

Appendix

Chapter 13: Terrorism in Europe from 1945-present

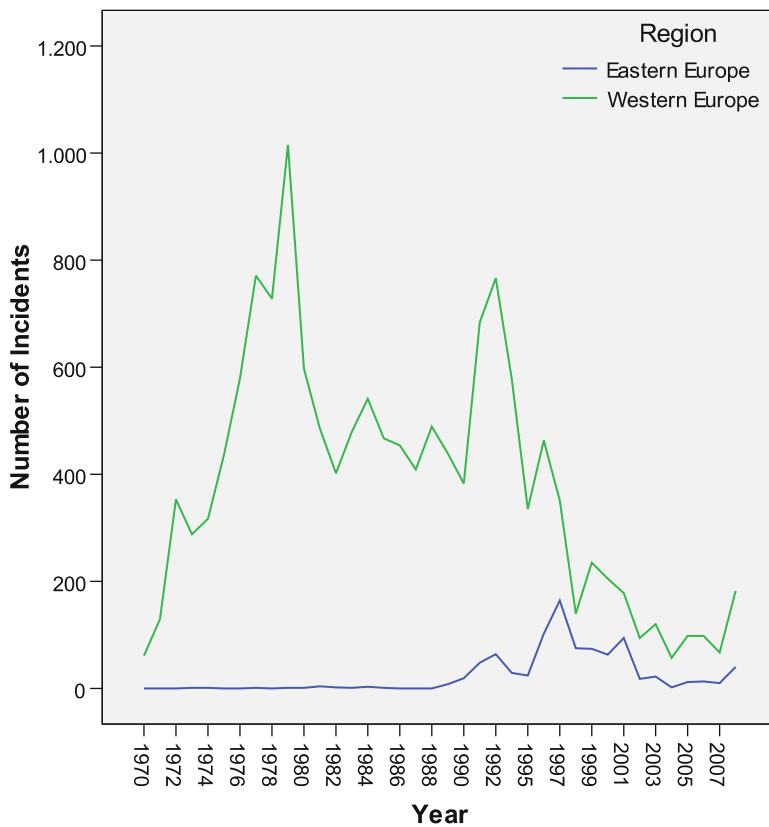


Fig. 13.4 Difference between development of terrorist activity in Western and Eastern Europe 1970–2008. Based on the Global Terrorism Database

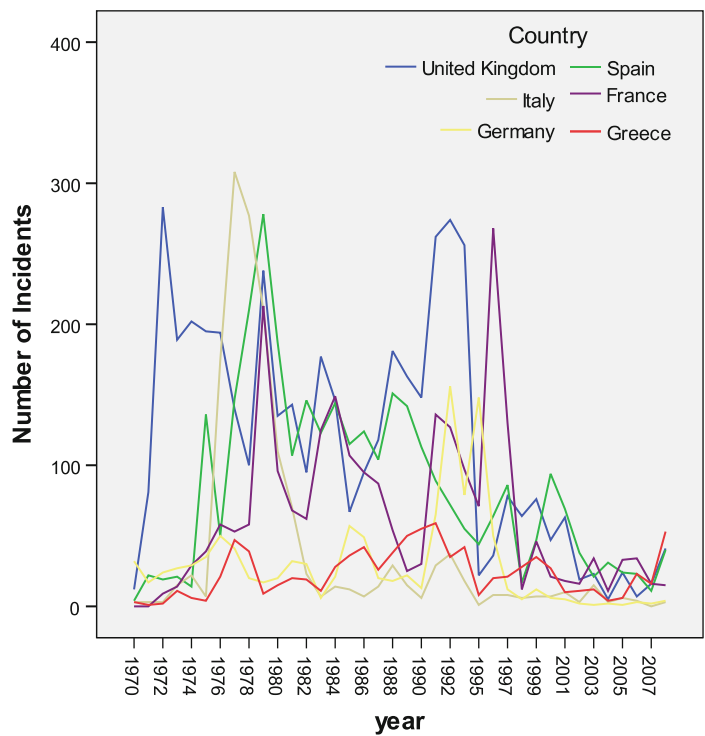


Fig. 13.5 Development of terrorist activity for the six most hit countries. Based on the Global Terrorism Database

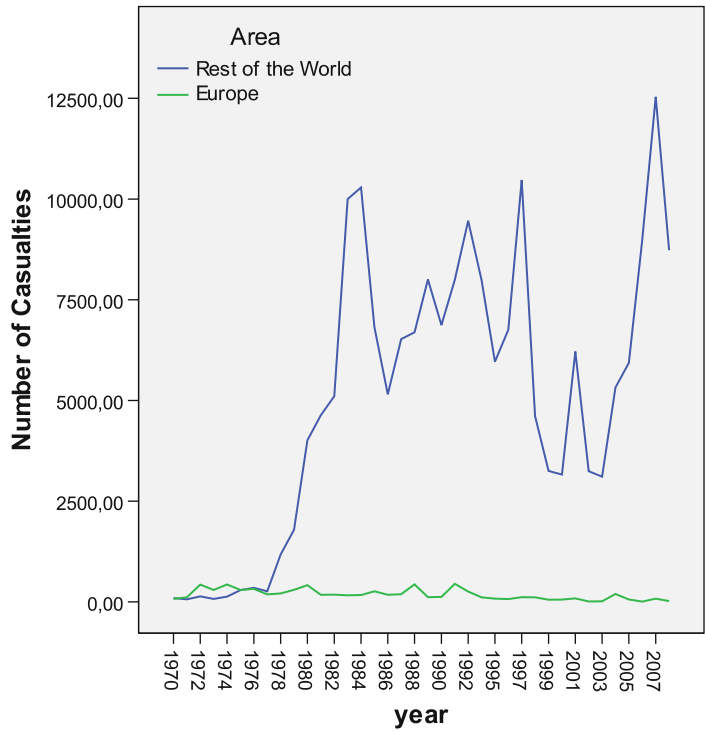


Fig. 13.7 Number of fatalities as a result of terrorism per year for Europe and the rest of the world. Based on the Global Terrorism Database

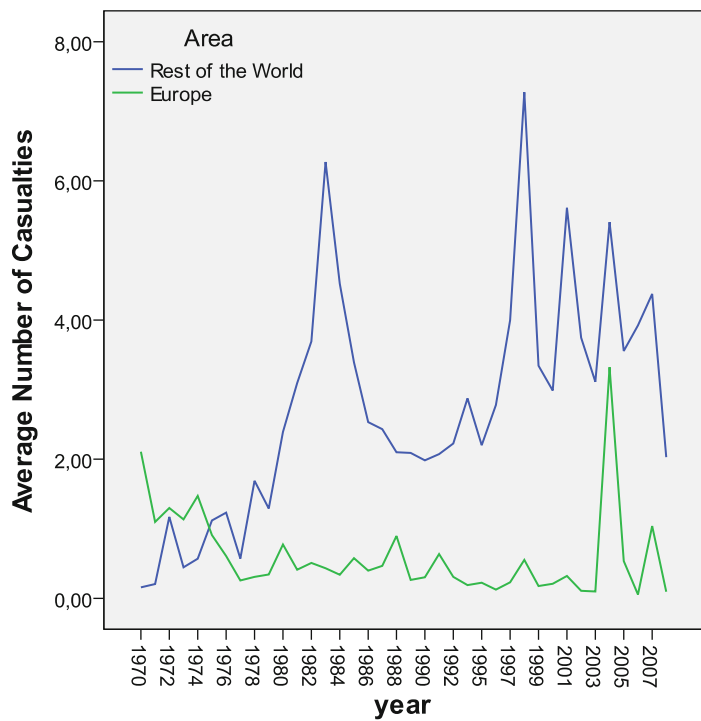


Fig. 13.8 Average number of fatalities per incident for the period 1970–2008 for Europe and the rest of the world. *Source:* Global Terrorism Database

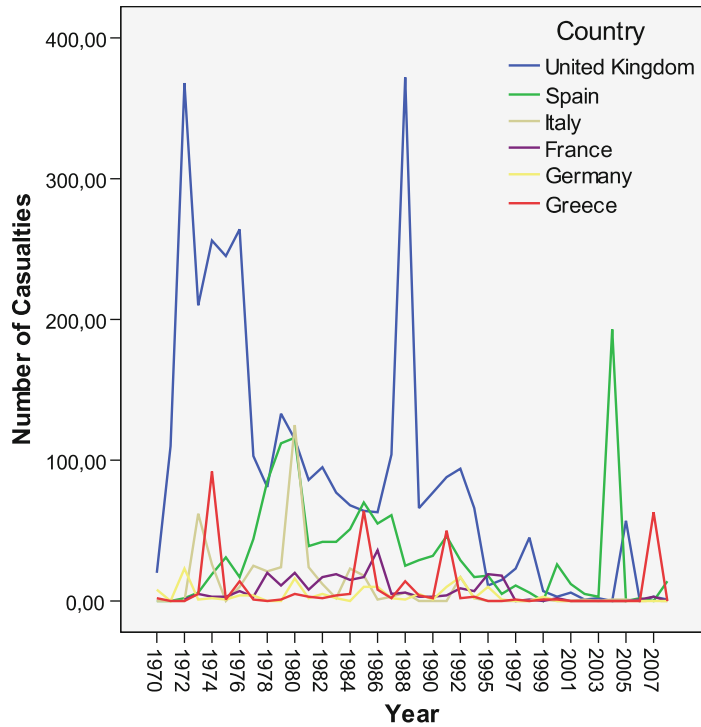


Fig. 13.9 Average number of fatalities specified for the six most hit countries in Europe. *Source:* Global Terrorism Database

