

BOGOTÁ PROTOCOL

on quality of homicide data in
Latin America and the Caribbean



HOMICIDIOS
EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE
Hacia una información de calidad



BOGOTÁ 7 al 9 de Septiembre de 2015

INTRODUCTION



The Bogotá Protocol on Homicide Data Quality in Latin America and the Caribbean establishes several technical criteria whose implementation reflects a high level of validity, reliability, and transparency.

This protocol is destined to serve as a reference for institutions that produce official homicide data and for national or local governments. There are two main types of official sources on homicides:

- a** - those arising from death certificates; and
- b** - those based on crime records.¹

The goal is not to generate new information systems nor modify the categories of existing systems, but rather, drawing on those categories, to generate an integrative concept of homicide that allows for the convergence of the different sources.

¹ Various institutions and agencies process and publish data from the two kinds of sources in the different countries. It is also common for several national institutions to disseminate data based on a single type of source.

This protocol was designed to determine the quality of data and to provide guidance for improvement. At the same time, this instrument is a guide for civil society to be able to monitor data quality in the countries of the region.

Having valid and reliable data is essential for designing and evaluating homicide prevention and reduction policies. Moreover, data subjected to rigorous and uniform quality criteria facilitate international comparability.

The criteria proposed are complementary, gradual, and cumulative. Accordingly, a country or data-producing institution could meet some of these criteria but not others, such that this exercise would indicate what they could improve in the future.

This proposal was framed at the Conference on **Quality of Homicide Data in Latin America and the**

Caribbean held in Bogotá, Colombia, September 7 to 9, 2015, and included the participation of more than 90 persons from 12 countries. The profile of participants contemplated members of criminal justice and health institutions, as well as institutes of statistics, academics, members of civil society and multilateral agencies. Accordingly, this document was drawn up as a joint initiative of civil society and public authorities.

The specific thresholds proposed for the criteria took into account the current reality of the two types of sources of data in the region, reflected in the experience of the participants and in a technical study² that assessed data quality over the last few years. The limits established for each criterion tend to be better than the average performance of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, but not so high as to be unattainable in the regional context.

In the future, the percentages established here could undergo changes based on new technical studies and on the gradual

improvement in data quality.

The criteria and thresholds proposed are grouped in eight thematic areas according to their content and they are applicable simultaneously to the two types of sources - death certificates and criminal records - unless otherwise stated.

