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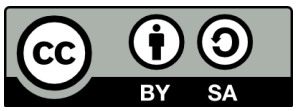
HISTORICAL HOMICIDE MONITOR 2.0

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND CODING MANUAL

JANNE KIVIVUORI, MONA RAUTELIN, GUÐBJÖRG SIGRÚN BERGSDÓTTIR, SVEN GRANATH, JÓNAS ORRI JÓNASSON, PETRI KARONEN, ANU KOSKIVIRTA, MARTTI LEHTI, DAG LINDSTRÖM, JEPPE BÜCHERT NETTERSTRØM, MIKKEL MØLLER OKHOLM



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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

This research brief is the manual of the Historical Homicide Monitor (HHM), providing background information, general coding instructions, and the detailed Historical Homicide Monitor 2.0 codebook. The Historical Homicide Monitor:

- Is intended for use in long-duration homicide research, enabling comparisons of homicide patterns and rates over long time spans and across study regions.
- Transforms information from qualitative-textual sources into a standardized and mostly quantitative format.
- Is source neutral: any type of qualitative source can be made commensurate with other sources by using the instrument.
- Is designed to be compatible with the *European Homicide Monitor* standard (Granath et al. 2011), with identical, compatible and new variables. Compatible variables come with transformation syntax for full or enhanced mutual comparability. Data structure is compatible.
- Has been developed to reflect the main theories of historical criminology while retaining flexibility in theoretical operationalizations.
- Has been developed and tested in the Nordic area but can be applied anywhere.
- Has been developed and tested in early modern and modern data but can be applied and improved for use in any historical period.
- Requires standard procedures of historical source criticism and criminological validity assessments when used in research.

The Historical Homicide Monitor was developed in the cross-national and interdisciplinary project “Nordic Homicide from Past to Present”, which brought together Nordic criminologists and historians. Funded by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology, the project used early modern court protocols from Denmark (1608–1622), Sweden (1640–1650) and Finland (1640–1699), 20th century criminal justice sources from Iceland (1900–1989), and contemporary homicide monitors from the same countries (2006–2017) to create a long-duration homicide research instrument.

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FOREWORD

This research brief describes the *Historical Homicide Monitor 2.0*, a research instrument designed for long-duration homicide research. It was created in the "Nordic Homicide from Past to Present" (NHPP) project, coordinated by the University of Helsinki and financed by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology.

The aim of the NHPP project was to extend standardized and individual-level homicide research into the dimension of long-term history, with simultaneous comparisons over long time spans and between regions and nations. Extending standardized homicide research into deep history required a new concept and an instrument, the Historical Homicide Monitor (HHM). In many respects, we were able to draw from the *European Homicide Monitor* framework. However, a new codebook was needed, because distant historical periods do not always share the concepts and social phenomena of modernity. Yet homicide as human behaviour is unique in allowing for long-duration standardized comparison.

This research brief has been published to serve as the manual for HHM 2.0. A research report based on the development process will be published later, with substantial empirical findings.

The creation of the Historical Homicide Monitor reflects the long-standing criminological cooperation between the Nordic countries. We thank the Scandinavian Research Council for providing funding, as well as all the institutions involved in the Nordic Homicide from Past to Present project. The contributions of research assistants, Maiju Tanskanen, Minna Mannila, Anna Raeste and Joona Mäkelä, have been extremely important throughout the project. Thanks also to Eira Mykkänen for the layout and to Ian Dobson for language inspection.

Janne Kivivuori
Professor of Criminology, University of Helsinki
NHPP Project Director

1 BACKGROUND

The Historical Homicide Monitor (HHM 2.0) is a manual for analysing the patterns of homicide in a standardized manner over long stretches of time. Using the HHM 2.0, it is possible to transform all kinds of qualitative and textual information into the uniform quantitative form defined by the codebook. It was developed in the context of the *"Nordic Homicide from Past to Present"* project (2018–2019), funded by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology. The main goal of the project was to expand standardized quantitative homicide research into historical periods. While acknowledging sensitivity to historical contexts, the project wanted to keep the analytic grid comparable and compatible with modern quantitative homicide data. This was accomplished by keeping the new instrument, to a significant degree, compatible with the *European Homicide Monitor* (Granath et al. 2011; Liem et al. 2013), whenever possible. Other important predecessors and sources of inspiration were the *Historical Violence Database* of Ohio State University (Roth et al. 2008), and the *History of Homicide Database* at Cambridge (Eisner 2003, 2014).

The Nordic Homicide from Past to Present project sought to go beyond the state of the art by coding primary archival data with a standardized manual at the level of individual homicide victims and offenders. This effort proved both challenging and rewarding. First, the project showed that it is possible to develop a long duration homicide coding manual, the instrument described in this research brief. On the other hand, it showed the challenges and limitations involved when human behaviour is described, in a standardized manner, over long periods of time. Multiple problems and lacunae were detected during the process (see Kivivuori et al., forthcoming for a detailed substantial research report).

In this research brief, Appendix 1 shows the full Historical Homicide Monitor 2.0 manual, which incorporates detailed coding instructions.[1] In the introductory text which follows, we describe the more general principles of the manual, such as its data structure and inclusion principles. This research brief thus provides a central part of the metadata of the *Historical Homicide Monitor Database (HHMD),* which was created by applying the manual to actual data.

[1] Appendix 2 shows HHM 1.5 versions of variables that changed in HHM 2.0. Note that HHM 2.0 includes some additional variables which were not in HHM 1.5.

2 MANUAL DEVELOPMENT

Three key sources inspired the development and substantial content of the coding manual: prior homicide coding manuals, archival pilot data, and theory (see Figure 1). The most important model was the *European Homicide Monitor* (EHM) manual created by Swedish, Finnish and Dutch criminologists and published in 2011 (Granath et al. 2011; Liem et al. 2013). Of equal importance was the coding of Finnish pilot data from the years 1700–1709[2]. A third major aspect of our manual creation was a theoretical approach. The grand theories of criminology and historical criminology served as "checklist" against which we assessed and developed the instrument (see Section 7 in this research brief). Using these sources, the first version of the manual was created in spring 2018. The pilot data immediately indicated that the long-duration historical perspective required considerable changes to the existing EHM instrument. Some of the added variables reflected inspiration drawn from criminological theories (Kivivuori, Savolainen and Danielsson 2012; Kivivuori, Suonpää and Lehti 2014). Several additional variables were included, and existing variables changed.

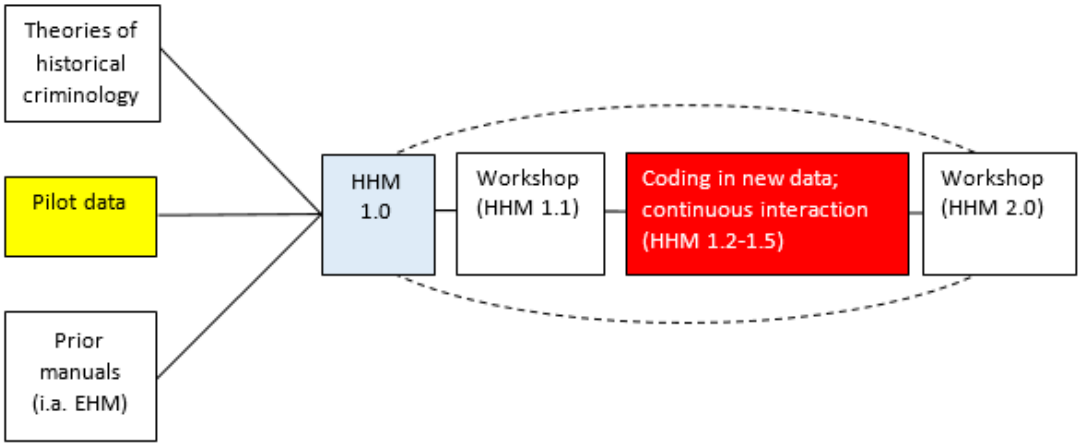

Figure 1 Schematic representation of the creation of the Historical Homicide Monitor codebook HHM 2.0. The dotted oval reflects continuous data-coding-discussion iterations.

With the launching of the *Nordic Homicide from Past to Present* project, the process of creating a historically applicable manual continued in a two-day workshop in September 2018. During this workshop, the interdisciplinary research group (Table 1) discussed the pilot manual variable by variable with respect to data available from the Nordic countries and the inclusion principles to ensure historical authenticity when

[2] *Arto Kujala* and *Ismo Malinen* kindly provided their data for this purpose. The data consisted of qualitative court protocol transcripts from the Eastern provinces of Finland during the Great Northern War (1700–1721). *Petri Karonen* also provided data for the initial test; his part included cases from Swedish towns in the 17th century.

coding homicide data. At this point, the historians in the research group provided significant input for manual development, yielding a revised version as the basis of the coding (version 1.1). Soon after, the coding started simultaneously in Denmark (1608–1622), Sweden (1640–1650) and Finland (1640–1699), with each country using the manual version 1.5 to transform information contained in original early modern court protocols into the standard form of the Historical Homicide Monitor. In Iceland, for practical reasons the historical data were more recent than those from the other Nordic countries, covering the period 1900–1989.

Table 1 The research team of the Historical Homicide Monitor.

Person	Native language	Discipline	Disciplinary background
Janne Kivivuori[a]	Finnish	Criminology	Professor of Criminology, University of Helsinki. D. Soc. Sc. in sociology. Criminological theories, crime measurement methodologies, history of criminology.
Mona Rautelin	Swedish	History	Project Researcher, PhD (history), University of Jyväskylä[b]. Expert in early modern period.
Guðbjörg S. Bergsdóttir	Icelandic	Criminology	Specialist, The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police, Research and development department.
Sven Granath	Swedish	Criminology	PhD (criminology), Stockholm University and Research Analyst at the Swedish Police Authority, Stockholm region.
Jónas O. Jónasson	Icelandic	Criminology	Research Analyst, Reykjavik Metropolitan Police, Information and planning division.
Petri Karonen	Finnish	History	Professor of history, University of Jyväskylä. Expert in early modern history, including homicide studies and criminal justice systems.
Anu Koskivirta	Finnish	History	Adjunct Professor of History, PhD, University of Jyväskylä. Expert in early modern history, including homicide studies and criminal justice systems.
Martti Lehti	Finnish	Law, legal history	Senior Researcher, University of Helsinki, LL.D., expert in legal history and modern homicide research.
Dag Lindström	Swedish	History	Professor of History, Uppsala University, expert in medieval and early modern urban homicide, administration, housing and culture.
Jeppe B. Netterstrøm	Danish	History	Associate Professor, Aarhus University, School of Culture – Society history. Expert in medieval and early modern homicide and feuding.
Mikkel M. Okholm	Danish	Sociology	Analyst, Danish Ministry of Justice, Research and Documentation Division.

a Project initiator and principal investigator.
b At the time of the NHPP project, Rautelin was affiliated with the University of Helsinki.

During the coding process, project researchers regularly discussed emerging problems in the manual-data interaction and different coding alternatives, to ensure standardized coding practices in different countries. In this stage, the differences and coding decisions relating to country data were discussed in a continuous manner. Sometimes the discussion led to changes in response options, sometimes to clarifications in the coding instructions. The HHM 1.5 was the result of this process and it corresponds to the substantial findings reported in the project monograph, to be published separately (Kivivuori et al. forthcoming). After the completed data collection, a second workshop was held to further discuss problems and ambiguities that merged from the analysis of HHM 1.5 based data. The incorporation of these improvements led to version HHM 2.0 published as this research brief.

3 APPLICATION DOMAINS

The HHM 2.0 has been developed for flexibility in terms of period, area, behaviour and source applications.

Period. The HHM 2.0 has been developed using early modern and modern data, with the purpose of expanding the time span of standardized homicide research beyond the 20th century. The aim of the research team has been to create a codebook that can be applied to earlier times, including the medieval period. In this regard, more testing and development work is needed for the codebook to become as useful as possible. Currently the earliest time point in the HHMD is 1608 (Northern Jutland), and the most recent 1989 (Iceland). It is fully possible to use the HHM in the coding of modern data[3].

Area. So far, the HHM has been developed and tested in Danish, Icelandic, Finnish and Swedish data. The intention has been to make the instrument applicable for global homicide research. More testing and development work is needed to expand the territorial scope. It is likely that broader territorial applications would highlight places where the codebook needs to be improved.

Behaviour. The HHM has been created using data sources on lethal violence (for a definition, see section 5). However, in principle there are no obstacles to using the codebook in the analysis of non-lethal violence as well. More testing will be needed to probe the limits of the behavioural application area.

One of the main benefits of the HHM is that it allows comparison of homicide offending and victimization patterns in different social groups. This benefit is lost if the data are limited to a single subcategory, for example in terms of gender or age. For comparative purposes, it is often useful to be as inclusive as possible within the domain of lethal violence.

Source types. The HHM development research has been based on various types of qualitative-textual criminal justice sources, mostly early modern court protocols from the 17th century Nordic area (Kivivuori et al. forthcoming). In principle, the manual can be used in the analysis of any type of source on homicide. These can be archival sources derived from the official criminal justice processes, informal witness accounts, historical narratives, and several types of media sources. It is also possible to transform quantitative data from other formats into HHM format, as long as the source contains individual-level data on homicide victims and/or offenders.[4] The principles of historical source critique should be applied equally to all sources (Howell and Prevenier 2001, 60–68). In the future, automatic text recognition and natural language processing technologies can be applied to assist in HHM data creation.

[3] It is a pragmatic decision whether modern data is coded using the EHM (Granath et al. 2011) or the HHM. Since HHM includes transformation syntax, it can be translated into EHM for most non-identical variables.

[4] Aggregated administrative or other statistics cannot be transformed into the HHM format.

4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Standardization

In comparative homicide research, the most important principle is standardization. Researchers who are used to historical-qualitative analysis may feel that the classification limits the freedom of interpretation. This is indeed the case; it is the 'price' that must paid for standardized analysis.

If HHM is used, it is not possible to change the matrix structure, variable names, or to add response alternatives to variables during the actual coding. Even a minor change (like adding or deleting a single variable value) eliminates data compatibility and joint analysis options. Analysis is not possible if any of these aspects is changed. Note that the variables have options like "Other" and "Unknown", which can be used when necessary.

