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GLOBAL
STUDY ON
HOMICIDE

2011

TRENDS / CONTEXTS / DATA



The killing of women in the context of global homicides

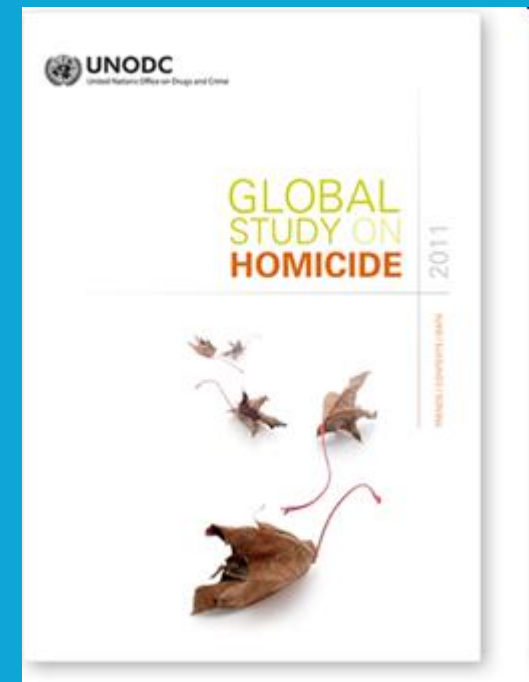
Side-event CCPCJ 2012

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Homicide

- Homicide is the ‘ultimate crime’ with grave consequences for individuals and society
- Homicide statistics provide a proxy indicator for other types of violent crime
- The quality and availability of homicide data are far superior to data on most other types of crime
- The level of comparability of homicide data between countries is greater than for most other types of crime





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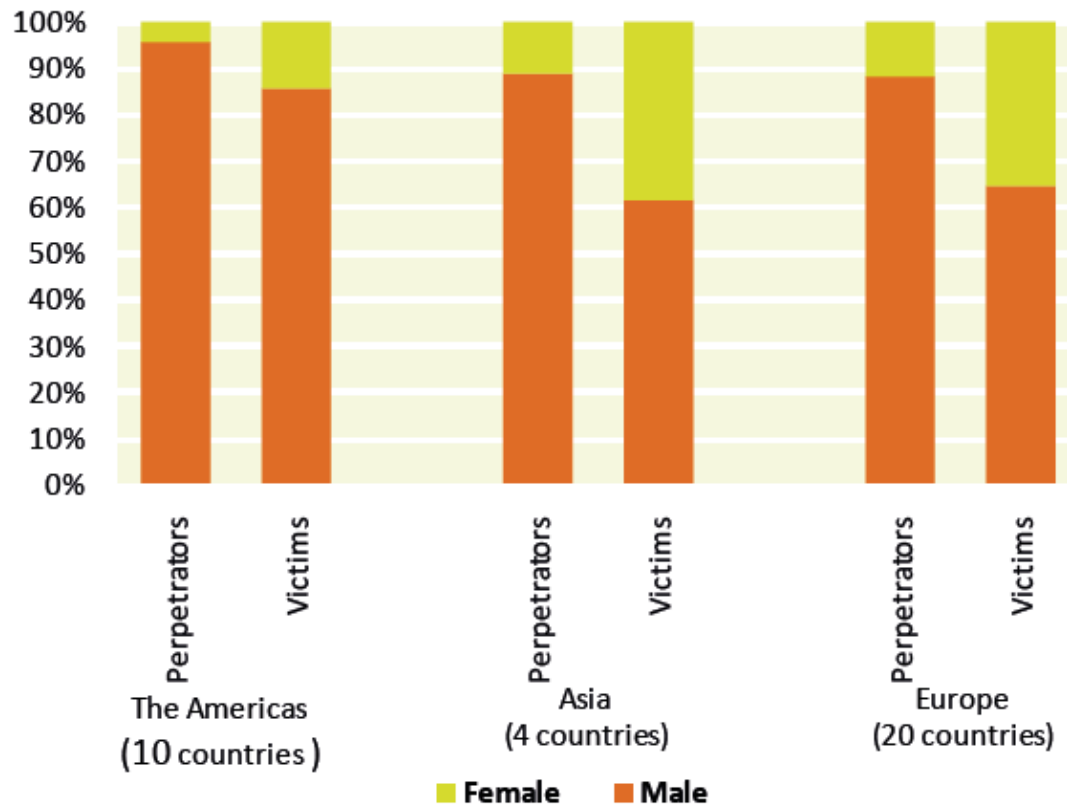
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Who is at risk?

