EUROPEAN HOMICIDE MONITOR

Coding Manual

Coding Manual

Nr	Variable name in SPSS	Level	Label	Clarifying instructions
1	SERNR Serial number	Case	Open variable (numeric)	The serial number starts off with the submitting countries' country code times 10,000. Add one for every new row. Each number must be unique (only appear on one single row in the dataset) and by the first digits indicate the country of origin by country code.
2	CASENR Case number	Case	Open variable (numeric)	The serial number starts off with the submitting countries' country code times 10,000. Add one for every new case. Each case number must be unique (only appear on the rows that belong to the same case in the dataset) and by the first digits indicate the country of origin by country code.
3	COUNTR Country	Case	31 = Netherlands	Choose the country that has submitted the data (should be the same as the country in which the homicide occurred). The value is the same as the country code (see Appendix B for a complete list).
4	NRVIC Number of victims	Case	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	State the number of victims involved in the case. A victim is defined as any person who is a victim of lethal violence. Murder attempts, other forms of violence and other crimes committed against others in the same incident are not to be included.
5	NRPERP Number of perpetrators	Case	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	State the number of perpetrators involved in the case. A perpetrator is defined as any person who is suspected of and/or charged with homicide. Perpetrators that have been found not guilty are therefore included in the data.
6	CRIME Legal type of Homicide	Case	1 = Murder 2 = Manslaughter (cases with mitigating circumstances) 3 = Assault resulting in death 4 = Infanticide 999 = Unknown	Indicate the type of homicide that has been reported to/is being investigated by the police. "Manslaughter" also refers to "aggravated manslaughter", and "Assault resulting in death" also refers to "Aggravated assault resulting in death". Infanticide is defined as the deliberate killing of an infant under the age of one.

				If there are multiple perpetrators charged with different legal types of homicide, choose the most severe. See the definition of principal perpetrator.
7	SOLVED Has the crime been solved?	Case	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	This means that cases that are cleared or "exceptionally cleared" by the police are considered solved. However, there might exist slight national variations in the definition of when a case are considered solved.
8	YEARREP Year the crime was reported	Case	Open variable (numeric) 999 Unknown	State the year the crime became known to the police (four digit number, e.g. 2008).
9	YEARCOM Year the crime was committed	Case	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	State the year the crime was committed (four digit number, e.g. 2008).
10	MONTH Month the crime was committed	Case	1 = January 2 = February 3 = March 4 = April 5 = May 6 = June 7 = July 8 = August 9 = September 10 = October 11 = November 12 = December 999 = Unknown	State the month the crime was committed.
11	WDAY Day the crime was committed	Case	1 = Monday 2 = Tuesday 3 = Wednesday 4 = Thursday 5 = Friday 6 = Saturday 7 = Sunday 8 = Day unknown, Mon-Thu 9 = Day unknown, Fri-Sun 999 = Unknown	State the day of the week that the crime was committed.
12	PUBHOL Crime committed during a public holiday	Case	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the crime was committed during a public or national holiday (e.g. Christmas Eve). This does not include School Holidays (e.g. summer holidays).
13	TIME Time the crime was committed	Case	1 = Morning (6.00 to 12.00) 2 = Afternoon (12.00 to 18.00) 3 = Evening (18.00 to 24.00) 4 = Night (00.00 to 6.00) 999 = Unknown	The time of day that the crime was committed.
14	TIMEDISC	Case	Open variable (numeric)	Indicate the number of days that have