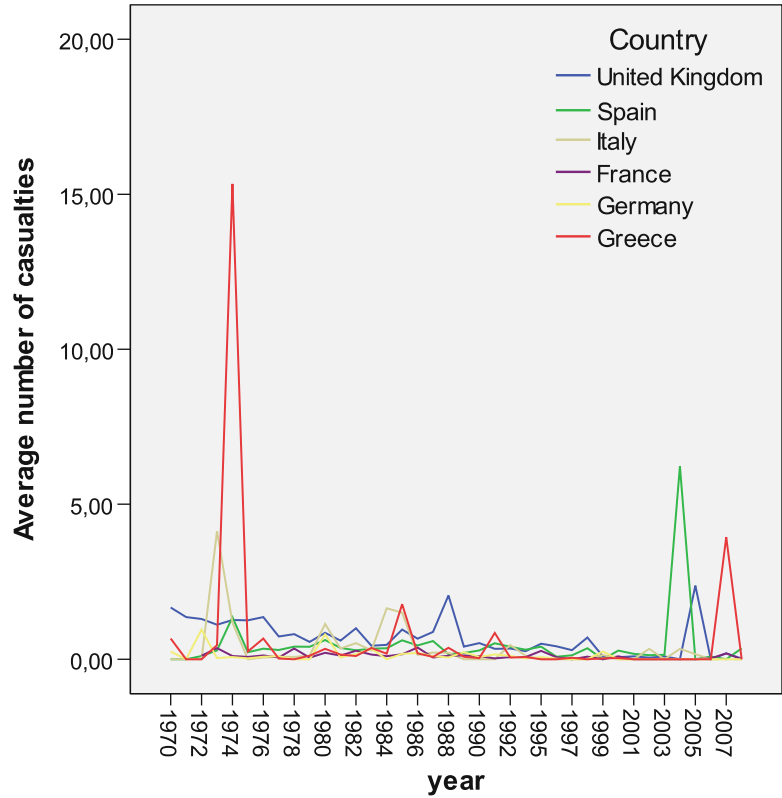


Fig. 13.10 Average number of fatalities specified for the six most hit countries in Europe. *Source:* Global Terrorism Database

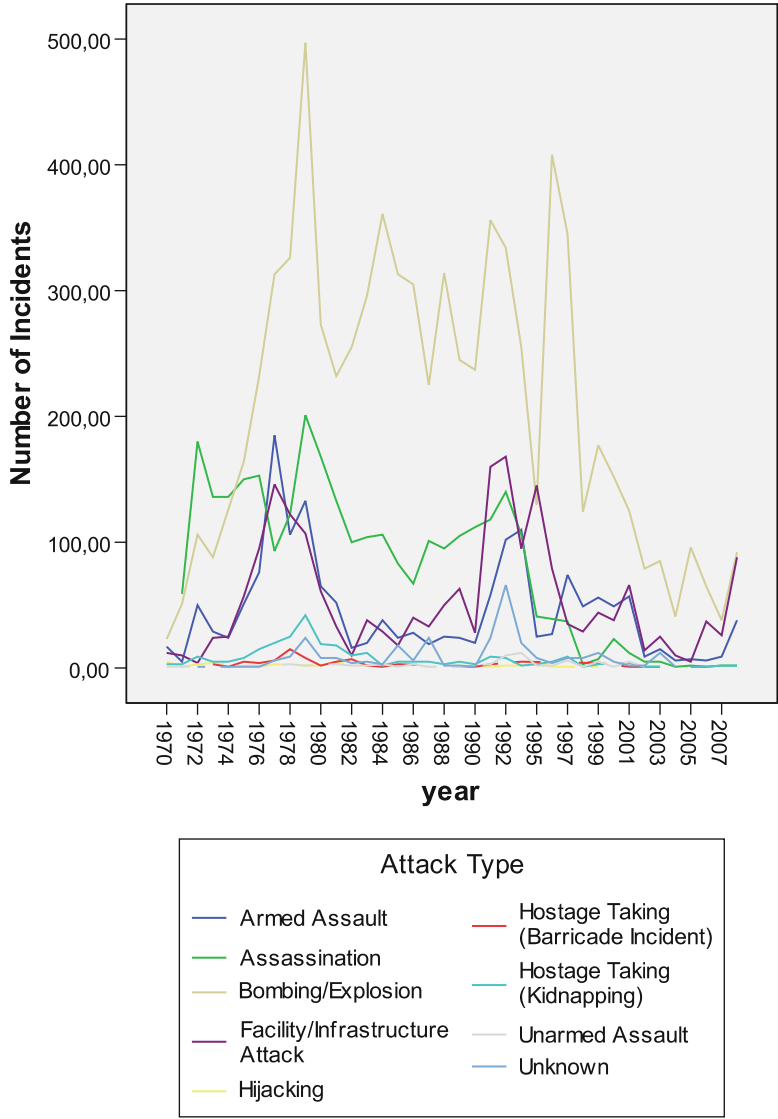


Fig. 13.11 Attack types used in terrorism in Europe, specified per year. *Source:* Global Terrorism Database

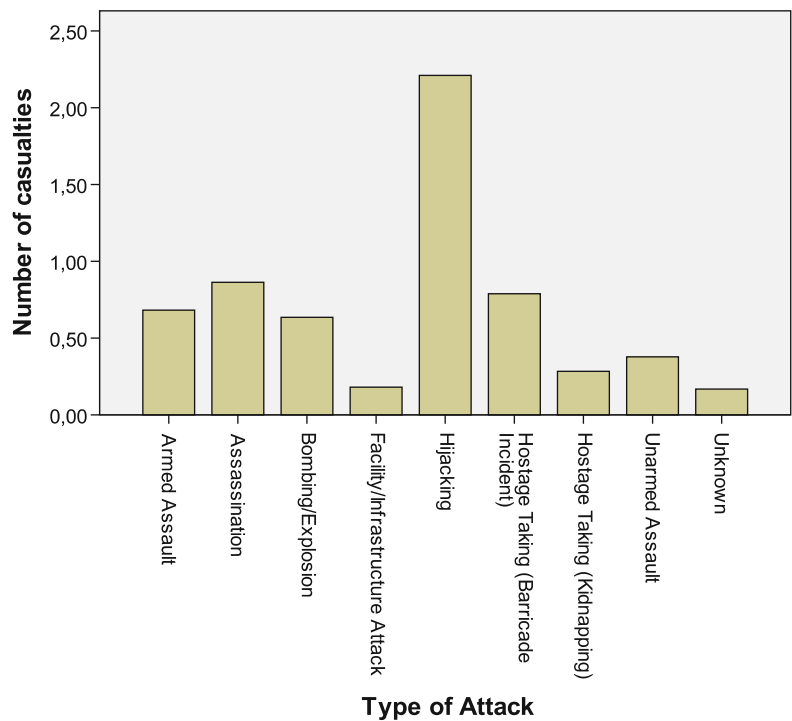


Fig. 13.12 Average number of fatalities per attack type

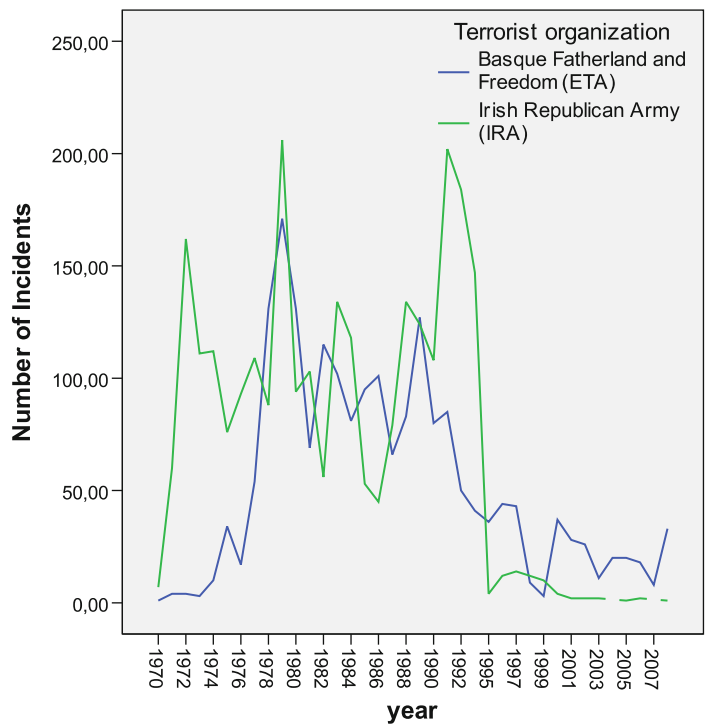


Fig. 13.13 Number of incidents per year for the Provisional IRA and ETA. Source: Global Terrorism Database