Men are those most often involved in homicide, accounting for some 80% of homicide victims and perpetrators. Men between 15-44 are the most at risk

Fig. 5.13: Distribution of victims and perpetrators of homicide by sex and region (2009 or latest year available)



Source: UNODC elaboration of UN-CTS.

Victims and perpetrators by region



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But.....Women are victims of partner and family violence



Women are the most frequent victims of intimate partner violence and they are often killed by family members **in all countries and across all cultures**

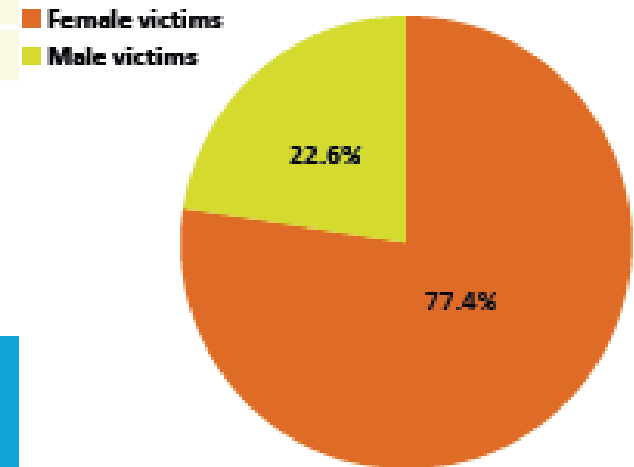


Fig. 4.1: Percentage distribution of homicide perpetrators by sex of victim, selected European countries (2008 or latest available year)



Source: UNECE Statistical Division Database.

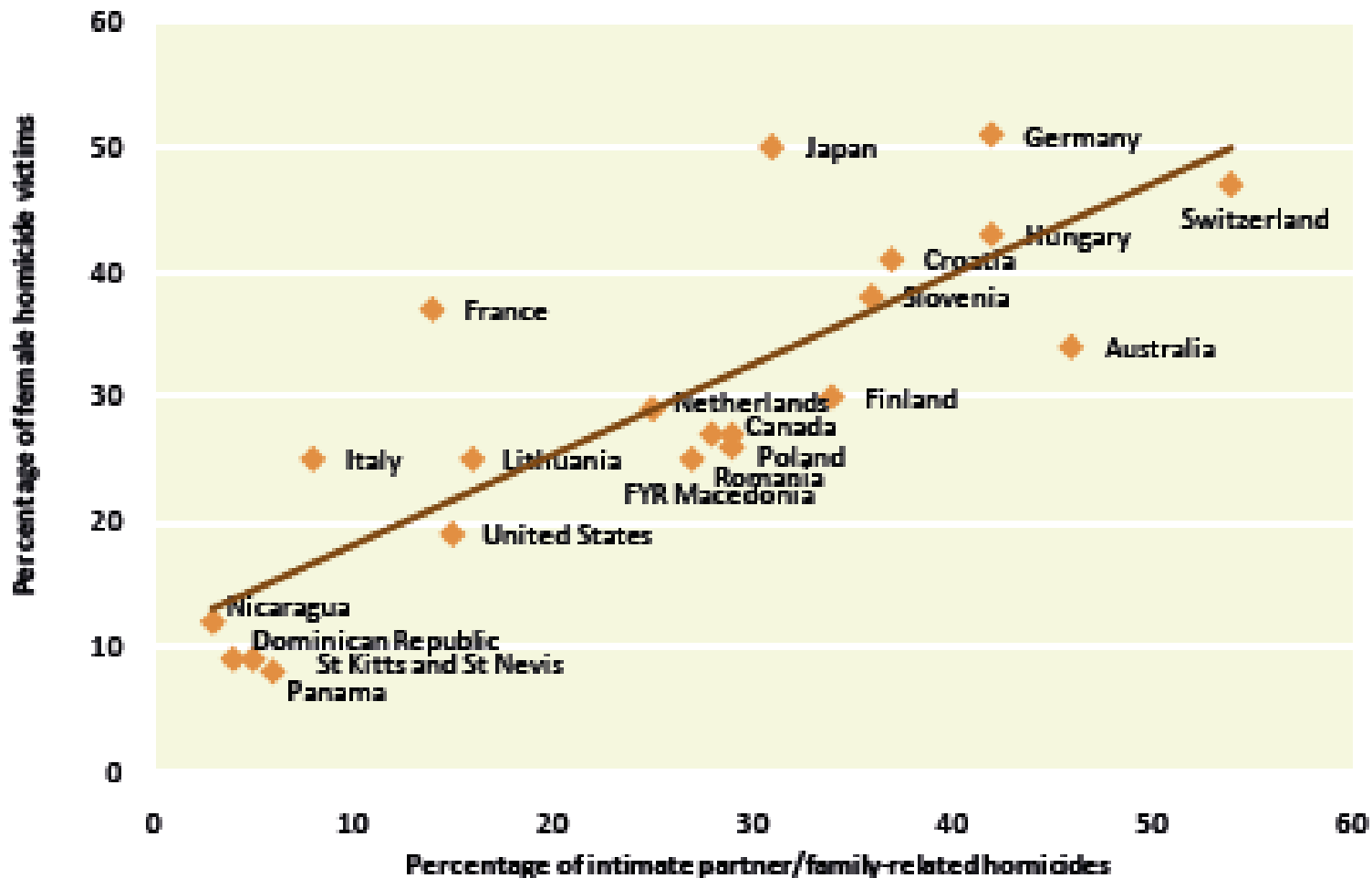
Fig. 4.2: Percentage distribution of homicide victims killed by their spouses or ex-spouses, by sex, selected countries in Europe (2008 or latest available year)



