



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime








SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

MEASURING SDG 16.1.1 ON INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

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-  **SDG Indicator 16.1.1**
-  **The value of homicide data**
-  **Recent trends and patterns**
-  **Data availability and quality**
-  **Way forward**



SDG Indicator 16.1.1



Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age



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- **Intentional homicide (0101):** Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury



Killing of a person by another person (objective)



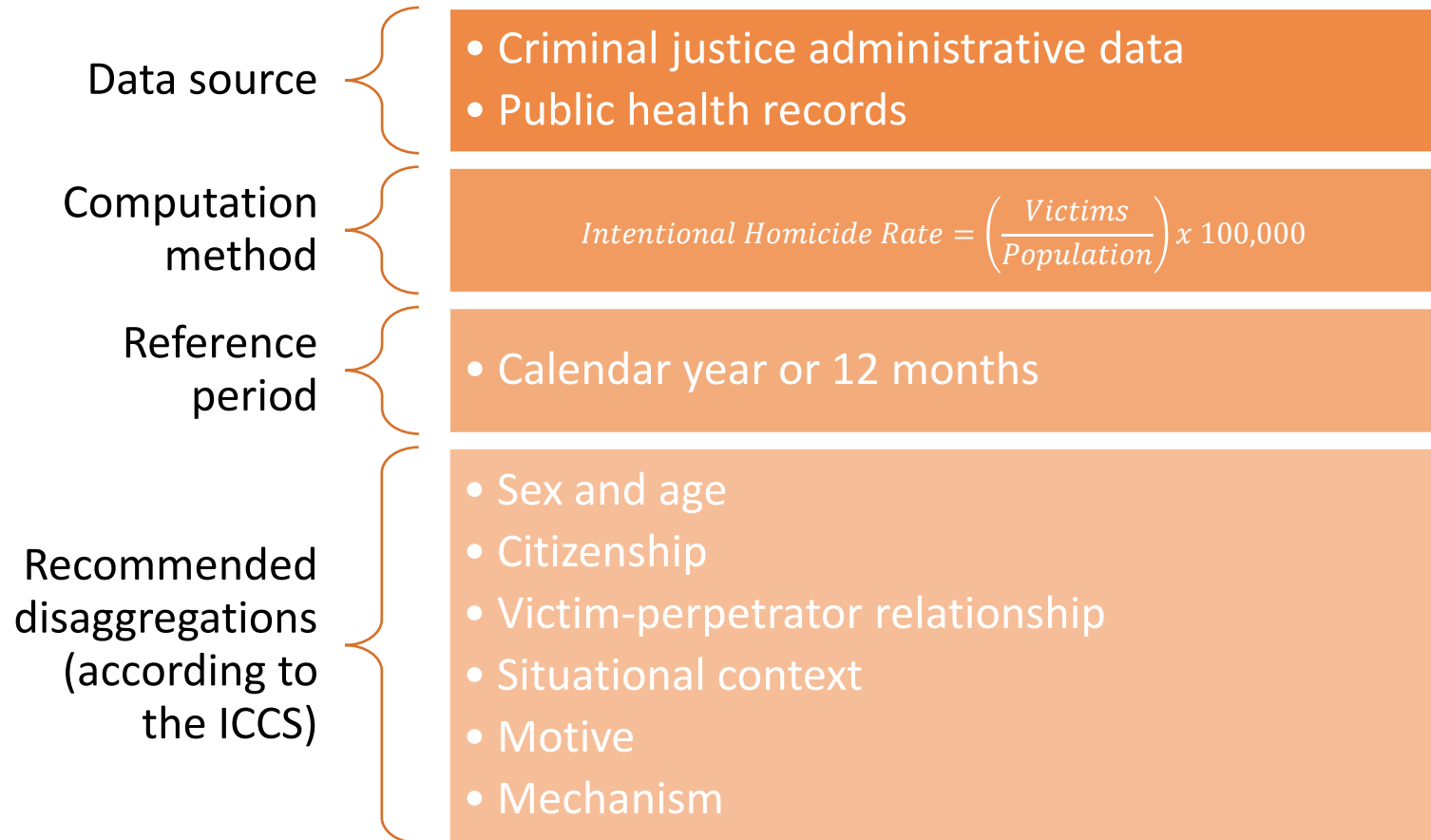
Intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure (subjective)