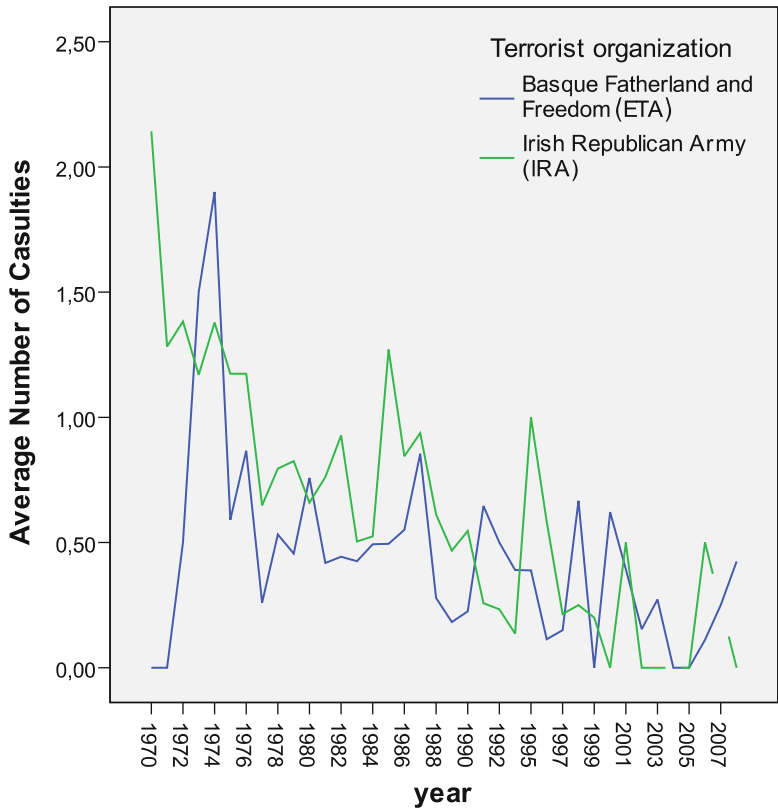


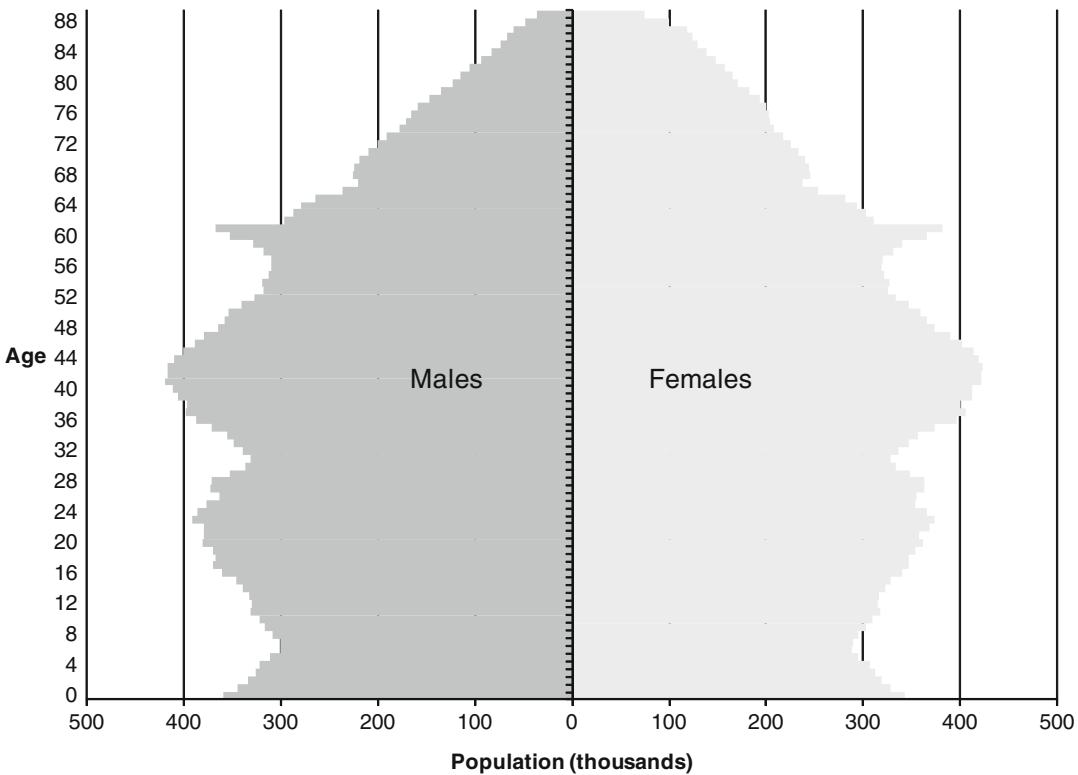
Fig. 13.14 Number of fatalities per year for the Provisional IRA and ETA. *Source:* Global Terrorism Database

Table 13.1 Top ten European countries with the highest number of terrorist incidents in the period from 1970 until 2008

Rank	Country	Number of Incidents
1	Northern Ireland	3,806
2	Spain	3,182
3	Italy	1,494
4	Corsica	1,314
5	France	1,142
6	Greece	893
7	Great Britain	609
8	Germany	554
9	West Germany (FDR)	541
10	Yugoslavia	191
Total		15,371

Based on the Global Terrorism Database

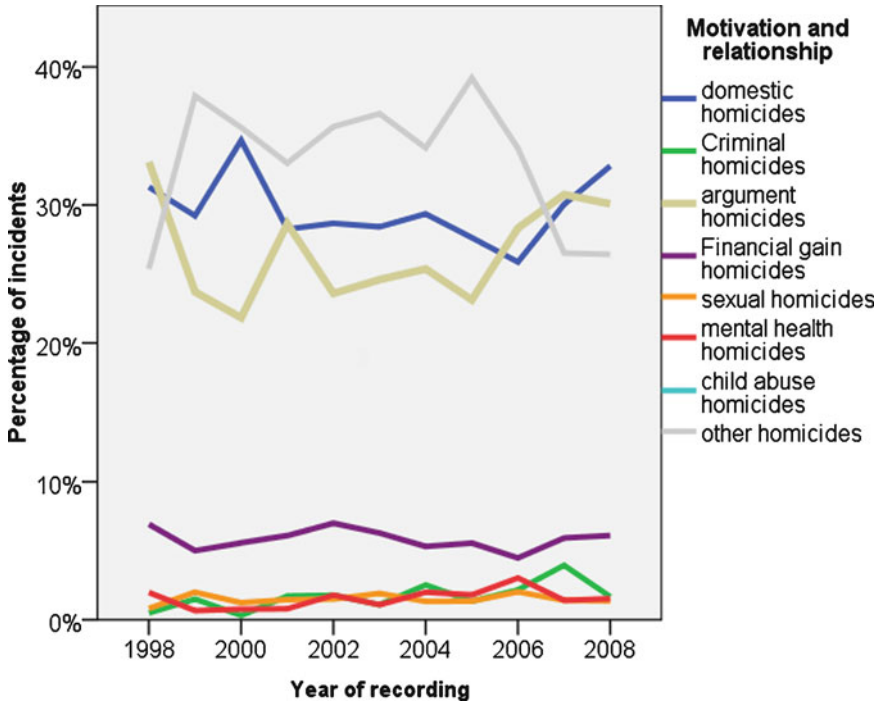
Chapter 18: Homicide in England and Wales



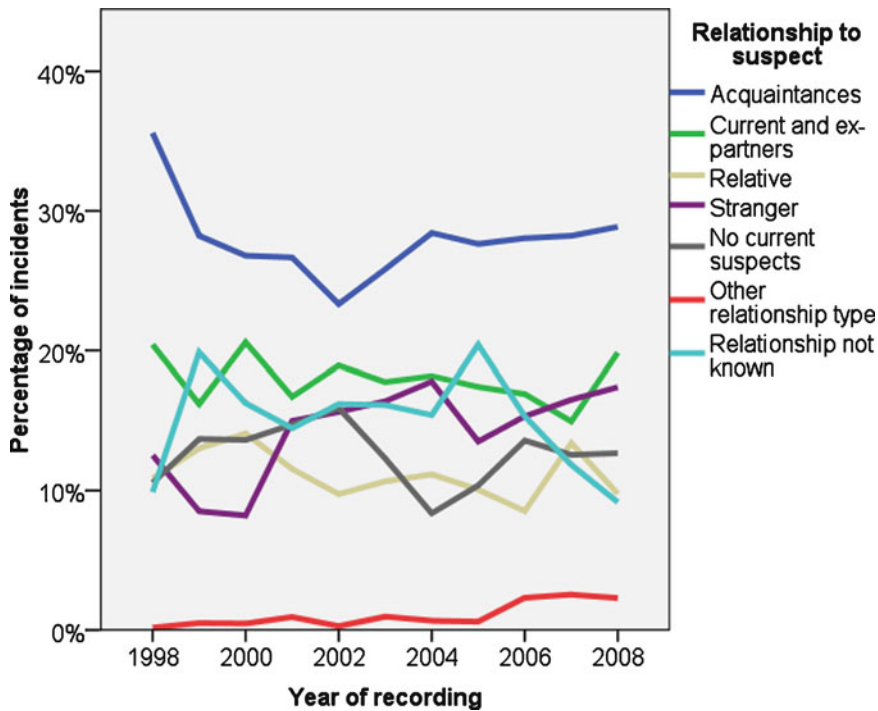
APPENDIX A Population Structure for England and Wales 2008

Year of recording	Gender of victim				Total
	Female		Male		
	Number %	Incidence rate	Number %	Incidence rate	
1998	208 33.1	0.78	421 66.9	1.67	629
1999	188 29.8	0.71	442 70.2	1.75	630
2000	227 33.6	0.85	449 66.4	1.77	676
2001	228 29.2	0.85	554 70.8	2.17	782
2002	257 33.8	0.96	504 66.2	1.96	761
2003	256 33.4	0.95	511 66.6	1.98	767
2004	216 27.7	0.80	564 72.3	2.17	780
2005	224 32.6	0.82	464 67.4	1.77	688
2006	205 28.3	0.75	520 71.7	1.97	725
2007	210 28.7	0.76	522 71.3	1.96	732
2008	192 28.5	0.69	482 71.5	1.80	674
1998 - 2008	2411 30.7	0.81	5433 69.3	1.91	7844