	Days between crime was committed and the crime was revealed or the body discovered		9999 = Unknown	gone by from the time the crime was committed until it was discovered. Value 0 = the crime was discovered within the same calendar day or, if the calendar day has changed, within 12 hours after it was committed. Value 1 = the crime was discovered one day (with at least 12 hours marginal) after the crime was committed. (For example, a crime committed late at night, 11.30 PM, and discovered (or first reported) at 2.30 AM, is considered discovered within the same day (as well as a crime committed 5.30 AM and discovered 19.00 PM). A crime committed 11.30 PM and discovered 12.30 PM the next day, on the other hand, is considered discovered 1 day after it was committed.)
15	TIMEDEATH Hours between committed crime and time of death	Victim	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	The number of hours that went by from the time the crime was committed until the victim died. (0 = the victim died within the first hour, 1 = the victim died after one hour etc.).
16	VICDECEASED Victim deceased before, during or after professional medical care?	Victim	1 = Deceased before professional medical care 2 = Deceased during professional medical care 3 = Deceased after professional medical care 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the victim died before, during or after professional medical care, e.g. in an ambulance or at the hospital.
17	TIME-ARRESTED Days between crime was committed and the principal perpetrator was arrested	Perp.	Open variable 9997 = Perpetrator committed suicide before arrest 9998 = Perpetrator unknown 9999 = Unknown	The number of days that have gone by from the time the crime was committed and the principal perpetrator was arrested by the police. Code according to the same principal as in variable 14. If the perpetrator was arrested within the first day or within 12 hours after the crime, then choose value 0. If the perpetrator was arrested after the first day (with at least 12 hours marginal) choose value 1. Enter the value for the principal perpetrator on the row of the victim.
18	CRIMESCENE Crime location	Indiv.	-4 = Private home, resident unknown 1 = Private home of victim and perpetrator 2 = Private home of perpetrator 3 = Private home of victim	Indicate where the act of lethal violence took place. This refers to where the crime was committed, not to the place where the body was found. If not known, choose 999 Private home (values -4, 1, 2, 3, 4)

			4 = Private home of other person (not victim or perpetrator)	means in or around the home, including the attic, basement, staircase, garden etc. If the homicide has taken place in a private home, but it is unclear which of the values 1-3 you should choose, then you should choose –4.
			5 = Institution, dormitory	
			6 = Hotel or motel	
			7 = Inside a car or other private vehicle	
			8 = Park, forest or recreational area	Institution, Dormitory (value 5) includes hospitals, prisons, dormitories and homeless shelters.
			9 = Shop, restaurant or other place of entertainment and amusement (coffee shop, bar, amusement park, etc.)	
			10 = Street, road, public transportation or other public place	Value 10 also applies to queues, parking lots, on a train or in a school.
			11 = Workplace	
			12 = Other	
			999 = Unknown	
19	URBANRURAL Was the crime committed in an urban or rural area?	Case	1 = Urban 2 = Rural 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the crime was committed in an urban or rural area. Each country is free to use a definition that best describes the division between urban and rural nationally.
20	NUTS2 Code for middle sized area where crime was committed	Case	Open variable (string)	Indicate in which NUTS 2 region (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) the crime was committed. If unknown, leave blank. See appendix A for a list of NUTS 2 regions in SE, FI and NL. See the following website for a full list and further details: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction
21	NUTS3 Code for small sized area where crime was committed	Case	Open variable (string)	Indicate in which NUTS 3 region the crime was committed. If unknown, leave blank. See appendix A for a list of NUTS 3 regions in SE, Fi and NL. See the following website for a full list and further details: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction
22	POLICEREP By whom was the crime made known to the police?	Case	1 = The victim or someone asked by the victim 2 = The perpetrator or someone asked by the perpetrator 3 = A relative or friend of the	Indicate who first reported or made the crime known to the police or the authorities.

			victim or perpetrator 4 = Other private person (witness, bystander, neighbour, etc.) 5 = The police themselves discovered the crime 6 = Other person on duty (e.g. medical staff, fire brigade, superintendent, janitor) 7 = Other 999 = Unknown	
23	WITNESS Were there any eyewitnesses?	Case	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate if there were any eyewitnesses to the homicide. Witness(es) are any person(s) other than a suspect or perpetrator who was present and observed the incident that led to the homicide or lethal violence. Being at the crime scene or hearing the crime does not qualify.
24	MODUS Indicate the modus operandi of the homicide	Indiv.	1 = Poisoning 2 = Exposure to corrosive or hot substances 3 = Hanging/ Strangulation/ Suffocation 4 = Drowning 5 = Firearm 6 = Bomb/explosive 7 = Smoke or fire 8 = Knife or other sharp object/weapon 9 = Blunt object/weapon 10 = Axe 11 = Push or shove (from/in front of something) 12 = Motor Vehicle 13 = Hitting, kicking or other similar physical violence without weapon 14 = Other 999 = Unknown	If multiple methods have been used, choose the method highest up on the list. For example, if the victim has been stabbed (value 8) and kicked (value 13), choose value 8. When multiple sources indicate that different types of violence have caused death, submit the type given in the autopsy first. If there is no autopsy, then you should use in the following order: medical statement, police statement, media statement, your own assessment. The initiators of the EHM have sorted this list according to most violent method (1 is most violent). In case of multiple modi, choose highest in the list.
25	KNIFE Placement of knife-related violence on body	Indiv.	0 = Knife not used 1 = Left chest 2 = Throat 3 = Abdomen/stomach 4 = Back 5 = Right chest 6 = Other body parts 7 = Knife was used but did not enter the victim's body	If the violence leading to the victim's death was knife-related, indicate were the stabs were positioned on the body of the victim. The labels are listed from most (1 = Left chest) to least severe (6 = Other body parts). Indicate the most severe violence. If a knife has been used and it is unclear where the stabs were positioned, use value 999.