Unlawfulness of the killing (legal)



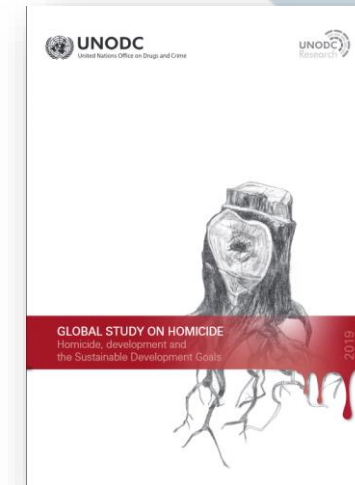
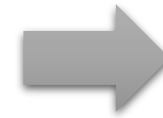
How is the indicator measured?





The value of homicide data

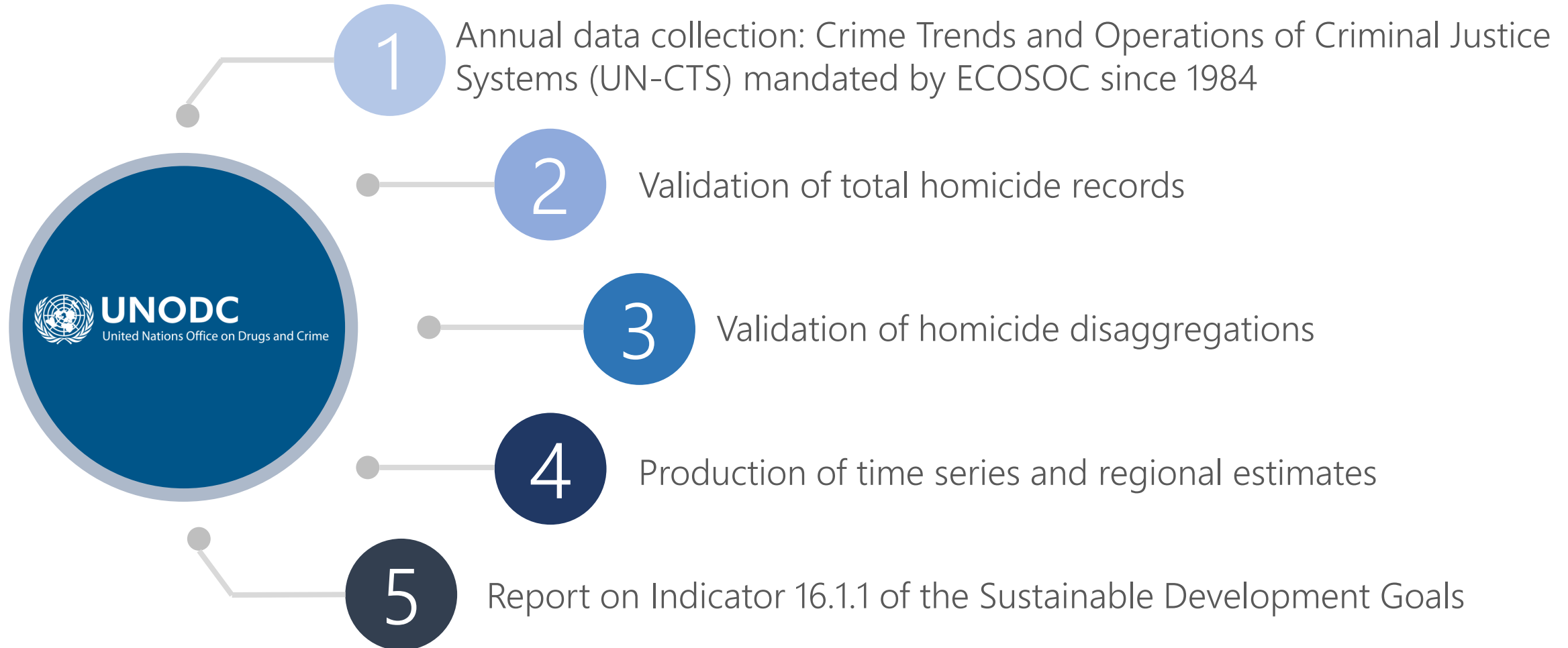
- Homicide data provide key information for all forms of violent crime:
 - Organised crime
 - Gender-based violence
 - Interpersonal violence
 - Socio-political violence
 - Armed violence
 - Urban security
- Accurate and comparable data needed to monitor policies and share good practices to prevent homicides, including gender-based homicides



