A Common Tool: FIREARMS, VIOLENCE, AND CRIME

ANNEXES

These annexes contain the raw firearm mortality data used to generate the global and regional estimates published in Chapter 6 of the *Small Arms Survey 2004*. Annexe 6.1 presents raw data collected from a combination of public health and criminal justice sources. With a total of 160,000 documented deaths from firearm homicides, firearm suicides, unintentional firearm deaths, and firearm deaths of undetermined intent occurring annually in countries covering about half the world's population, these statistics clearly support previous estimates that at least 200,000 firearm deaths occur each year in non-conflict situations. The following section explains in detail how these statistics were used to produce estimates of regional levels of firearm mortality, using Latin America and the Caribbean firearm homicides as an example. The Small Arms Survey recognizes the many limitations of available firearm mortality statistics (see Small Arms Survey, 2004, pp. 202–03). The estimates presented in Chapter 6 should thus be treated as a first attempt to identify regional patterns of gun violence; they will be regularly updated and improved as new and better data is collected and made available.

Annexe 6.1: Available firearm mortality data

Table 6.7 is not meant to produce comparisons between different countries. Rather, it presents statistics as supporting evidence for the estimates included in Chapter 6.

Comparing the prevalence of homicides at the national level through different sources (i.e. public health and criminal justice) is highly problematic, as public health figures (e.g. from the World Health Organization) tend to be lower than figures reported by criminal justice authorities to United Nations databases. Research has shown, however, that UN and WHO homicide rates are significantly correlated when data is aggregated (UNODCCP, 1999, Box 0.7, pp. 12–13), which allows for producing global and regional estimates.

It is also important to note that the quality of data from a single source can also vary greatly. In February 2004, for example, the WHO released estimates of the completeness and coverage of its national data (2004a, 2004b). These estimates clearly indicate that for a number of countries, the available statistics are only partial, and should be used with caution when making cross-national comparisons.

Table 6.7 Available firearm mortality statistics as of September 2003

Country	Firearm homicide			Firearm suicides			Unintentional firearm deaths			Firearm deaths of undetermined intent			01	verall homicid	es	Overall suicides		
	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#