APPENDIX B Homicide incidence rate for victims by gender 1998–2008



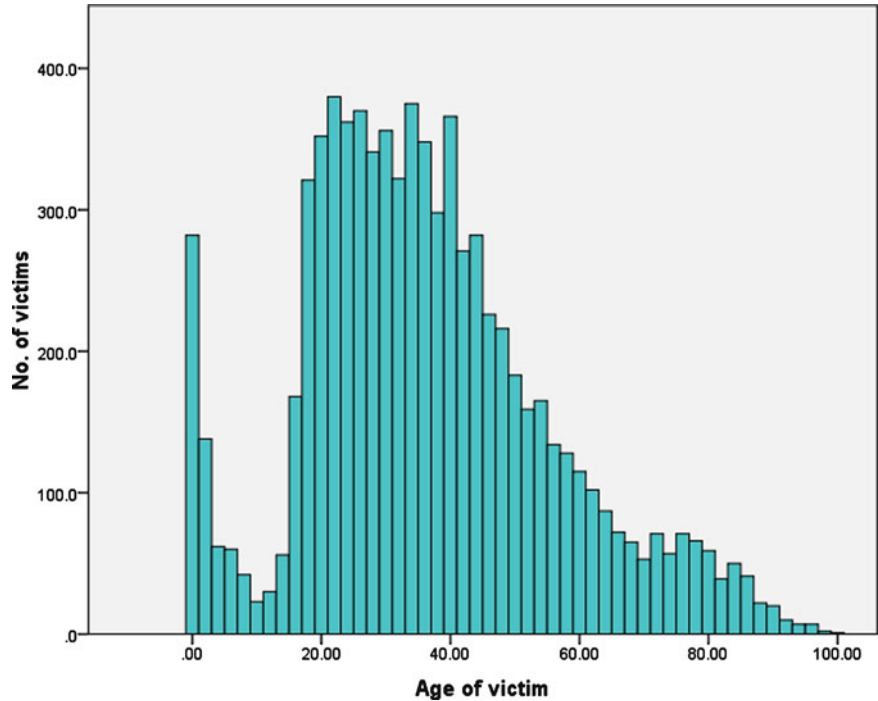
APPENDIX C Motivation and relationship by recorded year – incidents of homicide 1998–2008



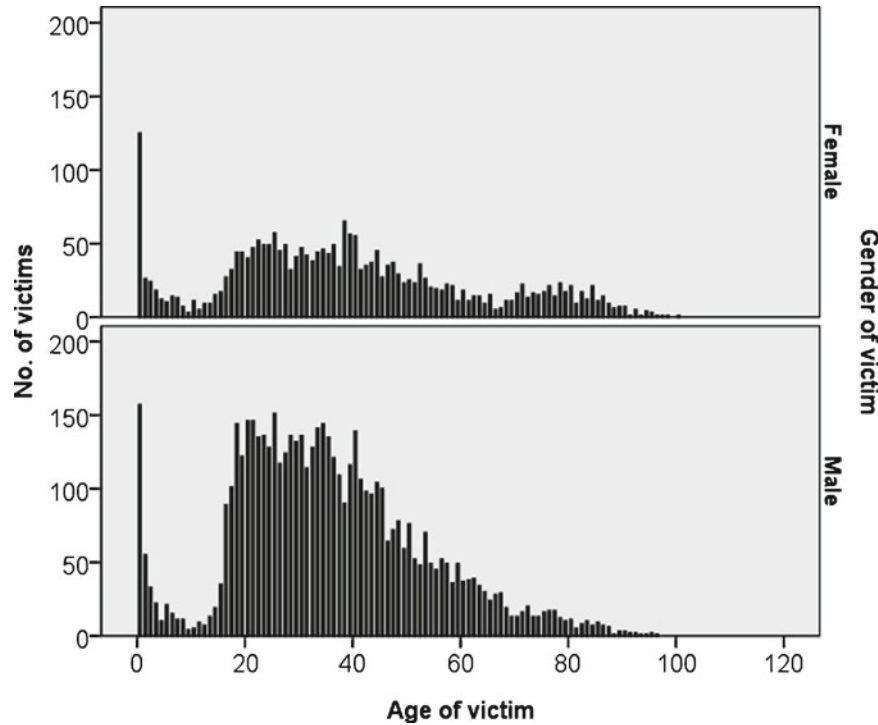
APPENDIX D Relationship by recorded year – incidents of homicide 1998–2008

Method	Gender of primary victim		Total
	Male	Female	
	Number %	Number %	
Arson, burning, scalding	86 3.8%	117 2.2%	203 2.7%
Blunt instrument	219 9.6%	445 8.4%	664 8.8%
Causing to fall/struck by Motor Vehicle	109 4.8%	377 7.2%	486 6.4%
Drowning, suffocation, asphyxiation	155 6.8%	139 2.6%	294 3.9%
Exposure, negligence	55 2.4%	79 1.5%	134 1.8%
Kicking, hitting	160 7.0%	891 16.9%	1051 13.9%
Poisoning including carbon monoxide	82 3.6%	189 3.6%	271 3.6%
Sharp instrument	694 30.6%	1911 36.3%	2605 34.5%
Strangulation	353 15.5%	110 2.1%	463 6.1%
Shooting, explosion	80 3.5%	577 10.9%	657 8.7%
Other including baby battering	106 4.7%	187 3.5%	293 3.9%
Not known	172 7.6%	249 4.7%	421 5.6%
Total	2271 100.0%	5271 100.0%	7542 100.0%

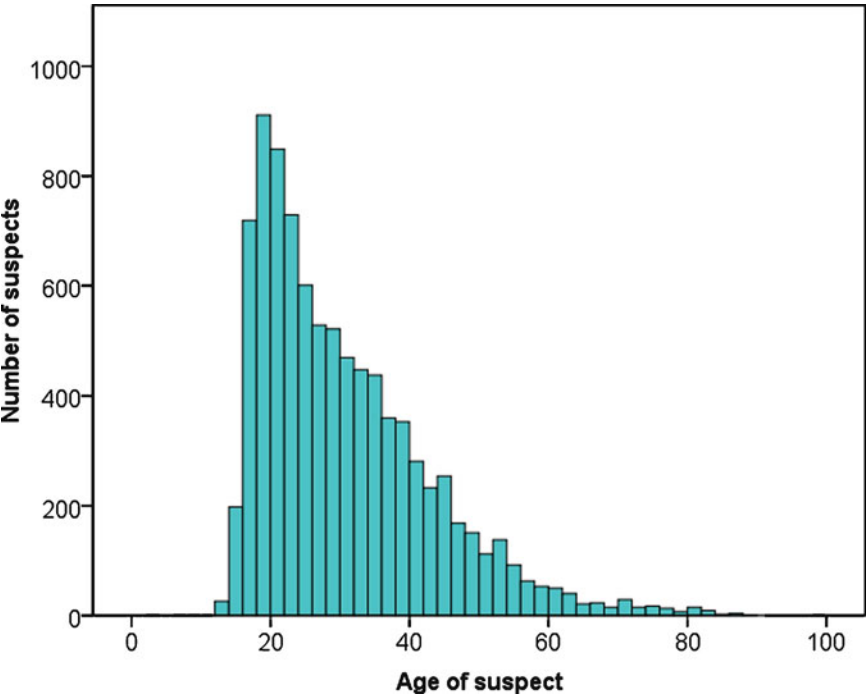
APPENDIX E Method by gender of primary victim – incidents of homicide 1998–2008



APPENDIX F Currently recorded homicides 1998–2008. Number of victims by age



APPENDIX G Currently recorded homicides 1998–2008. Age of victim by gender



APPENDIX H Currently recorded homicides 1998–2008. Age of suspect by gender

Chapter 22: Homicide in Switzerland

Table 1.1 Country information

	Total	Men	Women
Total population (OFS, 2009b)	7,785,806	3,830,566	3,955,240
Population density (OFS, 2009c)	194.7/km ²		
Percentage of persons aged 15–64 (CIA, 2009)	68.1		
Life expectancy (years) (CIA, 2009)	80.9	78.0	83.8
Literacy (%) (CIA, 2009)	99	99	99
Foreign population (%) (OFS, 2009d)	22		
Households owning a firearm (%) (Killias, Haymoz, & Lamon, 2007)	27.8		
Alcohol consumption (WHO, 2009)	10.8		
Opiate consumption (%) ²	0.61		
Cocaine consumption (%) ³	0.8		
Cannabis consumption (%) ⁴	9.7		

² Annual prevalence of opiate use as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 in Switzerland, found in UNODOC (2010).

³ Annual prevalence of cocaine use as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 in Switzerland, found in UNODOC (2010).

⁴ Annual prevalence of cannabis use as a percentage of the population aged 15–64 in Switzerland, found in UNODOC (2010).

