


The killing of women: contexts and global trends

UNODC Research and Trend Analysis Branch (RAB)
Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (DPA)



Classifying violent deaths



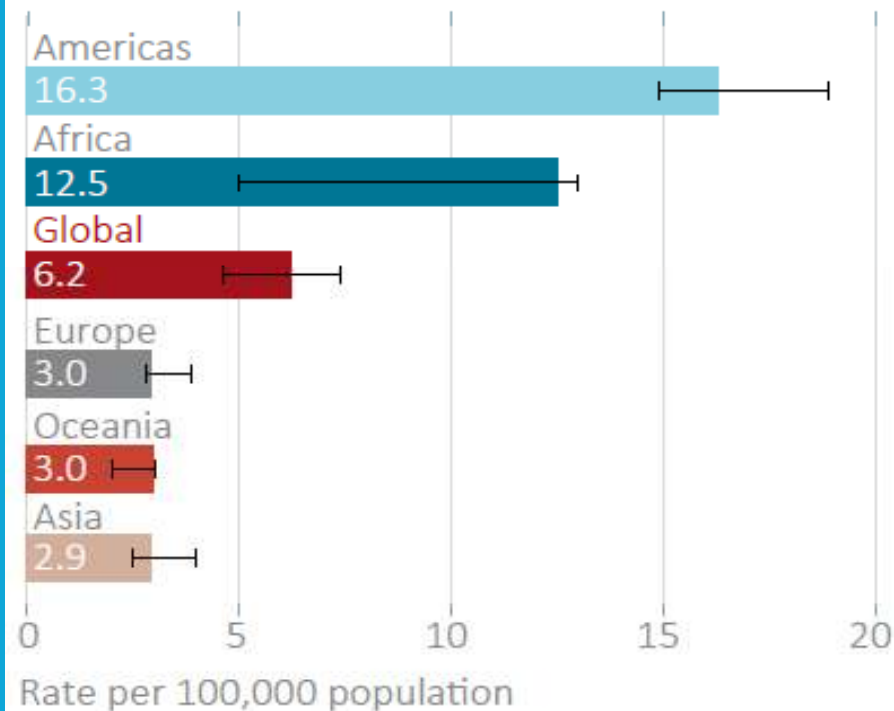
Source: UNODC.



Global and regional levels of homicide (2012)

- **437,000** homicides at global level in 2012
- Global rate: **6.2** per 100,000 population

Fig. 1.2: Homicide rates, by region (2012 or latest year)



Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013). The bars represent population-weighted homicide rates based on the source selected at the country level, with low and high estimates derived from homicide rates based on additional sources existing at the country level.



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Male homicide rate (2012)

Female homicide rate (2012)

Map 1.5: Male homicide rate, by country or territory (2012 or latest year)



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent administrative boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).

Map 1.6: Female homicide rate, by country or territory (2012 or latest year)



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent administrative boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).