			999 = Unknown 9999 = Unknown if knife was used or not	
26	NRSTABS Number of stabs	Indiv.	Open variable (numeric) -999 = Unknown -9999 = Unknown if there were any stabs	Indicate the number of stabs in the victim's body.
27	FIREARM License circumstances when firearm used	Indiv.	0 = Firearm not used 1 = Legal firearm 2 = Illegal firearm 999 = Unknown 9999 = Unknown if firearm was used or not	If a firearm has been used, then you should indicate its legality. Legal = The perpetrator had a license for it. Illegal = The firearm was illegal and/or the perpetrator had no license to use it.
28	TYPEFIREARM Type of firearm used to cause victims death	Indiv.	0 = Firearm not used 1 = Pistol, revolver or other handgun 2 = Rifle, shotgun or other long gun 3 = Machine gun 999 = Unknown 9999 = Unknown if firearm was used or not	Indicate the type of firearm that was used in the homicide. If multiple type of firearms where used, indicate the type from which the killing bullets were fired. Pistols, revolvers and other handguns (1) are firearms designed to be held and operated by one hand, with the other hand optionally supporting the shooting hand. Rifles, shotguns or other long guns (2) are firearms designed to be fired from the shoulder or held in both hands. Machine guns (3) are firearms designed to fire numerous bullets in quick succession from an ammunition belt or large-capacity magazine. The three categories of firearms are, in order of appearance, based on the categories 2-7, 8-24 and 1 in the Harvard (US) NVDRS Coding manual (2003).
29	VICVIOL Victim's violence against perpetrator	Victim	0 = Victim did not use any violence 1 = Victim used violence in self-defence 2 = Victim used violence first or in a non-self-defence manner 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the victim used any violence against the perpetrator when the crime was committed.
30	SUICIDE Perpetrator's suicide	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = Suicide attempt only 99 = Perpetrator unknown 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the perpetrator tried to/did commit suicide after having committed the crime. Earlier attempts are not to be included. In cases with multiple perpetrators, enter the value for each perpetrator on

				each row. On the row of the victim you should indicate the answer for the principal perpetrator.
31	SUICIDETIME Time of committed suicide	Perp.	0 = Perpetrator did not commit suicide 1 = 0-1 hours after the homicide 2 = 1-24 hours after the homicide 3 = 24 hours to one week after the homicide 4 = More than one week after the homicide 99 = Perpetrator unknown 999 = Unknown	Indicate when the perpetrator committed suicide. Suicide attempts are not to be included (value 0). In cases with multiple perpetrators, enter the value for each perpetrator on each row. On the row of the victim you should indicate the answer for the principal perpetrator.
32	SUICIDE-METHOD Method of suicide	Perp.	0 = The perpetrator did not commit suicide 1 = Overdose, legal substance 2 = Overdose, illegal substance 3 = Hanging, suffocation, strangulation 4 = Drowning 5 = Firearm 6 = Explosives 7 = Smoke or fire 8 = Knife/cutting 9 = Blunt object 10 = Jumping in front of or from something 11 = Motor vehicle 12 = Other 99 = Perpetrator unknown 999 = Unknown	Indicate the method of the suicide. The labels are loosely based on the ICD 10 list of Assault under the chapter External causes of morbidity and mortality (World Health Organisation, International Classification of Diseases, 1990). If multiple methods have been used, choose the method highest up on the list. Suicide attempts not included (value 0).
33	TYPEHOM Type of homicide (in broad terms)	Indiv.	1 = Partner killing 2 = Child killing within family 3 = Infanticide 4 = Other familial killing 5 = Criminal milieu (rip deals, narcotics affairs etc.) 6 = Robbery killing: commercial business (shop, bank, taxi etc.) 7 = Robbery killing: private home 8 = Robbery killing: street robbery (civilian victim) 9 = Nightlife violence 10 = Killing by mentally	Choose the type of homicide that best describes the case in reference to relationship, motive and situation between the perpetrator and the victim. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator should usually be considered the most important variable when defining the type of homicide. This means there is hierarchy in the order of which TYPEHOM of categories 1 to 14, with the higher being preferred. If for instance, a partner murders and rapes the other, PARTNERKILLNG is score with MOTSEX as motive.