*For more information:
Global Study on Homicide 2019
- Booklet 4: Homicide, development and
the Sustainable Development Goals*



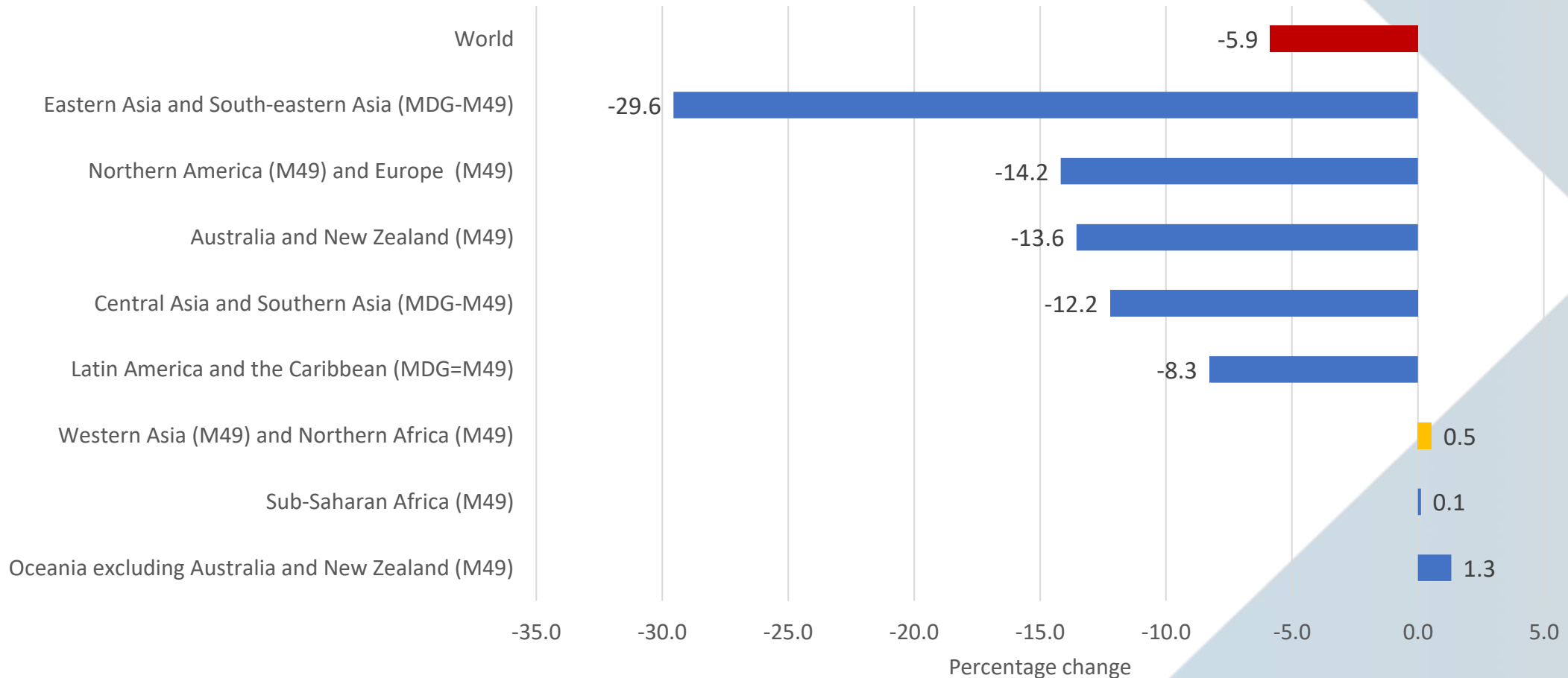
UNODC is custodian and principal data collection agency for Indicator 16.1.1