Albania	WH0	1998	591	WHO	1998	98	WH0	1998	50	WHO	1998	2	WH0	1998	660	WH0	1998	165
Argentina	WH0	1997	942	WHO	1997	861	WHO	1997	304	WHO	1997	1,121	WH0	1996	1,611	WH0	1996	2,245
Australia	WH0	1999	51	WHO	1999	261	WHO	1999	28	WHO	1999	2	Alpers	1997-2001	314	WHO	1998	2,633
Austria	WH0	1999	17	WHO	1999	272	WHO	1999	3	WHO	1999	1	WH0	1999	68	WHO	1999	1,555
Azerbaijan	UNODC	2000	18										UNODC	2000	226	WHO	1999	54
Bahamas	UNODC	1997	18										UNODC	1997	46			
Bahrain	WH0	2000	2										Interpol	1998	9			
Bangladesh	SAFER-NET	2000	1,456	SAFER-NET	2000	18	SAFER-NET	2000	44				SAFER NET	2000	1,887	SAFER-NET	2000	1,479
Belarus	UNODC	2000	331				UN	1996	9				UNODC	2000	1,013	WH0	1999	3,408
Belgium	WH0	1995	59	WHO	1995	289	WHO	1995	2	WHO	1995	29	WH0	1995	169	WHO	1995	2,155
Belize	WH0	1998	32				WHO	1998	0	WHO	1998	0	Interpol	1998	32			
Brazil	Brazilian MOJ	1998	25,603	UN	1995	700	UN	1995	1,200	SAFER-NET	1995	4,114	Brazilian MOJ	1998	41,838	WH0	1995	6,584
Brunei	UN	1997	1										UN	1997	9			
Bulgaria	UNODC	2000	63	WHO	1999	55	WHO	1999	20	WHO	1999	7	UNODC	2000	332	WHO	1999	1,307
Burkina Faso	UN	1995	4	UN	1995	15	UN	1995	5	UN	1995	476	Interpol	1998	42	UN	1995	100
Canada	Statistics Canada	2001	171	Statistics Canada	1999	802	WHO	1997	45	WHO	1997	12	Statistics Canada	2001	554	Statistics Canada	1999	4,074
Cayman Islands							WHO	2000	1	WHO	2000	0	Interpol	1996	1			
Chile	WH0	1999	82	WHO	1999	110	WHO	1999	10	WHO	1999	272	UNODC	2000	235			
Colombia	UNODC	2000	21,898	WHO	1998	632	WHO	1998	73	WHO	1998	642	UNODC	2000	26,539	SAFER-NET	1998	2,046
Cook Islands	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	0			
Costa Rica	UNODC	1999	126	WH0	2000	63	WHO	2000	5	WHO	2000	10	UNODC	1999	245	WHO	1995	211
Croatia	WH0	2000	48	WHO	2000	143	WHO	2000	5	WHO	2000	4	Interpol	2000	100	WH0	1999	989
Cuba	UN	1996	65				UN	1996	30				SAFER-NET	1996	732	WH0	1997	2,029
Cyprus	UNODC	1997	4										UNODC	1997	6			
Czech Republic	WH0	2000	36	WHO	2000	174	WH0	2000	7	WHO	2000	15	UNODC	2000	174	WH0	1999	1,610
Denmark	UNODC	2000	14	WHO	1998	78	WH0	1998	1	WHO	1998	3	UNODC	2000	58	WH0	1996	892
Dominica	UNODC	1998	1										UNODC	2000	2			
Dominican Republic	WH0	1998	314	WHO	1998	25	WH0	1998	4	WHO	1998	55	Interpol	1998	1,121			
Ecuador	WH0	2000	1,321	WHO	2000	95	WH0	2000	31	WHO	2000	201	Interpol	1999	1,682	WH0	1996	593
Egypt	WH0	2000	16	WHO	2000	18	WHO	2000	83	WHO	2000	40	UNODC	1994	231			
El Salvador	SAFER NET	1999	1,898	WH0	1999	16	WH0	1999	10				SAFER NET	1999	2,542	WH0	1993	429
England and Wales	WH0	1999	23	WH0	1999	115	WH0	1999	6	WH0	1999	15	WH0	1999	295	WH0	1999	3,690
Estonia	Estonian MOI	2001	13	WHO	2000	31	WH0	2000	1	WHO	2000	7	Estonian MOI	2001	164	WH0	1999	469