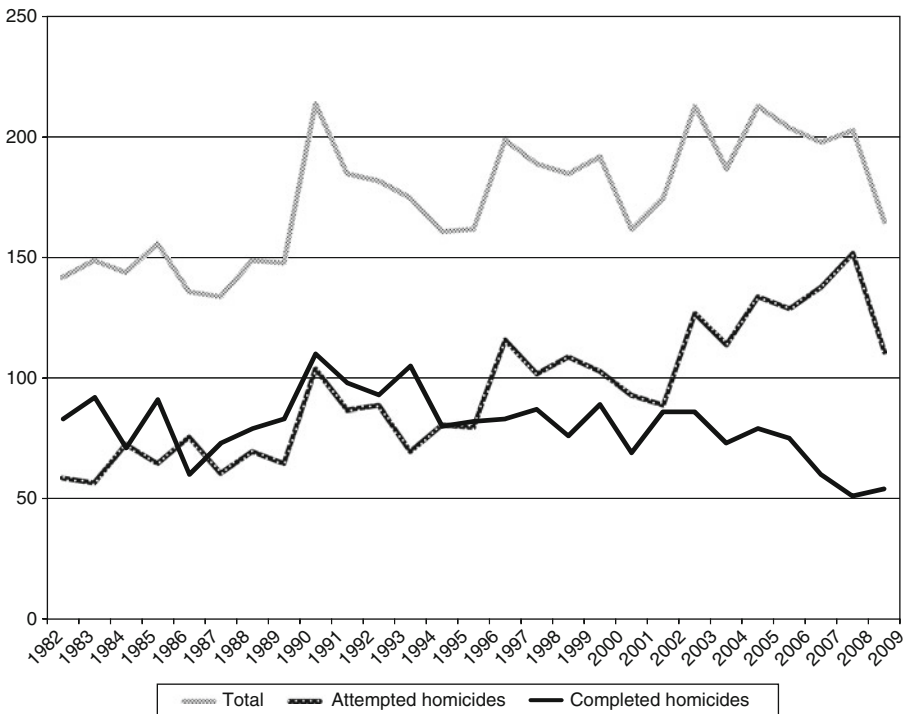


Fig. 22.1 Absolute number of police-recorded attempted and completed homicides

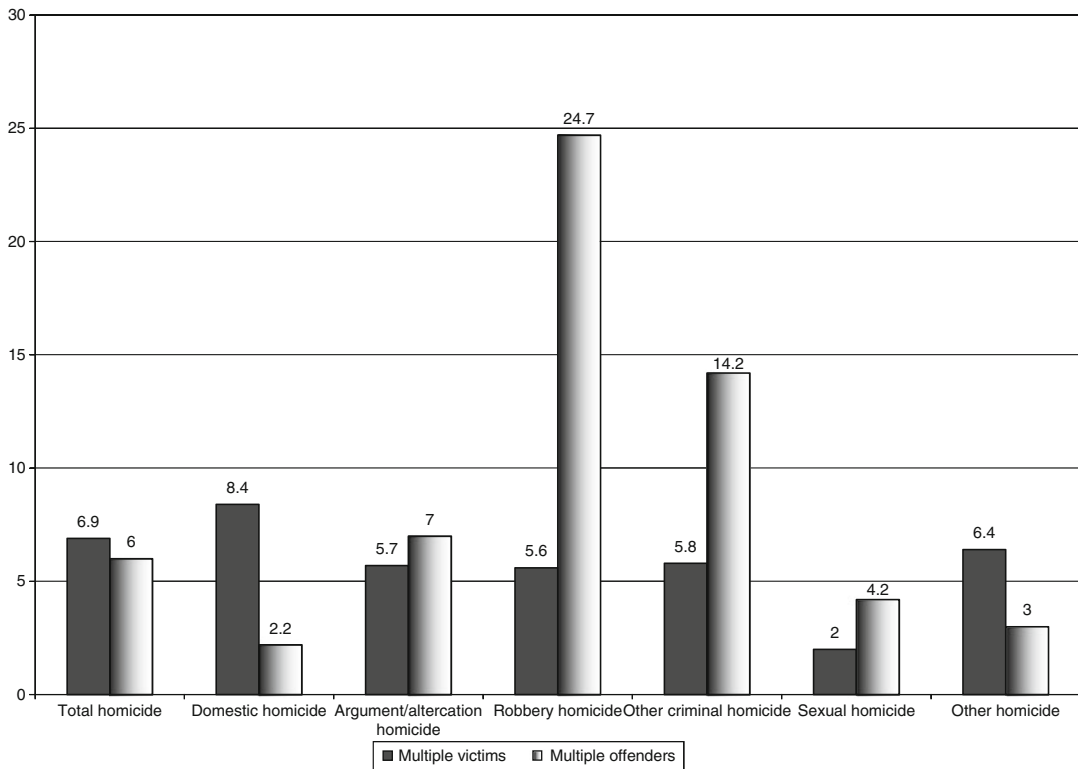


Fig. 22.4 Number of multiple victims and offenders by homicide constellation, in %