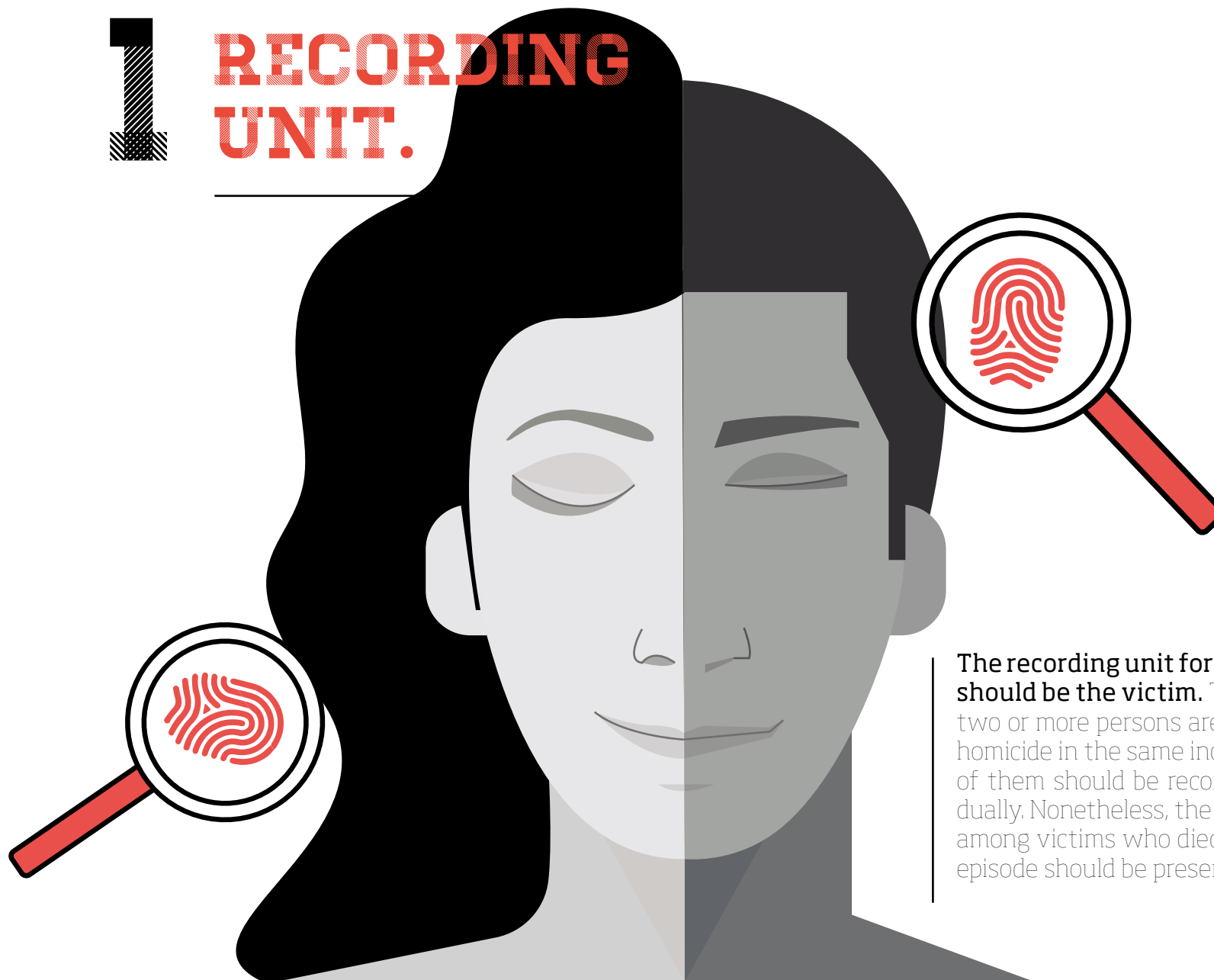
The eight proposed areas are as follows:



² "Homicide Data Quality in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LAV-UERJ, 2015). Available at: <http://conferenciahomicidiosbogota2015.org>

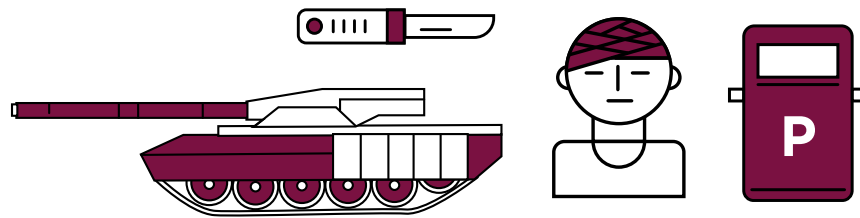
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RECORDING UNIT.



The recording unit for homicides should be the victim. Thus, when two or more persons are victims of homicide in the same incident, each of them should be recorded individually. Nonetheless, the connection among victims who died in a single episode should be preserved.

2 DEFINITION OF HOMICIDE



Homicide is defined, for the present purpose, as the death of a person caused by an intentional assault by another person or persons. Hence, unintentional and accidental homicides are excluded as are attempted homicides.³

Included are deaths by assault in the context of international wars, internal conflicts, and civil disturbances. In addition, deaths by assault committed by public agents in the exercise of their professional duty, even when lawful, are considered, along with deaths that occurred in the exercise of the right to self-defense by anybody.