Table 6.7 Available firearm mortality statistics as of September 2003 (cont.)

Country	Firearm homicide			Firearm suicides			Unintentional firearm deaths			Firearm dead	ths of undeter	mined intent	01	erall homicid	es	Overall suicides		
	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#
Federated States of Micronesia	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	1			
Fiji	UN	1996	0				UN	1996	0				UN	1998	18	UN	1996	0
Finland	WHO	2000	32	WH0	2000	200	WH0	2000	0	WH0	2000	3	UNODC	2000	148	WH0	1998	1,228
France	WHO	1998	170	WHO	1998	2,386	WH0	1998	68	WHO	1998	340	WH0	1998	436	WH0	1998	10,534
FYROM	UNODC	2000	26	WHO	1997	16	WH0	1997	5	WH0	1997	0	UNODC	2000	47	WH0	1997	155
Georgia	WHO	2000	82	WH0	2000	1	WH0	2000	11	WH0	2000	27	UNODC	2000	239	WH0	1992	204
Germany	WHO	1999	155	WHO	1999	906	WH0	1999	16	WHO	1999	124	WH0	1999	720	WH0	1999	11,160
Greece	WHO	1998	74	WH0	1998	86	WH0	1998	34	WHO	1998	0	WH0	1998	144	WH0	1998	403
Guinea	UN	1995	2										UN	1995	25			
Honduras	SAFER NET	1999	1,021										SAFER NET	2000	2,837			
Hong Kong	UNODC	2000	1	SAFER-NET	1999	2	WH0	1996	0	WHO	1996	0	UNODC	2000	38	SAFER-NET	1999	872
Hungary	UNODC	2000	44	WH0	2001	108	WH0	2001	4	WH0	2001	4	UNODC	2000	205	WH0	1999	3,328
Iceland	WH0	1997	0	WH0	1997	7	WH0	1994-1996	0	WHO	1994-1996	1	Interpol	1997	2	WH0	1994-1996	28
India	UNODC	1999	9,284	UN	1994	586	UN	1994	2,375				UNODC	1999	37,170	UN	1994	89,195
Ireland	UNODC	1999	12	WHO	1997	44	WH0	1997	3	WHO	1997	0	UNODC	1999	38	WH0	1997	466
Israel	WH0	1997	15	WH0	1997	73	WH0	1997	0	WHO	1997	73	WH0	1997	30	WH0	1997	379
Italy	WH0	1997	463	WH0	1997	626	WH0	1997	38	WHO	1997	44	WH0	1997	720	WH0	1997	4,694
Jamaica	UN	1995	450	UN	1995	9							UN	1995	780	WH0	1995	36
Japan	WH0	1999	24	WH0	1999	47	WH0	1999	7	WH0	1999	7	Interpol	1999	689	WH0	1997	23,502
Jordan	UNODC	1997	42										UNODC	1997	217			
Kazakhstan							SAFER-NET	1997	83				Interpol	2001	3,119	WH0	1999	4,004
Kiribati	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	7			
Kuwait	WH0	2000	12	WH0	1999	0	WH0	2000	0	WH0	2000	0	WH0	1999	39	WH0	1999	47
Kyrgyzstan	WHO	2000	44	WH0	2000	11	WH0	2000	3	WH0	2000	9	Interpol	2000	413	WH0	1999	559
Latvia	WHO	2000	31	WHO	2000	32	WH0	2000	3	WHO	2000	3	UNODC	2000	238	WH0	1999	764
Lesotho	UNODC	1997	477										Interpol	1999	857			
Lithuania	WHO	2000	51	WHO	2000	40	WH0	2000	7	WHO	2000	13	UNODC	2000	370	WH0	1999	1,552
Luxemburg	WHO	2001	2	WHO	2001	7	WH0	2001	0	WHO	2001	0	Interpol	2001	6	WH0	1995-1997	72
Malaysia	UN	1995	41				UN	1995	16				Interpol	1995	428	UN	1995	368
Malta	WHO	1999	6	WHO	1999	3	WH0	1999	1	WHO	1999	0	Interpol	1999	6	SAFER-NET	1997	15
Marshall Islands	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	2			
Mexico	WHO	2000	5,452	WH0	2000	693	WH0	2000	477	WH0	2000	329	UNODC	2000	13,829	SAFER-NET	1999	3,326
Moldova	WHO	2000	46	WH0	2000	8	WH0	2000	6	WHO	2000	5	UNODC	2000	348	WH0	1999	579
Nauru	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	0			