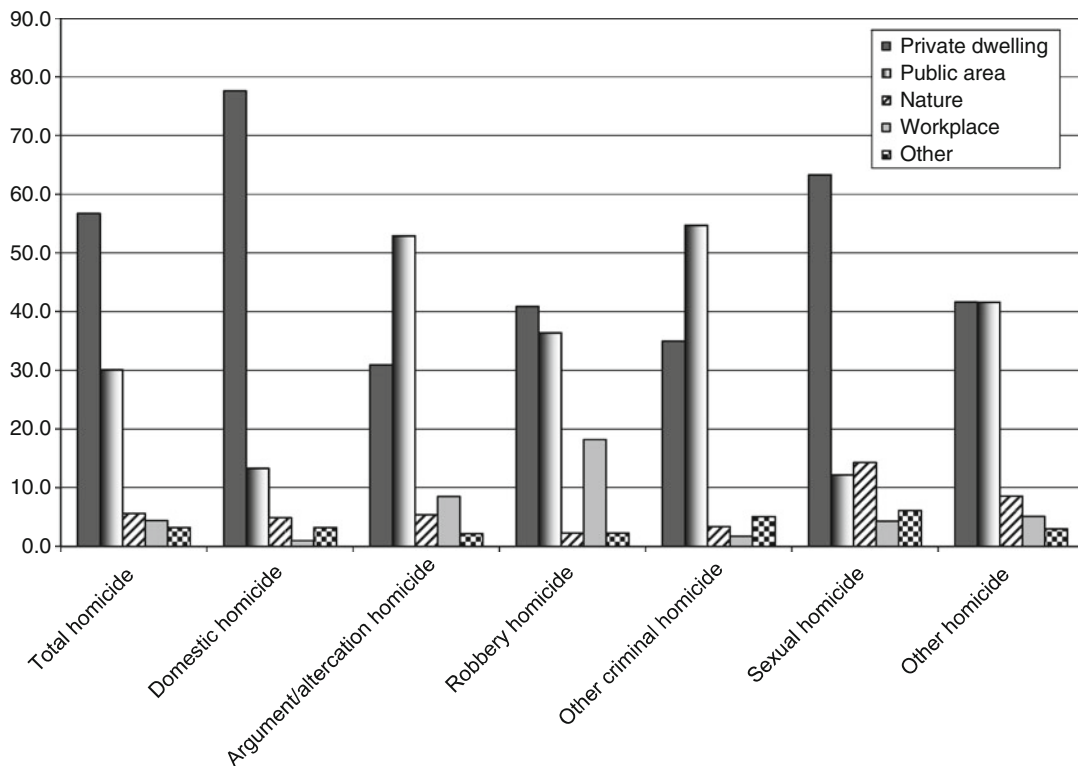


Fig. 22.5 Location of the homicide by homicide constellation, in %

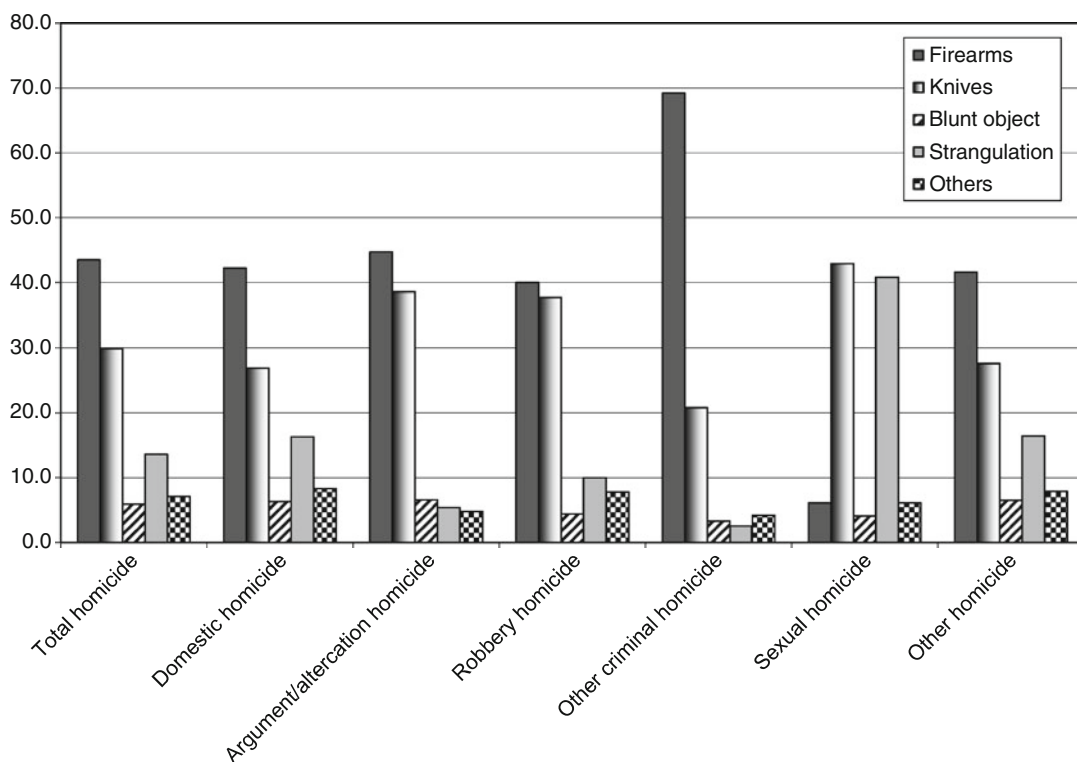


Fig. 22.6 Modus operandus by homicide constellation, in %

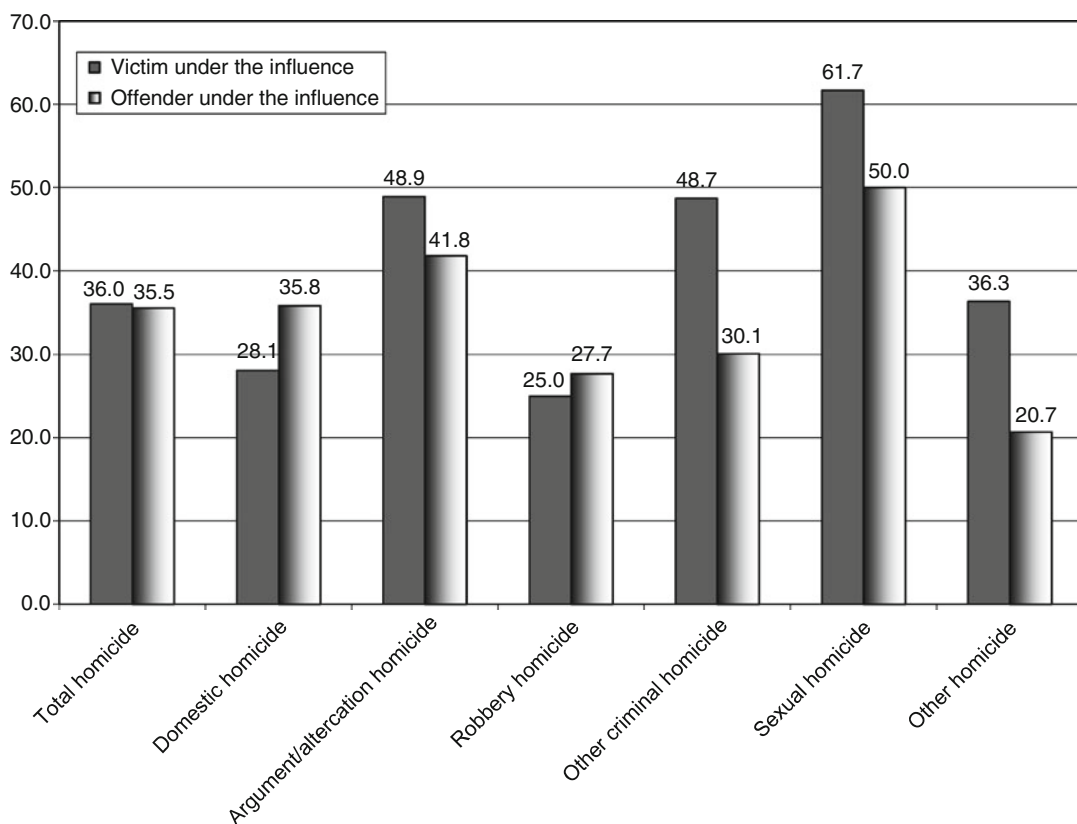


Fig. 22.7 Victim and offender intoxication by homicide constellation, in %

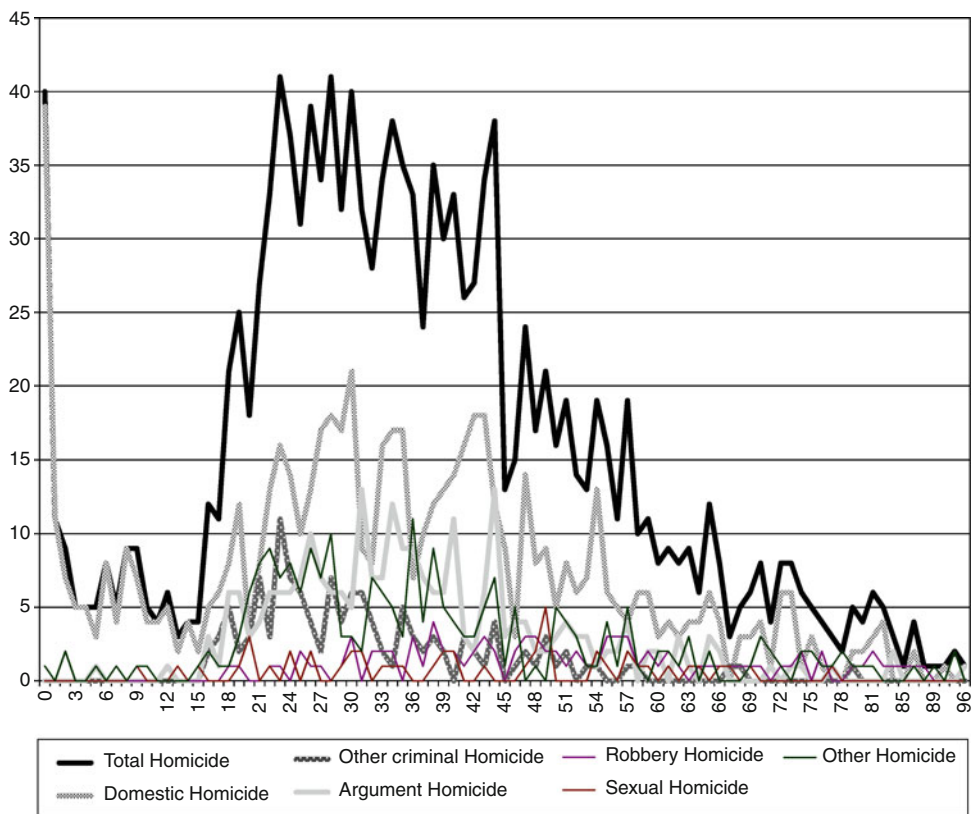


Fig. 22.8 Age of victims by homicide constellation

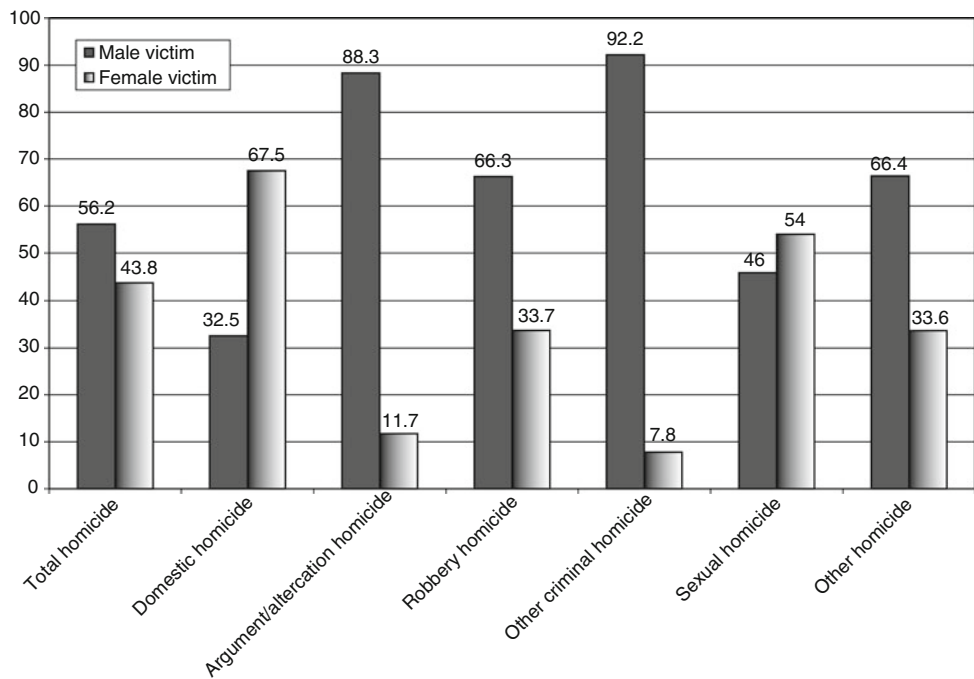


Fig. 22.9 Gender of victims by homicide constellation, in %

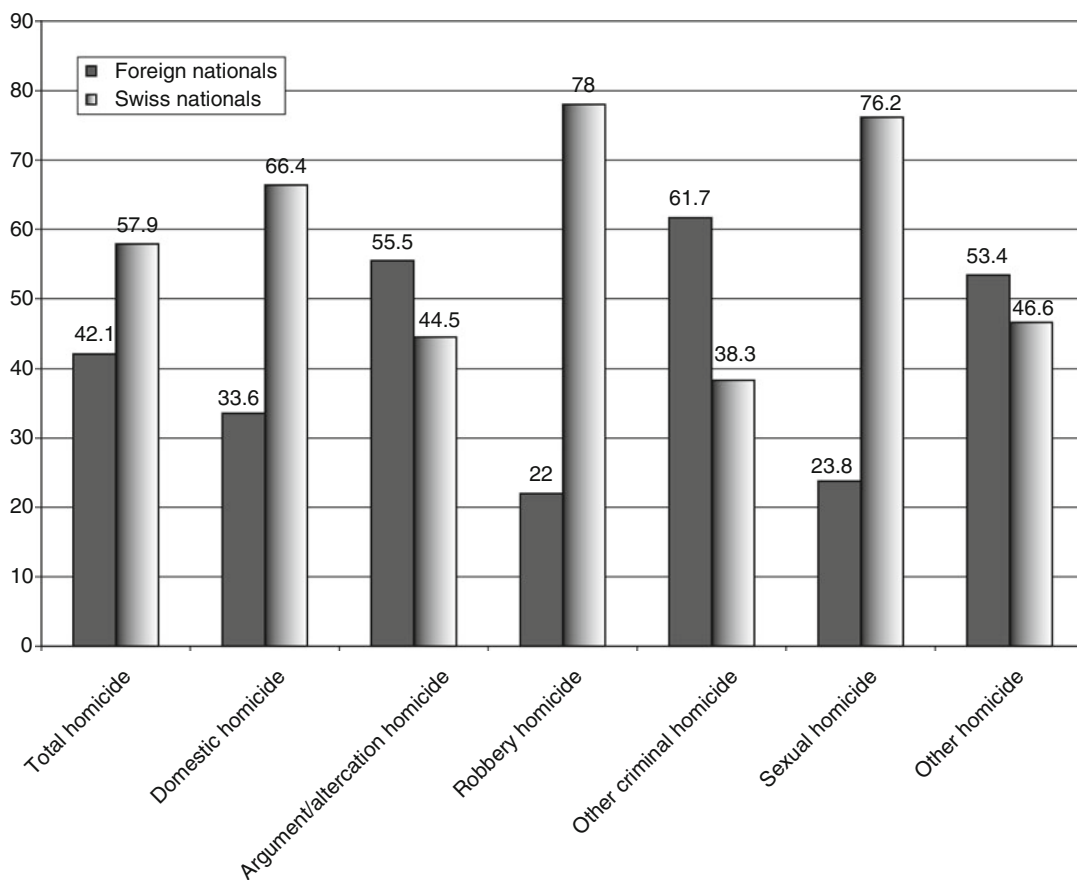


Fig. 22.10 Nationality of victims by homicide constellation, in %

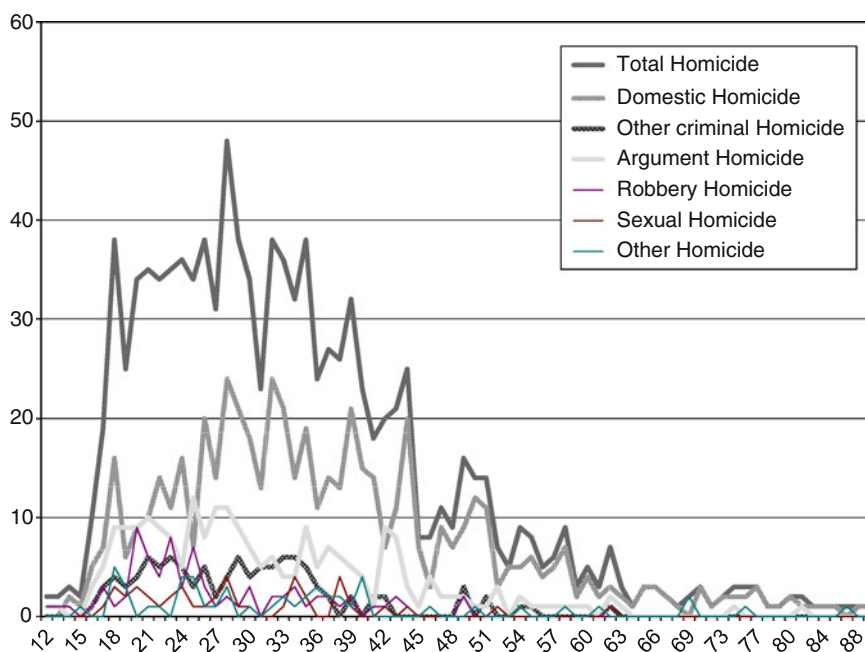


Fig. 22.11 Age of offenders by homicide constellation

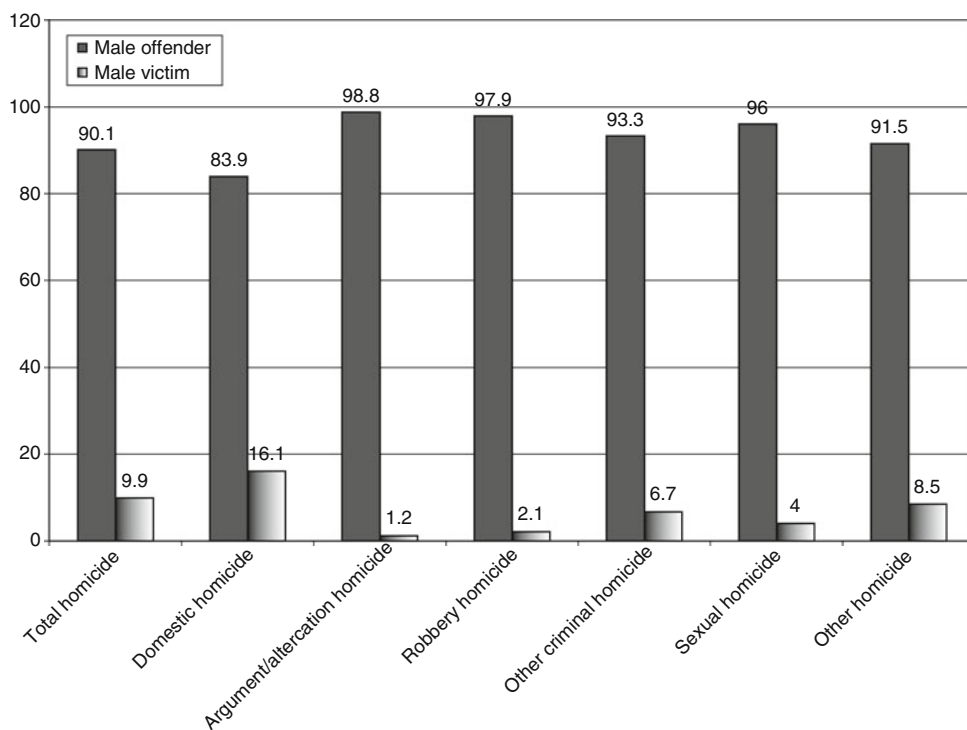


Fig. 22.12 Gender of offenders by homicide constellation, in %