If researchers feel that some information needs to be coded which is not in the HHM manual, it is also possible to add new variables. Adding your own variables is not a threat to comparison, because when data are merged, additions can be dealt with separately. However, it is not advised to add too much, as the standardized part of the HHM is already quite extensive as such. Changing the value labels of shared variables is not possible, because standard variable names are required in the data merging phase. If you think you need to have more detailed codes (variable values), consider adding a new variable.

Data structure

The data structure of the HHM corresponds to the data structure of the European homicide monitor (Granath et al. 2011). In this structure, all matrix rows correspond to **persons**, while columns are variables.

> Each **row** of the matrix is a person involved in a homicide, either as a victim or an offender. These are the only roles included in the matrix. Witnesses, relatives of victims, or people who were victimized but survived, are not included.
>
> Each **column** of the matrix is a variable which describes some aspect of the incident or the person.

Unless otherwise stated, variables receive values on the offender and victim rows of the incident. That is, if a victim was killed with a sword, the same code is written for both victim and offender rows in that incident. If the offender was motivated by revenge, the victim receives the same value in the victim row. Similarly, if the offender was sentenced to death, the relevant code is written for both the offender and victim rows. This may appear counterintuitive, but it is analytically necessary. For instance:

we may wish to analyse how the victim's gender impacts offender punishment. This is technically possible only if the offender's sanction is also entered on the victim row.

Persons involved in the same incident relate to the CASENR variable. Note that the "incident" (as identified by the CASENR variable) is a behavioural construct referring to an incident. It *does not* refer to a legal case or trial.[5] Homicide incidents most typically involve one offender and one victim. This kind of incident always produces two rows in the data matrix: one for the offender and one for the victim. In multiple offender and multiple victim incidents, each offender and each victim is recorded in his/her own row in the matrix. For instance: for a homicide in which two people kill three people, 5 rows should be coded in the matrix. When uncertain about how many offenders or victims to include, the principle of inclusion rather than exclusion should be followed but note that there always has to be a suspicion of intentional homicide.

Larger groups operating on the offender side, but not as actual homicide perpetrators, are included only in numbers in the variables PARTY and NOPARTY, and respectively on the victim side in NVPARTY.

Because of the person-based data structure, data analysis always requires the use of filter variables. To focus on offenders or victims only, select person rows for analysis using the TYPE variable. If incidents are used as observation units, limit the analysis to principal victims (PRINCIPAL = 2). The definitions of principal victims and offenders are given in the manual (Appendix 1). Note that missing data are not allowed in TYPE and PRINCIPAL variables.

Metadata

In creating databases, the metadata is extremely important. Metadata means data describing the data. The metadata includes, first, the data creation and coding principles as described in this document. Secondly, the metadata includes all information described in the metadata variables of the codebook. As a rule, variable coding always refers to the specified archival source. If external data are used to code in variable information, this must always be documented in the matrix.

The function of metadata is also to make the dataset fully operative for a hypothetical external researcher. Ideally, good metadata should make datasets self-explanatory, so that a researcher can independently understand and use the data if he/she has the metadata available.

[5] If an offender is suspected of several separate homicides (but tried in a single court process / investigated in a single police investigation), give a different case identifier to each incident. Acts of lethal violence committed by the same offender/s consecutively with intervals shorter than 24 hours are considered to form a single incident (Granath et al. 2011, 121–122). This means that a serial offender who re-offends with at least 24 hour intervals produces several incidents, where the same offender is entered on multiple rows for each separate incident.

Compatibility with the European Homicide Monitor

The HHM 2.0 has been developed based on three sources: theoretical traditions of homicide research, extensive analysis and pilot coding of historical materials, and the European Homicide Monitor (Granath et al. 2011). Since the aim of long duration homicide analysis is also to cover modern and contemporary periods, it is important to maintain the HHM's compatibility with the EHM. In the HHM codebook (Appendix 1), transformation syntaxes are given to enable comparison. Note that "compatible" variables are not identical as in many cases the instructions have been modified to reflect challenges in historical sources. The analyst must always critically assess the feasibility of long duration comparison.

5 DEFINITION OF HOMICIDE

When conducting long-term research, it is particularly important to have a clear definition of the targeted phenomenon. The main goal of the Historical Homicide Monitor is to analyse lethal violence behaviourally, an emphasis which captures a fundamental departure point of the HHM project. We consider lethal interpersonal violence as something that exists independently of the legal definitions imposed on such behaviours by state formations and other organized communities. Legal definitions and other social reactions to homicide have changed, but the existence of interpersonal lethal violence is not constructed by such definitions. Our homicide definition is intended to help the HHM target behavioural violence.

Inclusion criteria

We used six inclusion criteria.

(1) The Historical Homicide Monitor targets and includes *violence with a lethal outcome*. We excluded non-lethal violence, such as incidents legally labelled as aggravated assaults or attempted homicides in many modern jurisdictions[6]. Do not include "attempted homicide" in the homicide data.

(2) The act of violence is *intentional*. Only an act of intentional violence leading to the victim's death should be included, even though the lethal outcome was unintended by the offender. Some modern jurisdictions employ legal labels such as 'assault and causing of death' in incidents in which the offender could not foresee that the violence would result in the death of the victim. These incidents should all be included in the data.

(3) There must be a *direct or indirect cause of death* due to physical contact, injuries caused by projectiles, being pushed from a height or drowned or poisoned, etc. The causal link between intentional violence and the victim's death is not independently or medically assessed by the coder; however, the data must show that

[6] As such, the Historical Homicide Monitor can be used in the coding of non-lethal violence, but it has been developed for homicide research. It is important not to mix lethal and non-lethal violence in the same data corpus, unless these are clearly indicated with an added variable.

somebody in the legal process claimed a link between a specific incident of intentional physical violence and the victim's death. It is also enough for the legal document itself to implicate the existence of a causal link or claim, such as prosecution or investigation under a specific legal rubric.

This criterion excludes all forms of psychological pressure that could be treated as homicidal acts in historical periods. Thus, the HHM excludes incidents related to sorcery or witchcraft with no descriptions or allegations of real intentional violence involving direct or indirect physical contact causing injury to the victim's body. Allegations of deadly non-contact influence are excluded even if they are processed under homicide related legal labels. For instance: if a lethal disease, accident or unexplained death is claimed to be caused by alleged non-contact influence (often sorcery) and processed under homicide labels, this is not included. [7]

(4) The *victim must have been born alive*. In historical periods, some incidents, which today would be called abortions, were treated under homicide related legal labels. If there is an indication that the homicide victim was a foetus or a stillborn child, the incident is not included in the data, even if the original dataset treated it as homicide. Otherwise, the data includes so-called infanticides if the victim was born alive. The legal concept used in the primary record can be used as partial evidence ascertaining the incident as homicide; the coder must make the final decision based on all the evidence at hand. However, "abortion"[8] is included only if the source makes explicit reference to intentional violence towards a person born alive. If the totality of evidence indicates that a person born alive was killed before the victim was 1 year old, the *age of the victim should always be coded as zero*.

(5) The time to *death happened within 12 months* of the violent act. The historical codebook uses this time limit as a pragmatic cut off point. In historical data, the time interval between violence and death can be long. Incidents involving longer time spans from violence to death would likely compromise the comparability of the data across the long duration. It is therefore necessary to define an upper limit to this time. The one-year criterion is so applied that if there is explicit information about a longer time from violence to death, the incident is excluded.

(6) The offence is processed or described as a suspected homicide in the source. The HHM excludes the legal killing of outgroup members in war, the legal killing of persons convicted to death, fugitive criminals and outlaws by officials of central states. In cases in which it is unclear if the deed is a criminal homicide, such as posse groups of civilians seeking and killing an outlaw, include the case if it has been treated or described in the source as a suspected criminal homicide. By centralized state we refer to entities claiming and trying to enforce a monopoly of violence over specified territory. Even if private retaliation is accepted or tolerated by informal and/or formal social norms, such retaliation is included as homicide. Thus, feuding cycles in contexts in which the state does not intervene, or cannot intervene, are regarded as homicide in the Historical Homicide Monitor framework. Also, if the state allows homicide to be privately settled, such homicide behaviour is included. As a special

[7] Otherwise, witchcraft or analogous practices can motivate homicide, see variable MSORCERY in Appendix 1.

[8] In the Nordic test data, this refers to legal rubrics such as *sikiönlähdetys, fosterfördrivning* and *belgmord*.

case of legal violence, the killing of persons in legal combat sports or gladiatorial shows has been excluded.[9]

To sum up, we define homicide as *intentional non-state violence by direct or indirect physical means against persons born alive causing death within 12 months of the original violent incident.*

Suspicion principle

Regarding offenders and victims, the Historical Homicide Monitor coding is based on information on *suspected homicides*.[10] For instance, if the suspect is not sentenced due to any reason[11], we still include the incident, and enter the suspect into the offender row. This is so because the modern EHM is largely based on the police records with homicide suspects included (Granath et al. 2011). Furthermore, court evidence rules and sentencing thresholds have varied substantially over the centuries, so it is more standardized to code suspects rather than court-sentenced offenders. This inclusion rule is an application of the Sellin's law, according to which earlier stages of the criminal justice system are more reliable as indicators of criminal behaviour than later stages (Kivivuori 2011, 43-45). Following this pragmatic rule, the HHM coder avoids the risk of taking "a judge's view" or the "a jury member's view" to the research materials. He/she codes what is stated in the source, without trying to determine the guilt of the suspect.

The suspicion principle is most important when making the decision to include or exclude a case. *If there is a suspicion of homicide, which has been processed so that source documents have been formed, the case is included.* In specific cases, the coder may decide to exclude a case completely if source critical principles clearly indicate the case is totally without merit.[12] In historical material, court proceedings can focus on whether a victim of violence who died (for instance) a couple of weeks after the intentional violent act, died because of the violence, or from natural causes. Since HHM coding is based on suspects, such incidents are included in the data. The HHM coder does not reassess medical evidence.

[9] For instance, the death of a boxer because of injuries sustained in a legally organized match, and all historical equivalents.

[10] In principle, there can be data sources which do not derive from state-driven criminal justice processes (such as media data). When criminal justice sources are used, the suspicion refers to being suspected of homicide by the police, or the primary stage of the official reaction to violent deaths in times when there were no police in modern sense.

[11] This literally means that if the source indicates that the suspect is declared not guilty for *any reason*, such as lack of proof and successful plead to self-defence on non-culpability, the incident is still included.

[12] For example, cases in which the method of killing is described by all parties as mystical or sorcery related, or when it is clear that the victim had not been born alive. The coder should document exclusions for himself/herself. Offender statement that he/she is innocent, or that the charges are trumped up, or any claim of non-culpability, is never a sufficient cause to exclude the case.

Conflicting information in the source

Once deciding to include an incident, some source materials may contain conflicting claims concerning the facts of the matter (i.e. prosecutor claims premeditated homicide, suspect claims self-defence). Since the codebook is intended to be applicable in varying legal circumstances, the HHM uses a simple rule of data entry in such situations. If information differs at different stages of the formal social control process, the Sellin principle should be followed and coding should be according to the earliest stage of the information generation in the criminal justice process (police, prosecutor, court). If the information is conflicting in sources on the same institutional hierarchy level, e.g. offender and witnesses give a conflicting description what really happened, choose the official version, i.e. the version accepted by the relevant control instance. Keep in mind that HHM coder does not act as a prosecutor or judge and reassess the legal evidence in the cases. Sometimes the source corpus can be so fragmentary, or the "legal process" so undifferentiated, that the coder must make an informed decision based on the totality of evidence.

Specific variables of the codebook allow the coder to incorporate different claims, most notably the *motive variables*. If the source has conflicting information on motives, the coder can enter all the motives stated or claimed in the source. Motive variables can also conflict with other variables in the HHM. For instance, if PREMEDIT is coded as indicating premeditation based on court or prosecutor view, it is also possible to enter in the motive variable MOTTHR if the offender claims that the act was self-defence.

The codebook itself (Appendix 2) can give specific information concerning how conflicting or differential information should be dealt with.

6 MAIN THEMATIC VARIABLE GROUPS

One of the problems in the European Homicide Monitor was that the variables do not form natural clusters in terms of themes. The manual is not ordered in the "natural sequence" of the offence. To ease coding, the Historical Homicide Monitor was designed to be thematically organized. It is based on blocks of variables based on fundamental questions like *What, Where, When, How, Who…* The sequence of the theme domains is shown below.

Here we also give some general instructions on how to enter values into the matrix. When you keep in mind that this is a **person**-based matrix and **treat each row as a separate victim-offender contact**, entering information is quite easy, especially in incidents with only one victim and one offender. Just fill in the information using the point of view of the person, either the victim or offender, into each row, and follow the manual (Appendix 1) for specific instructions.

In incidents including multiple victims and / or multiple offenders additional principles should be considered. When filling the victim rows of those incidents, treat the crime as a contact between that particular victim and the principal offender of the

incident. And similarly, when filling in the offender rows, treat the crime as a contact between that particular offender and the principal victim of the incident.

1 Metadata. These variables describe your data and sources. Prefer to use very detailed source descriptions, and use the notation conforming to the general standards of your discipline. The values of these variables refer to sources and coder activity during the research, not to the homicides. The manual (Appendix 1) provides information about how these should be coded.

2 Incident basics – WHAT happened? These variables describe some of the basic aspects of the *homicide incidents* in the data, such as the number of victims and offenders in the incident. The values of these variables *are the same for all persons in a specific incident.*

3 Place – WHERE it happened? Here you describe the place where the homicide occurred.

4 Time – WHEN it happened? These variables describe the time when the homicide occurred.

5 Weapon and wounds – HOW it was it done? Here you examine the manner of killing, and the wounds inflicted. Type of weapon is also coded in this thematic section.

6 Person – WHO did it? Variables in this sub-section capture the personal characteristics of the persons who were involved in the homicide as victims or offenders. These variables are mostly socio-demographic features such as gender, age, birth country, and occupation.