Table 6.7 Available firearm mortality statistics as of September 2003 (cont.)

Country	Firearm homicide			Firearm suicides			Uninten	Unintentional firearm deaths			Firearm deaths of undetermined intent			verall homicid	es	Overall suicides		
	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#
The Netherlands	WH0	1999	75	WHO	1999	51	WHO	1999	5	WHO	1999	0	WHO	1999	203	WH0	1999	1,517
New Zealand	Alpers	1997-2001	8	WHO	1998	72	WHO	1998	6	WHO	1998	2	Alpers	1997-2001	69	WH0	1998	574
Nicaragua	WHO	2000	165	WHO	2000	18	WHO	2000	27	WHO	2000	20	Interpol	1998	670	WHO	1996	230
Niue	Alpers	1997-2001	1										Alpers	1997-2001	1			
Northern Ireland	WHO	1999	15	WHO	1999	11	WHO	1999	0	WHO	1999	2	WHO	1999	24	WH0	1999	121
Norway	Kripos	2002	9	Statistisk sentralbyrå	2000	107	Statistisk sentralbyrå	2000	0	WHO	1997	0	Kripos	2002	35	WHO	1997	533
Palau	Alpers	1997-2001	0															
Panama	WHO	2000	181	WHO	2000	13	WHO	2000	11	WHO	2000	11	WHO	1997	293	WHO	1997	145
Peru	WHO	2000	161	WHO	2000	29	WHO	2000	244	WHO	2000	33	Interpol	1998	724	UN	1996	101
Philippines	UN	1996	2,496										UN	1996	11,671	WHO	1993	851
Poland	WH0	2000	79	WHO	2000	23	WHO	2000	15	WHO	2000	54	Interpol	2000	855	SAFER-NET	1996	5,446
Portugal	UNODC	2000	84	WHO	1999	62	WHO	1999	2	WHO	1999	77	UNODC	2000	247	WH0	1999	545
Puerto Rico	WHO	1999	594	WHO	1999	53	WHO	1999	40	WHO	1999	3	WHO	1998	804	WH0	1998	321
Qatar	UNODC	1999	1										UNODC	1999	3			
Republic of Korea	WHO	2000	9	WHO	2000	15	WHO	2000	4	WHO	2000	0	UNODC	2000	955	WH0	1997	6,024
Romania	WH0	2001	17	WHO	2001	21	WH0	2001	20	WH0	2001	1	WHO	1999	803	WH0	1999	2,736
Samoa	Alpers	1997-2001	2	UN	1997	1	UN	1997	1				Alpers	1997-2001	35	UN	1995	4
Scotland	WH0	2001	5	WH0	2001	7	WH0	2001	0	WH0	2001	1	Interpol	2001	99	WH0	1999	637
Singapore	WH0	1998	0	WH0	1998	5	WH0	1998	1	WH0	1998	0	WHO	1998	45	WH0	1998	371
Slovakia	WH0	2000	34	WH0	2000	85	WH0	2000	18	WH0	2000	18	UNODC	2000	143	WH0	1999	692
Slovenia	UNODC	2000	12	WHO	1999	49	WH0	1999	2	WH0	1999	1	UNODC	2000	36	WH0	1999	590
South Africa	Chetty	1999	13,572	Chetty	1999	1,716	Chetty	1999	156	Chetty	1999	156	Chetty	1999	28,275	Chetty	1999	5,047
Spain	UNODC	2000	97	WHO	1999	178	WH0	1999	34	WH0	1999	0	UNODC	2000	494	WH0	1998	3,261
Sri Lanka	UNODC	1997	562										UNODC	1997	1,851			
Sweden	WH0	1999	30	WHO	1999	154	WHO	1999	1	WHO	1999	3	UNODC	1997	157	WH0	1996	1,253
Switzerland	UNODC	2000	40	WHO	1998	412	SAFER-NET	1998	7				UNODC	2000	69	WH0	1996	1,431
Tajikistan	UNODC	1997	459										UNODC	1997	551	WH0	1995	199
Tanzania	UNODC	1997	175				UN	1995	5				UNODC	1997	2,355	UN	1995	263
Thailand	WHO	1994	2,184	WHO	1994	158	WHO	1994	84	WHO	1994	8	WHO	1994	4,161	WH0	1994	2,333
Tonga	Alpers	2001	0										Interpol	1999	1			
Trinidad and Tobago	UN	1995	44	UN	1995	1	UN	1995	7				UN	1995	122	UN	1995	104
Tunisia				UN	1996	2	UN	1996	0				Interpol	2002	120			
Turkey													Interpol	2002	2,820	UN	1996	1,415

Table 6.7 Available firearm mortality statistics as of September 2003 (cont.)

Country	Firearm homicide			Firearm suicides			Unintentional firearm deaths			Firearm deaths of undetermined intent			01	verall homicid	les	Overall suicides		
	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#	Source	Year	#
Tuvalu	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	1			
Ukraine	UNODC	2000	173										Interpol	2000	4,421	WHO	1999	14,452
United States	US DOJ	2001	10,130	WHO	1999	16,599	WHO	1999	824	WH0	1999	324	US DOJ	2001	15,980	WHO	1999	29,199
Uruguay	WH0	2000	104	WH0	2000	240	WHO	2000	118	WH0	2000	3	UNODC	2000	154	WHO	1990	318
Vanuatu	Alpers	1997-2001	0										Alpers	1997-2001	1			
Venezuela	WHO	2000	5,408	WH0	2000	283	WHO	2000	103	WH0	2000	2,581	UNODC	2000	8,022	WHO	1994	1,089
Vietnam	UN	1995	85	UN	1995	16	UN	1995	30				UN	1995	569			
Virgin Islands				WH0	1999	3	WHO	1999	2									
Zambia	UN	1995	434	UN	1995	5	UN	1995	2				UN	1995	868	UN	1995	55
Zimbabwe	UNODC	2000	598	UN	1995	12							UNODC	2000	912			
TOTALS			110,728			31,065			6,903			11,308						

Note: Table 6.7 shows the statistics the Small Arms Survey was able to collect by September 2003. These statistics are being regularly updated, as new information is being solicited and released. The updated data can be made available upon request.