Source: UNECE Statistical Division Database.



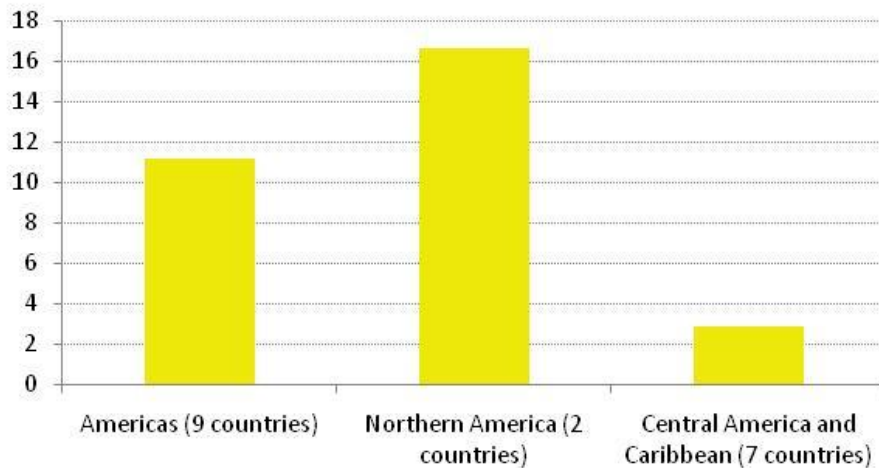
Fig. 4.3: Percentage of female victims and victims of intimate partner/family-related homicide, selected countries (2009 or latest available year)



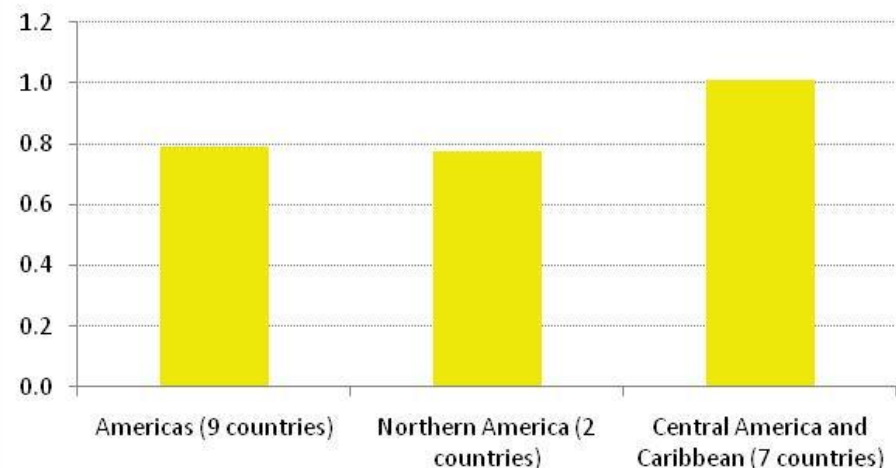
Source: UN-CTS and national police data.

