MEASURING SDG 16.1.1 ON INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE

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The value of homicide data

SDG Indicator 16.1.1

Recent trends and patterns

Data availability and quality

Way forward
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

Available at: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html
SDG 16 Targets and Indicators

**Goal**

16.1 Reduce violence everywhere
16.2 Protect children from trafficking and violence
16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice
16.4 Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery

**Indicators**

- **Intentional homicide**
  - 16.1.1
  - 16.1.3

- Prevalence of all forms of violence
  - 16.1.4

- Perception of safety
  - 16.2.2

- Human trafficking
  - 16.3.1

- Victim reports of crime
  - 16.3.2

- Unsentenced detainees
  - 16.3.3

- Dispute resolution
  - 16.4.1

- Illicit financial flows
  - 16.4.2

- Seized or surrendered arms
  - 16.5.1

- Bribery prevalence
  - 16.5.2

- Bribery in business
Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
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?

**Data source**
- Criminal justice administrative data
- Public health records

**Computation method**

\[ \text{Intentional Homicide Rate} = \left( \frac{\text{Victims}}{\text{Population}} \right) \times 100,000 \]

**Reference period**
- Calendar year / 12 months

**Recommended disaggregations (according to the ICCS)**
- Sex and age
- Citizenship
- Victim-perpetrator relationship
- Situational context
- Motive
- Mechanism
UNODC's role

UNODC is custodian and principal data collection agency for Indicator 16.1.1

2. Validation of total homicide records
3. Validation of homicide disaggregations
4. Production of time series and regional estimates
5. Report on Indicator 16.1.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals
Homicide – a global snapshot

Percentage change in regional homicide rates between 2015 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>-29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia (MDG-M49)</td>
<td>-14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America (M49) and Europe (M49)</td>
<td>-13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand (M49)</td>
<td>-12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia and Southern Asia (MDG-M49)</td>
<td>-8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean (MDG=M49)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia (M49) and Northern Africa (M49)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa (M49)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand (M49)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN-CTS
Female victims of homicide

Women bear the greatest burden of intimate partner homicide.

Source: UNODC homicide statistics. Global Study on Homicide 2019
Percentage of countries in Western Asia and Northern Africa reporting data

Source: UNODC (UN-CTS)
Data quality

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)

✓ Improve data on homicide (ICCS standards) and through additional information (victim-perpetrator relationship, use of firearms, etc.)

→ **Use UN-CTS questionnaire and ICCS** as blueprints and guidance on definitions and relevant disaggregations
Indicator 16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
SDG 16 Targets and Indicators

Goal 16: Peace and justice, strong institutions

**Targets**

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**Indicators**

- 16.1.1 Intentional homicide
- 16.1.3 Prevalence of all forms of violence
- 16.1.4 Perception of safety
- 16.2.2 Human trafficking
- 16.3.1 Victim reports of crime
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees
- 16.3.3 Dispute resolution
- 16.4.1 Illicit financial flows
- 16.4.2 Seized or surrendered arms
- 16.5.1 Bribery prevalence
- 16.5.2 Bribery in business
Why measure **perception of safety**?

- A **subjective well-being indicator**. It affects the way in which human beings interact with their surroundings, their health, and quality of life.

- Perceptions of safety are different across different demographic groups. This indicator **helps to identify vulnerable groups**.

- **Perception of safety is affected by various variables**: crime in the community, fear of attacks, presence of armed groups, political reasons, low trust in police.

- Fear of crime has a negative impact on satisfaction with life. **Happier and more satisfied people tend to be more productive and engaged with their community**.
Indicator 16.1.4: Perception of safety

• Data source:
This indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population, namely Crime Victimization Surveys (CVS).

• Question:
The wording should limit the area in question to the “neighbourhood” or “your area”.

The question should ask perceptions when walking alone after dark. The specific reference to that point of the day is important because according to research, darkness is one of the factors individuals perceive important when assessing if a situation is dangerous.

How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?

(1) Very safe
(2) Safe
(3) Unsafe
(4) Very unsafe
(5) Does not apply
(99) Does not know / Does not answer
Indicator 16.1.4: Perception of safety

• Definition & method of computation:

The share is calculated based on responses “Very Safe” and “Safe”.

\[
16.1.4 = \frac{\text{Number of survey respondents who feel very safe or safe walking alone after dark in the area that they live}}{\text{Total number of survey respondents}} \times 100
\]
More than **65 countries** have implemented a **stand-alone survey** or a **module** on Crime Victimization since 2000.

You can access the Atlas [here](#); last update in March 2021.
Way forward

Capacity building:
- UNODC provides technical assistance to implement CVS

Methodological tools:
- Manual on Victimization Surveys - best practices and national experiences
- SDG16+ Survey Module – questionnaire finalized by end of 2021
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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

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