Key to Sources: Alpers: Alpers and Twyford (2003); Brazilian MOJ: Brazilian Ministry of Justice data, courtesy of Paulo de Mesquita Neto; Chetty: Chetty (2000); Estonian MOI: Small Arms Survey communication with the Estonian Ministry of the Interior; Interpol: (2003); Kripos: Kripos online databank <www.kripos.no> (accessed September 2003); SAFER-NET: SAFER-NET and HELP NETWORK (2001); Statistics Canada: Hung (2003); Statistisk sentralbyrå: Statistisk sentralbyrå online databank <www.ssb.no>, accessed September 2003; UN: UN (1998, 1999); UNODC: UNOD

Annexe 6.2: Estimating regional firearm homicide rates in Latin America and the Caribbean

This section shows how statistics from Table 6.7 were derived to produce the Latin America and the Caribbean firearm homicide estimates (for the list of countries contained in the region, and an overview of the methodology used, see Small Arms Survey, 2004, pp. 200–02). The approach below was used systematically throughout regions. For regions with less abundant and reliable data, more arbitrary judgements were made, although alternative sources such as press clips and correspondence with experts were consulted to the extent possible. In some regions the data was even more comprehensive, as reflected by the lower error margins (computed as the lower relative difference between lower and upper thresholds).

Establishing the lower threshold: 21 documented countries in Latin America and the Caribbean experience a total of 65,862 firearm homicides per year, for a total population of 504,093,000 (population figures taken from UN Population Division, 2002). This leaves 22 countries in the region without firearm homicide data, covering 38,770,000 people. The cumulated firearm homicide rate of the 21 documented countries is 13.1 per 100,000. A closer examination of the data, however, shows that Colombia and El Salvador, with national firearm homicide rates of 49 and 29 per 100,000 respectively, clearly stand out as outliers (i.e. more than two standard deviation units from the mean). A new rate is therefore calculated on the basis of the 19 other countries and disregarding the two outliers, and is revised down to 9.3 per 100,000. This lower rate is then applied to the population of the 22 countries that have no data (38,770,000 people), which produces an additional estimated 3,597 annual deaths in these countries. The lower threshold estimate is calculated by adding the documented deaths to the estimated deaths in the 22 remaining countries: *lower threshold = 65,862 + 3,597 = 69,459*. With a total population of 542,863,000, the region has an estimated lower threshold rate of 12.8 annual firearm homicides per 100,000.

Establishing the upper threshold: The WHO estimates that 140,000 homicides occur in Latin America and the Caribbean each year (WHO, 2002). A comparison of this estimate with our lower threshold estimate would show that approximately 50 per cent of homicides are committed with firearms. This result is somewhat lower than that suggested by data on overall and firearm homicides in those 21 countries, namely that between 53 per cent (mean of national rates) and 62.9 per cent (cumulated rate) of homicides are committed with firearms. Here, we assume that about 60 per cent of the region's estimated homicides are perpetrated with firearms. This indicates that there may be as many as 140,000 x 60 per cent = 84,000 firearm homicides in the region annually, at a rate of 15.5 per 100,000.

REFERENCES:

Alpers, Philip and Conor Twyford. 2003. Small Arms in the Pacific. Occasional Paper 8. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

Chetty, Robert, ed. 2000. Firearm Use and Distribution in South Africa. Pretoria: The National Crime Prevention Centre Firearm Programme.

Interpol. 2003. International Crime Statistics. http://www.interpol.int/Public/Statistics/ICS/downloadList.asp

SAFER-NET and HELP NETWORK. 2001. Nation Status Report on Violence and Small Arms. Chicago and Ontario: SAFER-NET and HELP NETWORK.

Small Arms Survey. 2004. Small Arms Survey 2004: Rights at Risk. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

UN (United Nations). 1998. International Study on Firearm Regulation. New York: UN.

- —. 1999. 'International Study on Firearm Regulation database, 1999 updated data.' http://www.uncjin.org/Statistics/firearms/ (accessed June 2003)
- —. Population Division. 2002. World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision. New York: UN Population Division.

UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). 2003. 'Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.' http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_surveys.html (accessed June 2003)

UNODCCP (United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention). 1999. Global Report on Crime and Justice. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.

WHO (World Health Organization). 2002. World Report on Violence and Health. Geneva: WHO.

- —. 2003. Mortality Database. http://www3.who.int/whosis/mort/text/download.cfm?path=whosis,whsa,mort_download&language=english (accessed June 2003)
- —. 2004a. 'Table 3: Estimated completeness of mortality data for latest year.' http://www3.who.int/whosis/mort/table3.cfm?path=whosis,whsa,mort_download,mort_table3 > (accessed February 2004)
- -.. 2004b. 'Table 4: Estimated coverage of mortality data for latest year.' http://www3.who.int/whosis/mort/table4.cfm?path=whosis,whsa,mort_download,mort_table4 (accessed February 2004)