Consequently, this notion of homicide is not limited by its legal definition, which varies from country to country and often includes several specific crimes, but by a general concept that does not depend on the legality or illegality of the facts. This option maximizes international comparability, is consistent with the objective of minimizing deaths due to assault regardless of their legality and avoids the delay that results from waiting for the certainty of a judicial decision.

For the data originating from death certificates the operative concept of homicide is identified with the sum of the categories of WHO's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) related to "death by assault,"⁴ "death due to legal intervention,"⁵ "death by war operations"⁶ and the respective deaths due to sequelae.⁷

For the data from criminal records, the definition proposed here approximates the sum of the following codes set forth by the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (2015): "intentional homicide,"⁸ "unlawful killing associated with armed conflict not amounting to a war crime,"⁹ and "war crime."¹⁰ Nonetheless, this Classification is based on the criterion of illegality, in contrast to the concept of homicide set forth here.

³ Death by abandonment is not included in the definition, unless it is intentional, as would be the case of prisoners of war who are left to die of hunger, which would be considered an intentional homicide.

⁴ Codes 85-Y05; Y07-Y09.

⁵ Code Y35.

⁶ Code Y36.

⁷ Codes Y871; Y890; Y891.

⁸ Code 0101.

⁹ Code 0107.

¹⁰ Code 01013, but only in those cases that result in death.

3 MINIMAL INFORMATION TO BE RECORDED.

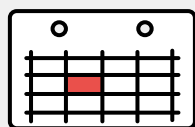
The record of each homicide should include information on the victim, the incident, and the alleged perpetrator. The minimum set of information that should be recorded is as follows ¹¹ :

a. Victim:

1. Single identifier



3. Date of birth or, if not available, approximate age



5. Civil Status



7. Profession or occupation



9. Additional characteristics related to groups at risk in light of local context, such as race and/or ethnic group, sexual orientation, gender identity and socioeconomic status, among others.

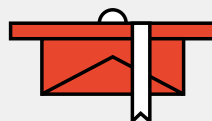
2. Sex



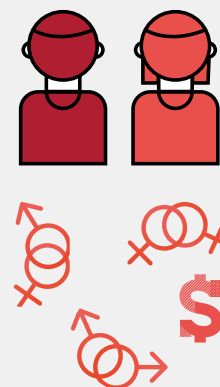
4. Nationality



6. Schooling



8. Place of residence, with the greatest detail possible



¹¹ It is recommended that to the extent possible the variables cited here be codified using consistent categories.

b. Incident:

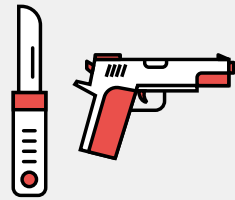
1. Date and time of assault or, lacking that information, of the finding of the corpse



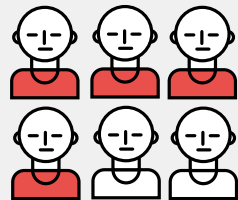
2. Date and time of death



3. Weapon/mechanism/means with which the homicide was committed



4. Number of other fatal victims



5. Number of alleged perpetrators (only applies to data from criminal records)



6. Place of assault, with the greatest possible detail



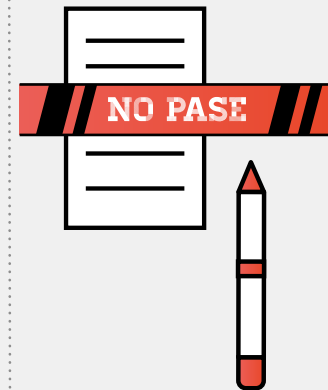
7. Type of place of assault: public or private



8. Motive of the assault (only applies to data from criminal records)



9. Description, in open field, of the circumstances of the death

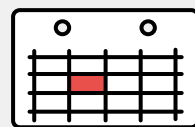


c. Alleged perpetrator (only applies to data from criminal records):