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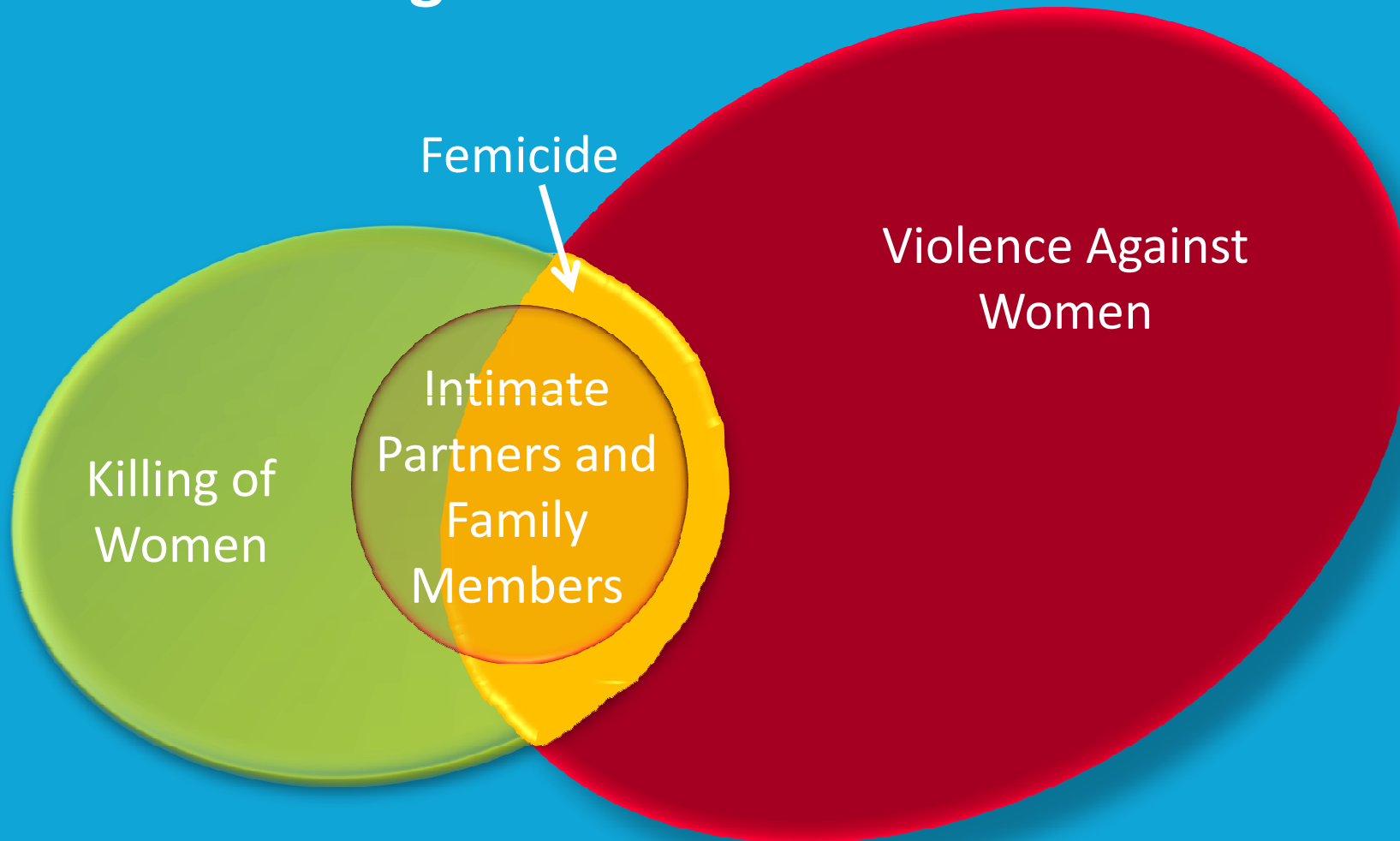
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Killing of women and 'femicide'