			disturbed person (Non-family) 11 = Other in non-criminal milieu 12 = Killing by children, not family-elated 13 = Child killed by adult, not family-related 14 = Sexual 15 = Other 999 = Unknown	Partner killing refers to all homicides that take place between two persons who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. Child killing within family (value 2) refers to children between the age of 1 and 18 years old being killed by a family member. Family members constitute any person with whom the victim has kinship as well as persons adopted by or married to a person with whom the victim has kinship. Infanticide refers to the killing of children up to one year of age. Cases where a grown up (older than 18) son or daughter is the victim or the perpetrator of a homicide involving e.g. their parents are defined as familial killings (value 4). Parent is defined as biological mother or father as well as anyone with whom the victim has or has had an equivalent social or legal relationship. Killing by children, not family-related (value 12) refers only to killings by individuals under the age of 14. Child killed by adult, not family-related (value 13) refers only to killings with victims under the age of 14. Adult is defined as any person over the age of 18.
34	MREVENGE Motive revenge	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether revenge was a motive. In variables, 34-46 multiple answers may be given if there is more than one motive.
35	MJEALOUSY Motive jealousy	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether jealousy was a motive.
36	MSEPARATION Separation motive	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether separation was a motive.

37	MTRIVIALITY Triviality motive	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether a triviality caused the homicide.
38	MOTHAT Hate crime motive	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the homicide was a hate crime.
39	MOTTHR Perpetrator threatened motive	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether a motive was the perpetrator being threatened.
40	MOTMEN Mental illness/ psychological disorder	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether mental illness or psychological disorder was a motive.
41	MOTALT Motive altruism	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether altruism was a motive (e.g. a man killing his mother who is suffering from a severe and very painful chronic disease).
42	MOTNCEC Was the motive financial, but not in itself criminal	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was financial but in itself non-criminal, e.g. the homicide is a result of an action to get some borrowed object back.
43	MOTCEC Was the motive criminal for a financial purpose?	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was financial and criminal e.g. the homicide was the result of a robbery or burglary.
44	MOTSEX Was the motive rape or other sexual offence?	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was of sexual nature.
45	MOTCRIM Was the motive of other criminal nature?	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was of other criminal nature.
46	MOTOTH Was the motive any other than the above?	Indiv.	0 = No, other motive 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was another than those stated above in variables 34-45.
47	RELAT Relationship between victim and perpetrator	Victim	0 = Perpetrator and victim do not know each other 1 = Husband 2 = Ex-husband 3 = Boyfriend 4 = Ex-boyfriend 5 = Wife 6 = Ex-wife 7 = Girlfriend 8 = Ex-girlfriend 9 = Father 10 = Stepfather 11 = Mother 12 = Stepmother 13 = Child 14 = Stepchild 15 = Sibling	Enter the value for the relationship that the victim has to the perpetrator (i.e. the victim is the (variable value) of the perpetrator). In cases of "overlapping" relations e. g. when the victim is a neighbour as well as a friend of the perpetrator, use the value that describes the principal (first and/or most important) status of the relationship. If this is not possible, use the value that indicates the most objective circumstance in the relationship. In the case of neighbour and friend, this means that the code for neighbour (value 27) should be used if the victim and perpetrators were