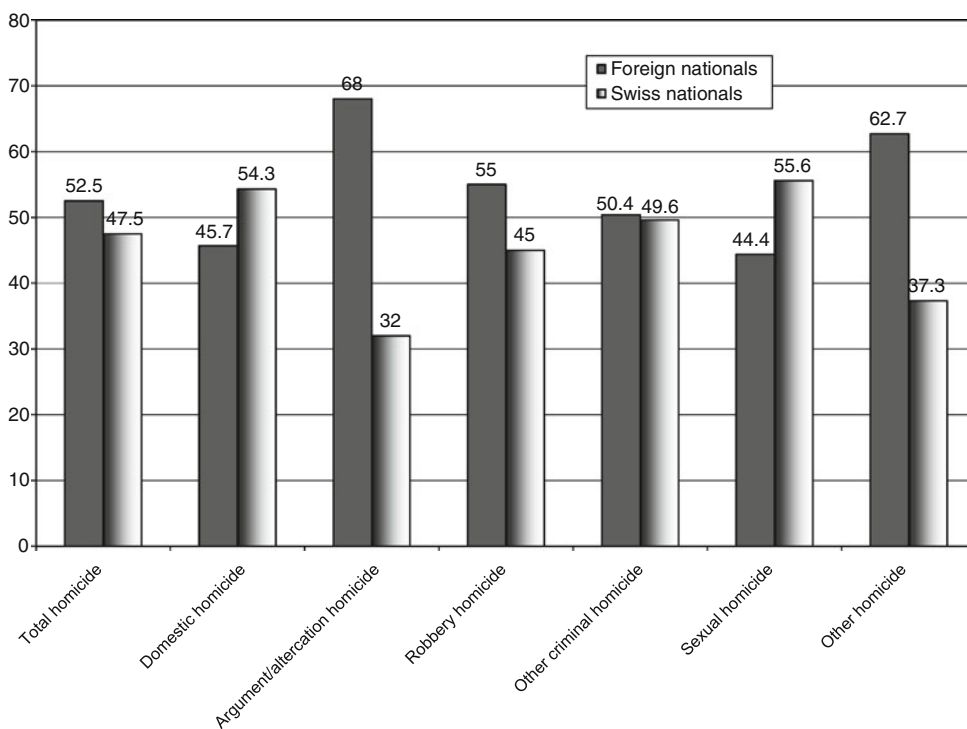


Fig. 22.13 Nationality of offenders by homicide constellation, in %

Chapter 26: Homicide in Sweden

Table 26.1 Average annual homicide rates per 100,000 inhabitants, and population density in number of inhabitants per square kilometer, in Sweden's eight NUTS2 regions for the years 2002–2008

	Annual homicide rate per 100,000	Population density (no. of inh./km ²)	Largest city (in no. of inh.)
SE 11: Stockholm	1.22 (1.77)	290 (260)	Stockholm
SE 12: Eastern central region	1.18 (1.02)	39 (39)	Uppsala
SE 23: Western region	0.96 (1.01)	62 (59)	Gothenburg
SE 31: Northern central region	0.95 (1.17)	13 (13)	Gavle
SE 22: Lower southern region	0.90 (1.10)	95 (91)	Malmoe
SE 21: Eastern southern region	0.89 (0.90)	24 (24)	Jonkoping
SE 33: Upper northern region	0.84 (1.17)	3 (3)	Umea
SE 32: Central northern region	0.81 (0.72)	5 (6)	Sundsvall

