

HOMICIDE RATE DATASET

1995 – 2008

1. Sub-Saharan Africa (+ Notes)
2. Latin America and the Caribbean (+ Notes)
3. East Asia and the Pacific (+ Notes)
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5. Europe and Central Asia (+ Notes)
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This data has not undergone the review accorded to official World Bank work. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank and its affiliated organizations, or those of the Executive Directors of The World Bank or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

This dataset was prepared by Benjamin Petrini, of the Social Development Department at The World Bank, and completed in January 2010.

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Sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-2008.
Total recorded intentional homicide, completed, rate per 100,000 pop.

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Angola			9.31		8.73			39.60		20.60				
Benin		3.70	4.38	5.12				10.00		12.70				
Botswana	15.55	12.87				12.84	12.15	10.26	14.98	17.85	13.40	11.90		
Burkina Faso		0.58	0.25	0.38		1.02	1.12	7.06	1.02	9.57	0.85	4.68	1.54	
Burundi				9.68				18.00		35.40	1.20	2.90		
Cameroon	0.23			0.38		2.89	4.65	8.50	3.85	16.10		5.40	2.30	
Cape Verde								2.20		10.70				
Central African Republic								23.50		29.10				
Chad								11.60		19.00				
Comoros								7.50		9.30		1.00	0.70	
Congo, Rep. of								16.20		18.80				
Cote d'Ivoire		2.62	2.34			4.11		27.40		50.80			0.20	0.40
Dem. Rep. of Congo								21.30		35.20				

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Equatorial Guinea								13.00		24.00				
Eritrea					2.77			7.60		15.90				
Ethiopia	14.65		15.55			5.48		20.50		12.70				
Gabon								9.30		17.10				
Gambia	0.71							10.00		6.95				
Ghana		2.23		2.22	2.16	2.48	2.34	9.20	2.10	6.80	1.70			
Guinea								23.80		17.30			0.40	
Guinea Bissau								12.10		16.30				
Kenya	4.31	4.20	5.73	5.53	5.39	5.84	5.29	9.98	4.14	12.40	5.22	4.73	3.32	3.51
Lesotho					50.41			7.50	13.60	13.25	37.30		44.10	35.50
Liberia								32.80		16.80				
Madagascar	1.75							9.90		11.70				
Malawi								8.90		18.00				
Mali				0.71				12.70		18.00				
Mauritania		1.35			0.76			12.80		15.20				

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mauritius	2.56	2.88	2.89	2.59	2.41	2.50	2.87	2.54	2.83	2.63	3.75	6.40	2.95	3.30
Mozambique								8.80	5.10	20.20				
Namibia	22.51	36.41	18.67	22.64	23.46	20.22	12.39	17.81		15.35				
Niger		1.28						14.20		20.20	0.90	1.00		
Nigeria	1.48	1.41	1.52	1.43	1.36	1.09	1.67	12.36	1.59	9.75	1.47	1.38	1.35	1.32
Rwanda					45.08			20.00		15.35				
Sao Tome and Principe								4.60		5.40	0.70	4.50		
Senegal					0.45	0.33		11.00	1.10	7.65				
Seychelles		1.33		8.88	3.73	6.10	3.09	5.97	11.49	7.54	1.81	8.40		
Sierra Leone								50.30		18.05	1.84	1.85	2.40	2.60
Somalia								33.10		3.30				
South Africa	61.09	96.60	60.41	60.08	89.25	28.10	81.31	45.37	43.28	54.25	39.10	39.85	38.60	36.50
Sudan								30.40		28.60				
Swaziland	78.93	15.44		90.72	88.43	90.97		6.00	12.18	17.37				
Tanzania, United Rep. of	7.12	7.55	7.52	6.15		7.95		24.00	7.50	16.95				

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Togo								10.50		13.70				
Uganda	8.49	8.68	11.88					15.53	7.95	16.55	8.70	9.02	7.43	8.74
Zambia				9.19	11.07	8.06		3.70		22.90				
Zimbabwe	6.76	6.47	7.25	6.40	7.04	7.21		11.30	7.99	20.72				

SOURCES and NOTES - Sub-Saharan Africa

The present dataset includes data on the total recorded intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population per year (from 1995 to 2008) for all the countries in this region. A premise to this dataset is that for many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa data is flawed and distorted. Two phenomena coexist: first, African countries suffer from weak capacity to collect data on violence (both police and criminal justice sector, and public health institutions); second, by cross-checking official data with crime victimization surveys, it is noted that findings are strongly divergent, which makes us assume that there are high levels of under-reporting in this region with respect to other regions. Thus, homicide rate data in Sub-Saharan Africa has to be taken with caution especially for those cases where a country homicide rate is an outlier from its predicted rate based on other crime information sources, or based on its own previous years. In particular, data for the following countries need to be taken cautiously: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.

Definition: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), one of the most accredited sources for crime statistics at the global level, defines intentional homicide as "unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person." Major sources for this dataset are listed below.

Methodology: In order to distinguish between sources, entries have different colors according to the source (e.g. Data from WHO is in green color, data from Interpol is in red color etc.).

