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Homicide data to monitor Goal 16, Target 16.1

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Homicide and violent deaths

VIOLENT DEATHS

Killings related to war/conflicts

Non-conflict deaths

Self-inflicted deaths (suicides)

Intentional homicide

Killings in self-defence

Killings in legal interventions

Non-intentional homicide
A snapshot of homicidal violence across the world

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

Homicide rate 2012

- 0.00 - 2.99
- 3.00 - 4.99
- 5.00 - 9.99
- 10.00 - 19.99
- 20.00 - 24.99
- 25.00 - 34.99
- >=35.00
- WHO estimates
- No data available

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 undetermined boundaries. 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.
Thank you
VIOLENT DEATHS

- Killings related to war/conflicts
- Non-conflict deaths
- Self-inflicted deaths (suicides)

- 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)
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

Homicides per 100,000 population

- Low and Lower middle income (19 countries)
- Upper middle income (22 countries)
- High income (40 countries)

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

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

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)

Africa: 19,700
Americas: 13,400
Asia: 6,900
Europe: 3,300
Oceania: 200

Notes: 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.
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

Source: UNODC and WHO combined
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.
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)