Recent trends and patterns

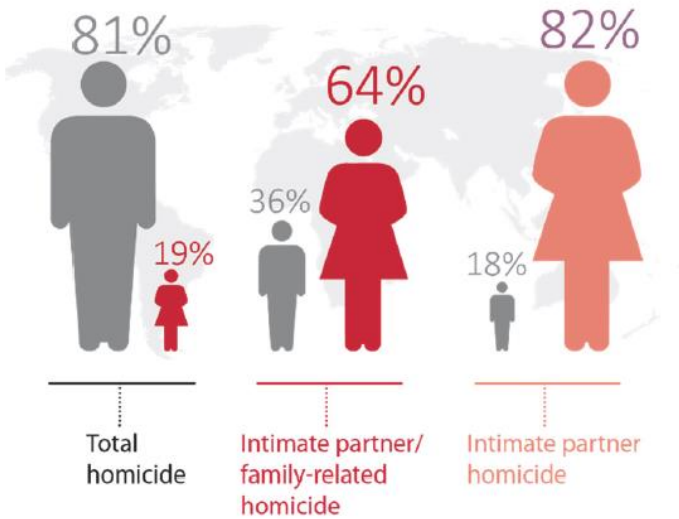
Percentage change in regional homicide rates between 2015 and 2019





Recent patterns on female victims of intentional homicide

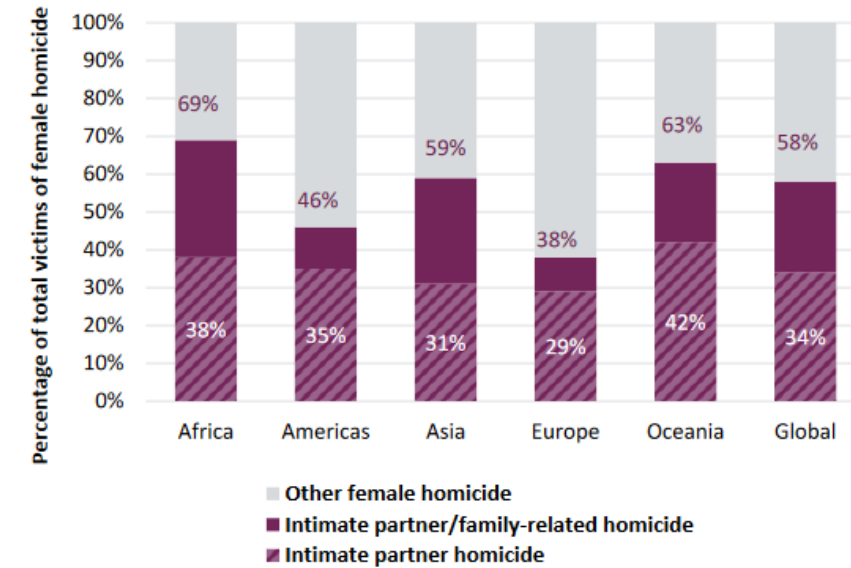
Women bear the greatest burden of intimate partner homicide.



The greatest risk of being killed by an intimate partner or other family member is in Africa.