7 Motives – WHY was it done? Here you describe the motives of the offender. Note that the important homicide pattern variables RELAT (victim-offender relationship) and TYPEHOM (conflict type) are the starting point of this segment. This is intended to help the coding ("What was the conflict really about?").

Note that the MOTINFO variable is a filter: if the source does not give any information about the offender/s motives, the following variables until NEUTR are left empty.

8 Detection and sanction – WHAT were the consequences? Here you describe the detection and sanctions towards the offender. Offender suicide is also coded in this segment. In single offender and single victim incidents, enter the offender value also to the victim row. In other types of incidents, enter the values of the principal offender on all victim rows.

The manual also includes information on victim-offender characteristics combination variables. The purpose of these variables is to enable the analysis of how victim and

principal offender characteristics are combined in the incidents. These variables can be technically created after the data for other variables has been entered. During this technical operation, principal offender values are pasted to the victim rows of the same incident. For this reason, it is always important to identify the principal offender in the variable PRINCIPAL.

7 THEORETICAL APPROACH

The Historical Homicide Monitor is connected to theoretical traditions of criminology and historical crime research. During the development project, existing European Homicide Monitor variables were interpreted as referring to specific theories, and new variables were added to stand for criminological and historical-criminological theories not covered by the EHM. In this way, theoretical lacunae were filled in and long duration theory requirements considered (Kivivuori et al. forthcoming).

Table 2 shows salient connections between theories and the variables of the HHM codebook. Variables added to HHM are shown in italics. Thus, for example, multiple variables were included to capture processes relevant from the perspective of social and historical control theories, the most famous of which is the civilizing process theory by Norbert Elias (2017a and b [1939]), exploring self-control as a historical construct. On the other hand, routine activity theory was already well represented in the EHM, so we added only two variables to capture historical place-function transformations (Kivivuori et al. forthcoming). In the development of motive variables, we drew inspiration from the universal classification of violence motives by Richard B. Felson and James T. Tedeschi (1993). Based on social interactionist theory, it divides motives of violence into the three basic categories of compliance coercion, grievance expression, and identity assertion. Since Felson and Tedeschi intended the classification to be universal, covering modern and traditional societies alike, it also invites application in long duration time dimension violence studies. The literature recorded in Table 2 is not intended to be exhaustive; the key sources selected are shown to further explain the relevant theoretical approaches.

Links shown in Table 2 are not intended to be binding on HHM users. A set of variables can operationalize different theoretical perspectives, depending on the research question. Thus, variables such as MREVENGE and MJEALOUSY can be studied from the perspective of cultural learning theories, or from an evolutionary perspective. Similarly, variables like MSEPARATION and MJEALOUSY can be studied from control or learning theory, or from the point of view of evolutionary and/or gender perspectives. Furthermore, researchers are not bound to the meta-classification provided by social interactionism (Felson and Tedeschi 1993). A general research tool such as the HHM is theoretically informed in broad and inclusive manner.

Table 2 Links of Historical Homicide Monitor variables to criminological theories. Note that the same variables can attach to multiple theories.[a]

Civilizing & control theory *(Elias 2017 a and b [1939])*	*PARTY NVPARTY* URBANRURAL MODUS SHARP CIVIL *GOVE CRIM FUGIT LITERACY PREMEDIT MSTATE MVIGIL* MOTCEC MOTCRIM AREA *ESCAPE*
Self-control theory *(Gottfredson and Hirschi 1990)*	*LITERACY PREMEDIT PERSONALITY*
Routine activity theory *(Cohen and Felson 1979; Brantingham and Brantingham 1995)*	*FUNCCONT FUNCOPEN* CRIMESCENE DATECOM SEASON MONTH WDAY PUBHOL MODUS SHARP DRINK DRUG RELAT TYPEHOM URBANRURAL
Structural strain theory *(Merton 1938)*	BIRTHCOUNTRY CIVIL HOUSESIT *OCCUPATION1 OCCUPATION2 ISCO ISCODER RANK RANKOPEN* EDUC
General strain theory *(Agnew 1992)*	VICVIOL CIVIL *ISCODER* DRINK DRUG VIOLENTHISTORY MOTTHR PRETHREATS
Learning theory *(Nisbett and Cohen 1996; Akers 1998)*	*INSTIG* MREVENGE *MHONOUR* MOTHAT MJEALOUSY MSEPARATION *MSEXCON* MOTSEX *MPOL MSORCERY MVICAR MCOPY NEUTR*
Deterrence & rational choice *(Beccaria 2007 [1764])*	SOLVED *SUSPECT PREMEDIT* MREVENGE *MDEFPRO MKINDEF* YEARREP TIMEDISC TIMARRESTED POLICEREP WITNESS *COMP PROS SANCYEAR SENT SANC2* LENGTHSENTENCE *ESCAPE*
Evolutionary perspectives *(Daly and Wilson 1988)*	RELAT TYPEHOM MREVENGE *MDEFPRO MKINDEF* MJEALOUSY MSEPARATION *MSEXCON* MOTSEX MOTALT
Social interactionism *(Felson and Tedeschi 1993)*	*[Compliance:] MDEFPRO* MOTCEC *MDRUG* MOTSEX MOTCRIM *MVICAR [Grievance:]* MREVENGE *MSTATE MVIGIL MPOL* MJEALOUSY MSEPARATION *MSORCERY [Identity:] MHONOUR MKINDEF MSEXCON* MOTHAT MOTTHR MOTALT *MCOPY* *[All three basic categories:]* MAINMOT
Gender perspectives *(Corradi et al. 2016)*	RELAT TYPEHOM MJEALOUSY MSEPARATION *MSEXCON* MOTHAT MOTSEX
Forensic & public health perspective *(Krug et al. 2002)*	MODUS SHARP *WOUND* NRSTABS TYPEFIREARM ALCOHOLIC DRUGADD PSYCH PSYCHOPEN VIOLENTHISTORY MOTMEN TIMEDEATH VICDECEASED SUICIDE SUICIDETIME OTHCRIM
Desistance perspective *(Maruna 2001; Liem 2013)*	VIOLENTHISTORY *PRETHREATS RECID1 RECID2 RECID3*

[a] This table shows selected variables with theoretical relevance. Some variables such as INFANT, AGE and GENDER are not linked to any particular theory. Variables in italics are new HHM variables without parallels in EHM.

8 EXTERNAL CODE AND DATA

Some of the variables in the Historical Homicide Monitor 2.0 codebook use codes pre-defined by external sources. These are country codes (Granath et al. 2011, Appendix B), sub-area codes (Eurostat 2020), and the International Standard Classification of Occupations (International Labour Office 2012).

The Historical Homicide Monitor database (HHMD) includes data created by the use of the codebook in standardizing qualitative materials. In addition, the HHMD incorporates external data derived from other sources. The most important type of such data are homicide rates. These rates are calculated so that the number of homicides is drawn from the HHMD itself. The population figures are taken from external data sources. It is suggested that researchers who use the HHM always try to acquire population data from the relevant region or area, even though this may be difficult in historical periods.

9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Regarding data protection and the need for ethical review, each data collector should follow the relevant regulation in his or her country. In member states of the European Union, relevant regulation stems from both the European Union and the national regulation of the research region.

Note that the Historical Homicide Monitor codebook includes personal identification information (such as names). Special attention needs to be paid to data protection if the examined historical period is so recent that homicide offenders, or close relatives of the victims, could still be alive.

The insertion of names and personal identification data is scientifically justified for multiple reasons. It creates the opportunity to link additional external register and other data to the database. For example, it might be possible to specify the ages of homicide offenders and victims from external sources[13]. Identification also allows for an analysis of prior homicide offending among the offenders (specific recidivism).

[13] For many historical periods, offender and victim age is not given in the sources. In the NHPP project, exact age information was missing in 97–98 per cent of the cases. See Kivivuori et al. forthcoming.

10 USING THIS MANUAL

The Historical Homicide Monitor manual 2.0 is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0) license. Users can use and distribute the manual and build upon its contents, as long as the original work is properly cited and derivative work is shared under the same conditions as the original.[14] Thus, the manual can be used and distributed freely in research and teaching; no further permissions are required. The manual can be used in full or in part.

The main benefit of the use of the HHM is that it constitutes comparability. So, it should be used without changing variable names or code values. On the other hand, it is not necessary to use all variables. Coders can decide to use those variables that match their research questions or theoretical goals. From a theoretical perspective, the user may wish to consult Table 2, which gives some relevant theoretical connections as they were perceived by the developers of the HHM.

The data Historical Homicide Monitor Database (HHMD) is administered by the HHM network.[15]

[14] See https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.en for details.
[15] If users of the HHM codebook are interested in merging their data into the HHMD, they should contact HHM network Steering Committee (janne.kivivuori[at]helsinki.fi).

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Appendix 1 Historical Homicide Monitor 2.0 manual

Name	Type	Label	Values	Instructions	Relation to EHM[a]
1 Metadata					
CODER	String	Who was the coder?	[Name]	Insert the name of the coder of this row. This is the name of the actual coder (not the supervisor or the PI of a project).	HHM only
STUDENT	Numeric	Is the coder a researcher or a student?	1 Researcher 2 PhD Student 3 Other / unspecified student 4 Other	Describe whether the row was coded by a researcher or a student. No missing values are allowed in this variable.	HHM only
CODATE	Date	When was the row coded?	dd.mm.yyyy	Indicate the date when coding of the row was completed.	HHM only
SOURCETYPE1	Numeric	Source type (primary or processed)	1 Primary archival material 2 Published primary archival material 3 Researcher summary of primary archival material 4 Published, other type 5 Other		HHM only
SOURCETYPE2	Numeric	Source type (type of original data source)	1 Cause of death materials, including Coroner's inquests 2 Police materials 3 Prosecutor materials 4 Lower court materials 5 Court of Appeals materials 6 Other	Specify the type of source you are using as data corpus. Court of Appeals includes all court levels above the first instance (Regional courts of appeal, king's court, highest court, supreme court, etc.)	HHM only
SOURCENAME	String	Name of the source	Open variable (text)	Write the name of the source corpus	HHM only
SOURCES1	String	Within-source specification 1	Open variable (text)	Specify where in the source corpus the homicide description is found. Describe the source so that another researcher could find it based on your reference. Two variables are given so that source hierarchy can be best described using two variable fields.	HHM only
SOURCES2	String	Within-source specification 2	Open variable (text)	Use this to specify where in the source the homicide description is found. Describe the source so that another researcher could find it based on your reference. Two variables are given so that source hierarchy can be best described using two variable fields.	HHM only
EXT	String	External information documentation	Open variable (text)	As a rule, all data should be coded from the source corpus. Sometimes it may be possible to resort to external information, but do not start seeking it specifically. If used, specify here all sources of external information you may	HHM only

				have used in coding. All external information MUST be documented here.	
NOTES	String	Notes	Open variable (text)	Use this sparingly to help you code the actual variables or store a necessary note or qualification	HHM only
SERNR	Numeric	Serial number	Open variable (numeric)	Use a running sequence number within source corpus. Different on each row.	Identical
2 Incident basics	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
CASENR	Numeric	Incident identifier	Open variable (numeric)	Give the same number to all rows belonging to the same incident (from 1). Incident is a *behavioural concept* in the HHM. If an offender is suspected of several separate homicides (but tried in a single court process / investigated in a single police investigation), give different incident identifier to each incident. Acts of lethal violence committed by the same offender/s consecutively with intervals shorter than 24 hours are considered to form a single incident (Granath et al. 2011, 121–122). This means that a serial offender who re-offends with at least 24-hour intervals produces several incidents, where the same offender is entered on multiple rows for each incident.	Compatible
SUSPECT	Numeric	Does the source name a suspect in this incident?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	In situations when homicide is suspected, but no suspect is identified: code 0.	HHM only
SOLVED	Numeric	Has the crime (incident) been solved?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	This means that the incident is cleared or “exceptionally cleared” by the police or considered solved. National variations in the definition of when an incident is considered solved can exist. If you are coding a historical period with no police, or the data does not allow the coding of this variable, leave the variable empty for all incidents in the source corpus.	Compatible
INCDESC	String	Incident description	Open variable (text)	Write a one-sentence description of the incident in English (e.g. “A killed B in a barroom fight in a quarrel over debt”).	HHM only
INSTIG	Numeric	Does the source indicate, that there was a suspected instigator behind the offender?	0 = No 1 = Yes, a male instigator 2 = Yes, a female instigator 3 = Yes, both male and female instigator(s) 4 = Yes, gender unknown	An instigator is a person who suggests or commands the crime without participation in violence. The instigator is not one of the offenders. Suspicion of instigation is sufficient to use one of the values 1–4.	HHM only