1. Sex



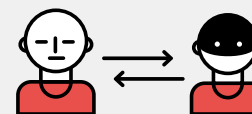
2. Date of birth or, if not available, approximate age



3. Nationality



4. Relationship between victim and alleged perpetrator



5. Profession or occupation

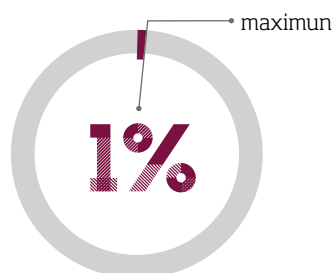




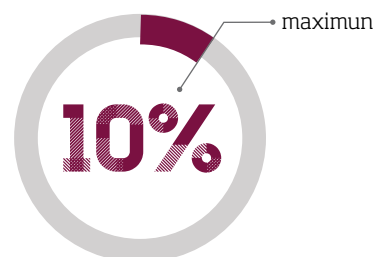
MISSING DATA AND INDETERMINATE CASES.

As a way to assess data quality, there should be a **maximum percentage of missing information and indeterminate categories**. The following criteria are established:

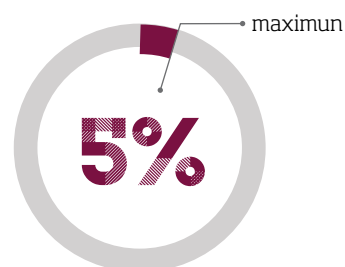
A - A maximum percentage of 1% of **homicide victims** whose sex is unknown.



C - A maximum percentage of 10% of **homicide victims** about which the municipality where the assault occurred is unknown

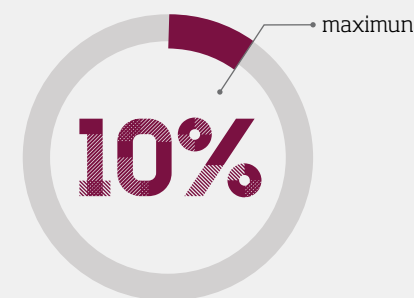


B - A maximum percentage of 5% of **homicide victims** whose age is unknown.

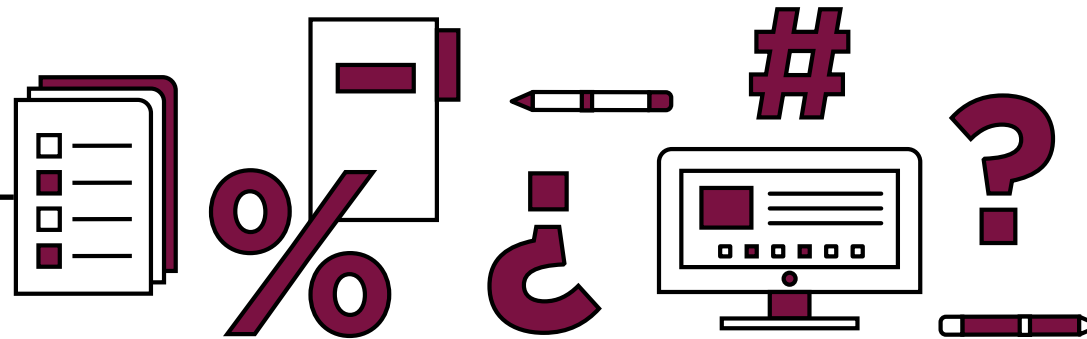


D - A maximum percentage of 10% of **ambiguous categories for classification of deaths that may or may not contain homicides**. This is operationalized in each type of source as follows:

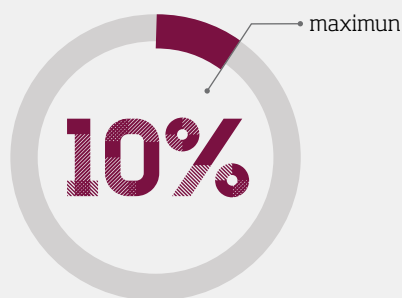
D.1 - Death certificates: a maximum percentage of 10% of **deaths due to external causes of unknown intent**¹² in relation to total deaths due to external causes.