Intimate partner/family homicides in the Americas

Partner/family homicides as per cent of total homicides

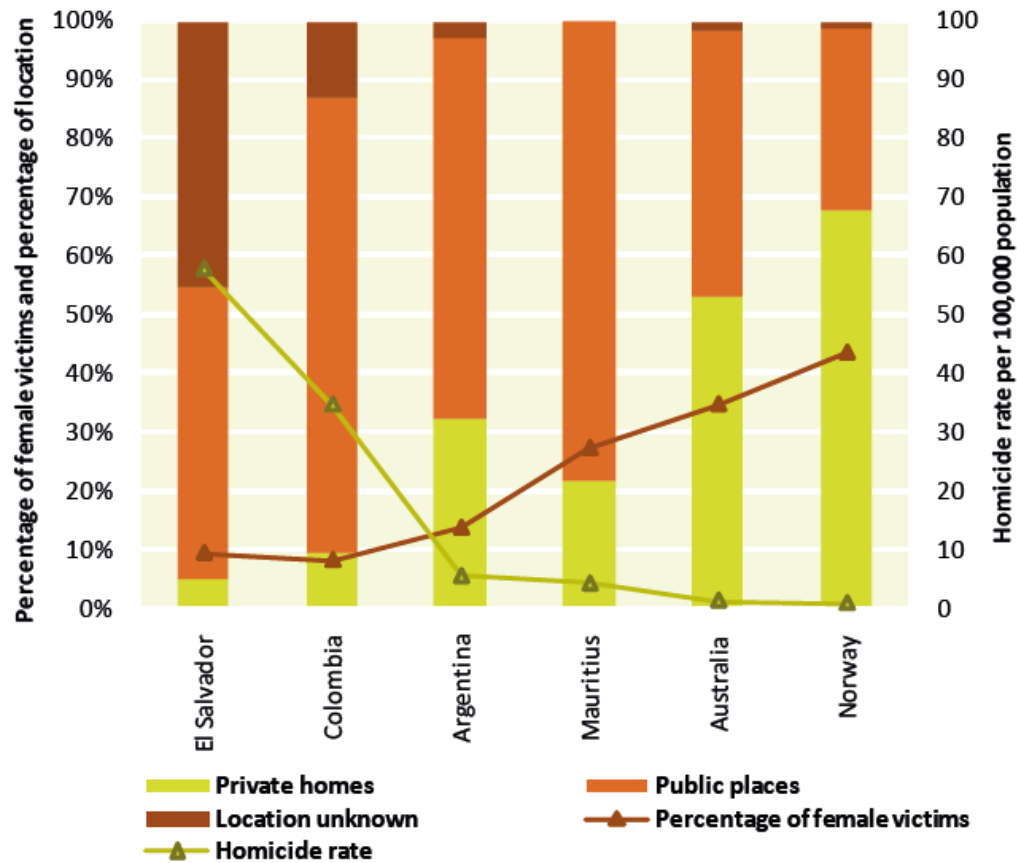


Partner/family homicide rate on 100,000 pop.



In Central America/Caribbean the percent of partner/family homicides is low, though the rate is as high as in other areas.

Fig. 4.4: Percentage distribution of homicide locations and homicide rates, selected countries (2009 or latest available year)