			16 = Grandparent or great grandparent 17 = Other relative 18 = Housemate or flatmate (previous or present) 19 = Co-worker (previous or present) 20 = Classmate (previous or present) 21 = Teacher (previous or present) 22 = Schoolmate (previous or present) 23 = Patient (previous or present) 24 = Therapist (previous or present) 25 = Prostitute (previous or present) 26 = Purchaser of sexual services (previous or present) 27 = Neighbour 28 = Friend or long-time acquaintance 29 = The perpetrator and victim are slightly known to each other (not friends) 30 = New acquaintance (met in the last 24 hours) 31 = Partner or ex-partner (marital or engagement status unknown) 32 = Partner or ex-partner of the same sex; males (marital or engagement status unknown) 33 = Partner or ex-partner of the same sex; females (marital or engagement status unknown) 999 = Unknown	neighbours before they were friends and/or because being neighbours is factual while the extent of their friendship is harder to determine. If the victim is a mistress or lover of the perpetrator, code girlfriend (value 7) or boyfriend (value 3). If the victim is the child of the perpetrator's unmarried partner, code stepchild (value 14). If victim is the parent of the perpetrator's partner, code other relative (value 17). In cases of partner-relations of the same sex, use the values 1-4 (should be 5-8) if it is a female-female relationship, and the values 5-8 (should be 1-4)if it is a male-male relationship. E.g. if a woman is killed by a woman she is married to, the relationship is coded as a 1, and if a man is killed by his ex-boyfriend, the relationship is coded as an 8. In same-sex-relations where the martial or engagement status is unknown, use value 32 or 33. Scored from the victim's perspective
48	PRETHREATSBYPERP Previous unlawful threats by perpetrator towards victim?	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes, but without it being reported to the police 2 = Yes, and it has been reported to the police 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the perpetrator has threatened the victim in an unlawful way prior to the crime. If threats have occurred but it is uncertain if they have been reported to the police, choose value 1.
49	PRETHREATSBYVIC Previous unlawful threats by	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes, but without it being	Indicate if the victim has threatened the perpetrator in an unlawful way prior to

				the crime. If threats have occurred but it is uncertain if they have been reported to the police, choose value 1.
	victim towards perpetrator?		reported to the police 2 = Yes, and it has been reported to the police 999 = Unknown	
50	PREVIOLENCEBYPERP Previous violence by perpetrator towards the victim?	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes, but without it being reported to the police 2 = Yes, and it has been reported to the police 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the perpetrator has used violence against the victim prior to the crime. If violence has occurred but it is uncertain if it has been reported to the police, choose value 1.
51	PREVIOLENCEBYVIC Previous violence by victim towards the perpetrator	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes, but without it being reported to the police 2 = Yes, and it has been reported to the police 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the victim has used violence against the perpetrator prior to the crime. If violence has occurred but it is uncertain if it has been reported to the police, choose value 1.
52	TYPE Is the individual a victim or perpetrator?	Indiv.	0 = Victim 1 = Perpetrator	Indicate whether the case row concerns a victim or a perpetrator.
53	PRINCIPAL Is the individual a principal victim or a principal perpetrator in the homicide case?	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes, principal perpetrator 2 = Yes, principal victim 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the row concerns a victim or a perpetrator that can be considered to be a principal individual in the case. The Principal Victim = The victim with the closest relationship to the perpetrator. If the victim and perpetrator are equally as close, or the relationship is unknown, choose the victim that died first. If the relationship is equal or unknown, choose the oldest victim as the principal victim. If all victims are of the same age or if their age is unknown, choose randomly. The principal perpetrator = The perpetrator that has been prosecuted (see variable 72). If more than one perpetrator is prosecuted, then the principal is the one with the most severe sentence (see variable 73). If two or more of the perpetrators have equal sentences, then choose the one with the most severe sanction (see variable 74). If that also is equal, then it is the one with the closest relationship to the victim (see variable 47). If that also is equal, choose randomly. In case there is just a body found and no one knows who the perpetrator is,

