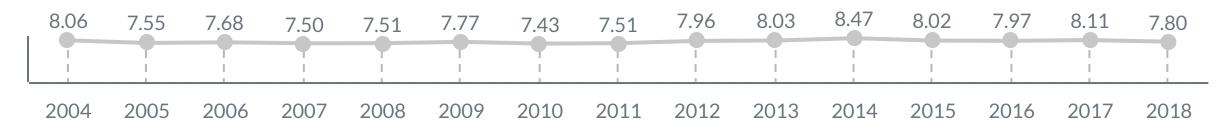
GLOBAL VIOLENT DEATHS IN 2018 GVD



Global Violent Deaths: Rates per 100,000 population, 2004–18



7.8 violent deaths per 100,000 in 2018 is the lowest violent death rate since 2012

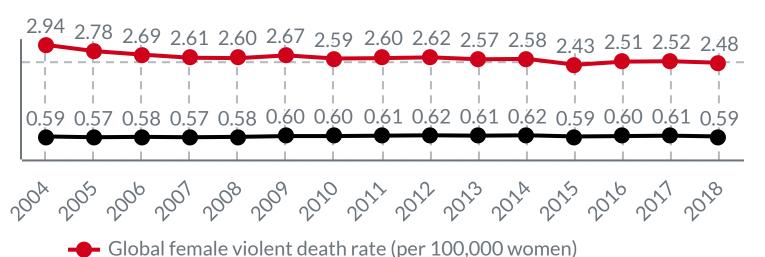
596,000 PEOPLE DIED VIOLENTLY IN 2018

Global Violent Deaths in 2018: Women

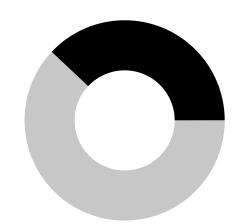
84% (502,300) of victims were men;
16% (93,700) were women

18% of female victims of lethal violence were killed by a firearm

Global Violent Deaths in 2018: Firearms

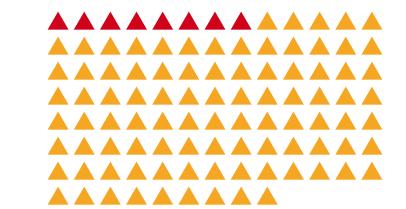


female violent deaths per 100,000 in 2018 is the secondlowest death rate for women registered since 2004



38% (223,300) of violent deaths in 2018 were committed by firearm*

*Not including suicides



► Global rate of women killed by firearm (per 100,000 women)

Of these, 92% (206,100) of victims were men; 8% (17,200) were women

Regions** with the highest proportion of firearms-related deaths

(Percentage of violent deaths inflicted by firearms)



North

America

The

Caribbean

South-East

Asia



Western Africa

(39%)



Western

Asia

(38%)



Middle

Africa

(32%)



Southern

Europe

(30%)

Northern Africa

(29%)

(62%) (61%) (57%) (54%) (40%)
** The database refers to UN Statistics Division (UNSD)-designated subregions.

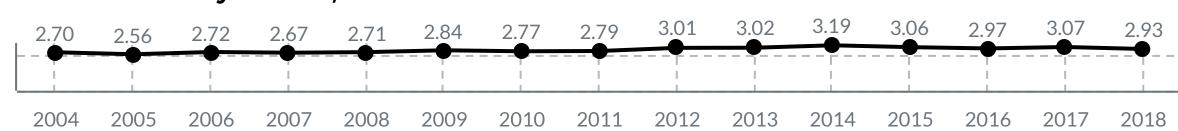
South

America

Rates of deaths by firearm, 2004–18

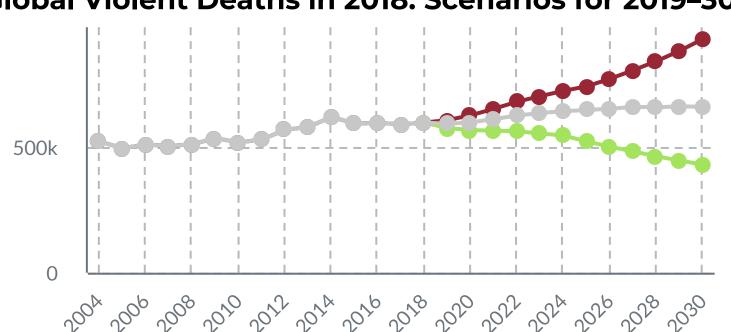
Central

America



The rate of firearm killings in 2018 was **2.93** per 100,000 population

Global Violent Deaths in 2018: Scenarios for 2019–30



positive scenario: concerted efforts that would lead to a reduction of as much as 1.43 million violent deaths over the period until 2030; 'business-as-usual': international efforts continue

as at present, resulting in a slight but steady increase in numbers of violent deaths; negative scenario: inaction causes further increases in violent deaths.

Note:

The COVID-19 pandemic may markedly affect these scenarios as people and communities change their lifestyles, a major crisis looms over the global economy, and public spending allocations shift. The pandemic is already having an impact on conflicts and peace processes, with the Secretary-General of the UN and others with him calling for ceasefires and, for example, warring parties in Yemen agreeing to the first nationwide ceasefire since 2016. As such, there is a likely need to revisit and redefine these scenarios when we have a better sense of what the world will look like in a year.