One of the objectives of this work is to assess size and trends of homicide rate across time. However, for each year there may be more than one source of homicide rate for each country. To reconcile these sources and to come up with one single number of homicide rate per each year, the following simple methodology is adopted: in those cases where there are two entries per year, a simple average between the two entries is calculated. For example, for country X in year 2005 there are the following two entries: 2.5 (from Interpol) and 5.0 (from WHO). The average between 2.5 and 5.0 is 3.75. Thus, country X has an homicide rate of 3.75 in year 2005. (In addition, to distinguish a normal entry from an average, the average is in Bold and Italic).

Lastly, the average may be calculated from different sources (e.g. average of WHO figure and Interpol figure; or average between UNODC figure and WHO figure etc.). In order to distinguish between averages, the cell containing the entry is filled with a specific color. More details below.

Comparison with WDR dataset and UN-CTS data. The Homicide Rate Dataset was compared to the 2011 World Development Report's (WDR) data set on homicide rates using regression techniques. The present dataset was regressed against that of the WDR for the 1995 to 2009 period. The regressions results showed that, on the overall data, both sets are highly correlated – R-Squared of .86–. Regressions disaggregated by five-year periods and regions were also run showing high correlations in most cases – some regions such as East Asia Pacific showed lower correlations and smaller coefficients most likely due to a smaller number of observations in the Homicide Rate Dataset. In addition, the Homicide Rate Dataset was also regressed against UNODC's Crime Trends Survey (CTS) data for the same period also showing a high correlation between them.

Number in 'black' color: United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS). Results from the following waves: Sixth CTS (1995-97); Seventh CTS (1998-2000); Eight CTS (2001-02); Ninth CTS (2003-04); Tenth CTS (2005-06); Eleventh CTS (2007-08). Crime Trends Surveys are available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html>

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Number in 'green' color: WHO Statistics, Mortality Database, available at <http://apps.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1.cfm> .

For the year 2004, World Health Organization (WHO). The global burden of disease: 2004 update. Geneva, WHO, 2008.

Number in 'purple' color: Police and National Institutes: Botswana, Police Services Crime Statistics (They include murder attempts). Burkina Faso, Annuaire Statistique de la Justice, Ministerie de la Justice. Cameroon, Institut National de la Statistique. Ghana, National Statistics Office at <http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/docfiles/Ghana%20in%20Figures.pdf> . Kenya, National Police. Lesotho, Bureau of Statistics. Mauritius, Crime Statistics, Police Department. Mauritius, National Statistics Office. Mozambique, <http://www.un-casa.org/bulletinboard/Default.aspx?g=posts&t=303> citing National Police Data. Namibia, Namibian Police (cited in Gould, Chandre, and Guy Lamb. 2004. "Hide and Seek: Taking Account of Small Arms in Southern Africa." at <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Books/Hide+Seek/Contents.htm>). Nigeria, Cleen Foundation at <http://www.cleen.org/index.html> . Sierra Leone, Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL). South Africa, Department of Safety and Security, South African Police Service. (Figures for years 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007 in South Africa refer to the 12 months starting in April and ending in March of the following year. Thus, for example, the 2003 figure refers to the period April 2003 - March 2004. See also Tashu (2007)). Uganda, Bureau of Statistics. Data for the following countries: Burundi, Comoros, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe were taken from: Rotberg, Robert I., Rachel M. Gisselquist, et al. "Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2008." Kennedy School of Government, and Mo Ibrahim Foundation. In turn, for these countries the Index took data from national polices' reports.

Data was also collected from the 2010-compiled **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Homicide Statistics**, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html> . For the year 2004, UNODC has compiled the International Homicide Statistics (IHS), available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/ihs.html>

Other used sources include: "Crime and Society: A Comparative Criminology Tour of the World." San Diego State University, at <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/>.

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Other sources

- Tashu, Melesse. 2007. "Researcher's Report: Crime Data." Special Paper 4, Index of African Governance, Kennedy School of Government.
- UNODC. 2005. "Crime and Development in Africa." UN Office on Drugs and Crime.
- UNODC. 2008. "Handbook on Planning and Action for Crime Prevention in Southern Africa and the Caribbean Regions." Criminal Justice Handbook Series, UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

Middle East and North Africa, 1995-2008.
Total recorded intentional homicide, completed, rate per 100,000 pop.

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Algeria					0.69	0.98	1.49	12.00	1.62	5.52	0.62	0.64		
Bahrain	0.87	1.36	0.74	0.30	0.35	1.30	0.60	1.10	0.43	1.06	0.55	0.95	0.50	0.80
Djibouti		2.17		4.17				3.50		3.46	2.60	0.20		
Egypt						0.07		1.20	0.40	0.79	0.50	0.59	0.60	0.80
Iran, Islamic Rep. of								3.80	2.64	2.79				
Iraq								2.90		7.34				
Israel	1.71	1.53	1.59	0.50	2.05	3.05	5.70	7.65	3.94	3.72		2.68	1.87	2.40
Jordan	4.02	1.04	1.61		6.33			2.90	1.90	4.35	1.21	1.75		
Kuwait	0.92	1.27	0.97	1.34	1.80	1.05	1.66	1.04	1.10	1.40				
Lebanon	7.20		3.89		6.33	4.10		2.60		2.50	2.34	0.57	1.59	
Libyan Arab Rep.		1.91			2.08			2.50	2.20	2.96				
Malta	0.81	1.34	0.53	1.85	2.37	1.04	1.9	1.39	0.00	1.32	0.74	0.00		
Morocco							0.44	0.79	0.50	0.79	0.52	0.53	0.40	0.40