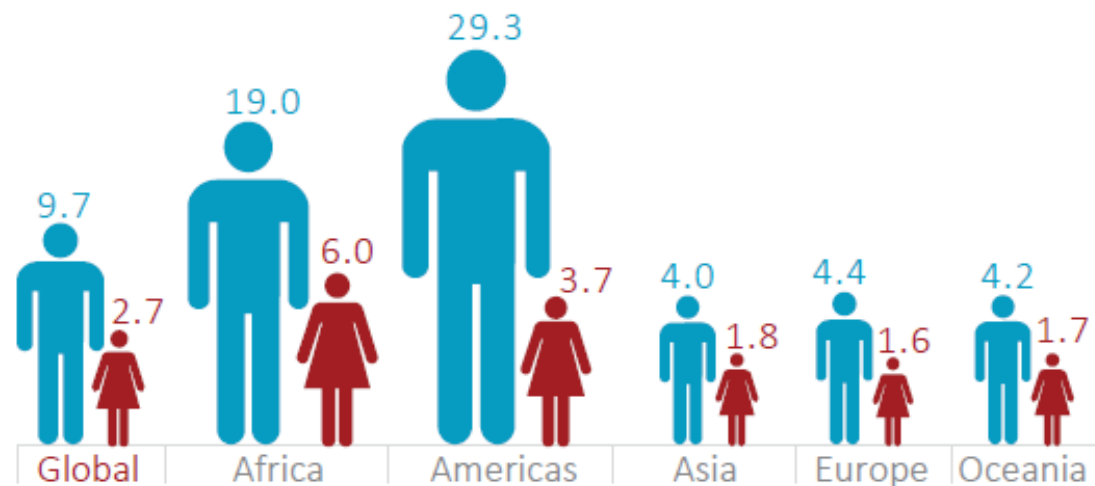




The regional variation

- Variability of men's rates
- More uniformity of women's levels across regions

Fig. 1.7: Homicide rates, by region and by sex (2012 or latest year)



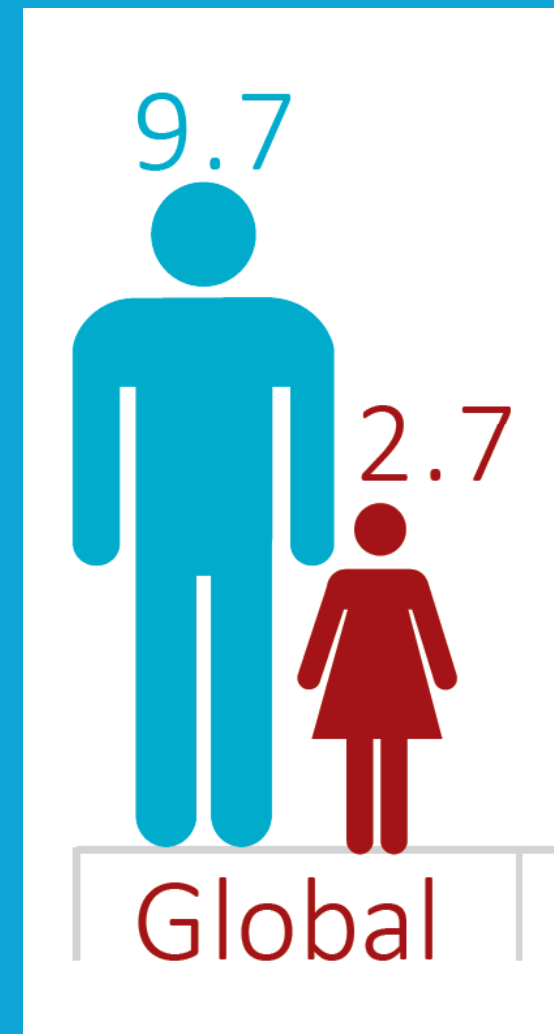
Rate per 100,000 population

Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).