Female victims of intimate partner/family-related homicide and of intimate partner homicide as a percentage of female total homicide victims, by region, 2017



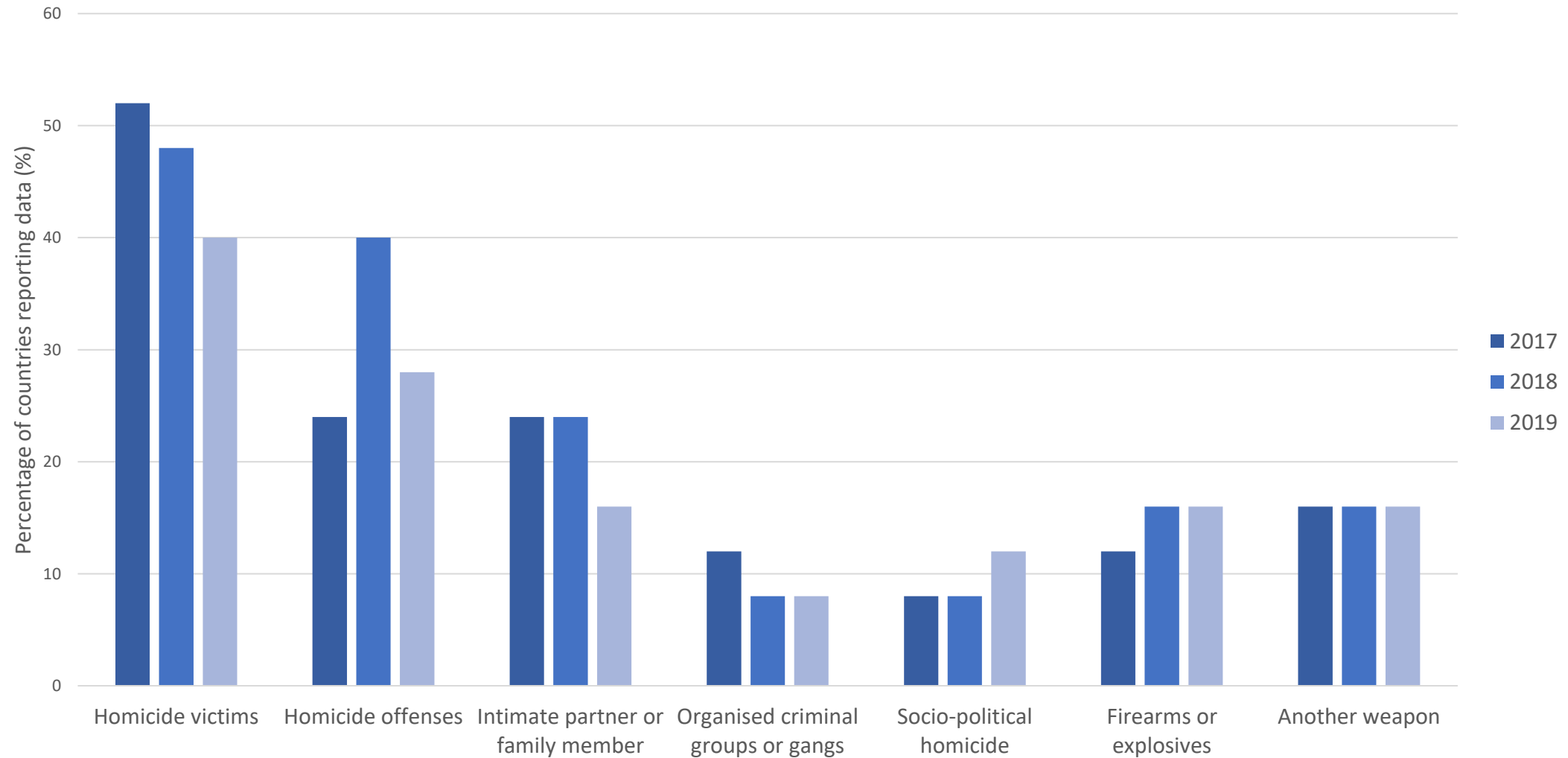
Source: UNODC homicide statistics. Global Study on Homicide 2019.