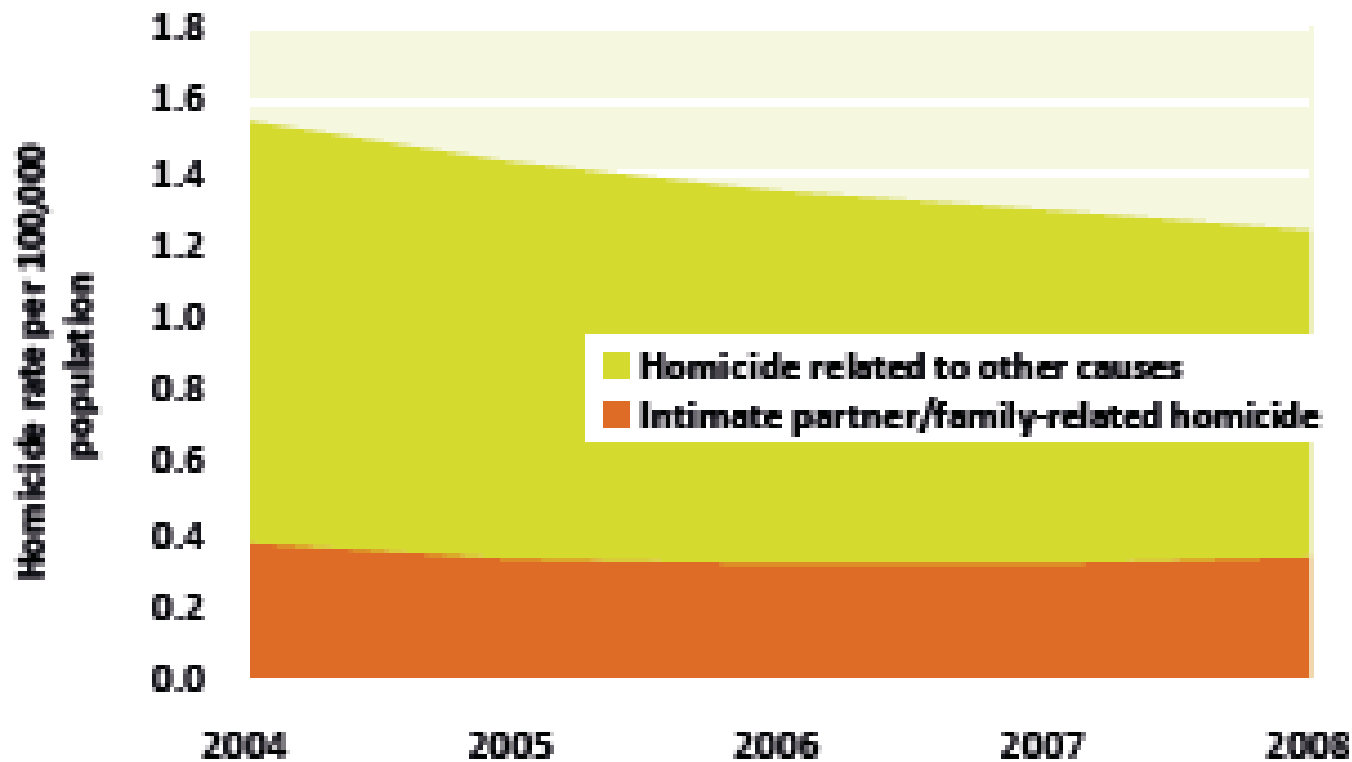


Source: UNODC elaboration of national official sources.

Home is where women are most at risk of been killed, while men are more at risk in the street



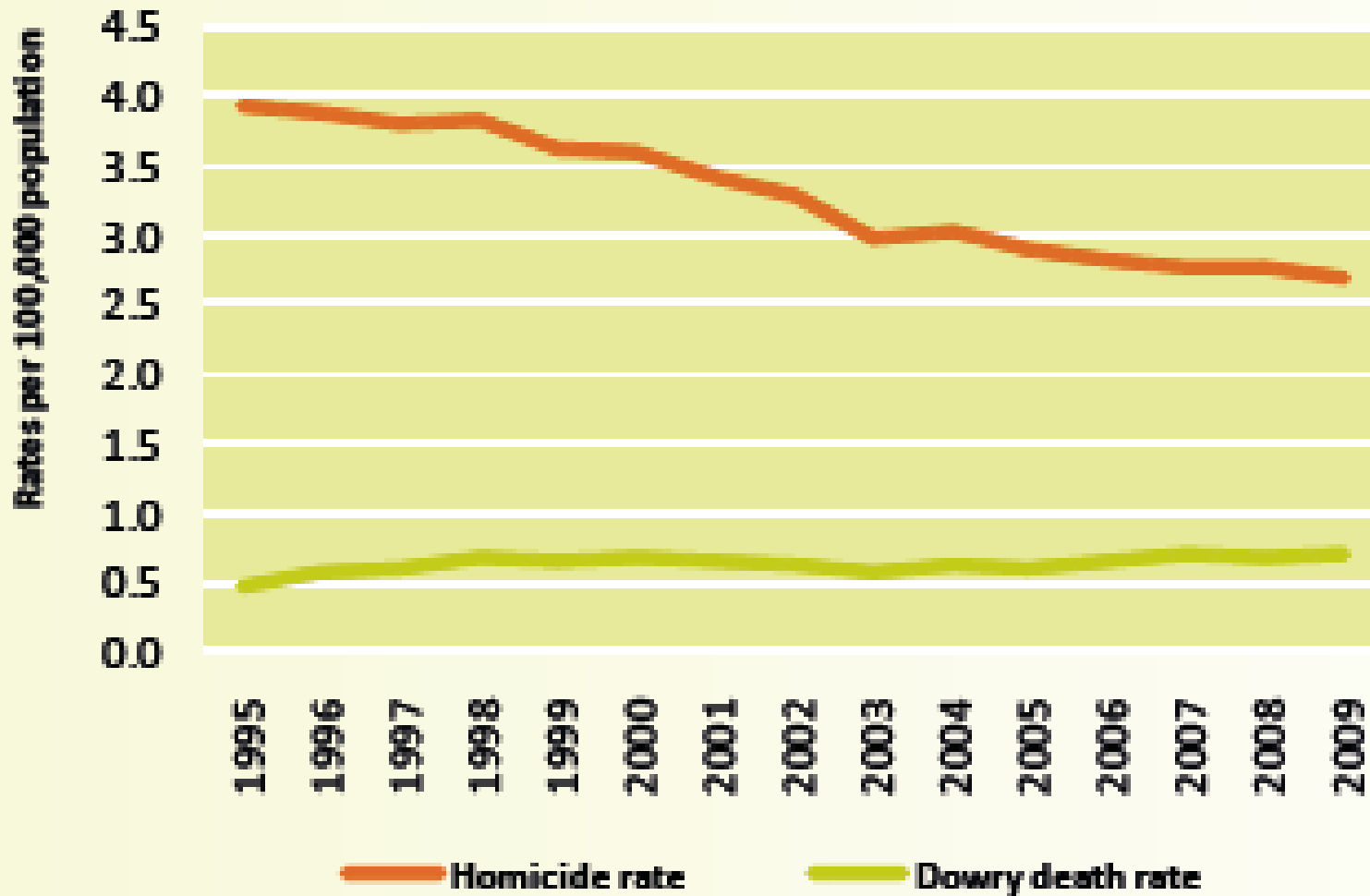
Fig. 4.5: Homicide rate by homicide typology, selected countries in Europe (2004-2008)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national police data.