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Occupied Palestinian Territories		4.76	4.45	7.06	7.88	8.68	7.86	8.55	6.52	7.69	7.95			
Oman	0.94		0.91				0.52	1.35	0.90	2.10	1.67	1.29	1.06	0.60
Qatar	0.76			0.37	1.32	0.17		1.10	0.55	0.84	0.70	0.20	2.60	1.00
Saudi Arabia	0.83		0.82	0.47	0.85	0.61	0.87	1.96	1.21	2.10	0.90		0.90	
Syrian Arab Rep.	1.09	0.96			0.95			2.70	1.04	1.90	1.75	1.87	3.00	
Tunisia		0.88		0.87	1.07	1.18	1.26	1.56		1.60				
United Arab Emirates		1.06	1.43	0.78	2.99			1.00	1.12	0.61	1.36	0.92		
Yemen				3.72	6.02	3.98		2.10	3.50	2.85	4.50	4.40	4.00	4.00

SOURCES and NOTES - Middle East and North Africa

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East Asia and the Pacific, 1995-2008.
Total recorded intentional homicide, completed, rate per 100,000 pop.

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australia	1.80	1.70	2.59	1.52	2.00	1.74	1.80	1.65	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.30	1.30
Cambodia						4.89		17.10	3.80	11.10	3.20			
China, People's Rep. of	2.27	2.11	2.14	2.23	2.19	2.25	2.16	2.53	1.90	2.05	1.59	1.37	1.22	
Fiji	3.12	1.68	1.74					0.90	3.10	1.75				
Indonesia	0.76		0.72	0.86	1.00	1.05		9.40	0.80	4.80				
Japan	0.54	0.49	0.78	0.57	0.77	0.50	0.60	0.55	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.50
Kiribati					0.00	3.57	4.67	6.50		6.50				
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of								19.50		18.90				
Korea, Rep. of	1.41	1.45	1.56	2.11	2.10	2.03	1.60	1.70	2.19	2.20	1.75	1.60	2.30	2.30
Laos, People's Dem. Rep. of								5.70		5.40				
Malaysia	1.95	2.17	1.52	2.96	2.59	2.43		5.40	2.30	8.90	1.94	2.31		
Micronesia, Fed. States of								1.50		0.81				
Mongolia	18.01					31.98		3.50	13.51	8.17	12.01	11.94	11.40	7.90

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Myanmar				2.07			0.25	8.44		15.70				
New Zealand	2.10	2.26	1.59	1.18	1.04	1.17	1.16	1.25	1.40	1.40	1.49	1.14	1.10	1.30
Palau								1.00		0.90				
Papua New Guinea				10.28	8.99	9.06		15.60		15.20				
Philippines			14.63	13.08	7.62	7.67	7.47	14.65	7.80	14.35	7.50	7.15	6.74	6.40
Samoa								1.10		1.10				
Solomon Islands										1.56				
Singapore	1.48	0.84	1.03	0.94	1.01	0.94	0.80	0.60	0.57	0.90	0.49	0.39		
Thailand	7.00	7.02	7.87	7.93	7.52	7.11	8.07	5.35	10.00	7.75	7.73	7.46	6.60	5.90
Timor-Leste								17.60		11.70			7.92	3.79
Tonga	2.06	2.06	2.04		1.05			0.70		0.63				
Vanuatu								1.30		1.18				
Vietnam		1.57			1.49	1.08		4.20		2.45	1.70	1.90		

SOURCES and NOTES - East Asia and the Pacific

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For the year 2004, World Health Organization (WHO). The global burden of disease: 2004 update. Geneva, WHO, 2008.

Number in 'purple' color: Police and National Institutes: Australia, Bureau of Statistics (Include both murder and manslaughter). Cambodia, Policing and Society, citing Judicial Police of Cambodia, <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/gpas/2009/0000019/0000002/art00007>. China, National Bureau of Statistics of China. Philippines, National Statistics Office. Thailand, National Police, <http://www.royalthaipolice.go.th/index.php> . Timor-Leste, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). Vietnam, Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam.

Data was also collected from the 2010-compiled **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Homicide Statistics**, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html> . For the year 2004, UNODC has compiled the International Homicide Statistics (IHS), available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/ihs.html>

Other used sources include: "Crime and Society: A Comparative Criminology Tour of the World." San Diego State University, at <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/>.

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South Asia, 1995-2008.

Total recorded intentional homicide, completed, rate per 100,000 pop.

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Afghanistan										3.40				
Bangladesh	2.17			2.78						5.20	2.27	2.64	2.40	2.60
Bhutan							3.31	3.81	0.82	3.35	1.73	1.39		
India	4.03	3.98	3.90	3.94	3.72			5.50	3.00	4.25	2.88	2.88	2.87	
Maldives	0.82	1.18	1.78			0.00	1.43	1.75	1.28	1.80	0.30		3.00	2.60
Nepal	2.49			2.47	2.72	2.93	2.56	9.11	3.30	13.60	2.74	2.57	2.25	
Pakistan				7.74	3.49	3.46	6.79	5.13	6.40	4.95	6.35	6.47	6.67	6.34
Sri Lanka	19.30	10.15	10.28	10.22				7.90	6.80	7.00	6.30	10.40	8.40	7.40

SOURCES and NOTES - South Asia

The present dataset includes data on the total recorded intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population per year (from 1995 to 2008) for all the countries in this region.