The dual gender bias

- 79% of homicide victims are male
- 95% of homicide perpetrators are male

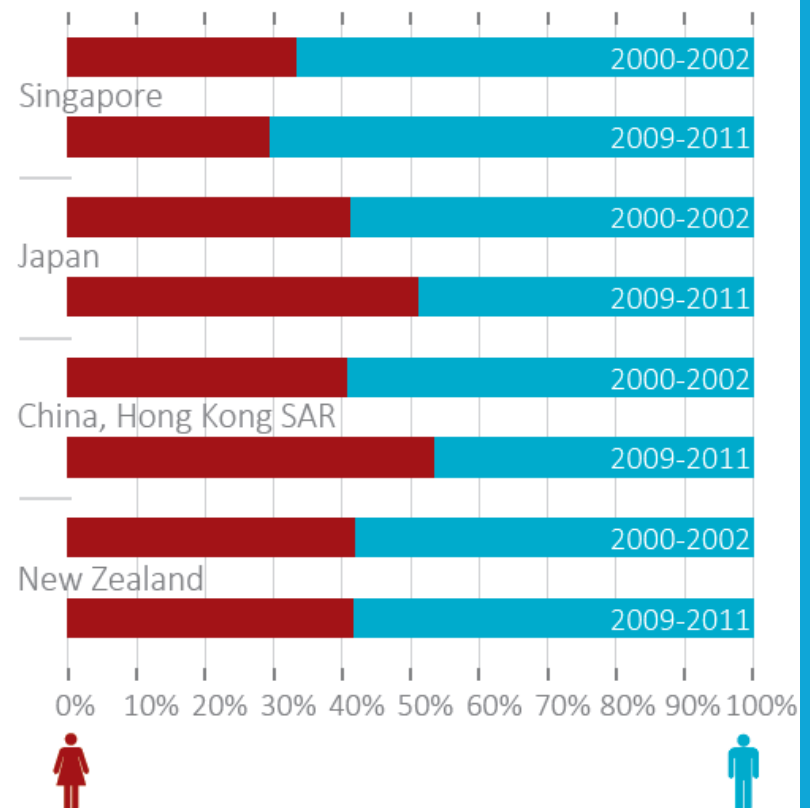




Homicide and gender parity

- In countries with low (<1) homicide rates
- Share of male and female victims reaching parity
- Not for perpetrators (almost totality are men)

Fig. 2.2.8: Percentage of total homicide victims, by sex, selected countries with homicide rates below 1.0 per 100,000 population in 2009-2011, Eastern Asia and Oceania (2000-2002 and 2009-2011)



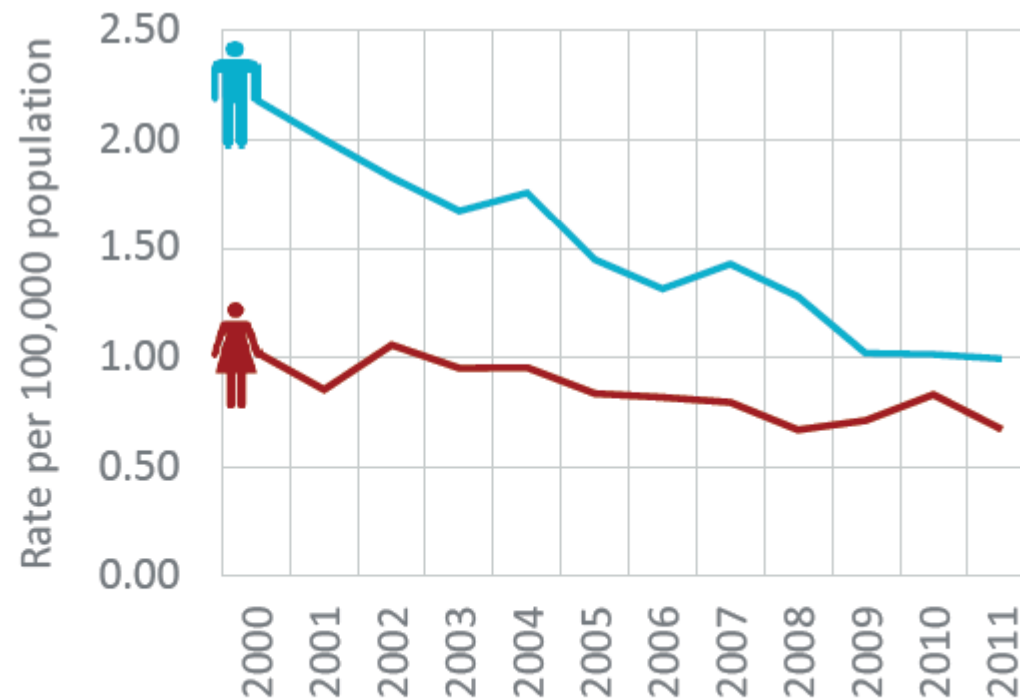
Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).