Homicide rates and dowry death rates in India (1995-2009)



Source: National Crime Records Bureau.



Percentage of total homicides by typology, Italy (2002-2009)

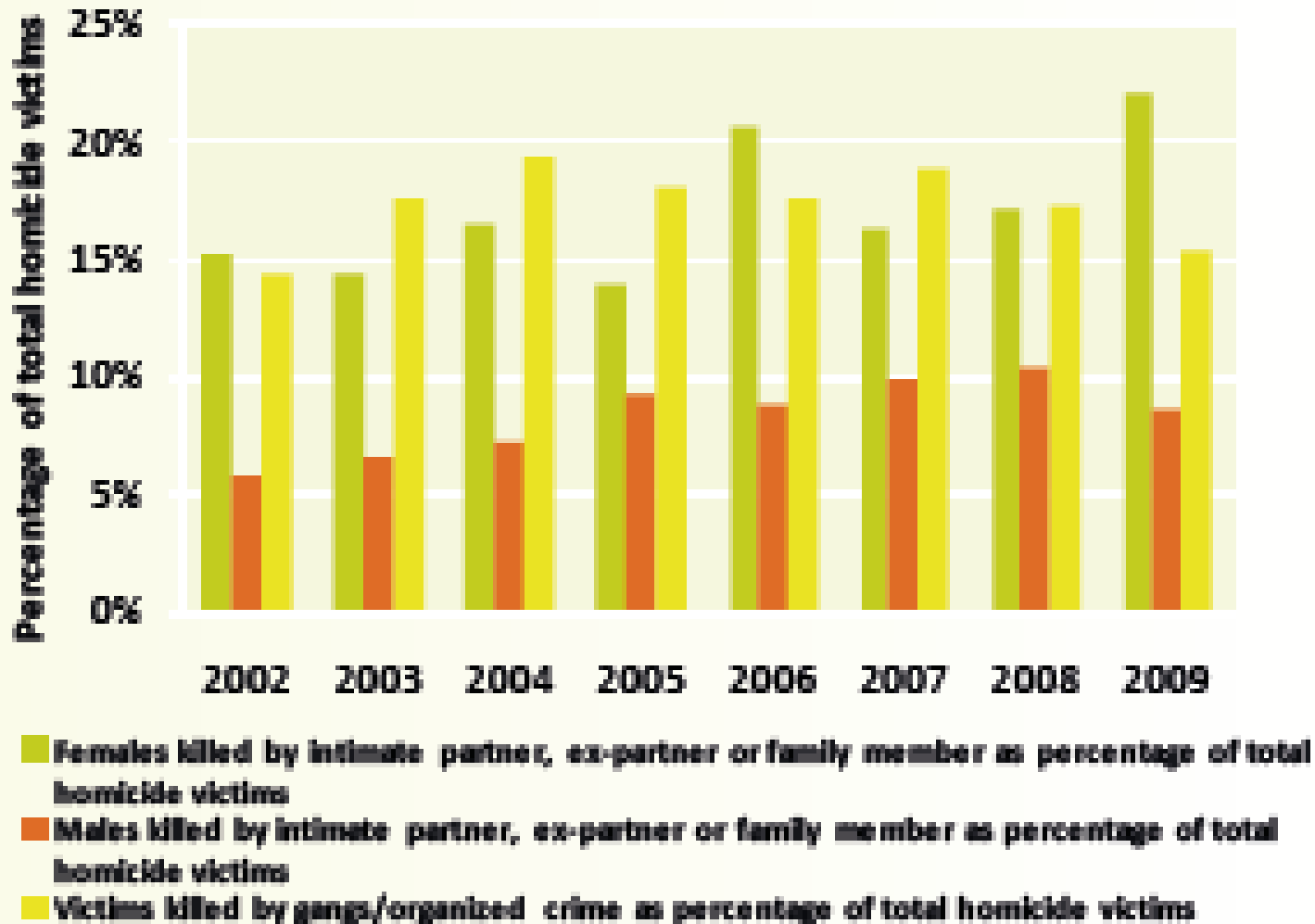
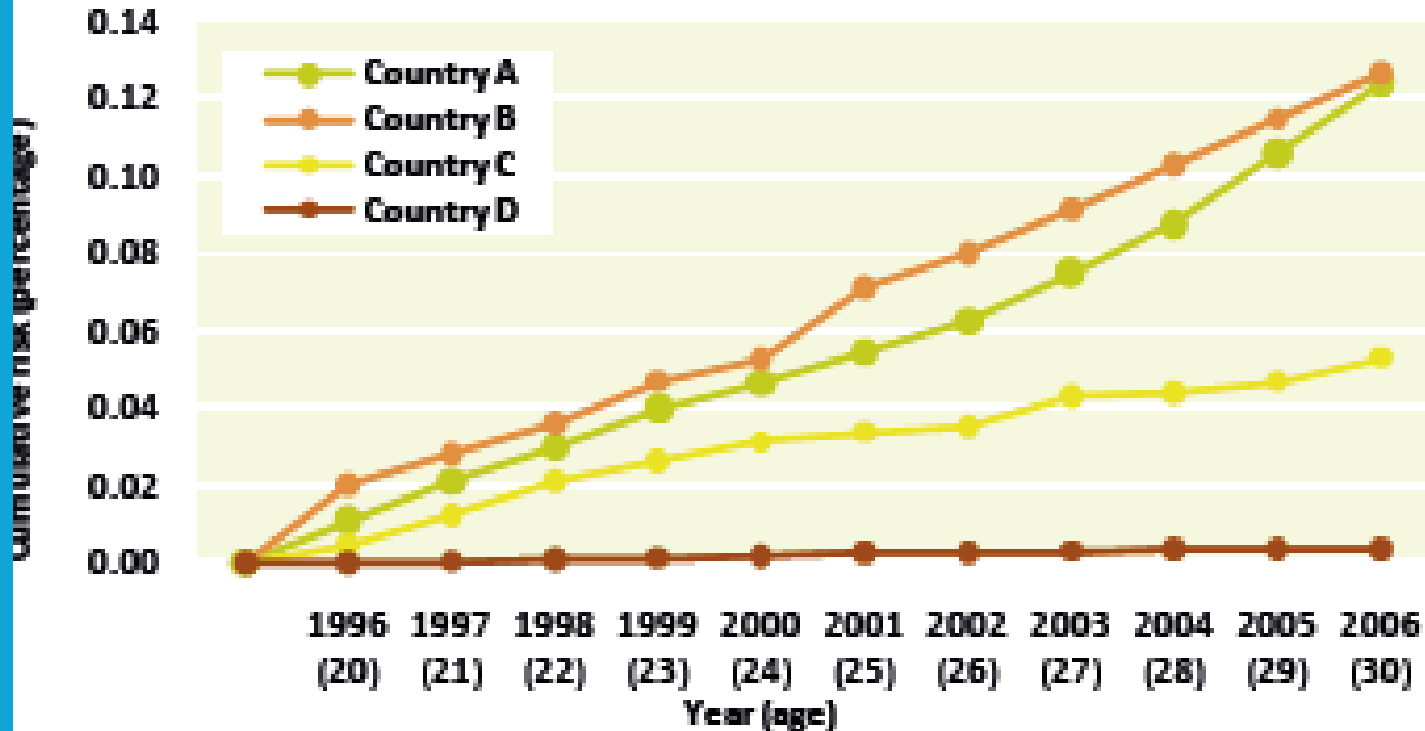
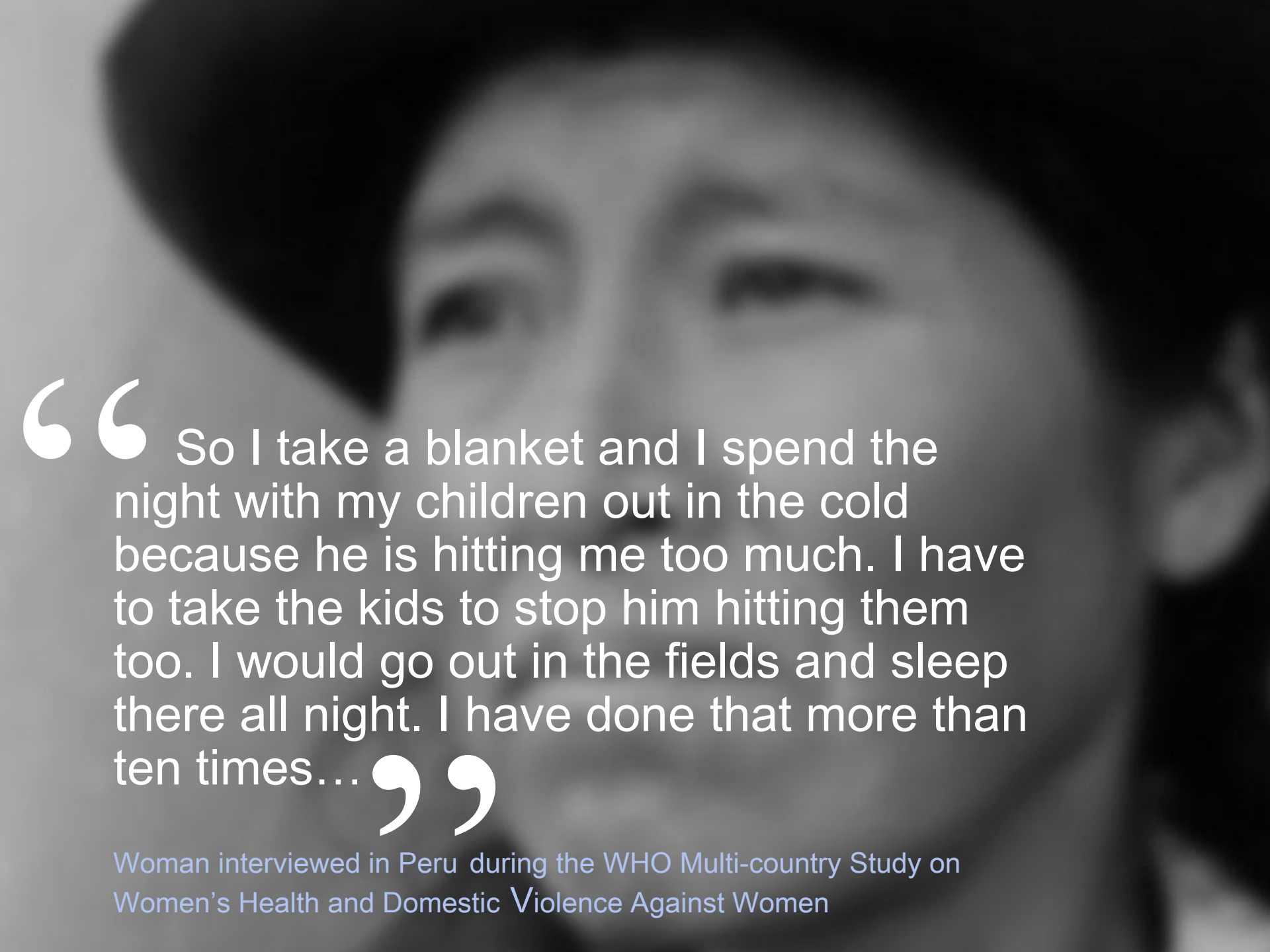


Fig. 5.11: Cumulative homicide risk for females aged 20 in 1996, selected countries (1996-2006)



Source: UNODC elaboration of Global Burden of Injuries, *Injury Mortality Data Collection* (2011). Line represents percentage risk for a female aged 20 in 1996 of becoming a victim of homicide before each subsequent year until age 30 (2006).



“ “ So I take a blanket and I spend the night with my children out in the cold because he is hitting me too much. I have to take the kids to stop him hitting them too. I would go out in the fields and sleep there all night. I have done that more than ten times... ” ”

Woman interviewed in Peru during the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women



En-gender crime and criminal justice data

- **What is the government response to femicides?**
 - Prosecutions?
 - Convictions?
- **Need to change systems which record crime and criminal justice information to make them more relevant for monitoring femicides of all forms and crime related to gender-based violence**



By defining and better developing statistics to measure femicide, violence against women can be brought to light, and data can then be used to influence policy and programs to respond to and prevent violence.

Thank you for your attention.