Definition: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), one of the most accredited sources for crime statistics at the global level, defines intentional homicide as "unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person." Major sources for this dataset are listed below.

Methodology: In order to distinguish between sources, entries have different colors according to the source (e.g. Data from WHO is in green color, data from Interpol is in red color etc.).

One of the objectives of this work is to assess size and trends of homicide rate across time. However, for each year there may be more than one source of homicide rate for each country. To reconcile these sources and to come up with one single number of homicide rate per each year, the following simple methodology is adopted: in those cases where there are two entries per year, a simple average between the two entries is calculated. For example, for country X in year 2005 there are the following two entries: 2.5 (from Interpol) and 5.0 (from WHO). The average between 2.5 and 5.0 is 3.75. Thus, country X has an homicide rate of 3.75 in year 2005. (In addition, to distinguish a normal entry from an average, the average is in **and Italic**).

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Comparison with WDR dataset and UN-CTS data. The Homicide Rate Dataset was compared to the 2011 World Development Report's (WDR) data set on homicide rates using regression techniques. The present dataset was regressed against that of the WDR for the 1995 to 2009 period. The regressions results showed that, on the overall data, both sets are highly correlated – R-Squared of .86–. Regressions disaggregated by five-year periods and regions were also run showing high correlations in most cases – some regions such as East Asia Pacific showed lower correlations and smaller coefficients most likely due to a smaller number of observations in the Homicide Rate Dataset. In addition, the Homicide Rate Dataset was also regressed against UNODC's Crime Trends Survey (CTS) data for the same period also showing a high correlation between them.

Number in 'black' color: United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS). Results from the following waves: Sixth CTS (1995-97); Seventh CTS (1998-2000); Eight CTS (2001-02); Ninth CTS (2003-04); Tenth CTS (2005-06); Eleventh CTS (2007-08). Crime Trends Surveys are available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html>

Number in 'red' color: Interpol International Crime Statistics, available on the web for the period 1995-2002 at <http://web.archive.org/web/20031203101532/www.interpol.int/Public/Statistics/ICS/downloadList.asp>

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Number in 'purple' color: Police and National Institutes: Bangladesh, National Police, <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=48> . Bhutan, National Statistical Office of Bhutan ("Statistical Yearbook 2007"). India, National Crime Records Bureau of India, <http://ncrb.nic.in/crimeinindia.htm> . Nepal, Central Bureau of Statistics. (Data for Nepal for 1998, 1999, 2003, and 2007 is listed by the Central Bureau of Statistics as of 1997-98, 1998-99, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. For convenience data have been assigned to the second year of observation), <http://www.cbs.gov.np/Year%20Book%202007/images/Final%20Chapters/chapter17/17.4.pdf> . Pakistan, Federal Bureau of Statistics. Sri Lanka, National Police (Include abetment to commit suicide), <http://www.police.lk/divisions/crimetrends.asp> .

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Europe and Central Asia, 1995-2008.
Total recorded intentional homicide, completed, rate per 100,000 pop.

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Albania	6.59	7.89	47.85	17.00	20.42	8.50	11.76	6.59	4.70	4.00	4.20	2.80	3.30	
Armenia	3.10	3.02	2.60	4.19	4.53	3.24	2.30	3.52	2.20	2.88	1.82	2.20	2.25	2.50
Azerbaijan	5.76	5.15	3.62	4.34	3.03	2.81	2.69	2.75	2.40	2.62	2.35	2.26	2.10	
Belarus	9.42	9.55	10.03	10.29	9.71	10.82	9.72	10.91	8.91	9.21	8.53	7.53	6.75	5.60
Bosnia-Herzegovina								2.00	3.90	1.85	1.79	1.86	1.70	1.80
Bulgaria	5.68	7.07	6.67	6.04	5.64	4.06	3.80	4.24	3.15	2.97	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.30
Croatia	5.44	4.75	4.39	6.12	6.50	6.23	4.63	3.95	3.57	1.92	1.40	3.61	1.40	1.60
Czech Republic	2.20	2.14	2.32	2.36	2.14	2.20	2.29	1.80	2.27	1.76	1.41	1.77	1.50	2.00
Estonia	18.85	15.11	14.80	14.14	11.41	12.09	12.00	13.40	10.96	7.83	8.76	6.79	6.90	6.30
Georgia	7.27	5.03	5.36	4.58	5.06	4.97	6.00	5.25	6.81	4.90	9.11	7.29	7.50	
Hungary	3.45	3.33	3.51	3.58	3.26	2.78	3.25	2.75	3.02	2.14	1.90	2.35	2.20	1.50
Kazakhstan	15.47	16.82	16.67	16.93	15.88	15.60	13.67	16.45	13.40	15.05	12.03	12.30	11.75	10.60
Kyrgyzstan	11.66	11.14	9.29	8.86	8.90	8.40	7.80	8.60	7.08	8.40	8.42	8.40	7.80	
Latvia	11.45	10.61	11.10	10.37	9.45	10.62	9.28	10.88	10.02	9.35	7.83	8.04	5.10	4.40