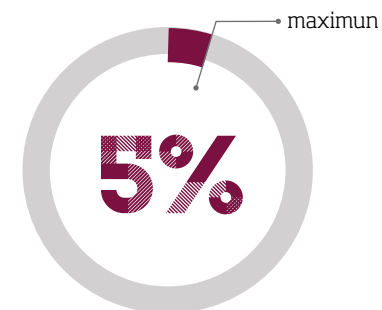
¹² Codes Y10 to Y34 and Y87Z of the ICD-10.



D.2 - Criminal records: a maximum percentage of 10% of **violent deaths classified in residual and temporary categories that may include homicides** (corpse found, death to be clarified, etc.) as a percentage of all homicides plus those residual and temporary categories.



E - A maximum percentage of 5% of **homicides by unspecified means in relation to the total number of homicides**. In the case of death certificates, there are specific codes for unspecified means.¹³ In the case of criminal records codes vary from country to country.

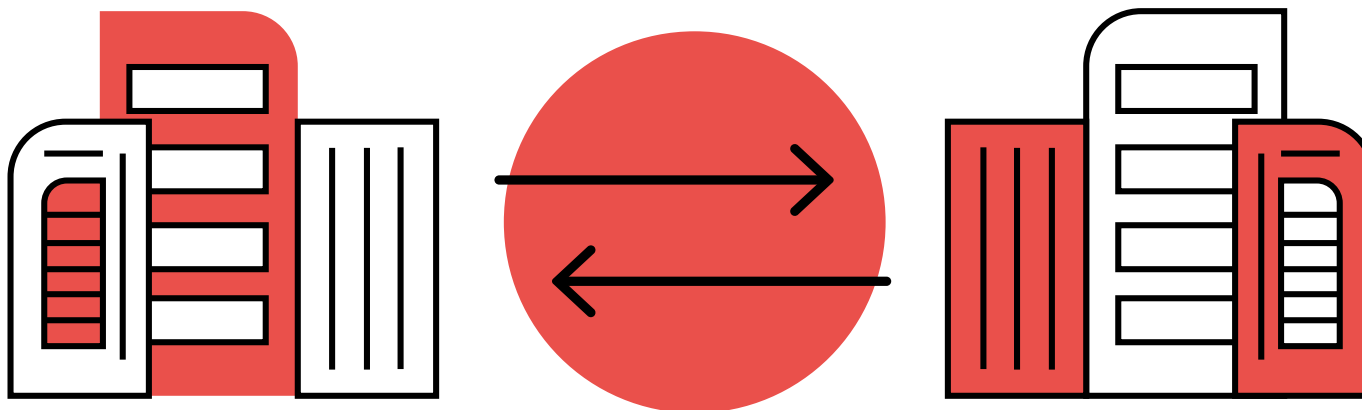


¹³ Codes for homicide by unknown means: Y09; Y35.7; Y36.9. All codes for homicide: X85-Y05; Y07-Y09; Y35; Y36.

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CONVERGENCE AMONG SOURCES.