Homicide and gender parity

Decline of females' homicide rates slower than males'

Fig. 2.2.9: Average homicide rate, by sex, six European countries with homicide rates below 1.0 per 100,000 population in 2011 (2000-2011)



Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).



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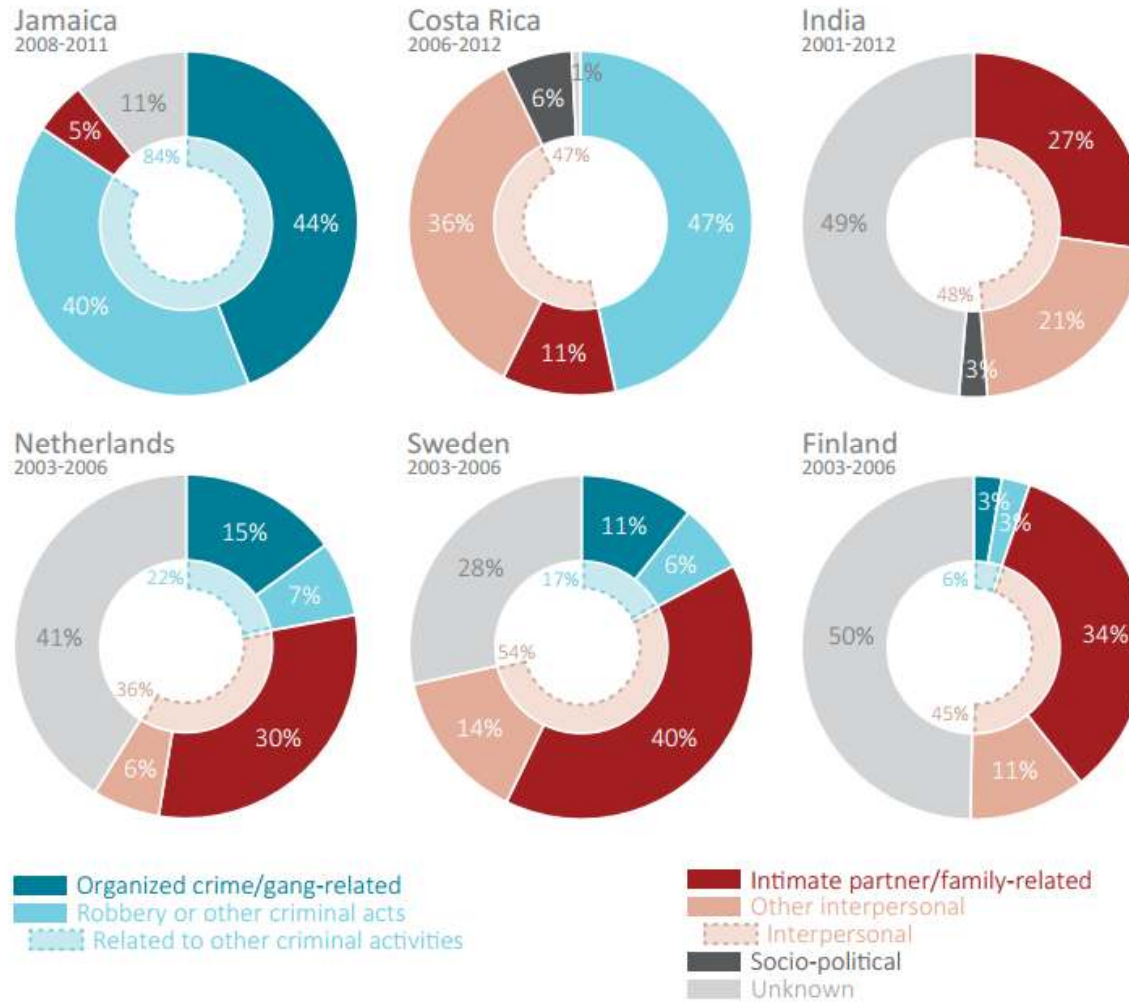
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Killings by intimate partners and family members