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lithuania	13.70	10.95	10.92	9.06	8.75	10.98	10.52	8.72	10.38	9.81	9.99	8.52	7.90	8.60
Macedonia, FYR	3.90	3.80	4.29	3.89	1.88	2.32	4.60	4.75	3.30	3.80	2.16	2.01	4.90	
Moldova, Rep. of	8.39	7.91	8.14	8.71	9.17	9.75	9.83	9.55	8.60	7.40	7.10	6.90	5.90	6.15
Montenegro									3.10	2.85	3.62	4.16	1.60	3.70
Poland	2.63	2.26	2.09	4.83	3.75	4.51	2.01	1.87	1.72	1.62	1.45	1.28	1.70	1.20
Romania	3.34	3.19	4.90	2.49	4.59	2.50	2.66	3.06	2.52	2.78	2.11	2.03	1.90	2.35
Russian Federation	21.40	19.80	19.90	19.09	19.23	20.87	23.19	27.67	25.40	24.30	23.25	19.75	15.60	14.20
Serbia						6.00	6.00	3.85	5.40	3.10	2.87	2.98	3.75	3.40
Slovak Republic	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.37	2.61	2.65	2.40	2.32	2.70	2.13	1.52	1.21	1.60	1.70
Slovenia	2.21	1.91	1.81	2.04	1.26	1.81	1.42	1.32	1.07	1.79	2.15	2.20	1.80	0.50
Tajikistan	6.98	7.93	8.12	8.30	5.90	4.60	3.70	4.60	2.70	2.30	2.10	3.72	2.20	
Turkey				2.70		4.92	3.89	3.78	3.83	3.42	4.22	4.06	3.20	2.90
Turkmenistan	6.00	7.30	7.70	7.30	6.70	5.50	5.00	7.50	6.90	8.43	3.83	3.50		
Ukraine	8.55	9.58	8.35	8.70	8.52	9.37	10.00	12.20	8.51	9.63	7.10	6.90	6.00	5.40
Uzbekistan	5.10	5.00	4.50	3.47	4.20	4.30	4.50	3.95	3.25	3.60	3.15	3.30		

SOURCES and NOTES - Europe and Central Asia

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Number in 'green' color: WHO Statistics, Mortality Database, available at <http://apps.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1.cfm> . For the year 2004, World Health Organization (WHO). The global burden of disease: 2004 update. Geneva, WHO, 2008.

Number in 'blue' color: Eurostat.

Number in 'purple' color: Police and National Institutes: Bosnia and Herzegovina, MOI, Informacija, O Stanju Sigurnosti U Bosni I Hercegovini, 2008. Montenegro, National Police. Serbia, National Statistical Office, <http://webzr.statserb.sr.gov.yu/axd/en/drugastrana.php?Sifra=0012&izbor=odel&tab=69> .

Number in 'orange' color: UNICEF TransMONEE Database 2009. Data from TransMONEE for the following countries in the following years include homicide attempts: Estonia (2001, 2002, and 2007); Kazakhstan (2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2007); Macedonia (1995, 2001, 2002, and 2007); Russia (1995, 1996, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007); Turkmenistan (1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006).

Data was also collected from the 2010-compiled **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Homicide Statistics**, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html> . For the year 2004, UNODC has compiled the International Homicide Statistics (IHS), available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/ihs.html>

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Cell filled in pink: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between UNODC-CTS figure and UNICEF TransMONEE Database

Cell filled in purple: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between WHO figure and Interpol figure

Cell filled in grey: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between UNODC-CTS figure and Eurostat figure

Cell filled in brown: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between WHO figure and Eurostat figure

Cell filled in red: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between Interpol figure and UNICEF TransMONEE Database

Cell filled in blue: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between WHO figure and UNICEF TransMONEE Database

Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2008.
Total recorded intentional homicide, completed, rate per 100,000 pop.

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Anguilla	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	8.30	7.30	28.40	27.60	
Antigua y Barbuda								5.10	2.50	7.70				
Argentina	7.98	26.09	9.37	7.41	6.74	8.74	8.43	9.39	7.90	6.00	5.63	5.27	5.23	
Bahamas	14.39	17.96	21.88	21.91				21.20		18.15				
Barbados				7.55	8.63	7.49		8.50		12.45				
Belize	16.30	10.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	23.00	24.80	26.00	29.40	32.67	32.90	34.30
Bermuda	13.64								3.14	1.58				
Bolivia				28.63		31.38	16.65	14.46	13.18	20.59	6.99	16.05	10.13	
Brazil			16.98			28.25	25.39	29.75	28.48	28.50	23.60	26.00	20.40	22.00
Cayman Island	8.93													
Chile	4.50	4.37	4.68	1.52	3.05	2.07	1.90	3.63	1.78	3.58	7.00	10.55	6.60	8.10
Colombia	57.89	59.27	57.94	56.59	58.63	62.74	64.60	69.05	62.75	63.35	41.55	37.50	37.20	34.00
Costa Rica	5.36	5.40	5.87	6.13	6.57	6.00	6.64	6.47	8.25	6.54	7.66	7.91	8.50	