Note: Any differences between the counts and percentages presented are due to rounding.



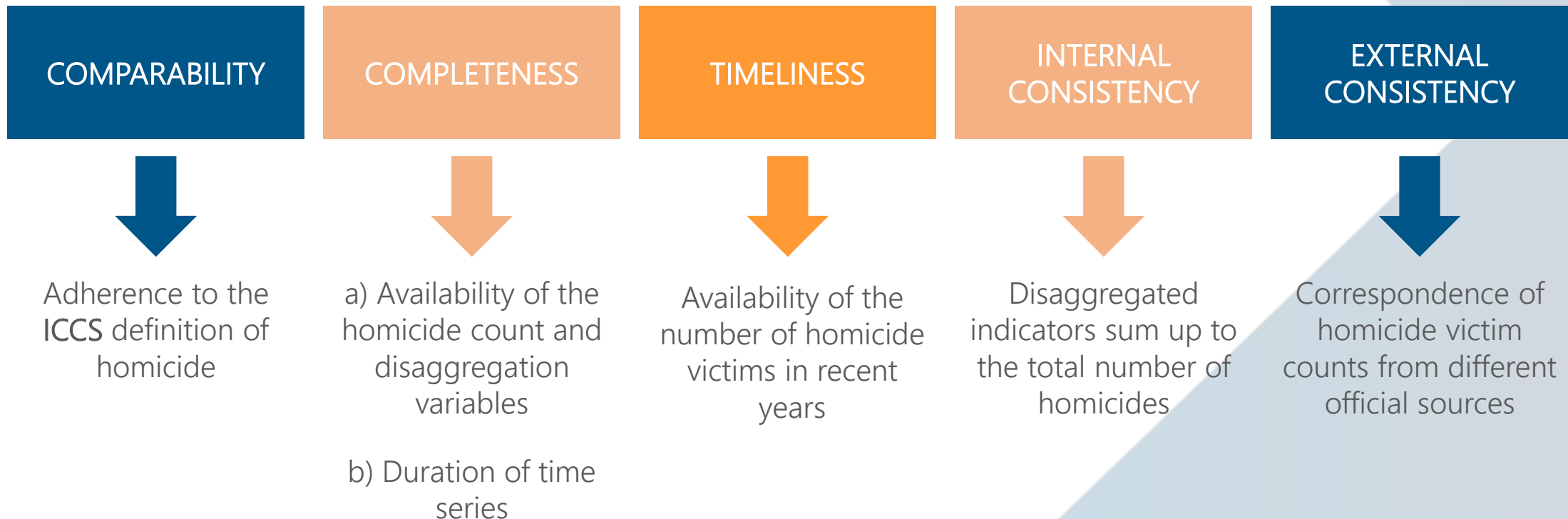
Data availability

Percentage of countries in Western Asia and Northern Africa reporting data on:





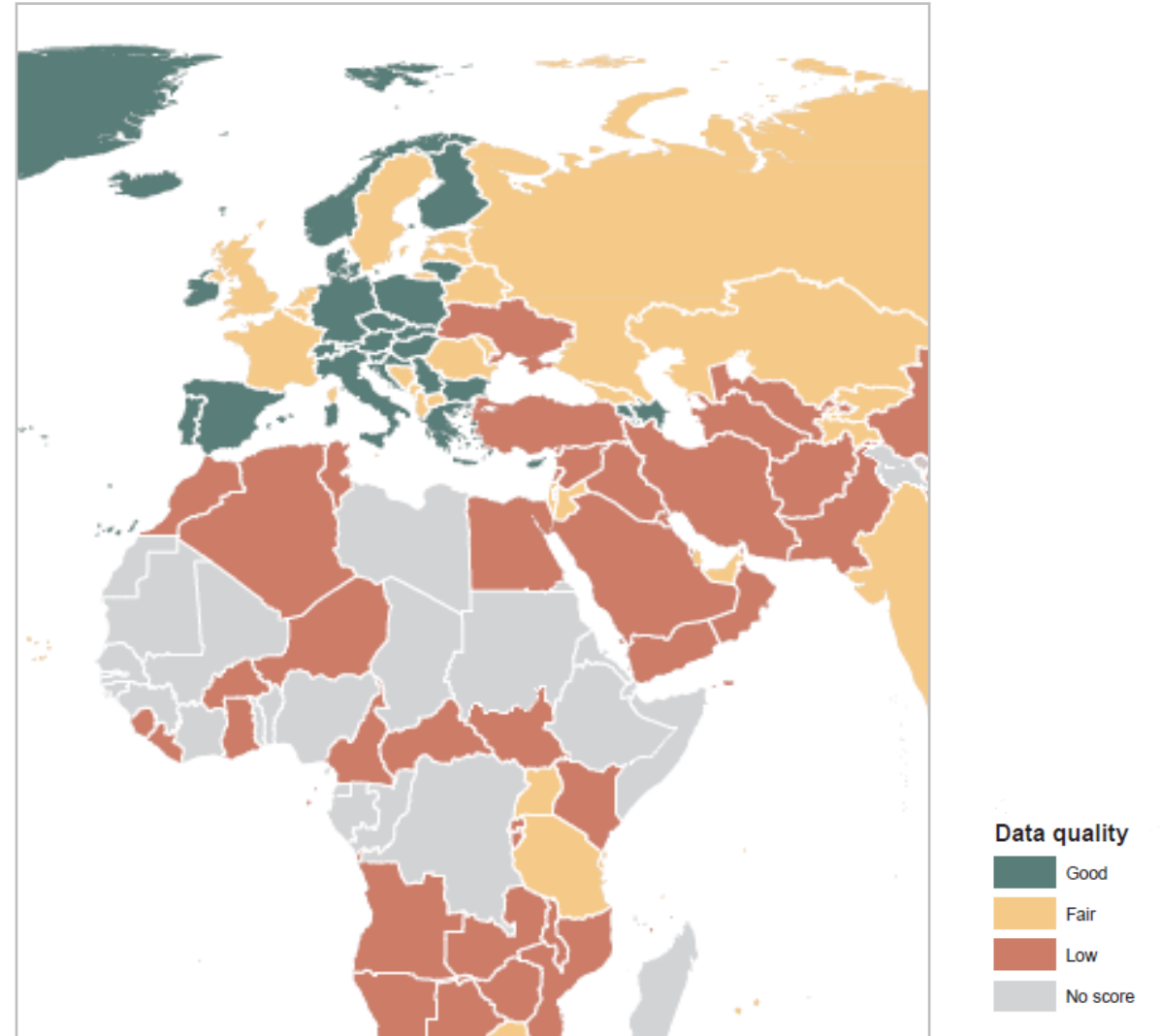
- Homicide data are evaluated according to 5 dimensions:





- Global assessment of homicide data quality:
 - 19% were scored as “good”
 - 28% were scored as “fair”
 - 38% were scored as “low”
 - 15% data not available

For more information: *Global Study on Homicide 2019 – Methodological annex*: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Meth_Annex_GHS.pdf





Way forward

- ✓ Need to increase the number of countries Western Asia and Northern Africa that produce and report data on homicide

- **Participate in annual data collection:** UN Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS)

- 2021 questionnaire was sent to national focal points in early June

- ✓ Improve data on homicide (ICCS standards) and through additional information (gender-based, use of firearms, contextual information, perpetrators, related crimes, etc.)

- Use **UN-CTS questionnaire and ICCS** as blueprints and guidance on definitions and relevant disaggregations

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



UNODC Data: <https://dataunodc.un.org/>

For any further questions: unodc-ddds@un.org