			999 = Unknown		
NRVIC	Numeric	Number of victims	Open variable (numeric) 998 = More than one, exact number unknown 999 = Unknown	State the number of victims involved in the incident. 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. The number of victims indicates the number of victims stated in the source. Anonymous victims are given a row.	Compatible HHM>EHM RECODE NRVIC (998=999). EXECUTE.
NRPERP	Numeric	Number of perpetrators	Open variable (numeric) 998 = More than one, exact number unknown 999 = Unknown	State the number of perpetrators involved in the incident. A perpetrator is defined as any person who is suspected of and/or charged with homicide. Perpetrators found not guilty on the later stages of the criminal justice process are therefore included in the data (i.e. if a person is found guilty in the preliminary police investigation but not charged by the prosecutor; or if a person is prosecuted but acquitted by the court s/he is included in the data). In historical material, the number of perpetrators is counted from the persons/suspects whose names are stated in the source.	Compatible HHM>EHM RECODE NRPERP (998=999). EXECUTE.
PARTY	Numeric	Was an organized group/party involved in committing the crime?	0 = No 1 = Revolt or mutiny group 2 = Feuding group 3 = Search posse 4 = Military group 5 = Officers of law group 6 = Organized crime or gang group 7 = Group fight 8 = Organized revenge group 9 = Other or type cannot be specified 999 = Unknown	Select the alternative you regard as best describing the nature of the party. If several alternatives are applicable choose the one highest in the hierarchy (with lowest value). In historical sources it is sometimes indicated that, for instance, a group of 11 men organized a feud party, but only 3 are mentioned by name as offenders. You will then code 3 to NRPERP, 1 to PARTY and 11 to NOPARTY. NRPERP and PARTY can receive the same values. Fill the same value to all rows of the incident. Code specific instructions: 2 Feuding group is a group whose mission is defined by a feud between the participating groups or persons. A feud is always a continuation of at least one prior hostility. The prior hostility does not have to be a completed homicide. 3 Search posse is a group of people searching for a supposed offender of fugitive. The posse can be purely vigilante-based or in the borderline area between illegality	HHM only

				and legality. In unclear cases, consult the general coding instructions regarding the definition of homicide. 4 Here note also that the killing must be illegal and taking place outside regular war activities. 7 This category includes all types of pre-arranged group fights, such as gang fights, village fights, clan fights	
NOPARTY	Numeric	Persons in the group (principal offender side)	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown Possible range: 2–	Code only if PARTY has a value between 1–9	HHM only
NVPARTY	Numeric	Persons in the group (principal victim side)	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown Possible range: 2–	Code only if PARTY has a value between 1–9	HHM only
3 Place	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
COUNTR	Numeric	Which country did the crime take place in (modern statehood, historical borders)?	[Insert modern country code] 999 = Unknown	Indicate according to modern statehood, historical borders. Use the dial-in codes as country codes, see Granath et al. 2011, Appendix B. Examples: 7 = Russia 45 = Denmark 46 = Sweden 47 = Norway 354 = Iceland 358 = Finland 372 = Estonia	Compatible
AREANAME	String	What is the name of the area/locality where the crime took place?	Open variable (text)	Write here the name of the community where the incident took place. Specify it as exactly as possible (village, parish, municipality, county. In urban areas, the city/town name, the sub-area of the city/town.	HHM only
MODERNREG	Numeric	What is the modern regional administrative unit where the crime took place?	Code in consecutive numerical values, see instruction.	Locate the historical incident site to its corresponding modern administrative area. Use NUTS3 areas whenever they are defined for the research country/region (Eurostat 2020). Give values from 1 in your dataset. Unique area identifiers are calculated when/if data are merged.	Compatible (with EHM NUTS3 variable)

				This is a NUTS3 **example**, from Denmark (use similar notation if the research region can be identified in NUTS3 grid): 1 = DK011 Byen København 2 = DK012 Københavns omegn 3 = DK013 Nordsjælland 4 = DK014 Bornholm 5 = DK021 Østsjælland 6 = DK022 Vest- og Sydsjælland 7 = DK031 Fyn 8 = DK032 Sydjylland 9 = DK041 Vestjylland 10 = DK042 Østjylland 11 = DK050 Nordjylland	
URBANRURAL	Numeric	Was the crime committed in an urban or rural area?	1 = Urban 2 = Rural 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the crime was committed in an urban or rural setting. When defining the nature of the administrative area (parish/ municipality/ town), use in the first place the official national classification of the time period in question. If it is not possible to find out exactly where the crime was perpetrated, use the definition on the court of the first instance (city court/ rural court) where the crime was tried.	Identical
				General instructions to the functional activity context (FUNCCONT, FUNCOPEN) and place (CRIMESCENE) variables. FUNCCONT variable is <u>not</u> about the place or space where the incident happened; it is about what the persons were doing. For example, place can be private home, but the functional activity context work (servant killed in private home).	
FUNCCONT	Numeric	What was the functional activity the person was engaged in at the time of the offence?	1 = Crime 2 = Dating and sexual activity 3 = Religion 4 = Shopping, making purchases 5 = Work 6 = Study 7 = Entertainment, celebrations, parties, leisure time, travel	Define the social/cultural activity of the person at the time of the violent act leading to death. Often the functional activity context is the same for the victim and offender. Note however that this variable **can have different values for the victim and the perpetrator**. *Example: a robber kills a street vendor and a customer of the vendor. Code this variable then: robber=1, vendor=5, customer=4.*	HHM only

			8 = Everyday routines, none of the above 9 = Other 999 = Unknown	If two or more codes apply to a person, use the one with the lowest value. Priest killed while preaching = 3 (not 6), prostitute killed while working = 2 (not 5). If the homicide occurred *en route* to, or back from, a specific activity, give that activity code (for instance, travel to work = work). Code specific instructions: 1 Crime means that the person was engaging in other crime at the time of the offence. 5 Refers to legal work activities. Organized crime, use code 1. 7 Entertainment includes all 'leisure time' and relaxation related activities, including nightlife activities and private drinking groups. 8 Various domestic chores fit this category.	
FUNCOPEN	String	Other context, what?	Open variable (text)	Write here a description of the activity context if you coded 9 in the FUNCCONT variable. Try to fit the activities to the FUNCCONT options.	HHM only
CRIMESCENE	Numeric	In what type of place was the crime committed?	1 = Private home or apartment 2 = Staircase, lift, cellar, attic of a dwelling or apartment building 3 = Yard or courtyard of private dwelling 4 = Inside a private vehicle 5 = Prison, jail or other place of criminal justice based involuntary detention 6 = Military compound or area 7 = School or other educational institution 8 = Other institution or dormitory 9 = Premises of health care or social services 10 = Hotel or motel	Indicate the place 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. The reason why people were at the scene of crime is irrelevant here. For example, code "private home" no matter why the person was there (living there, working there, visiting there, entered as robber, Airbnb guest etc.). The bracketed subtexts, derived from environmental criminology and routine activities theory, are given explain how the classification was generated. Codes can be used without agreement with these. If the crime took place in several locations (for example, the violent incident began in a private house, continued in the yard and ended in the street after which the victim was carried to a hospital where he/ she died), choose the location where the physical violence ended (i.e. street = 17).	Compatible Comparison with EHM requires transformations to both directions. First collapse the EHM values from –4 to 4 as 1. EHM>HHM: RECODE CRIMESCENE (–4 thru 4=1) (ELSE=COPY) EXECUTE.

			11 = Liquor store, pharmacy or place of selling legal drugs 12 = Other shop or department store 13 = Market or fair 14 = Restaurant, bar, coffee shop 15 = Other place of entertainment 16 = Vacant lot or derelict / empty building 17 = Street, road, square 18 = Public transport, transport hub or infrastructure (stations etc.) 19 = Park or other designated open-air recreational area within or adjacent to inhabited area 20 = Field or meadow 21 = Sports premises 22 = Religious buildings and designated areas 23 = Other public place 24 = Agricultural workplaces such as barns, stables and forestry bases 25 = Other workplaces 26 = Wilderness, forest, non-cultivated and non-inhabited area, including seas, lakes, rivers and ice formed on them. 27 = Other 999 = Unknown	If two codes apply, use the lowest value (fair held in a square = code 13). Code specific instructions: 1 Includes holiday dwellings and cottages. The apartment does not have to be the home of the person who is killed, or who kills. This is only about the place. 6 Includes army barracks, military bases, and all restricted military areas. 7 Includes school or college dormitory or clubhouse. 8 Includes all other institutions where people stay for a longer period such as homeless shelters, refugee camps, asylum seeker or migrant reception facilities, workhouses, mental hospitals. In case of an institution housing both criminal offenders and mentally ill, code with lower value (5). 9 Includes policlinics, emergency rooms, and all facilities where people go to receive social benefits. 11 Place of legal drugs sale refers to places where cannabis, etc., are legally sold. 14 If a restaurant/bar is located within a hotel/motel, code with this value. 15 Means places of entertainment not covered by codes 13 and 14. 20 Includes stadiums, ice rinks, track & field arenas, gyms, racetracks, hippodromes, gladiatorial arenas, and all places of sport and physical exercise. Includes also audience spaces in these locales. 21 Includes church yards and cemeteries. 25 Includes mills, factories, sweatshops. 26 Coder decides how offences taking place on ice are coded. If the incident happens on ice adjacent to city or	Then transform HHM to EHM: HHM>EHM: RECODE CRIMESCENE (1 thru 3=1) (4=7) (5 thru 9=5) (10=6) (11 thru 15=9) (16=12). (17 thru 18=10) (19=8) (20 thru 23=10) (24 thru 25=11) (26 thru 27=12) (ELSE=COPY). EXECUTE.

				town, code 23 applies better. Ice in front of a solitary apartment building or cottage may require the use of code 3. Note that some codes may be time-specific. Homicide committed in the same castle in the year 1400 = 6, in 2000 = 23.	
CRIMESCENE2	String	Other place, what? (Write in the place)	Write in the place if you coded 27 in the CRIMESCENE variable	Write in this value **only if you coded 27 in the CRIMESCENE variable**	HHM only
4 Time	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
				General instructions on entering date variables As a general principle, the preferred mode of date information is based on the Gregorian calendar (used in the West from 1582 Common Era). If you have the date in that mode, always prefer it. Indicate the calendar in variables CALENDAR and CALENDAR2.	
CALENDAR	Numeric	Which calendar is used?	1 = Gregorian 2 = Julian 3 = Islamic 4 = Chinese 5 = Jewish 6 = Other	Code here the calendar used in your data source.	HHM only
CALENDAR2	String	Date [If other than Gregorian]		If the calendar was NOT Gregorian, write here the date of the crime according to the calendar used in the sources. If the exact date is unknown, write the month and the year. If the month is unknown, write the year.	HHM only
DATECOM	Date	On what date did the crime take place?	dd.mm.yyyy	Insert the EXACT date (the earliest probable date) at which the violence leading to death took place *according to the Gregorian calendar*. Note: some software may not support all historical dates in specific date format. In that case, use string format. Leave empty if not given in the source.	HHM only
YEARCOM	Numeric	In which year did the crime take place?	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	Insert the year (the earliest probable year) when the crime was committed according to the Gregorian calendar. Note that if the exact date (DATECOM) is known, insert the same year here. If the year of the incident is unknown, time the deed according to the closest possible year, such as the year	Compatible

				when the court process began, or the year of the source was written.	
SEASON	Numeric	During which season did the crime take place?	1 = Winter 2 = Spring 3 = Summer 4 = Autumn 999 = Unknown	Sometimes the source only indicates textually the season of the incident (“last spring”, etc.), or the season can be inferred from activity such as harvesting. Enter the value accordingly. This variable refers to meteorological seasons. Note that in the southern hemisphere, seasons are opposite to those of the norther hemisphere. If MONTH value is known, code SEASON directly from MONTH as follows: In Northern hemisphere: 1 = December, January, February 2 = March, April, May 3 = June, July, August 4 = September, October, November In Southern hemisphere: 1 = June, July, August 2 = September, October, November 3 = December, January, February 4 = March, April, May	HHM only
MONTH	Numeric	In which month did the crime take place?	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 earliest probable month) the crime was committed according to the Gregorian calendar.	Identical
WDAY	Numeric	On what weekday was the crime committed?	1 = Monday 2 = Tuesday 3 = Wednesday 4 = Thursday 5 = Friday	State the day of the week that the crime was committed on according to the Gregorian calendar.	Identical

			6 = Saturday 7 = Sunday 8 = Day unknown, Monday–Thursday 9 = Day unknown, Friday–Sunday 999 = Unknown		
PUBHOL	Numeric	Was the crime committed during a public holiday?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the crime was committed during a public or national holiday (e.g. Christmas Eve, or similar public holidays in other religious contexts). This does not include School Holidays (e.g. summer holidays). Sunday as such does not indicate public holiday. In the cultural era/sphere of Christianity, include saints' days (St Olaf's day, St Bartholomew's day, etc.). Note that this variable is contextual: indicate that the crime was committed on a public holiday only in research areas / periods where that holiday was celebrated.	Identical
TIME	Numeric	At what time was the crime committed during the day?	1 = Morning (6.00 to 11.59) 2 = Afternoon (12.00 to 17.59) 3 = Evening (18.00 to 23.59) 4 = Night (00.00 to 05.59) 999 = Unknown	Insert the time of day when the crime was committed. In historical material, the timing is often given textually. The specific hours given in brackets are there only to help coding.	Identical
5 Weapons and wounds	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
MODUS	Numeric	How was the homicide committed?	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 = Vehicle	For original links to disease classifications, see Granath et al. 2011. Choose the method that has caused the lethal injuries. If multiple methods have caused lethal injuries, 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. 10 Code axe always as 10, irrespective of what part of the axe was used. 12 Include motored and non-motored vehicles. When multiple sources indicate that several types of violence caused death, submit the type given in the autopsy report first. If there is no autopsy report, then you should use them in the following order: medical statement, police	Identical

			13 = Hitting, kicking or other similar physical violence without weapon 14 = Other 999 = Unknown	statement, media statement, your own assessment. In historical coding, infer the main method of homicide from the totality of source evidence.	
VICVIOL	Numeric	Did the victim use violence against the offender during the incident?	0 = Victim did not use any violence 1 = Victim used violence only 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.	Identical
SHARP	Numeric	What kind of sharp instrument was used to inflict the lethal injury/injuries?	1 = Knife 2 = Sword 3 = Axe 4 = Spear 5 = Halberd 6 = Kitchen knife or other sharp kitchen utensil 7 = Stiletto, pen knife etc. 8 = Billhook 9 = Hoe etc. 10 = Scythe, sickle 11 = Other sharp object 999 = Unknown	*Code only for rows where MODUS = 8 or 10.* This variable specifies the type of sharp object. If MODUS = 10, SHARP = 3.	HHM only
NRSTABS	Numeric	How many times was the victim stabbed?	Open variable (numeric) –999 = Unknown –9999 = Unknown if there were any stabs	Code only for rows where MODUS = 8 or 10. Insert the number of stabs, if the source gives it. Include all kinds of wounds inflicted with sharp instruments.	Identical
TYPEFIREARM	Numeric	What type of firearm caused the death of the victim?	0 = Firearm not used 1 = Pistol, revolver or other handgun 2 = Rifle, shotgun or other long gun 3 = Machine gun, assault rifle	Code only for rows where MODUS=5 Indicate the type of firearm that was used in the homicide. If multiple types of firearms were used, indicate the type from which the lethal bullets were fired.	Compatible HHM>EHM:

			4 = Cannon, artillery etc. 5 = Other firearm 999 = Unknown 9999 = Unknown if firearm was used or not	1 Pistols, revolvers and other handguns are firearms designed to be held and operated in one hand, with the other hand optionally supporting the shooting hand. 2 Rifles, shotguns or other long guns are firearms designed to be fired from the shoulder or held in both hands. 3 Machine guns are firearms designed to fire numerous bullets in quick succession from an ammunition belt or large-capacity magazine. For correspondence (Categories 1–3) with Harvard (US) NVDRS Coding manual, see EHM manual (Granath et al. 2011.)	RECODE TYPEFIREARM (4 thru 5 = 999).
WOUND	Numeric	Which part of the body did the violence primarily target?	*[Head]* 1 = Head 2 = Throat or neck, including severing of the head 3 = Unspecified head/throat/neck area *[Torso]* 4 = Heart or left chest area 5 = Right chest or unspecified chest 6 = Abdomen / stomach area 7 = Back 8 = Other or unspecified torso area *[Extremities]* 9 = Hand(s) 10 = Leg(s) 11 = Sexual organs 12 = Other or multiple 999 = Unknown	Code whenever information is available, for all modes of violence (sharp, blunt, gun, etc. violence, and violence without weapons). *Indicate the main injury which most likely resulted in death as described in the source*. If the source mentions equally serious wound without possibility to assess lethality, choose the one which is mentioned first in the source. Base the coding on source description as closely as possible. WOUND differs from the EHM variable because the EHM KNIFE variable was restricted to sharp instrument wounds. If it is unclear whether any weapon was used and what kind of injuries were inflicted, code 999.	HHM Only (The EHM has a variable “KNIFE” which may offer comparative possibilities for analysts interested only in knife violence.)
6 Persons	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
NAME	String	What is the name of this person?	Open variable (text)	Write in the full name of the person as written in the document. Persons who are suspected of homicide but not convicted should be included. Regarding personal data,	HHM only

				each coder must follow the ethical and data protection regulation of his/her country.	
TYPE	Numeric	Is this individual a victim or a perpetrator?	0 = Victim 1 = Perpetrator	Indicate whether the person-row concerns a victim or a perpetrator. *In this variable, **no missing data are allowed**. All cells must have one of the values (0, 1).*	Identical
PRINCIPAL	Numeric	Is this individual a principal victim or a principal perpetrator in the homicide incident?	0 = No 1 = Yes, principal perpetrator 2 = Yes, principal victim	Indicate whether the row concerns a victim or a perpetrator who could be considered to be a principal individual in the incident. *In this variable, **no missing data are allowed**. All cells must have one of the values (0, 1 or 2).* In one victim incidents, the only victim is always the principal victim= 2 In one offender incidents, the only offender is always the principal offender = 1 *In multiple victim incidents:* 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 who 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 the person first mentioned in the record. If these rules cannot be applied, choose the person whose first name comes first in alphabetical order. *In multiple offender incidents:* If you have information from the full criminal justice cycle, the principal perpetrator is the perpetrator that has been prosecuted. If more than one perpetrator has been prosecuted, then the principal is the one with the severest sentence. If two or more of the perpetrators have equal sentences, then choose the one with the severest sanction. If that is also equal, then the principal perpetrator is the one with the closest relationship to the victim. If that also is equal, choose the person first mentioned in the record. If these rules cannot be applied, choose the person whose first name comes first in alphabetical order. *If you cannot apply these instructions, infer the principal victim and offender from the source material.*	Compatible EHM>HHM RECODE PRINCIPAL (999=0). EXECUTE.

GENDER	Numeric	What is the gender of the person?	1 = Male 2 = Female 999 = Unknown	State the gender of the individual.	Identical
INFANT	Numeric	Was this person under 1 year old?	1 = Yes 2 = No or not known	This variable identifies infanticide. Note that this concept is behaviourally defined, as pertaining to victims who were under 1 year old. Decide the value of this variable based on all information given in the source. The code "yes" does not require that the exact age is given. The legal rubric of the incident can be included in the overall assessment leading to coding decision. The coding decision is thus an overall judgement of the coder. **NO MISSING VALUES ALLOWED IN THIS VARIABLE.**	HHM only
AGE	Numeric	How old is the person?	Open variable (numeric) 150 = Unknown, 15 years or over 151 = Unknown, less than 15 years 999 = Unknown	State the age of the individual (at the time of the crime). NOTE: FOR ALL PERSONS WHO WERE YOUNGER THAN ONE YEAR OLD, YOU **MUST INSERT 0** AS THE VALUE OF THIS VARIABLE (if INFANT=1, AGE=0).	Compatible
AREA	Numeric	What was the individual's relationship to the region or area where the crime was committed?	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 individual's relationship to the place where the homicide was committed.	Identical
BIRTHCOUNTRY	Numeric	In which country was the person born?	**0 = Same country the crime took place in** [Insert country code, with exceptions: 1 = Canada 2 = United states 3 = Puerto Rico] –999 = Unknown –998 = Unknown foreign country –997 = Unknown Europe –996 = Unknown North America	Indicate the birth country of the individual. If the source does not mention the country of birth, but the persons' names are in native language, without explicit information about foreign origin, code 0. Always code in accordance with the modern statehood, historical borders -principle. Example: in the 17th century, Finland was part of Sweden. If a person born in Stockholm commits a homicide in Helsinki in 1650, give the code 46, and if a person born in Helsinki commits a homicide in Stockholm, code 358. Use the dial-in codes as country codes, see Granath et al. 2011, Appendix B. Examples: 7 = Russia	Compatible

			–995 = Unknown South America –994 = Unknown Africa –993 = Unknown Asia (west parts) –992 = Unknown Asia (east parts) –991 = Unknown Oceania –990 = Other	45 = Denmark 46 = Sweden 47 = Norway 354 = Iceland 358 = Finland 372 = Estonia 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 (2018): Yugoslavia = Serbia and USSR = Russia.	
CIVIL	Numeric	What was the civil status of this person?	1 = Married 2 = Cohabitants 3 = In a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship 4 = Single 5 = Divorced 6 = Widowed 997 = Minor, not applicable 999 = Unknown	State the civil status of the individual. If the source indicates an engagement or promise of marriage relationship, choose 3. 997 The decision whether a person is a “minor” in the sense of not being able to have civil status is based on national / regional / historical context. No universal age criterion is used here.	Compatible HHM>EHM: RECODE CIVIL (997=999). EXECUTE.
CHILD	Numeric	Does the individual have children?	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.	Identical
HOUSESIT	Numeric	What is the housing situation of the individual?	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	Indicate the housing situation of the individual. Code specific instructions: 1 Partners who live together on and off are regarded as cohabiting with partner (value 0). 4 ‘Cohabiting with friend’ also means cohabiting with relatives other than parents, stepparents or children (e.g. siblings, cousins etc.)	Compatible HHM>EHM RECODE HOUSESIT (8 thru 12=8) EXECUTE.

			6 = Homeless 7 = Closed institution (prison, barracks, workhouse, psychiatric wards etc.) 8 = Part of several generations living in same family unit (extended family) 9 = Living at the workplace 10 = A homeless person auctioned to a private household as a rudimentary welfare measure ('huutolainen') 11 = Part of a military unit lodged in a private household 12 = Other 999 = Unknown		
OCCUPATION1	String	What was the occupation of the person? (original language)	Open variable (text)	Write the occupation of the person in ***original language.*** Write in also expressions like "former soldier", "former x" etc. Write in also derived occupations like "farmer's son", "farmer's wife" etc. If the occupation is not directly said in the source, you can infer it from contextual information. But if you infer the occupation from contextual or partial information, place the text in brackets. No brackets = expression is directly from the original source Bracketed text = you have inferred the occupation	HHM only
OCCUPATION2	String	What was the occupation of the person? (in English)	Open variable (text)	Write the occupation of the person **in *English*** For instructions, see OCCUPATION1. The only difference is that here you translate the occupation into English.	HHM only
ISCO	Numeric	What was the profession of the individual? (ISCO-12 main 1-digit class)	0 = Armed forces 1 = Managers 2 = Professionals 3 = Technicians and associated professionals 4 = Clerical support workers 5 = Services and sales	Consult the ISCO 2012 coding manual (International Labour Office 2012). Note that ISCO also contains agricultural and even archaic occupations, because it is meant to cover also undeveloped societies in today's world. Values 0–9 are from ISCO. Values 10+ are special to HHM. If the distribution is compared with studies using the	HHM only

			workers 6 = Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisher workers 7 = Craft and related trades workers 8 = Plant and machine operators and assemblers 9 = Elementary occupations 10 = Students 11 = Outlaws, professional criminals and vagrants 997 = Minor, no occupation 999 = Unknown	standard ISCO, categories 10 and 11 should be coded as missing (not economically active / employed persons) Code specific instructions: 1 “Burgher” can be coded to 1 if the word is used as referring to taxpaying person with eligibility for public office or trade rights. If the source uses “burgher” to cover any town/city dweller, it cannot be coded to 1. 6 Code farmer, peasant and similar as 6. 997 Use this only when the age of the person is such that he/she clearly has no occupation, and his/her status cannot be derived from his/her parents’ / family status. Derived status is coded according to the occupation of the household head, for instance: “Burgher’s wife” = 1, and ”Farmer’s wife” = 6. Thus, “Farmer’s son” is coded as 6 for all ages.	
ISCODER	Numeric	Is the occupation direct or derived [from household head]?	0 = Direct 1 = X’s wife 2 = X’s son 3 = X’s daughter 4 = X’s apprentice 5 = Other derived 997 = Minor, no occupation 999 = Occupation information missing	In historical material, personal occupation is often derived from household head occupation. This variable indicates if the marked occupation is direct of derived. e.g. “Farmer’s son”: ISCO=6 and ISCODER=2.	HHM only
RANK	Numeric	Given the official normative / legal arrangements of the time, was this victim equal, below or above the principal offender in social rank?	*[The victim was…]* 1 = Equal 2 = Below 3 = Above *[…in relation to the offender]* 999 = Unknown	This variable describes the victim in relation to the principal offender. Fill in all victim rows, leave all offender rows empty. If the sources do not give any information in this regard, fill in 999 = Unknown. You can fill in this variable based on all information on the status of the parties. Note that this variable refers to rank differential that is officially, legally or semi-legally recognized by the relevant society and period. The coding of this variable is thus contextual in terms of research site and historical period.	HHM only

				For example, in modern Sweden, a homicide by a husband against a wife would be thus coded 1 = Equal, but in 17th century Sweden, a similar incident would be coded 2 = Below.	
RANKOPEN	String	According to what dimension did the rank of this victim differ from the principal offender?	Open variable (text)	Fill in only if RANK=2 or RANK=3, leave all other rows empty. Describe briefly the relevant rank structure on which this victim and the principal offender differed. If applicable, use the following standard phrases, referring to the relevant rank dimension: • Estate rank • Household • Employer-employee • Church organization • Military • Within government • Citizen-government • Married-Single If these labels do not fit, use a similar explanation in English, but keep it brief.	HHM only
GOVE	Numeric	Is the person working for a public authority?	0 = No 1 = Military 2 = Law enforcement or other criminal justice related 3 = Fiscal or other state authority 4 = Local administration 5 = Church or parish 6 = Other or unspecified public authority 997 = Minor, no occupation 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the person is working for state, local or ecclesiastical government.	HHM only
CRIM	Numeric	Is the person described as a professional/habitual criminal?	0 = No 1 = Yes 997 = Minor, no occupation 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the person is described as a professional or habitual criminal	HHM only

FUGIT	Numeric	Is the person described as being fugitive from authorities BEFORE the homicide?	0 = No 1 = Yes, army deserter 2 = Yes, escaped convict/arrestee 3 = Yes, otherwise fugitive from criminal justice 4 = Yes, other or unspecified fugitive status 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the person is described as fugitive before the homicide. Code fugitive status for both victims and offenders. 3 This category refers to any situation in which the law has been seeking the person before he/she committed the homicide. A person “outlawed” by authorities would fit this code.	HHM only
LITERACY	Numeric	Was this person literate?	0 = Not literate 1 = Basic literacy 2 = Good literacy 999 = Unknown	Indicate standard of literacy.	HHM only
EDUC	Numeric	What was the highest educational level this person had completed?	0 = Not completed basic education / compulsory school (other reasons than young age) 1 = Basic education, such as compulsory school, grammar school, lyceum etc. 2 = Higher education 3 = Occupational education 4 = Not started school/education due to age 5 = Enrolled in basic education 6 = Enrolled in higher education 7 = Enrolled in occupational education 999 = Unknown	Code in the most applicable category. 2 Academic 3 Master or journeyman 6 University student 7 Apprentice Note that codes 0 and 4 differ as a reflection of person’s age. Code 1 differs from EHM (EHM has only “Compulsory school”. The difference in codes 0 and 4 is specified in terms of age.	Limited comparability
ALCOHOLIC	Numeric	Is the person an alcoholic?	0 = No, nothing in the incident 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. 1 Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the incident which suggest that the individual has excessive drinking patterns, such as consuming large amounts of alcohol over a period of several days. 2 Sure indications mean that the individual has been diagnosed and/or treated clinically.	Identical

DRUGADD	Numeric	Is the person a drug addict?	0 = No, nothing in the incident indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the individual is known to be a drug addict. 1 Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the incident that suggest that the individual had 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. 2 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.	Identical
DRINK	Numeric	Had the individual been drinking alcohol **at the time of the crime**?	0 = No, nothing in the incident indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the individual had been drinking alcohol at the time of the crime. 1 Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the incident that suggest 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. 2 Sure indications mean that there is explicit information about the individual having been drinking alcohol at the time of the crime. If the person had been drinking alcohol AND taking drugs at the time of the crime, choose 1 or 2 in this variable AND the next DRUG variable.	Identical
DRUG	Numeric	Had the individual taken drugs **at the time of the crime**?	0 = No, nothing in the incident 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. 1 Some indications mean that there are circumstances in the incident that suggest 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. 2 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,	Identical

				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. If the person had been drinking alcohol AND taking drugs at the time of the crime, choose 1 or 2 in this variable AND the above DRINK variable.	
PSYCH	Numeric	Does the individual have a history of mental illness or suffer from a psychological disorder?	0 = No, nothing in the incident / source indicates this 1 = Yes, some indications exist 2 = Yes, there are sure indications 3= Diagnosed mental illness or disorder 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the individual has a history of mental illness or is suffering from a psychological disorder. 1 Some indications mean that there is information about or circumstances in the incident that suggest that the individual has had mental illness, e.g. distressed psychological or behavioural patterns or self-expressed concern over mental health. 2 Sure indications mean that the person prior to the event has been assessed with a mental problem or treated clinically for mental issues. 3 Diagnosed mental illness or disorder means that a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist has prior to the event clinically defined the mental illness or psychological disorder. When the value is 3, fill in the diagnosis in PSYCHOPEN below.	Compatible HHM>EHM RECODE PSYCH (3=2). EXECUTE.
PSYCHOPEN	String	What was the diagnosis?	Open variable (text)	Fill in the medical/psychological diagnosis mentioned in the source.	HHM only
PERSONALITY	String	How does the source describe the personality of this individual?	Open variable (text)	Fill in the first word in the source that qualitatively describes the person. Usually this word is an adjective (bad, good, vicious, irritable, brave, daring, bloodthirsty, etc.) Fill in only the first such word, if there are many.	HHM only
				General instruction to variables VIOLENTHISTORY, RECID1, RECID2 and RECID3: VIOLENTHISTORY is about prior violence by the person described in the row; give values to both victims and offenders. RECID1–3 are only about offenders; for them, leave all victim rows empty.	