				principal is 'unknown'.
54	GENDER Gender of the individual	Indiv.	1 = Male 2 = Female 999 = Unknown	State the gender of the individual.
55	AGE Age of the individual	Indiv.	Open variable (numeric) 150 = Unknown, 15 years or over 151 = Unknown, under 15 years 999 = Unknown	State the age of the individual (at the time of the crime).
56	BIRTH-COUNTRY Birth country of the individual	Indiv.	0 = Same country the crime took place in 1 = Canada 2 = Unites states 3 = Puerto Rico -999 = Unknown -998 = Unknown foreign country -997 = Unknown Europe -996 = Unknown North America -995 = Unknown South America -994 = Unknown Africa -993 = Unknown Asia (west parts) -992 = Unknown Asia (east parts) -991 = Unknown Oceania -990 = Other	Choose the birth country of the individual. Use the official country code for the nation (see appendix B for a full list of country codes). Note the different "unknown" values at the bottom of the list. The United States and Puerto Rico have the same country code as Canada (value 1). Therefore, use value 2 for the United States and value 3 for Puerto Rico. If individuals are born in countries that no longer exist, e.g. former Yugoslavia or USSR, and it is unknown in which part they were born according to new values (e.g. Serbia, Bosnia, Belarus, etc.), code them as being born in the biggest new country by population. At present (2011): Yugoslavia = Serbia and USSR = Russia.
57	CITIZ Citizenship of the individual	Indiv.	0 = Same country the crime took place in 1 = Canada 2 = Unites states 3 = Puerto Rico -999 = Unknown -998 = Unknown foreign country -997 = Unknown Europe -996 = Unknown North America -995 = Unknown South America -994 = Unknown Africa -993 = Unknown Asia (west parts) -992 = Unknown Asia (east	Indicate the citizenship of the individual. In cases of double citizenship, choose the country of residence first and the country of birth second. Use the official country code for the nation (see appendix B for a full list of country codes). Note the different "unknown" values at the bottom of the list. The United States and Puerto Rico have the same country code as Canada (value 1). Therefore, use value 2 for the United States and value 3 for Puerto Rico.

			parts) -991 = Unknown Oceania -990 = Other	If individuals are born in countries that no longer exist, e.g. former Yugoslavia or USSR, and it is unknown in which part they were born according to new values (e.g. Serbia, Bosnia, Belarus, etc.), code them as being born in the biggest new country by population. At present (2011): Yugoslavia = Serbia and USSR = Russia.
58	PARENTS Birth country of the individual's parents	Indiv.	0 = Same country the crime took place in 1 = Canada 2 = Unites states 3 = Puerto Rico -999 = Unknown -998 = Unknown foreign country -997 = Unknown Europe -996 = Unknown North America -995 = Unknown South America -994 = Unknown Africa -993 = Unknown Asia (west parts) -992 = Unknown Asia (east parts) -991 = Unknown Oceania -990 = Other	Indicate the country of birth for one parent if only one parent was born abroad, and the country of birth for both parents if they are from the same country. If the parents were both born abroad, but born in different countries, it is up to the submitting country to choose the birth country of the father or the mother of the individual. Use the official country code for the nation (see appendix B for a full list of country codes). The United States and Puerto Rico have the same country code as Canada (value 1). Therefore, use value 2 for the United States and value 3 for Puerto Rico. Note the different "unknown" values at the bottom of the list. If individuals are born in countries that no longer exist, e.g. former Yugoslavia or USSR, and it is unknown in which part they were born according to new values (e.g. Serbia, Bosnia, Belarus, etc.), code them as being born in the biggest new country by population. At present (2011): Yugoslavia = Serbia and USSR = Russia.
59	CIVIL Civil status	Indiv.	1 = Married 2 = Cohabitants 3 = In a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship 4 = Single 5 = Divorced 6 = Widowed 999 = Unknown	State the civil status of the individual.
60	CHILD Does the individual have children?	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the individual has children or not. Having children means that the individual is a parent according to the national legal

					definition in the country where the homicide was committed.
61	HOUSESIT Housing situation of the individual	Indiv.	0 = Cohabiting with partner 1 = Cohabiting with both parents or stepparents 2 = Cohabiting with one parent or stepparent 3 = Living alone (with or without children) 4 = Cohabiting with friend 5 = Temporarily living with someone 6 = Homeless 7 = Closed institution 8 = Other 999 = Unknown		Indicate the housing situation of the individual. 'Cohabiting with friend' also means cohabiting with relatives other than parents, stepparents or children (e.g. siblings, cousins etc.) Partners who live together on and off are regarded as cohabiting with partner (value 0). Closed institution (value 7) applies to prisons, psychiatric wards etc.
62	PROF Professional status of the individual	Indiv.	0 = Working class 1 = Intermediate 2 = Managers and professionals 3 = Retired 4 = Unemployed 5 = Sick-listed or disabled 6 = Not yet of school age 7 = Student 8 = Military service 9 = Housewife/-husband/stay-at home parent 10 = Asylum seeker 11 = Imprisoned or in a similar institution 12 = Other 999 = Unknown		Labels 1-3 are based on the European Socio-economic Classification. See the following webpage for more details of which professions are included in the three categories: http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/research/esec/user-guide/detailed-categorydescriptions-and-operational-issues.
63	EDUC Level of completed education of the individual	Indiv.	0 = Not completed compulsory school 1 = Compulsory school 2 = Higher education 3 = Occupational education 4 = Not started school 5 = Enrolled in compulsory school 6 = Enrolled in higher education 7 = Enrolled in occupational education 999 = Unknown		Indicate the highest completed level of education of the individual. Compulsory school (value 2) is defined according to the national legal definition in the country where the homicide was committed.
64	DRINK Had the individual been drinking alcohol at the time of	Indiv.	0 = No, nothing in the case indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications		Indicate if the individual had been drinking alcohol at the time of the crime.

			exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the case that indicate that the individual had been drinking alcohol at the time of the crime, e.g. empty bottles or cans or other paraphernalia, the presence of other persons who have been drinking alcohol or a recent history of alcoholism. Sure indications mean that there is explicit information about the individual having been drinking alcohol at the time of the crime.
65	DRUG Had the individual taken drugs at the time of the crime?	Indiv.	0 = No, nothing in the case indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the individual had taken any drugs at the time of the crime. Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the case that indicate that the individual had taken drugs at the time of the crime, e.g. drug paraphernalia, the presence of other persons who have been taking drugs or a recent history of drug abuse. Sure indications mean that there is explicit information about the individual having been taking drugs at the time of the crime. Drugs refer to the use of "narcotics" (heroin, morphine etc.) as well as stimulants (cocaine, amphetamine etc.) and hallucinogens (ecstasy, hashish etc.). Excessive use (i.e. more than prescribed) of legally prescribed drugs is also included in the definition.
66	ALCOHOLIC Is the individual an alcoholic?	Indiv.	0 = No, nothing in the case indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the individual is known to be an alcoholic. Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the case that indicate that the individual has excessive drinking patterns, such as consuming large amounts of alcohol over a period of several days. Sure indications mean that the individual has been diagnosed and/or treated clinically.
67	DRUGADD	Indiv.	0 = No, nothing in the case	Indicate whether the individual is

			indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	known to be a drug addict. Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the case that indicate that the individual has excessive drug use patterns at the time of the crime, such as consuming "hard" or large amounts of drugs over a period of several days. Sure indications mean that the individual has been diagnosed and/or treated clinically. Drug dependence refers to the use of "narcotics" (heroin, morphine etc.) as well as stimulants (cocaine, amphetamine etc.) and hallucinogens (ecstasy, hashish etc.) Excessive use (i.e. more than prescribed) of legally prescribed drugs is also included in the definition.
68	PSYCH Does the individual have a history of mental illness or suffer from a psychological disorder?	Indiv.	0 = No, nothing in the case indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the individual has a history of mental illness or is suffering from a psychological disorder. Mental illness is defined as there being documented evidence from one or more sources that the individual had been the recipient of psychiatric care of has been diagnosed with at mental disorder at the time of the crime Some indications mean that there is information about or circumstances in the case that indicate that the individual has a history of mental illness, e.g. distressed psychological or behavioural patterns or self-expressed concern over mental health. Sure indications mean that the person has been diagnosed and/or treated clinically.
69	VIOLENTHISTORY Does the individual have a history of violence?	Indiv.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the individual has a history of violence. History of violence is defined as having been reported to the police for violent crimes previous to the homicide occasion.
70	OTHCRIM Were any other crimes	Indiv.	0 = No, no other crimes were committed	Indicate whether there were any other crimes committed against the

