SDG Indicator 16.1.1

The value of homicide data

Data availability

Measuring gender-related killings of women and girls

Intentional homicide vs. Conflict deaths

Data quality

Improving data on intentional homicide

Challenges and future work

• **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
SDG Indicator 16.1.1 Intentional Homicide

Indicator definition

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

  - **Objective element:** The killing of a person by another person
  - **Subjective element:** The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim
  - **Legal element:** The unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death

Inclusions: murder; honour killing; serious assault leading to death; death as a result of terrorist activities; dowry-related killings; femicide; infanticide; voluntary manslaughter; extrajudicial killings; killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials

Data source and methods

- **Data source:**
  - Criminal justice administrative data
  - Public health records
- **Computation method:**
  \[ \text{Intentional Homicide Rate} = \frac{\text{Victims}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000 \]
- **Reference period:** Calendar year or 12 months
- **Recommended disaggregations (according to the ICCS):**
  - Sex and age
  - Citizenship
  - Victim-perpetrator relationship
  - Situational context
  - Motive
  - Mechanism
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

- As United Nations, two important though distinct goals:

  Support national authorities in producing data for national needs

  Produce high quality data series for international community

For more information: Global Study on Homicide 2019 - Booklet 4: Homicide, development and the Sustainable Development Goals
Homicide trends by region (1990-2017)

Source: UNODC homicide statistics.

Note: The thick lines represent regional homicide rates, while the coloured transparent lines indicate upper and lower ranges for the trend lines.
Data availability on intentional homicide submitted to the UN-CTS

Global: Intentional homicide victims

• In comparison to previous Study, number of countries with no data available has declined from 70 to 38 (out of 240);

• Out of countries with at least one data point available in the 1990-2017 time series:
  • 45% have data for more than 20 years
  But:
  • 22% have up to 10 years of data

Africa: Availability of homicide data (at least one figure in 2016-2018)

Only 1 country in Africa has available data on homicide committed by an intimate partner/family member 2016-2018

Source: UNODC (UN-CTS)
Intentional homicide vs. Conflict deaths

Types of killings in conflict situation – in according with the ICCS

Considering the policy relevance of counting conflict deaths in their totality (including unlawful or lawful killings) and the need to maintain consistency with the ICCS, four types of killings can be identified when considering violent deaths in conflict situations:

1. Deaths from war operations
2. War crime related killings
3. Intentional homicide by combatants
4. Intentional homicide by non-combatants

For more information: ICCS Briefing Note: Unlawful killings in conflict situations
Measuring gender-related killings of women and girls

Two important disaggregating variables

- Victim-perpetrator relationship
  - Intimate partner
  - Family member
  - Friend/acquaintance
  - Colleague
  - ...

- Motive
  - Illicit gain
  - Hate crime
  - Gender-based
    - Interpersonal conflict
    - ...

Femicide concept

- Homicides by Intimate partners
- Other gender-based homicides
  - Female victims of homicide
  - Gender-based killings of women

For more information: Global Study on Homicide 2019 – Booklet 5: Gender-related killing of women and girls
Recent patterns on female victims of intentional homicide

Women bear the greatest burden of intimate partner violence.

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


Note: Any differences between the counts and percentages presented are because of rounding.
Data quality of intentional homicide data

• Homicide data are assessed by 5 dimensions: Comparability, completeness, timeliness, internal and external consistency;

• Data quality by countries:
  • 19% were scored as “good”
  • 28% were scored as “fair”
  • 38% were scored as “low”

• Quality scores as guidance to improve data quality in all relevant dimensions

Improving data on intentional homicide at national and international level

Collection grounded on national data

Data quality guidance as stimulus to improve

Multi-stakeholders process

Transparency in data processing and open data dissemination

Using the ICCS as a blueprint to produce homicide data

Using the UN-CTS as guidance to produce data on the most relevant disaggregating variables
Challenges and areas for future improvement

× Lower coverage of data from African countries and lower quality in several regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America;

× Lack of disaggregated data (e.g. by typology and victim-perpetrator relationship) which is key to understand homicide nature;

✓ Need to increase the number of African countries producing and reporting data on intentional homicide: what are the main reasons? What to do?

✓ Improve data on homicide (ICCS standards) and through additional information (gender-based, use of firearms, contextual information, perpetrators, related crimes, etc.): this is key to understand venues for intervention and for policy evaluation.

✓ How to support this process at country level? Which support at regional and international level?
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION


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

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