- It is not the only type of gender-related killing (and some of them may not be due to gender issues/roles)
- Though evidence from data indicates that gender roles/inequalities play a predominant role



Fig. 2.2: Shares of homicide, by typology, selected countries (2001-2012)



Source: UNODC elaboration of data from the Jamaica Constabulary Force (2008-2011); UNODC elaboration of data from the Sección de Estadística, Departamento de Planificación, Costa Rica (2013); National Crime Records Bureau, India, (2001-2012); European Homicide Monitor (2003-2006).



The global burden of IPFM on women

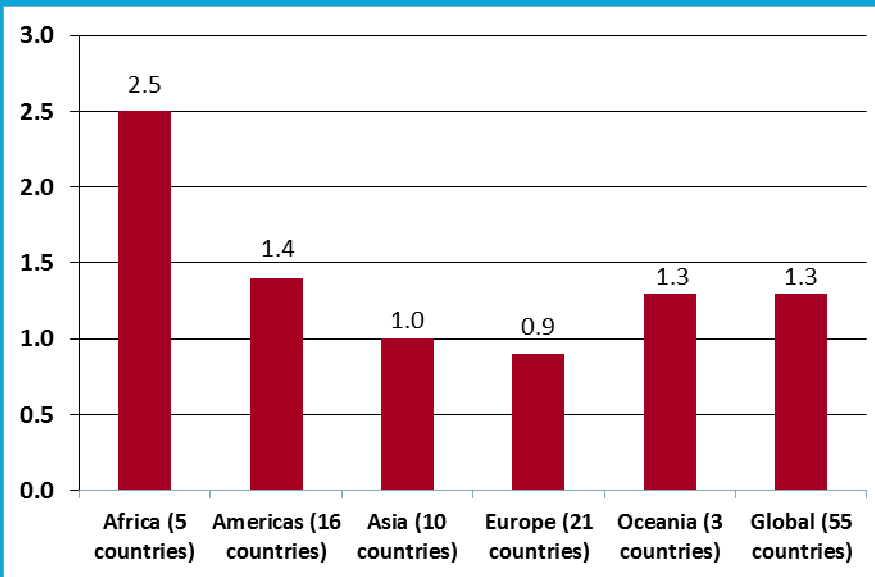
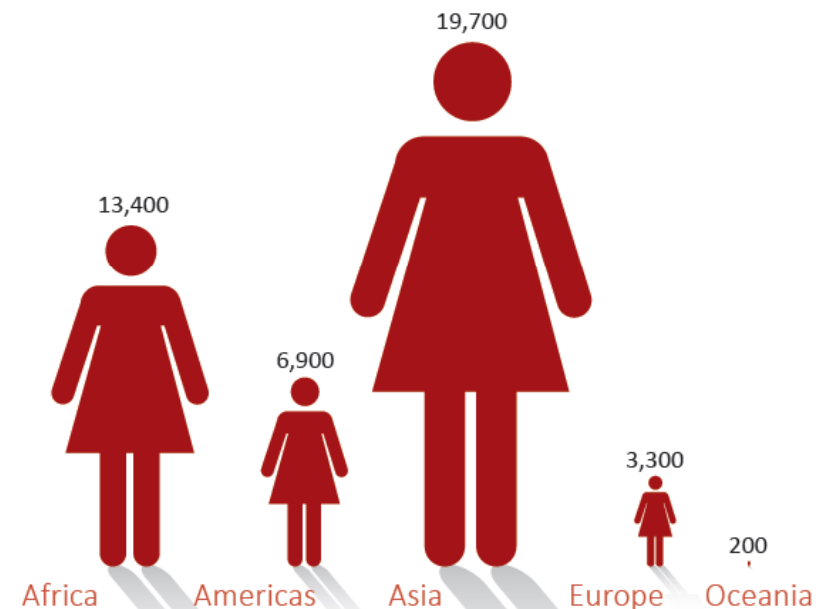