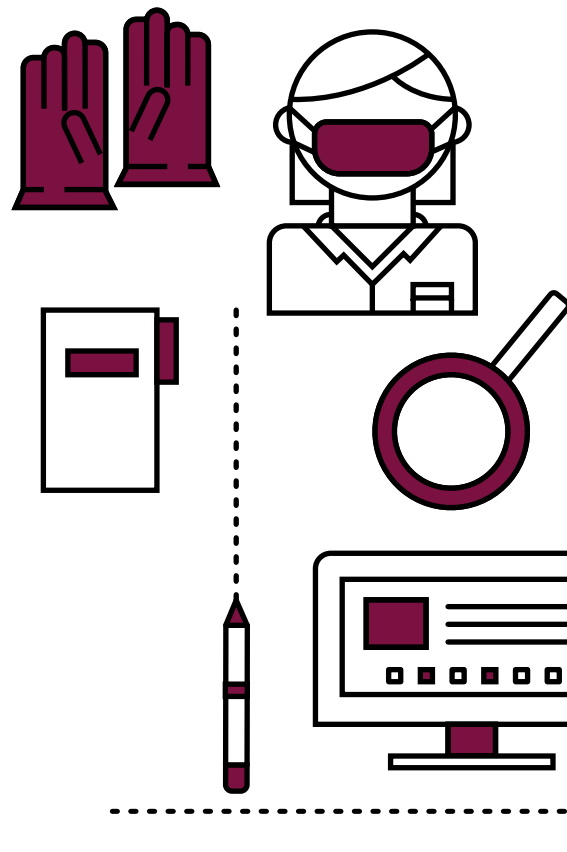
A high degree of convergence among homicides obtained from criminal records and from death certificates, reported by various public agencies, is necessary for ensuring the validity and reliability of both sources.¹⁴ Accordingly, a maximum limit of 20% discrepancy is established between the records from those two sources.



¹⁴ Convergence results from the high quality of the sources of information according to their own objectives and methodologies. Nonetheless, there is no intention to standardise data or information systems.

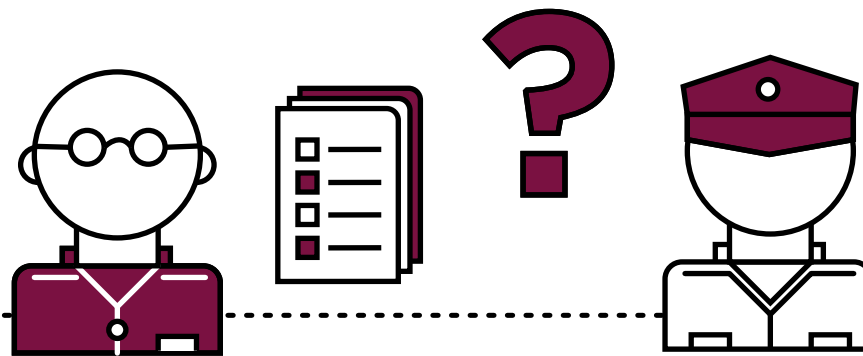
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MECHANISMS FOR VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF DATA.



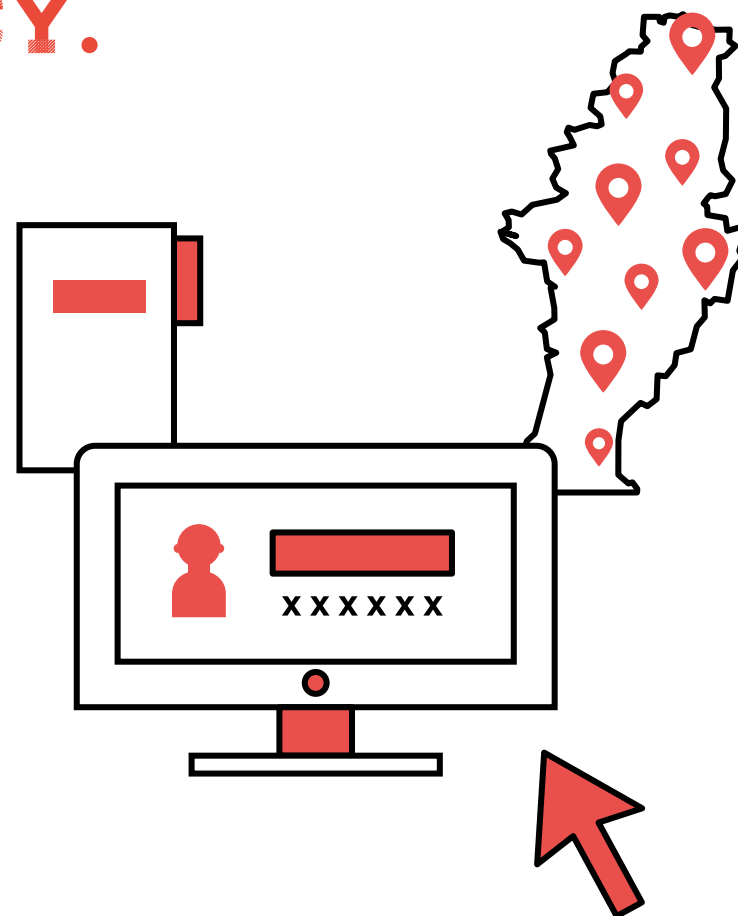
As part of the strategy for verification and validation of data, a mechanism or technical body is required in order to undertake review processes based on methodologies that include cross-referencing homicides, victim by victim.