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cuba						7.10		7.00	6.40	6.00	6.00	5.50		
Dominica				12.17	9.75	2.80		4.60	9.80	10.30				
Dominican Republic			12.65		14.00	13.00	12.00	13.05	13.30	15.30	22.30	15.99	18.46	20.50**
Ecuador					25.92	10.75	10.30	15.25	15.04	16.94	17.12	16.54	16.70	
El Salvador				38.80	41.00	37.30	34.79	37.47	37.85	40.95	52.74	56.69	49.20	51.80
Grenada			3.16					4.70		4.90				
Guadalupe											3.40			
Guatemala	32.00	35.00	37.00	30.65	23.94	25.51	25.20	26.90	31.40	38.75	42.00	45.20	43.31	46.01
Guyana		16.07		17.89	19.05	10.00	13.40	14.4	27.40	15.80	17.30	21.40	15.10	20.70
Guyana (French)											5.80			
Haiti							33.90	18.60	21.30	21.80		12.00		
Honduras	28.80					49.90	53.70	34.65	33.60	22.85	35.00	42.90	50.00	60.90
Jamaica		37.24		33.82	33.36	39.19	40.00	27.25	54.00	44.45	49.00	49.10	58.70	59.50
Martinica											3.50			
Mexico			37.28	25.17	24.69	23.06	22.47	20.52	19.47	17.60	17.86	18.43	23.75	25.57

COUNTRY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Nicaragua	16.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	11.00	10.40	10.00	11.15	14.65	15.40	9.99	10.41	12.80	13.00
Panama	14.00	6.33	12.00	5.98	10.00	10.10	10.33	10.98	12.30	10.95	11.26	11.17		
Paraguay		13.93		16.76	11.90	15.23	15.56	18.79	19.35	17.78	16.31	14.22	12.20	
Peru	12.36	11.95	7.36	3.23		2.40	8.21	7.28	4.93	5.41	11.40	8.75	10.70	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	31.11		20.00		12.00			11.90	20.90	22.70	16.30	34.20	31.70	35.20
Saint Lucia					9.00	14.00	15.00	22.75	21.00	20.35	21.80	16.00	25.80	
Saint Vincent & Grenadines								13.00	8.60	16.00				
Suriname								4.20	15.10	10.87	4.90	13.70		
Trinidad and Tobago					7.00	9.00	11.80	14.80	17.80	16.90	29.60	28.40		39.70
Uruguay				3.71	4.12	4.92	5.61	5.88	4.90	5.06	4.50	4.30	5.80	
Venezuela				19.58	25.20	29.80	32.00	35.20	40.45	38.10	34.45	45.00	49.00	47.20
Virgin Islands									28.40					

SOURCES and NOTES - Latin America and the Caribbean

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Number in 'red' color: Interpol International Crime Statistics, available on the web for the period 1995-2002 at <http://web.archive.org/web/20031203101532/www.interpol.int/Public/Statistics/ICS/downloadList.asp>

Number in 'green' color: PAHO Statistics; and WHO Statistics, Mortality Database, available at <http://apps.who.int/whosis/database/mort/table1.cfm> . For the year 2004, World Health Organization (WHO). The global burden of disease: 2004 update. Geneva, WHO, 2008.

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Data was also collected from the 2010-compiled **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Homicide Statistics**, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html> . For the year 2004, UNODC has compiled the International Homicide Statistics (IHS), available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/ihs.html>

Other used sources include: "Crime and Society: A Comparative Criminology Tour of the World." San Diego State University, at <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/>.

Cell filled in orange: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between UNODC-CTS figure and Interpol figure.

Cell filled in yellow: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between UNODC-CTS figure and police and national institutes' figures.

Cell filled in green: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between UNODC-CTS figure and WHO figure.

Cell filled in pink: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between WHO figure and police and national institutes' figures.

Cell filled in purple: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between WHO figure and Interpol figure

Cell filled in blue: Average in ***Bold / Italic*** is between Interpol figure and police and national institutes' figures.