Fig. 2.2.5: Number of female victims of intimate partner/family-related homicide, by region (2012 or latest year)



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



Intimate partner/family-related homicide

- 14% of all homicides in 2012 were intimate partner or family-related.
- This type of killing disproportionately affects women:
 - 2/3 of all victims are women
 - 47% are killed by intimate partners or family members
- Those most at risk are adult women aged 30 and over.



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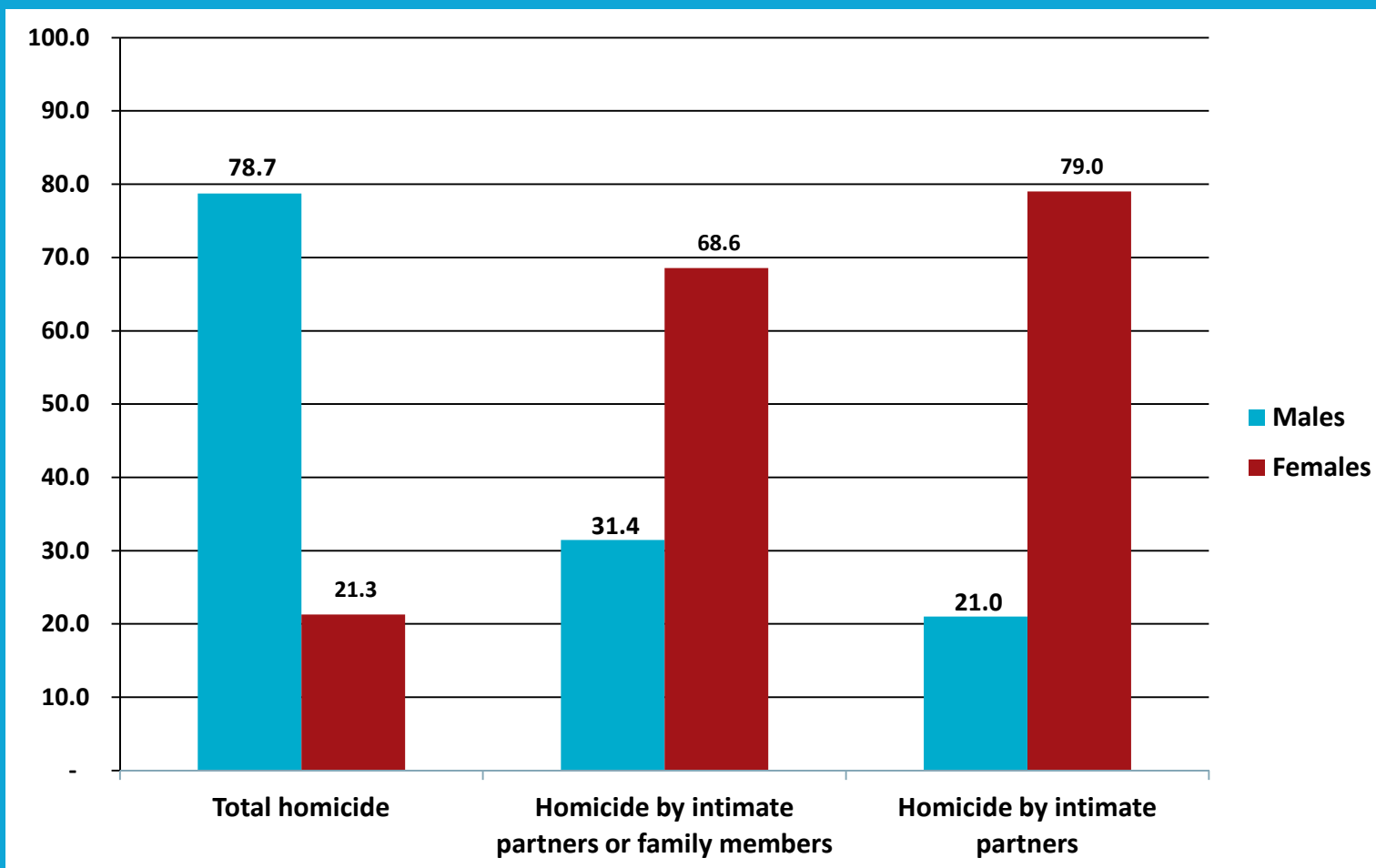
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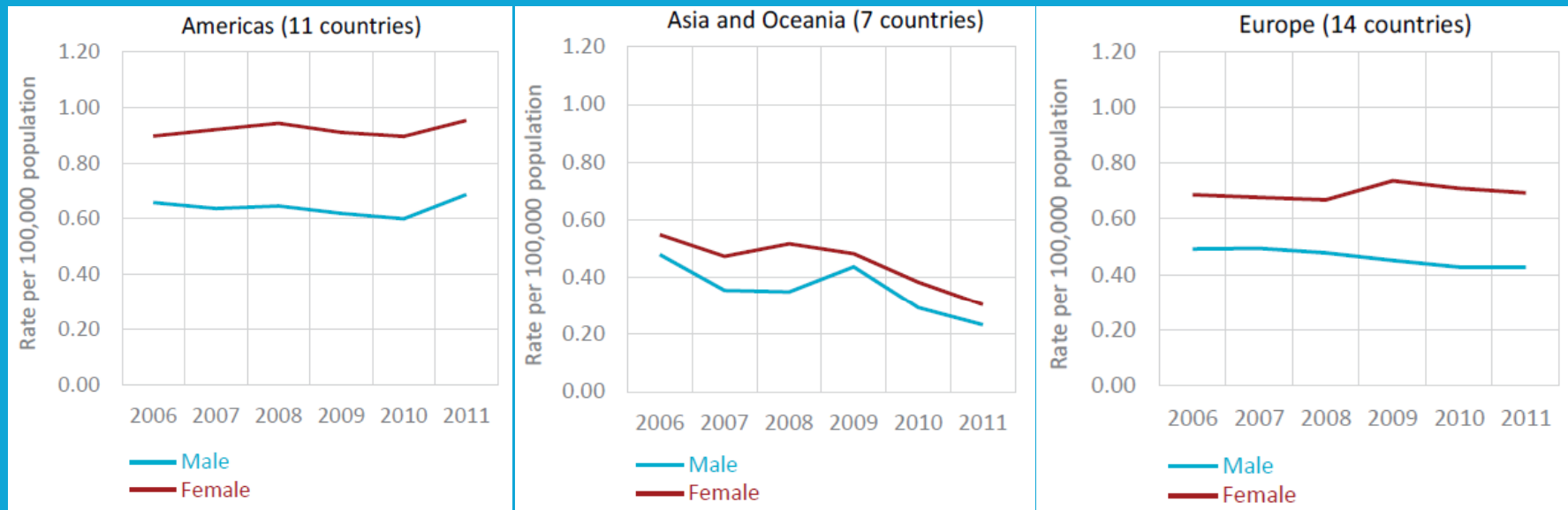
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Share of victims by sex





The importance of monitoring



- It is increasingly possible to monitor trends of killings in the domestic sphere.
- No change in Americas and Europe, slow decline in countries of Asia/Oceania



Conclusions

- Killings of women by intimate partners and family members is key indicator to assess VAW
- Difficult to eradicate
- Significant prevalence in all regions
- Important to monitor
- Future research work: need to better understand enablers/drivers and perpetrators



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Thank you