Data for 1990–1996 displayed in *parentheses*

Table 26.2 Distribution (%) of homicide incidents in Sweden by motive category, 2002–2008 (*N* = 644) and 1990–1996 (*N* = 719)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
Expressive motives		
Spontaneous arguments	26	29
Revenge	9	4
Jealousy	6	8
Separation from partner	9	10
Racism or homophobia	2	5
Psychosis	10	12
Instrumental motives		
Robbery	5	5
Other crimes (narcotics affairs, burglary)	3	4
Economy	5	4
Avoidance of threats/self-defence	4	1
Rape/sexual crimes	1	2
Other/unknown motives	20	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 26.4 Distribution (%) of homicides in Sweden by type of homicide, 2002–2008 (*N* = 644) and 1990–1996 (*N* = 719)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
Domestic homicide ^a	36	35
Criminal homicide ^b	11	6
Homicides resulting from arguments/altercations ^c	29	36
Robbery/burglary homicides	6	6
Sexual homicides	1	2
Other homicides	17	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

^aHomicides within the context of family, involving (estranged) intimate partners, rivals (in love), parents and children as well as siblings, grandparents, uncles, aunts and other family members. Also cases involving honor-revenge and blood feuds can be included here if the victim and offender were related by family ties

^bHomicides in which the perpetrator and/or victim was involved in criminal practices, including the drug trade or organized crime. The category includes inter alia drug addicts who kill one another, drug addicts who kill their dealers, and drug dealers who kill one another at a rip deal, to organized crime. Assassinations within the criminal world are also included here

^cHomicides resulting from arguments including short or long term conflicts between friends, acquaintances or strangers resulting in a violent death. This category only includes those homicides where offenders and victims do not know each other from criminal circles

Table 26.5 Location (%) of homicides in Sweden, 2002–2008 (*N* = 644) and 1990–1996 (*N* = 719)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
Private home	65	70
Street, road, public transport	19	13
Hotel, shop, restaurant/café or other place of entertainment and amusement	4	5
Park, forest or recreational area	5	6
Other	7	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 26.7 Age distribution (%) of homicide victims in Sweden, 2002–2008 (*N* = 644) and 1990–1996 (*N* = 719)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
0–14 years	5	9
15–29 years	24	24
30–44 years	26	26
45–59 years	23	22
60+ years	15	14
Unknown (over 14 years)	7	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 26.8 Age distribution (%) of offenders charged (or in a similar way known to the prosecutor's office) with homicide in Sweden, 2002–2008 (*N* = 658) and 1990–1996 (*N* = 739)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
0–14 years	0.01	0.01
15–29 years	46	43
30–44 years	34	37
45–59 years	15	15
60+ years	5	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 26.9 Proportion (%) of offenders and victims respectively who were drunk at the time of the homicide, 2002–2008 ($N = 555$) and 1990–1996 ($N = 694$)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
Offender drunk	45	57
Victim drunk	41	52
Neither offender nor victim drunk	40	30

Table 26.10 Median age of the Swedish population and annual homicide rate (victims/100,000), 1976–2006

	Median age	Homicide rate
1970	35.3	0.8
1976	35.6	1.2
1980	36.3	1.2
1986	38.1	1.4
1990	38.4	1.3
1996	38.7	1.2
2000	39.2	1.0
2006	39.9	0.9

Source: Statistics Sweden (SCB); Cause-of-death statistics (Health Department)

Table 26.11 Proportion (%) of offenders and victims of homicide in Sweden with documented alcohol abuse problems, 2002–2008 ($N = 658$ for offenders; $N = 644$ for victims) and 1990–1996 ($N = 739$ for offenders; $N = 719$ for victims)

Documented alcohol abuse?	2002–2008		1990–1996	
	Offenders	Victims	Offenders	Victims
Yes	35	25	46	39
No	55	60	48	55
Unknown	8	15	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 26.12 Proportion (%) of victims of homicide who died before professional medical care in ambulance or hospital, respectively during or after such care, 2002–2008 ($N = 644$) and 1990–1996 ($N = 719$)

	2002–2008	1990–1996
Died before being taken care of by Ambulance or Hospital personnel	73	80
Died during or after being taken care of by Ambulance or Hospital personnel	18	9
Unclear	9	11
Total	100	100

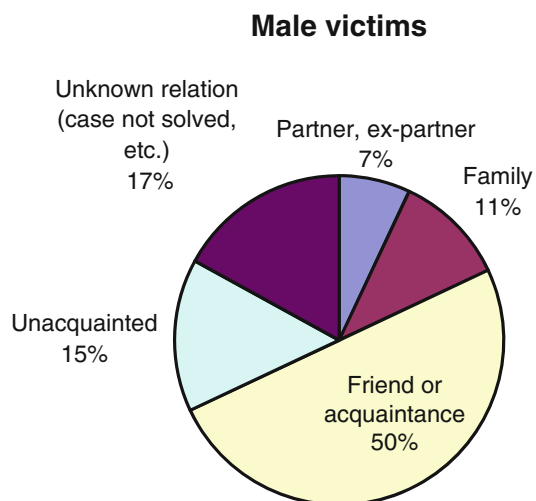


Fig. 26.2 Relationship between male victims and perpetrator in Swedish homicides 2002–2008 ($N = 426$)

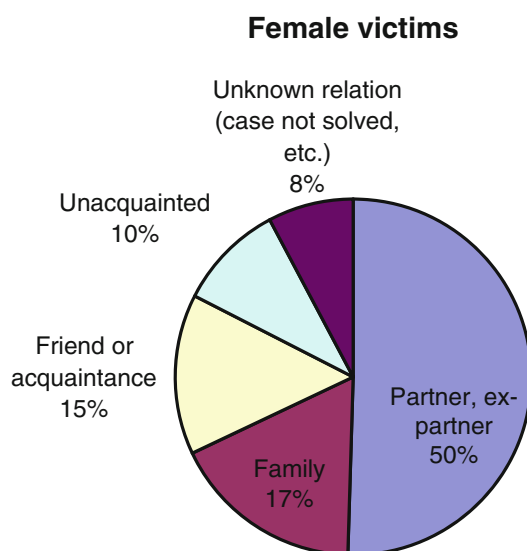


Fig. 26.3 Relationship between female victims and perpetrator in Swedish homicides 2002–2008 ($N = 217$)

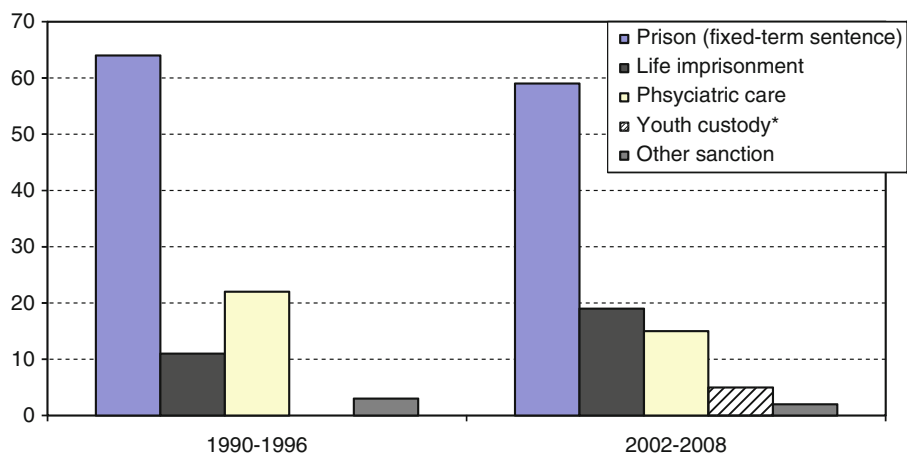


Fig. 26.4 Percentage distribution of sanctions for offenders convicted of homicide in Sweden, 2002–2008 ($N = 541$) and 1990–1996 ($N = 602$). * Sanction for offenders aged 15–17 years, which first appeared in 1999

Chapter 27: Homicide in Estonia



Fig. 27.2 Homicides rates in Estonia, Tallinn and Ida-Viru county, 1993–2009

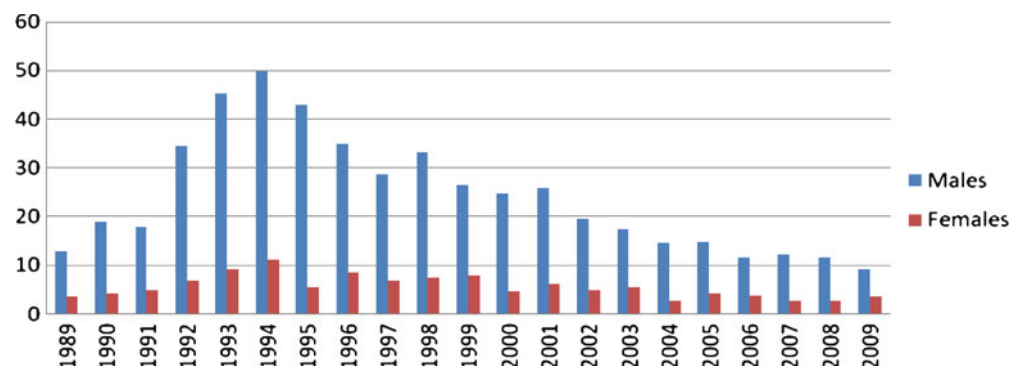


Fig. 27.4 Homicide victims by gender according to mortality statistics in 1989–2009, per 100,000 inhabitants

Chapter 28: Homicide in Lithuania

¹⁰The regional (municipal) distribution of homicide rates (2001–2002) map is available from Springerlink: *please put URL here*.

¹¹The local Moran's *I* maps for municipal homicide rates are available from Springerlink: *please put URL here*.