Other sources

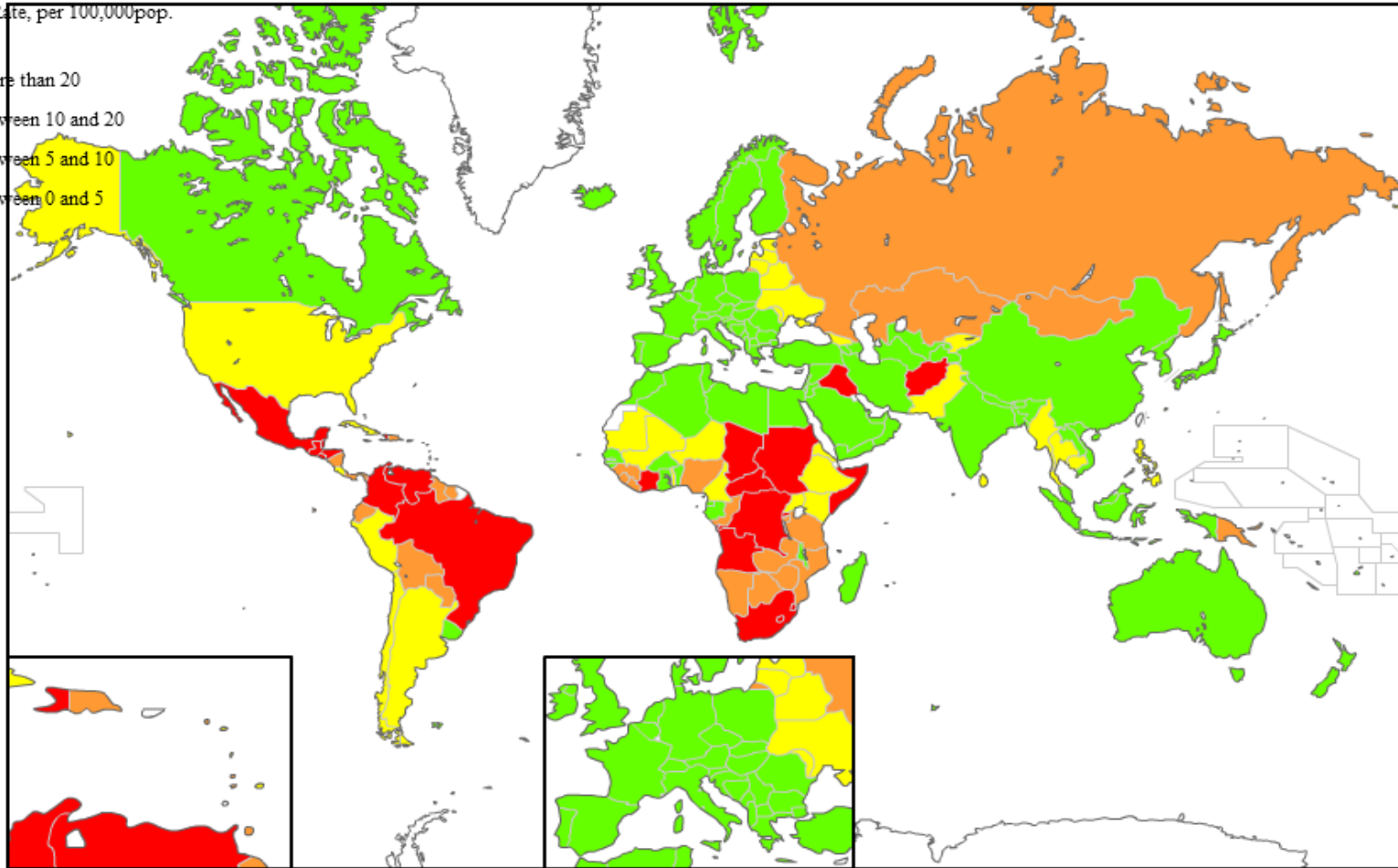
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Homicide level - World

Ranking four levels of violence, 1999-2008

Homicide Rate, per 100,000 pop.
1999-2008

- More than 20
- Between 10 and 20
- Between 5 and 10
- Between 0 and 5



NOTES and METHODOLOGY

There are four levels of violence intensity based on homicide rate (per 100,000 people) in the decade 1999-2008. According to the WHO, if a country has a homicide rate above 10 then it is suffering a "violence epidemic". Two out of the four levels are below 10 and two other are above 10.

RANKING of Homicide levels (per 100,000 population)

more than 20.01

between 10.01 and 20

between 5.01 and 10

between 0 and 5

To assign a level of violence intensity to a country, first we look at the absolute rate of each single year of observation: in case there is a clear trend of the homicide rate across the years - i.e. all (or the overwhelming majority of) the years fall in one category, then this is easily determined. In case a country's homicide rate across the years belongs to two or more different categories, and there is no clear trend but strong discontinuity of the data (either due to flaws in data or real change in violent levels), then the following three steps are applied to determine in which category the country falls: (i) do the average of all the years of observation; (ii) do the average of only the last 3 years of observation; (iii) look at the absolute rate of the last two years of observation. In case even these three steps still lead to conflicting results (i.e. country falls in more than one level of violence), the country will be placed in the lower (i.e. less violent) level/category of violence.

Countries that are included in the database are not necessarily included in the ranking. To be included in the ranking there need to be at least three years of observation (in the decade 1999-2008), or two consecutive years of observation.

For those countries that do not meet these requirements, they have been included in the ranking by using the Global Peace Index (GPI), 2007, 2008 and 2009 editions. The GPI is a composite index that ranks countries according to their level of peace and security. One of the indicators used to build the GPI is the level of homicide rate.

GPI sources for homicide rate are: UNODC-CTS, and (when not available) tailored analysis by The Economist Intelligence Unit. Each country falls into one of the five homicide rate 'bands': band 1 is equal to a homicide rate (per 100,000 pop.) between 0 and 1.9.

band 2 = 2 - 5.9 homicide rate (per 100,000 pop.)

3 = 6 - 9.9

4 = 10 - 19.9

5 = over 20

Thus, countries in bands 1 and 2 are categorized in this database in 'green' color. Countries in band 3 are categorized in 'yellow', countries in band 4 are categorized in 'orange', and countries in band 5 are categorized in 'red' color.