				RECID1 and RECID2 differ because RECID1 can refer to time period before your research period. RECID2 describes only repeat offending within your specific source corpus. Use especially the names of offenders when giving values to RECID2. All four variables refer to other **incidents**. If a person has killed several persons in a single incident, but there are no indications that he/she is involved in other incidents, code 0. Recall that here, incident is a behavioural concept (does not refer to trial). Thus, if different incidents are processed in a single trial, codes 1+ can be used if the same offender is identified as offender in multiple incidents.	
VIOLENTHISTORY	Numeric	Does the individual have a history *of any prior violence*?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the source indicates that the person has a history of violence. History of violence refers to violent acts in other incidents than the current homicide incident. Note that this variable is coded for both victims and offenders.	Limited comparability (changed instructions)
RECID1	Numeric	*Does the source indicate*, that this person has committed homicide before, in other incidents?	0 No 1 Yes, as a probable offender in prior incident(s) 2 Yes, as a certain offender in prior incident(s)	This variable is about repeat homicide offending in different incidents. Code only for offender rows. Leave all victim rows empty. For all offender rows, this variable must have one of the values 0–2.	HHM only
RECID2	Numeric	*Can you find* this offender as an offender in other incidents of your dataset?	0 No 1 Yes, probable identification 2 Yes, certain identification	This variable is about repeat homicide offending in different incidents. Code only for offender rows. Leave all victim rows empty. For all offender rows, this variable must have one of the values 0–2. Check this variable once more when you have coded your source data corpus completely.	HHM only
RECID3	String	In which other matrix offender rows is this offender mentioned as an offender?	[write in SERNR values]	Code this variable only if you coded values 1 or 2 in RECID2. In that case, list here the matrix rows in which this same offender is cited as an offender.	HHM only. This variable is close to the EHM variable CORR.
7 Motives	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
RELAT	Numeric	What was the relationship between the victim and the offender? [The victim is the … of the offender]	0 = Perpetrator and victim do not know each other 1 = Husband 2 = Ex-husband	**Enter the value for the relationship that the victim has to the perpetrator (i.e. the victim is the… [variable value] of the perpetrator).**	Compatible Note: the original EHM manual does not have a value for “Other”. The

			3 = Boyfriend 4 = Ex-boyfriend 5 = Wife 6 = Ex-wife 7 = Girlfriend 8 = Ex-girlfriend 9 = Partner or ex-partner (marital or engagement status unknown) 10 = Partner or ex-partner of the same sex; males (marital or engagement status unknown) 11 = Partner or ex-partner of the same sex; females (marital or engagement status unknown) 12 = Father 13 = Stepfather 14 = Mother 15 = Stepmother 16 = Child 17 = Stepchild 18 = Sibling 19 = Grandparent or great grandparent 20 = Other blood relative 21 = Other in-law relative 22 = Member of the same household 23 = Godfather or godmother 24 = Housemate or flatmate 25 = Co-worker 26 = Classmate 27 = Teacher 28 = Schoolmate 29 = Patient 30 = Therapist 31 = Prostitute	Note that the value of RELAT can differ within the same incident. In incidents of “overlapping” relationships e. g. when the victim is a neighbour as well as a friend of the perpetrator, *use the code with the lowest value*. Note that the concept “husband” and “wife” refers to marriage and common-law marriage; it covers all partnerships in which the parties live in the same household. “Boyfriend” and “girlfriend” refer to all other partnerships (engagement, betrothal, stable dating relationship). If the victim was engaged in the sense of a marriage promise (betrothal) to the offender, or had been, use values 3,4 or 7,8. If the victim is a mistress or lover (or ex-mistress or ex-lover) of the perpetrator, code girlfriend (value 7 or 8) or boyfriend (value 3 or 4). If a female is killed by a female married partner, code 5. If a male was killed by a male married partner, code 1 (and analogously for ex-partners, girl/boyfriends and ex girl/boyfriends). Codes 10 and 11 are reserved for incidents in which the parties are of the same sex, but it is not known whether they were married or simply partners. If the victim is the child of the perpetrator’s unmarried partner, code stepchild (value 17). If the victim is the parent of the perpetrator’s partner, code other relative (value 21). 18, 19: These codes include step-siblings and step-grandparents. 24–32: the relationships can be previous or present. 25: Co-worker relationship is coded irrespective of hierarchical positions. A worker killing a boss is also included.	HHM has the value “Other”. When transforming into EHM compatible format, recode HHM “Other” into EHM “Unknown” HHM>EHM: RECODE RELAT (9=31) (10=32) (11=33) (12=9) (13=10) (14=11) (15=12) (16=13) (17=14) (18=15) (19=16) (20=17) (21=17) (22=18) (23=28) (24=18) (25=19) (26=20) (27=21) (28=22) (29=23) (30=24) (31=25) (32=26) (33=27) (34=28) (35=29) (36=30) (37=999) (ELSE=COPY). EXECUTE.

			32 = Purchaser of sexual services 33 = Neighbour 34 = Friend or long-time acquaintance 35 = The perpetrator and victim are slightly known to each other (not friends) 36 = New acquaintance (met in the last 24 hours) 37= Other 999 = Unknown		
TYPEHOM	Numeric	What type of homicide was it?	*[Familial/kin]* 1 = Partner killing 2 = Child killing within family 3 = Infanticide 4 = Other familial / kin killing *[Criminal context]* 5 = Feuding or revenge cycle context 6 = Village, gang or group fight 7 = Organized crime groups activities 8 = Terrorism, organized political activity, hate crime 9 = Vigilantism, illegal social control 10 = Robbery (commercial business target) 11 = Robbery (private home) 12 = Robbery (street robbery or other robbery) 13 = Rape or sexual crime related 14 = Other crime related context *[Conflict & strife with duration]*	Choose the type of homicide that best describes the incident in reference to the relationship, motive and situation between the perpetrator and the victim. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator should usually be the most important variable when defining the type of homicide. The bracketed sub-titles are intended to help coding. If two or more codes apply, use always the one with the lowest value. Thus, a robbery-rape in a private home is coded 11. *[Familial/kin]* In modern data, child killing within family (value 2) refers to children between the age of 1 and 18 years old being killed by a family member. Try to adapt this coding principle in the historical material. Family members include 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. Incidents where a grown-up 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	Compatible HHM>EHM RECODE TYPEHOM (5 thru 9=5) (10=6) (11=7) (12=8) (13=14) (14=5) (15 thru 16=11) (17=9) (18 thru 20=11) (21=10) (22=12) (23=13) (24=15) (ELSE=COPY). EXECUTE. *Note: EHM robbery classifications may not be exhaustive, therefore the last of the three robbery options in HHM includes "other" robberies.*

			15 = Conflict/quarrel over *economic* matters with some duration, not limited to a single interaction episode 16 = *Unspecified or other* conflict/quarrel with some duration, not limited to a single interaction episode *[Situationally emerging conflict]* 17 = Nightlife violence 18 = Honour contest in public; violent response to an insult 19 = Displaced aggression 20 = Unspecified strife in a single interaction episode *[Other types]* 21 = Killing by mentally disturbed person (non-family) 22 = Killing by children, not family related 23 = Child killed by adult, not family-related 24 = Other 999 = Unknown	whom the victim has or has had an equivalent social or legal relationship. *[Crime context]* In the crime context category, each value depicts a context. Thus, for instance in robbery, the victim can be the robbery victim, the robber, or a bystander; the code simply indicates that the homicide occurred in the context of robbery. The same applies to other values in this category. *[Conflict & strife with duration]* Use values 15 or 16 if the source indicates that there had been strife between the parties. The strife refers to conflicts which extend beyond a single interaction episode. *[Situationally emerging conflict]* Use codes 17–20 if the source indicates that the quarrel emerged in the same interaction episode/sequence which resulted in homicide. Note that codes 15 and 16 override these codes. Nightlife violence refers to incidents taking place in evening/night-time in public or semi-public spaces (street, restaurant, pub, tavern etc.), in which the offender and victim arrived at the scene for entertainment or leisure purposes. Displaced aggression refers to a killer venting his/her anger towards a person other than the one who provoked his/her anger, as part of the same interaction sequence. Homicide taking place in quarrels of drinking groups, with no reference to longer non-episodic strife are coded to the value 20. *[Other types]* Killing by children, not family-related (value 22) refers only to killings by individuals under the age of 15. Child killed by adult, not family-related (value 23) refers only to killings with victims under the age of 15. Adult is defined as any person who is at least 18 years old.	
PREMEDIT	Numeric	Were there elements of premeditation in the offence?	1 = None 2 = Some	Assess whether there were elements of premeditation, planning or rumination by the offender in the incident.	HHM only

			3 = Clearly premeditated / planned 999 = Unknown		
MOTINFO	Numeric	Does the source contain information about offender motive(s)?	1 = No 2 = Yes, motive(s) can be plausibly inferred from the general incident information 3 Yes, there is explicit information about the motive(s)	Assess whether the source allows you to code in motive information. If you chose 1 (no information) in this variable, go directly to the NEUTR variable.	HHM only
				General instruction to motive variables. If you chose 1 (no information) in the MOTINFO variable, go directly to the NEUTR variable. Variables from MREVENGE TO MAINMOT must remain empty. If you choose 2 or 3 in MOTINFO, all the following dichotomous variables must have either value 0 or 1. Motive interpretation is based on your judgement of the source materials. Inferring the motivation from the total evidence regarding the incident is permitted. Motive does not require a direct statement by the offender; the inference can also rely on statements by victims, bystanders, and the total description given in the source. But do not "guess" motive; require high likelihood. Indicate offender motive on victim rows also. Offenders can have different motives but give the motive of the principal offender to each victim of an incident.	
MDEFPRO	Numeric	Was the motive related to property protection or rivalry over contested property?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offence was motivated by the protection of, or rivalry over, property. For instance, cattle, grazing rights, hay, timber, but also any modern property types, such as conflicts about debt, contracts, patents, wills. Include also incidents triggered by trivially sounding property values such as a bottle of alcohol, tobacco, etc. Include the protection of illegally held property (loot, stolen property, contraband, drugs, jetsam, etc.).	HHM only

				If a feud or vendetta cycle is triggered by property conflict, code MREVENGE=1 and MDEFPRO=1	
MOTCEC	Numeric	Was the offender motivated to get economic gain by criminal means?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the motive was financial and criminal (e.g. the homicide was the result of a robbery or burglary).	Limited comparability
MDRUG	Numeric	Was the motive for this homicide related to drugs?	0 = No 1 = Yes, psycho-pharmacologically 2 = Yes, to obtain drugs 3 = Yes, to regulate the drug market	Indicate whether the offender's motive was related to drugs. Drugs refer to all psycho-pharmacological substances, excluding alcohol and tobacco/nicotine products. It is irrelevant for this coding, whether the substance was illegal or not during the research period. If more than one code applies, use the lowest code number. 1 Psycho-pharmacological refers to incidents in which the offender's aggression was linked to the influence of drugs at the time of the offence. It is useful to check how you coded the DRUG variable. However, there is no necessary connection between MDRUG and DRUG. 2 This refers to economic-compulsive motive, to support drug use (e.g. the offender killing the victim to steal the drugs or money to obtain drugs). 3 This refers to systemic violence when the homicide is related to the operation and structure of the drugs market. This variable has been influenced by the work of the European Homicide Monitor Steering Committee towards creating a special Drug Related Homicide (DHR) Module to the EHM.	HHM only
MOTSEX	Numeric	Was the offence sexually motivated?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offence was sexually motivated (for example, raped or attempted rape)	Limited comparability
MOTCRIM	Numeric	Did the offender have another criminal motive, excluding financial gain and having sex without consent?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the motive was of other criminal nature. Exclude motives of financial gain (robbery, burglary) and rape.	Limited comparability
MVICAR	Numeric	Was the offender paid or otherwise induced to commit the crime for someone else?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offender was a vicarious offender for someone else.	HHM only