	committed against the individual in the homicide event?		against the individual in the homicide event 1 = Sexual assault against the individual 2 = Other crime against the individual 3 = The individual was the witness of a crime 999 = Unknown	individual in the situation of the homicide. The data in this variable refers to the specific individual on each row, not the case overall. So, if the perpetrator was robbed by the victim, for example, then code no (value 0) on the row of the victim and other crime against the individual (value 2) on the row for the perpetrator. If more than one value is applicable for one individual, choose the value highest up on the list, e.g. sexual assault (value 1) before other crimes (value 2).
71	AREA The individual's relation to the region or are where the crime was committed	Indiv.	0 = Living in another region/area/ city 1 = Living in the same region/ area/city 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the individual lives in the same or in a different region/area/city than the one where the homicide took place. It is up to each submitting country to choose a suitable geographical unit to best describe the individuals relation to the place where the homicide was committed.
72	PROSECUTED Has the suspect been prosecuted of homicide?	Perp.	0 = No, there is no suspect 1 = No, the suspect has not yet been arrested 2 = No, the suspect is too young to be prosecuted 3 = No, the suspect is deceased 4 = No, other reason 5 = Yes 6 = Yes, but only of other crime/-s 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the suspect has been prosecuted or charged with the homicide. In case of appeal, enter the details from the court of first instance.
73	SENTENCED Has the perpetrator been sentenced?	Perp.	0 = No, perpetrator found not guilty 1 = No, the perpetrator was not held accountable for his/ her actions due to mental illness 2 = No, perpetrator deceased 3 = No, not sentenced for other reasons 4 = Yes, of homicide 5 = Yes, of other crime/-s 99 = Perpetrator unknown 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been sanctioned. For variables 72-74, in case of appeal, enter the details from the court of first instance. The label 'perpetrator convicted of other crime' refers to other crimes committed at the same time as the homicide, not crimes committed at another time but for which the perpetrator is sentenced at the same trial. If the perpetrator has not yet been sentenced but is going to be, choose value 3. In case of a combination of homicide (value 4) and other crime/-s (value 5) choose value 4.

74	SANCTIONED What was the perpetrator sanctioned to?	Perp.	0 = Perpetrator not sanctioned 1 = Prison 2 = Acute Psychiatric care 3 = Long term psychiatric care 4 = Prison and psychiatric care (acute or long term) 5 = Youth prison 6 = Youth prison and psychiatric care 7 = Youth institutional treatment 8 = Youth prison and youth institutional treatment 9 = Other 999 = Unknown	Indicate what sanction the perpetrator has been given. The term sanctioned is used to avoid exclusion of sanctions that do not follow a sentence. Long term psychiatric care (value 3) refers to a sanction of acute psychiatric care + long term psychiatric care. Enter not sanctioned (value 0) for all known perpetrators who have not been sanctioned, whatever the reason (perpetrator dead, found not guilty etc.)
75	LENGTHSENTENCE Length of sentence	Perp.	Open variable (numeric) -9998 = Lifetime -9999 = Unknown	Indicate the length of the sentence in number of days (30 days in one month, 365 days in one year). Sentence reduction is not included. Code 9999 if perpetrator is sentenced to a time-restricted sanction but it is unknown for how long. If the perpetrator has not been sentenced, leave blank. Leave blank if the perpetrator has only been sanctioned for other crimes
76	PREHOM Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for homicide?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been found guilty of homicide prior to this homicide event.
77	PREVIO Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for other violent crimes?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been found guilty of other violent crime prior to the crime. Violent crime refers to all assault crimes excluding those already covered by variables 76, 78 and 79.
78	PRESEX Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for sexual crimes?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator been found guilty of sex crimes prior to the homicide
79	PREROB Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for robbery?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been found guilty of robbery prior to the homicide.
80	PREPROP Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for crimes against property?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been found guilty of property crime prior to the homicide.
81	PREDRUG Has the perpetrator previously	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been found guilty of drug crime prior

			been sentenced for drug crimes?		999 = Unknown	to the homicide.

82	PRETRAF Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for traffic violations?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator has been found guilty of traffic violations prior to the homicide.
83	PREOTH Has the perpetrator previously been sentenced for other crimes than those stated above?	Perp.	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the perpetrator been found guilty of other crime prior to the homicide than those stated above in variables 76-82.
84	PRECON Number of previous convictions	Indiv.	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	Indicate the perpetrator's number of previous convictions (not the number of crimes). All convictions count (independent of which sanction is given). In case of appeal, enter the details from the court of first instance.
85	CORR Corresponding cases	Indiv.	Open variable (numeric) 99 = No corresponding cases 999 = Unknown	If a perpetrator or victim in the case is connected to any other case (for example when the perpetrator of one homicide is the victim of another or when one person commits multiple homicides at different times) this is indicated by entering the corresponding serial number. When there are no indications of corresponding cases, choose value 99.

Source:

Granath, S., Hagstedt, H., Kivivuori, J., Lehti, M., Ganpat, S., Liem, M., Nieuwbeerta, P. (2011). *Homicide in Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden A first Study on the European Homicide Monitor Data*. Stockholm: Brå: The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention.

Universiteit Leiden

Institute of Security and Global Affairs
Leiden University
www.universiteitleiden.nl/en

Turfmarkt 99
2511 DP The Hague

February 2019