The GPI source has been used for the following countries: Iraq (band 5), Afghanistan (5), Central African Republic (5), Chad (5), Republic of Congo (4), Democratic Republic of Congo (5), Equatorial Guinea (2), Gabon (1), Madagascar (2), Malawi (2), Nigeria (4), Rwanda (1), Somalia (5), Sudan (5), Korea DPR (2), Laos PDR (1).

Sub-Saharan Africa: Few countries for which data are not available, nor are ranked by the GPI, are included in this color ranking based on the qualitative assessments conducted by on site researchers as part of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2008. See Rotberg, Robert I., Rachel M. Gisselquist, et al. "Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2008." Kennedy School of Government, and Mo Ibrahim Foundation. In turn, for these countries the Index took data from national polices' reports. Such countries are Benin, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, and Togo.

Countries with less than 100,000 population are included in the database and the ranking but given their small population their results have to be taken with a grain of salt: in fact, because the standard measure of homicides is a rate per 100,000 population, a small change in the absolute number of crimes and homicide can sensibly change the rate. Thus, trends and findings are erratic and problematic to assess in small countries.

REGIONS
Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) = 1
South Asia (SAR) = 2
Europe and Central Asia (ECA) = 3
East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) = 4
Middle East and North Africa (MNA) = 5
Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR) = 6

Homicide level - World

Ranking four levels of violence, 1999-2008

Region	Country	Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	
1	Belize	more than 20.01	
1	Brazil		
1	Colombia		
1	El Salvador		
1	Guatemala		
1	Haiti		
1	Honduras		
1	Jamaica		
1	Mexico		
1	Venezuela		
2	Afghanistan		
5	Iraq		
6	Angola		
6	Central African Republic		
6	Chad		
6	Cote d'Ivoire		
6	Democratic Republic of Congo		
6	Lesotho		
6	Rwanda		
6	Somalia		
6	South Africa		
6	Sudan		
6	Swaziland		
1	Anguilla		between 10.01 and 20
1	Bolivia		
1	Dominican Republic		
1	Ecuador		
1	Guyana		
1	Nicaragua		

Region	Country	Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.	
1	Panama	between 10.01 and 20	
1	Paraguay		
1	Saint Kitts and Nevis		
1	Saint Lucia		
1	Saint Vincent & Grenadines		
1	Suriname		
1	Trinidad and Tobago		
3	Kazakhstan		
3	Russian Federation		
4	Mongolia		
4	Papua New Guinea		
6	Botswana		
6	Burundi		
6	Congo, Republic of		
6	Guinea		
6	Liberia		
6	Mozambique		
6	Namibia		
6	Nigeria		
6	Sierra Leone		
6	Tanzania		
6	Zambia		
6	Zimbabwe		
1	Argentina		between 5.01 and 10
1	Antigua y Barbuda		
1	Barbados		
1	Chile		
1	Costarica		
1	Cuba		
1	Dominica		
1	Peru		
2	Pakistan		
2	Sri Lanka		

Region	Country	Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.
3	Belarus	between 5.01 and 10
3	Estonia	
3	Georgia	
3	Kyrgyzstan	
3	Latvia	
3	Lithuania	
3	Moldova, Republic of	
3	Ukraine	
4	Cambodia	
4	Myanmar	
4	Philippines	
4	Thailand	
4	Timor-Leste	
5	West Bank and Gaza	
6	Cameroon	
6	Eritrea	
6	Ethiopia	
6	Kenya	
6	Mali	
6	Mauritania	
6	Niger	
6	Seychelles	
6	Togo	
6	Uganda	
1	Bermuda	between 0 and 5
1	Uruguay	
2	Bangladesh	
2	Bhutan	
2	India	
2	Maldives	
2	Nepal	
3	Albania	
3	Armenia	

Region	Country	Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.
3	Azerbaijan	between 0 and 5
3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	
3	Bulgaria	
3	Croatia	
3	Czech Republic	
3	Hungary	
3	Macedonia, FYR	
3	Malta	
3	Montenegro	
3	Poland	
3	Romania	
3	Serbia	
3	Slovak Republic	
3	Slovenia	
3	Tajikistan	
3	Turkey	
3	Turkmenistan	
3	Uzbekistan	
4	Australia	
4	China, People's Republic of	
4	Indonesia	
4	Japan	
4	Kiribati	
4	Korea, Democratic People's Rep of	
4	Korea, Republic of	
4	Laos, People's Democratic Rep of	
4	Malaysia	
4	New Zealand	
4	Singapore	
4	Vietnam	
5	Algeria	
5	Bahrain	
5	Djibouti	

Region	Country	Homicide rate per 100,000 pop.
5	Egypt	between 0 and 5
5	Iran, Islamic Republic	
5	Israel	
5	Jordan	
5	Kuwait	
5	Lebanon	
5	Libyan Arab Republic	
5	Morocco	
5	Oman	
5	Qatar	
5	Saudi Arabia	
5	Syrian Arab Republic	
5	Tunisia	
5	United Arab Emirates	
5	Yemen	
6	Benin	
6	Burkina Faso	
6	Cape Verde	
6	Comoros	
6	Equatorial Guinea	
6	Gabon	
6	Gambia	
6	Ghana	
6	Guinea Bissau	
6	Madagascar	
6	Malawi	
6	Mauritius	
6	Sao Tome and Principe	
6	Senegal	