				Include paid homicide, or homicide otherwise seduced or compensated.	
MREVENGE	Numeric	Was the homicide motivated by revenge?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether revenge was a motive. Note that "hitting back" immediately, or engaging in defensive violence, is not considered to be revenge. Typically, a revenger is avenging something that happened in an earlier interaction sequence. Include also cases in which the offender got revenge for something the victim had done to, or said about, offender's kin or friends. If a feud or vendetta cycle is triggered by property conflict, you can code both MREVENGE=1 and MDEFPRO=1	Limited comparability
MSTATE	Numeric	Was the offender opposing state authority?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offender was motivated to oppose the control activities of the state or other public authority, or the offence was an act of mutiny, rebellion of terrorism against state actors.	HHM only
MVIGIL	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by wish to enforce social control?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offender was motivated to a wish to enforce social control (vigilantism, illegal posse activity, enforcement of group norms in crime groups or any other groups).	HHM only
MPOL	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by political, religious or other ideological motives?	0 = No 1 = Religious ideology 2 = Rational or ethnic separatism related ideology 3 = Protecting the environment or nature 4 = Right-wing ideology 5 = Left-wing ideology 6 = Other or unspecified ideology	Indicate whether the offender was motivated by political, religious or other ideological grievances, motives and goals. Most homicides commonly described as terrorism would fit this category. If several categories are applicable, choose the lowest value. If the values 1–4 do not apply in a specific historical period, use value 5. Partially adapted from the *Bundeskriminalamt* (Germany) classification.	HHM only
MJEALOUSY	Numeric	Was the homicide motivated by jealousy?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether jealousy was a motive. This motive is related to sexual / marital relationships. The target can be an ex-partner, partner or the new partner of the ex-partner or partner. Homicide motivated by paternity doubts belong to this category.	Limited comparability

				See also instructions for MSEXCON, which can be used when the offender is trying to control the sexuality of people other than his/her own intimate partner.	
MSEPARATION	Numeric	Was the offence motivated by a separation related motive?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether grievances related to separation of intimate partnership was a motive, or clearly a motivating context to the homicide. Note that this can apply to: killing of ex-partners or current partners (feared separation), partner killings motivated by wish to be free from the partnership, and incidents where children are killed in separation related conflict.	Limited comparability
MSORCERY	Numeric	Was the offender motivated to conduct or counteract sorcery?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the motivation was sorcery related. Include if offender was engaging in sorcery, or motivated to counteract or aggress against putative sorcery, magic or witchcraft. Include if the source says that the offender or victim was a known sorcerer or witch.	HHM only
MHONOUR	Numeric	Was the homicide motivated by honour?	0 = No 1 = Yes, as acted out in duel context 2 = Yes, other honour motivated	Indicate whether the offender was defending his honour. Include also if the offender was defending the honour of his/her family, kin, clan, tribe or other identity community. Include cases where the offender was insulted, and he/she responded with violence to safe face. 1 Include only cases in which a pre-arranged duel was arranged because of honour motives. 2 Include all other cases, for instance when the offender defended his honour immediately in the face of insult, or later avenged a previous insult to defend his or her honour. Include cases in which the offender defends the honour of a larger identity community. Infer from complete source evidence whether the motive was honour related. Note that the same case can be coded as revenge and honour related.	HHM only
MKINDEF	Numeric	Was the motive to protect kin or friend against attack or some threat?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offender was motivated to protect kin or a friend against attack or some threat.	HHM only
MSEXCON	Numeric	Was the offence motivated by sexual control of a person, excluding partners?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offender was motivated by perceived need to control someone's sexual behaviour.	HHM only

				Exclude control of partner's sexual behaviour. Code such motives only to MJEALOUSY. This applies to incidents in which, for instance, the sexuality of a daughter, son or other kin is controlled by homicide targeted against her/him, or her/his suitor. Note: in modern discourse, this homicide motive is often called "honour violence".	
MOTHAT	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by hate motive against an aspect of the victim's identity?	0 = No *[Victim's real or perceived:]* 1 = Ethnicity, race, skin colour or language 2 = Social background 3 = Religion 4 = Political or social opinions 5 = Identity as a supporter or a member of a sports or other club 6 = Sexual identity 7 = Gender 8 = Other or unspecified identity aspect	Indicate whether the homicide was a hate crime. If several categories are applicable, choose the one with the lowest value. Include all incidents in which the offender was explicitly motivated to target the identity of the victim (considered the victim as a representative of a group). Killings in the context of anti-Semitic pogroms are coded in category 3. Hate motive *cannot be inferred from victim-offender relationship alone*. E.g. if a white person kills a black person, hate motivation cannot be presumed; coding requires that the source explicitly indicates suspected identity targeting. This variable can be dichotomized to make it comparable with EHM variable MOTHAT. Adapted from *ISRD3* and *ISRD4* questionnaires.	Limited comparability HHM>EHM RECODE MOTHAT (1 thru 8=1) (ELSE=COPY). EXECUTE.
MOTTHR	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by self-defence?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether a motive was the perpetrator being threatened. This code applies also to incidents in which the victim defends himself / herself against violence.	Limited comparability
MOTALT	Numeric	Was the offence motivated by altruism?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether altruism was a motive (e.g. a man killing his mother who is suffering from a severe and very painful chronic disease).	Limited comparability
MCOPY	Numeric	Was the offender motivated or inspired to follow the example of some real or imagined prior offender?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether the offender was in any sense motivated or inspired by a prior offender or criminal event. If the source indicates that the offender was influenced by prior offenders or events (fact or fiction), use this code. The sources include *any information source or media*, old or new (direct knowledge or visual witnessing, oral narratives,	HHM only

				folklore, audio and video media, movies, print media, social media, etc.)	
MOTMEN	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by mental illness or disorder?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate whether mental illness or psychological disorder was a motive.	Limited comparability
MOTOTH	Numeric	Was there some other motive?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate if there was some other motive, which is not covered by the above variables.	HHM only (not comparable due to changes in other variables)
MOTOPEN	String	If another motive was stated in the source, what was it? (Or other motives)	Write in the motive (briefly), in English.	Code only if MOTOTH=1 Describe very briefly what the other motives were.	HHM only
MAINMOT	Numeric	What was the main motive to kill this person?	1 = Defence of, or rivalry over, property 2 = Criminal – economic gain 3 = Drug related motive 4 = Sexual gratification 5 = Criminal – other 6 = Offender paid or induced 7 = Revenge 8 = Opposing state authority 9 = Vigilantism or other illegal social control 10 = Political, religious and other ideological motives 11 = Jealousy 12 = Separation of intimate partner relationship 13 = Sorcery (conducting or counteracting 14 = Honour 15 = Protection of kin or friend 16 = Sexual control 17 = Hate crime 18 = Self-Defence 19 = Altruism 20 = Mediated influence / copycat	Code only if MOTINFO = 2 or 3. Choose the motive which in your general assessment of the total information given in the source(s), was **the offender's most important motive**. If it is not possible to ascertain the main motive, choose the one with the lowest value. See the above motive-specific variables for specifications of the code meanings. Note that this variable does not have a value for "Unknown", because in the MOTINFO variable (above) you indicated that there is motive information. 15 Remember that sexual control of spouses/partners should be coded as 11. The category 15 is reserved for the control of other persons, such as children, parents or other relatives. The grouping of the variables is not relevant to the coding decision. It roughly reflects the universal classification of violence motives by Felson and Tedeschi (1993) into the clusters "Compliance" (codes 1–6), "Grievance" (codes 7–13) and "Identity" (codes 14–20).	HHM only

			21 = Mental disorder 22 = Other motive		
NEUTR	Numeric	Does the source indicate that the offender expressed excuses or justifications for the offence?	0 = No 1 = Yes, denial of responsibility 2 = Yes, denial of injury or victim 3 = Yes, condemnation of the condemners 4 = Yes, appeal to higher loyalties 5 = Other excuse or justification	Fill in for all offenders; leave cells empty for all victims. This variable is based on neutralization theory (Sykes and Matza 1957). If source does not indicate the presence of offender neutralizations (excusing or justifying rhetoric), always code in 0. Note that this variable captures the explicit use of verbal rhetoric by the offender who does not deny committing the crime. *If the suspect denies having committed the crime, this is not a neutralization*. Neutralizations refer only to rhetorical means of alleviating guilt in admitted offences. Explicit use means that the offender is cited in the source, or somebody has recorded that the offender expressed neutralizations. *Do not judge the factual or legal validity of the claims.* If an offender said that "I did it because I was drunk during the offence", and the documents clearly indicate this is not true, you still code in the value 1 (denial of responsibility). 1 *Denial or responsibility* refers to all rhetorical expressions in which the offender disclaims culpability in the situation of the homicide by attributing his/her action to external causation (e.g. causal-compelling influence of devil, demons, angels, sorcery, curses or any supernatural forces; influence of drugs or alcohol; influence of mental disorders; references to causal theories of crime causation or causal sources of crime, including adverse childhood, genetic propensity, etc.; influence of other people forcing the offender to commit the crime, etc. *Original paradigmatic exemplar: "I did not mean it" [because driven by compelling forces]*. 2 *Denial of injury/victim* combines two original classes which are difficult to separate in homicide. Neutralizations in this category generally include statements re-describing the offence as not being criminal homicide. For example: the claim that the violence was mutually agreed (duel etc.); claim of rightful self-defence; claim of morally justified revenge or retaliation; references to victim immorality; and claim that the	HHM only

				offence was a "prank" with an unintended lethal outcome. *Original paradigmatic exemplars: "I did not really hurt anybody [in the sense of criminal homicide]", "They had it coming to them".* 3 *Condemnation of the condemners*. Any rhetoric in which the offender shifts the attention from their act to the morality of the condemners is coded into this category. He/she may describe the criminal justice process as immoral, or the law-abiding people as immoral, etc., in a comparative manner to his own act. (Note that any description of blaming of the victim is coded into category 2). *Original paradigmatic exemplar: "Everyone is picking on me".* 4 *Appeal to higher loyalties* refers to incidents in which the offender appeals to norms in some other group, like the norms of the gang, subculture, or peer group as overriding the claims of law. Explicit reference to political, religious and moral justifications for the offence are included here. If you entered values 1–6 for MPOL, it is possible that you can see this kind of justifying rhetoric (but not necessarily, because MPOL can be coded without offender statements). *Original paradigmatic exemplar: "I did not do it for myself".* 5 Other neutralizations include all rhetoric, expressed by the offender, excusing or justifying the offence which cannot be placed in one of the above categories. Source: Sykes, Gresham and David Matza. 1957. "Techniques of neutralization: A theory of juvenile delinquency". *American Sociological Review* 22 (6): 664–673.	
PRETHREATS	Numeric	Is there any information about prior violence or threats between the offender and the victim?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Please note that prior violence or threats refers to violence or threats before the incident or interaction sequence which led to the homicide.	Limited comparability
8 Consequences	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
RUBRIC	String	Which legal rubric was used to describe the crime committed by this individual?	Open variable (text)	Insert the legal rubric in the original language used in the source. If multiple rubrics exist in the source, insert the one used in the latest phase of the legal process.	HHM only

				Give the legal rubric of principal offender to each victim in the incident. Leave empty if no legal rubric is available in the materials.	
CRIME	Numeric	Which legal type of homicide was this individual suspected of?	1 = Homicide with aggravating circumstances (murder etc.) 2 = Basic homicide (voluntary manslaughter) 3 = Homicide with mitigating circumstances (incl. assault resulting in death) 4 = Infanticide 5 = Other 999 = Unknown	Indicate the legal category of which this individual was suspected of. Try to fit the RUBRIC value to one of these categories. If source contains data from multiple stages of the criminal justice process, use the legal label used in the most final stage included in your source. Give the value of the principal offender to each victim in the incident. Note that in this variable, “infanticide” is a legal category. The variable INFANT refers to victim age.	Limited comparability
YEARREP	Numeric	The year the crime was reported / became known to authorities	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	State the year the crime became known to the police or authorities (four-digit number, e.g. 2015).	Identical The meaning of the variable can differ across historical periods.
TIMEDISC	Numeric	Days between when the crime was committed and the crime was revealed or the body discovered	Open variable (numeric) 9999 = Unknown	Indicate the number of days that have 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 to have been discovered within the same day (as well as a crime committed at 5.30 AM and discovered at 19.00 PM). A crime committed at 11.30 PM and discovered at 12.30 PM the next day, on the other hand, is considered to have been discovered 1 day after it was committed.	Identical
TIMEDEATH	Numeric	Hours between when the crime was committed and the time of death	Open variable (numeric) 9999 = 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.).	Identical

				Code the minimal time the victim lived after the violent incident. If the source indicates that the victim was alive after a week, two weeks etc., but the actual time of death is not known, count the duration and code this time span in hours. The maximum time for a link between lethal violence and the victim's death is 12 months between incidents. *Example:* *If the historical source indicates that the victim died after a week, calculate in hours:* *7 x 24 = 168 hours*	
TIMEARRESTED	Numeric	Days between crime being committed and the principal perpetrator being arrested	Open variable 9996 = Perpetrator known but not arrested 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.	Limited comparability Category "9996 = Perpetrator known but not arrested" added.
POLICEREP	Numeric	By whom was the crime made known to the authorities?	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 victim or perpetrator 4 = Other private person (witness, bystander, neighbour, employer etc.) 5 = The police/authorities themselves discovered the crime 6 = Other person on duty (e.g. medical staff, fire brigade, superintendent, janitor) 7 = Other 999 = Unknown	Indicate who first reported or made the crime known to the authorities.	Limited comparability Value labels have minor changes. Code 4: employer added to the list of other private persons. Code 5: "/authorities" added.
WITNESS	Numeric	Were there any eyewitnesses?	0 = No 1 = Yes	Indicate if there were any eyewitnesses to the homicide.	Identical