This process should make use of all official sources and possibly other external sources. The above mentioned body must include the participation of public servants, academics and members of civil society specialized in the matter, and will formulate actions to improve the quality of the information based on detected inconsistencies.



7 **DISSEMINATION AND TRANSPARENCY.**

The official figures of homicides, both national and local, will be publicly disseminated. Any subsequent modification of these numbers should be communicated to the official body for verification and validation of data (see previous point), with the corresponding explanations. In addition to aggregate numbers, the micro-data of homicides, victim by victim, will be freely accessible, with the exception of information that may lead to individual identification of the persons involved (name, identification, residence, etc.). In this sense, the information will be presented geographically with the lowest level of spatial breakdown that does not compromise the confidentiality of the victims and alleged perpetrators.¹⁵



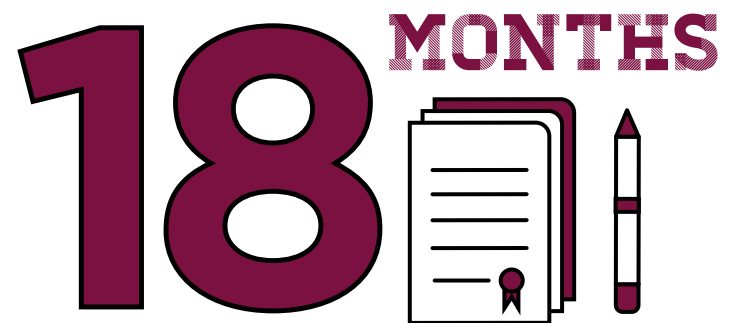
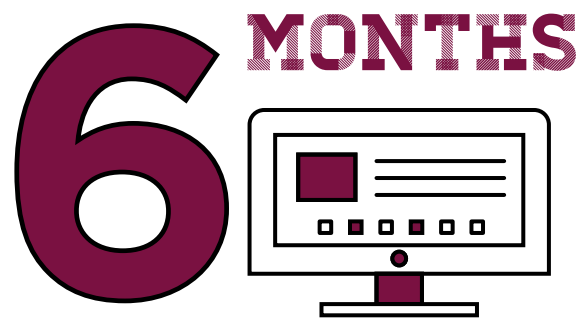
¹⁵ All the data disseminated, both aggregate and micro-data, should be accompanied by all methodological descriptions that may be needed in order to be adequately interpreted.

8 FREQUENCY AND TIMELINESS.

Aggregate data will be published at least every six months. The maximum time elapsed between the period when homicide were recorded and the date of dissemination of aggregate information may not exceed:

A - 6 months in the case of data calculated based on criminal records, and

B - 18 months in the case of data obtained from death certificates.



Micro-data will be published at least annually.



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The list of the persons who took part in the production of the Protocol of Bogotá in the “Conference on Quality of Homicide Data in Latin America and the Caribbean” is the following one:

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