			999 = Unknown	A witness is a person 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 after the crime or hearing about the crime does not qualify.*	
SUICIDE	Numeric	Did the perpetrator commit suicide?	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = Suicide attempt only 99 = Perpetrator unknown 999 = Unknown	Indicate if the perpetrator tried to or did commit suicide after having committed the crime. Earlier attempts are not to be included. In incidents 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.	Identical
SUICIDETIME	Numeric	Timing of the perpetrator suicide	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 incidents 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.	Identical
OTHCRIM	Numeric	Were any other crimes committed against the individual in the homicide event?	0 = No, no other crimes were committed 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	Indicate whether there were any other crimes committed against the individual in the situation of the homicide. The data in this variable refers to the specific individual on each row, not the incident 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, choose the lowest value.	Identical
COMP	Numeric	Does the source indicate a settlement or compensation outside	0 = No 1 = Yes, only outside court 2 = Yes, only in court 3 = Both privately and in court	Indicate whether the offender paid monetary or analogous compensation to the victim. **Leave victim row empty.**	HHM only

		court, in the court, or both?	999 = Unknown	0 = It is stated that settlement or compensation was not reached in or outside the court. 1 = It is stated that a settlement was reached and/or monetary compensation paid privately, outside court. 2 = It is stated that a settlement was reached and/or monetary compensation paid in court, as ordered by the court. 3 = It is stated that there was both a private settlement/compensation, and a court-ordered settlement or compensation (irrespective of what the relationship between these two were). 999 = The source says nothing about this.	
PROS	Numeric	Does the source imply/indicate prosecution?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the suspect was prosecuted. **Leave victim row empty.** NOTE: it is permitted to conclude this variable from the type of data you use. If you use court protocols, all rows receive code 1.	Compatible EHM>HHM: RECODE PROSECUTED (5=1) (ELSE=0) INTO PROS. EXECUTE.
SENT	Numeric	Does the source imply/indicate that the offender was sentenced?	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = The case was referred to another court 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the suspect was sentenced (given a punishment). If you use court protocols, refer to the court level you are using. If the court level you use has given a sentence AND referred the incident to a court of appeals, code in 1 (yes). **Leave victim row empty.**	Limited comparability. Requires transformations in both datasets.
COURTSTART	Numeric	What was the earliest year when court dealt with this homicide?	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	Write the year when the court started to process this case. Use the production year of the source as a proxy if this is not directly stated. If you use non-court data, enter 999.	HHM only
SANCYEAR	Numeric	What was the year of the final/latest sanction/verdict?	Open variable (numeric) 999 = Unknown	Write the year of the final judgement or the judgement in the last-mentioned court source. If you use non-court data, enter 999.	HHM only
SANC	Numeric	What was the perpetrator sanctioned to?	0 = No, not sanctioned 1 = Death penalty 2 = Outlawry	Code in the most serious punishment. The smaller the code number, the more severe the sanction. **Leave victim row empty.**	Limited comparability HHM>EHM

			3 = Corporal punishment 4 = Deportation, banishment 5 = Prison 6 = Fine or compensation ordered by the court (but given to the victim) 7 = Other punishment 999 = Unknown		RECODE SANC (1 thru 4=9) (5=1) (6 thru 7=9) (ELSE=COPY) into SANCTIONED. EXECUTE.
SANC2	String	What were the other or additional sanctions?		If you coded 7 in SANC, explain the sanction here. **Leave victim row empty.** Also, if there was more than one sanction (in addition to the most serious sanction), list the other sanctions here in open text format. You may enter other comments or additional explanations here regarding sanctions.	HHM only
LENGTHSENTENCE	Numeric	How long was the sentence?	Open variable (numeric) –9997 = Indefinite –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.	Limited comparability Category "–9997 = Indefinite" added in HHM.
ESCAPE	Numeric	Has the offender at any time escaped from authorities, AFTER he/she was apprehended for this homicide?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the offender has been a fugitive AFTER the homicide at any time. 1 = Include incidents in which the offender has been a fugitive, but has been caught again	HHM only
Combination variables	**Type**	**Label**	**Values**	**Instructions**	**Relation to EHM**
OF[varname]	Numeric	The same as in original variables.	The same as in primary variables	When computing these variables, use variable names by adding "OF" to the variable name. Thus "OFGENDER" is a variable where principal offender values are attached to victim rows in the matrix, allowing analysis of combinations of GENDER and OFGENDER.	EHM compatible if primary variables are EHM compatible, otherwise only HHM.

[a] See Granath et al. 2011.

Appendix 2 Variables as they were in HHM 1.5 (those variables which have been changed in HHM 2.0)

Variable name	Type	Label	Values	Instructions
CRIMESCENE_1.5	Numeric	Where did the incident occur?	–4 = Private home, resident unknown 1 = Private home of victim and perpetrator 2 = Private home of perpetrator 3 = Private home of victim 4 = Private home of other person (not victim or perpetrator) 5 = Institution, dormitory 6 = Hotel or motel 7 = Inside a car or other private vehicle 8 = Park, forest or recreational area 9 = Shop, restaurant or other place of entertainment and amusement (tavern, coffee shop, bar, amusement park etc.) 10 = Street, road, public transportation or other public place (including markets and fairs, church yards) 11 = Workplace, *including agricultural workplaces such as barns, if some of the incident parties were working there* 12 = Wilderness, non-cultivated and non-inhabited area 13 = Other 999 = Unknown	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. Private home (values –4, 1, 2, 3, 4) means in or around the home, including the attic, basement, staircase, garden, sauna 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 choose –4. "Institution, dormitory" (value 5) includes all hospitals, all prisons, dormitories, homeless shelters, refugee camps, and paupers' houses organized by an ecclesiastical or lay authority Value 10 also applies to queues in public places, parking lots, on a train or in a school. *In historical data, church yards, marketplaces and fairs are coded into this category.* In modern data, if a person is shot from outside in his or her car (code 10) If an offender or victim simultaneously lived and worked at the place of crime, code 11 when the crime happened while working, otherwise code private home (values –4, 1, 2, 3, 4). Also, if it is unclear in which activity the offence took place, code private home (values –4, 1, 2, 3, 4).
RELAT_1.5		What was the relationship between the victim and the offender? [The victim is the … of the offender]	0 = Perpetrator and victim do not know each other 1 = Husband 2 = Ex-husband 3 = Boyfriend	**Enter the value for the relationship that the victim has to the perpetrator (i.e. the victim is the (variable value) of the perpetrator).** Note that the value of RELAT can differ within the same incident.

			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 16 = Grandparent or great grandparent 17 = Other blood relative 18 = Other in-law relative 19 = Member of the same household 20 = Godfather or godmother 21 = Housemate or flatmate (previous or present) 22 = Co-worker (previous or present), irrespective of hierarchical positions, also worker killing boss is included in this 23 = Classmate (previous or present) 24 = Teacher (previous or present) 25 = Schoolmate (previous or present) 26 = Patient (previous or present) 27 = Therapist (previous or present) 28 = Prostitute (previous or present) 29 = Purchaser of sexual services (previous or present) 30 = Neighbour 31 = Friend or long-time acquaintance 32 = The perpetrator and victim are slightly known to each other (not friends)	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 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 was 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 18). In cases of partner-relations of the same sex, use the values 1–4 if it is a female-female relationship, and the values 5–8 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 marital or engagement status is unknown, use value 32 or 33.

			33 = New acquaintance (met in the last 24 hours) 34 = Partner or ex-partner (marital or engagement status unknown) 35 = Partner or ex-partner of the same sex; males (marital or engagement status unknown) 36 = Partner or ex-partner of the same sex; females (marital or engagement status unknown) 37= Other 999 = Unknown	
TYPEHOM_1.5			1 = Partner killing 2 = Child killing within family 3 = Infanticide 4 = Other familial killing 5 = Criminal milieu (rip deals, narcotics affairs, paid homicide in criminal milieu etc.) 6 = Robbery killing: commercial business (shop, bank, taxi etc.) 7 = Robbery killing: private home 8 = Robbery killing: street robbery (civilian victim) 9 = Robbery killing, place unknown 10 = Feud related 11 = Conflict over land-rights 12 = Conflict over other economic matters 13 = Politically motivated killing 14 = Ethnic/ religious conflict 15 = Paid homicide (outside criminal milieu) 16 = Nightlife violence 17 = Honour contest in public	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. *In case two or more codes apply, use the one with the lowest value.* For instance: ■ Criminal milieu homicide (5) taking place in nightlife (16) is coded as criminal milieu homicide. ■ Feud related killing (10) is coded feud related, even if it is known that the feud was triggered by conflict over land-rights (11) or other property (12). ■ Nightlife violence (16) triggered by honour contest (17) or displaced aggression (18) is coded nightlife violence, and so on.

			18 = Displaced aggression 19 = Intended crime victim kills offender 20 = Third party retaliation or vigilante strike, lynching 21 = Summary execution by law enforcement officers 22 = Sorcery related 23 = Killing by mentally disturbed person (Non-family) 24 = Other in non-criminal milieu 25 = Killing by children, not family related 26 = Child killed by adult, not family-related 27 = Sexual 28 = Other 999 = Unknown	Partner killing refers to all homicides that take place between two persons who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. In modern data, child killing within a family (value 2) refers to children between the age of 1 and 18 years old being killed by a family member. Try to adapt this coding principle in the historical material. 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 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. Criminal milieu killings refer to incidents taking place between criminals. If a criminal kills a non-criminal, this is not a criminal milieu case. Nightlife violence refers to cases taking place in the evening/at night in public or semi-public spaces (street, restaurant, pub, tavern etc.) in which the offender and victim arrived at the scene for entertainment or leisure purposes. Displaced aggression refers to a killer venting his/her anger towards a person other than the one who provoked his/her anger. Sorcery related: this category refers to homicides with intentional contact violence, when the motive of the offence has been sorcery/witchcraft. Note that if any of the smaller code values apply to the case, use those.

				(For instance: conflict over economic values with sorcery related curses etc. is coded as conflict over economic resources=12). Recall that cases of 'pure sorcery' are completely excluded from this analysis. "Other in non-criminal milieu" can refer to cases in which previously known or unknown persons fight/argue over unspecified grievance. For instance, the typical modern case in Finland, where drinking buddies start to argue and one kills the other, would go to this category. Killing by children, not family-related (value 25) refers only to killings by individuals under the age of 14. Child killed by adult, not family-related (value 26) refers only to killings with victims under the age of 14. Adult is defined as any person over the age of 18.
				General instruction to motive variables: Note that in motive variables starting from MREVENGE, the value 2 refers to other motive variables. You code 999 only if motive is completely unclear. Motive interpretation is based on your judgement of the case file. 999 = Unknown means that there is no information on motivation at all, or it is unclear whether the asked motive is present as a person's motive. Note that the same person can have multiple motives; each motive variable is coded fully independently in the following variables. Code the motive of the principal perpetrator to the victim row. In the case of multiple perpetrators, indicate the motives for each of them on their row.

MREVENGE_1.5	Numeric	Was the homicide motivated by revenge?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether revenge was a motive.
MDEFPRO_1.5	Numeric	Was the motive related to property protection or rivalry over contested property?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the offence was motivated by the protection of, or rivalry over, property (for instance, cattle, grazing rights, hay, timber, but also any modern property types, including trivially sounding property values such as a bottle of alcohol, or tobacco, etc.). Include the protection of illegally held property (loot, stolen property, contraband, drugs, jetsam, etc.) *If a feud or vendetta cycle is triggered by property conflict, code:* *MREVENGE=1* *MDEFPRO=1*
MKINDEF_1.5	Numeric	Was the motive to protect kin or friend against attack or some threat?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the offender was motivated to protect kin or friend against attack or some threat.
MSTATE_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender opposing or imposing state authority?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the offender was motivated to oppose the control activities of the state or other public authority, or the offence was an act of mutiny, rebellion of terrorism against state actors. Also indicate whether the homicide was motivated by the wish to enforce state authority.
MOTHAT_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by a hate motive?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the homicide was a hate crime. Include all cases in which the offender was explicitly motivated by the skin colour, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, religion, or societal views of the victim.

				The hate motive cannot be inferred from victim-offender relationship alone. E.g. if a white person kills a black person, hate motivation cannot be presumed; coding requires that the source indicates ideological motive. Include cases in which the offender was motivated to violence against supporters of rival sports clubs.
MJEALOUSY_1.5	Numeric	Was the homicide motivated by jealousy?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether jealousy was a motive. This motive is related to sexual / marital relationships. The target can be ex-partner, partner or the new partner of the ex-partner or partner.
MSEPARATION_1.5	Numeric	Was the offence motivated by separation-related motive?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether separation was a motive. Note that this can apply to: ■ Killing of ex-partners or current partners (feared separation). ■ Partner killings motivated by wish to be free from the partnership. ■ Cases in which children are killed in separation related conflict
MSEXCON_1.5	Numeric	Was the offence motivated by sexual control of a person, excluding partners?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the offender was motivated by a perceived need to control someone's sexual behaviour (excluding his/her partner's sexual behaviour) This applies to cases in which the sexuality of a daughter or other kin is controlled by homicide targeted against her, or her suitor. Note: in modern discourse, this homicide motive is often called 'honour violence'.
MOTSEX_1.5	Numeric	Was the offence sexually motivated?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was of a sexual nature. Note that this motive refers to the sexual needs of the offender. (Also, rape-homicide) Do not use this variable for incidents motivated by jealousy or control of sexuality.

MOTTHR_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by self-defence?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether a motive was the perpetrator being threatened. This code applies also to cases in which the victim defends himself / herself against violence.
MOTMEN_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by mental illness or disorder?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether mental illness or psychological disorder was a motive.
MSORCERY_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender motivated to conduct or counteract sorcery?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motivation was sorcery related. Include if offender was engaging in sorcery, or motivated to counteract or aggress against putative sorcery, magic or witchcraft. Include if the source says that the offender or victim was a known sorcerer or witch. Note that in HHM, there are no cases involving 'only' sorcery as means of killing. This variable refers to motivational context of intentional real violence with lethal outcome.
MOTALT_1.5	Numeric	Was the offence motivated by altruism?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 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).
MOTCEC_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender motivated by economic gain?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was financial and criminal e.g. the homicide was the result of a robbery or burglary.
MOTCRIM_1.5	Numeric	Did the offender have another criminal motive, excluding financial gain or	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was of other criminal nature.

		having sex without consent?		Exclude motives of financial gain (robbery, burglary) and rape.
MVICAR_1.5	Numeric	Was the offender paid or otherwise induced to commit the crime for someone else?	1 = Yes, it was so motivated 2 = Only other motive/s stated 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the offender was a vicarious offender for someone else. Include paid homicide, or homicide otherwise seduced or compensated.
MOTOTH_1.5	Numeric	Was there some other motive mentioned in the source?	0 = No 1 = Yes 999 = Unknown	Indicate whether the motive was other than those stated above in M-variables.
MOTOPEN_1.5	String	If there was another motive stated in the source, what was it? (Or other motives)	Write in the motive (briefly)	[Code in only MOTOTH=1] This open-ended variable allows you to describe the other motives.