The country profiles in the following section (in alphabetical order) present a selection of core information about violence prevention and victim support services, as reported by each of the 133 participating countries and areas. Additional and more detailed national data can be found in the Statistical annex (Tables A1–A11).

Background information on countries
Background information for population, gross national income (GNI) per capita and economic inequality are reported for the most recent year available. Population data were extracted from the United Nations Population Division database, while gross national income per capita for the year 2012, and data on the Gini coefficient of income inequality, came from World Bank estimates. Where no data were available for 2012, published data for the latest year were used. The World Bank Atlas method was used to categorize GNI according to the following bands:

- low-income: US$ 1005 or less
- middle-income: US$ 1006 to US$ 12,275
- high-income: US$ 12,276 or more.

Flags were obtained from the World Flag Database (http://www.flags.net). Flags as of 31 December 2012 were used.

Terminology
A full list of definitions of all key terms used in this report can be found in Part VI, Glossary.

The information on levels and patterns of drinking and excise taxes on alcohol sales was taken from the 2014 Global status report on alcohol and health (1).

- Total per capita consumption is defined as total (recorded plus estimated unrecorded) alcohol per capita for those aged 15 years and older within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (1).
- The “patterns of drinking” score reflects how people drink instead of how much they drink within a population. Strongly associated with the alcohol-attributable burden of disease in a country, the patterns of drinking score is measured on a scale from one (least risky pattern of drinking) to five (most risky pattern of drinking). The higher the score, the greater the alcohol-attributable burden of disease in population groups with the same level of consumption. Notably, different drinking patterns give rise to very different health outcomes in population groups with the same level of consumption (1).
- An excise tax is an inland tax applied on the sale of, or production for sale of, specific goods. Here it refers to beer, wine and spirits. Excise taxes are distinguished from customs duties, which are taxes on imports (1).

Key to country profiles
The sections below reflect how the information is structured in each of the country profiles. They include details on how data on certain variables are presented and should be interpreted.

Variables were coded as “–” if the information was unavailable or non-applicable, or if respondents had provided a “Don’t know” response.

Information on the existence of national and subnational action plans, policies and laws is indicated as “Yes” (with a footnote where these are subnational) or “No”. Countries where the development of action plans, policies and laws is underway but these have yet to be approved or endorsed by government are indicated as “No”. National was defined as “relating to a nation or a country as a whole”. In federal states, plans of action, policies and laws were considered “national” when they were federal or when more than 90% of subnational entities – such as states or provinces – had such plans of action, policies and laws.

Respondents were asked to use their professional judgement to rate the extent of enforcement of laws and of implementation of programmes. The group of respondents then reached consensus on an enforcement rating for laws and an implementation rating for programmes. These scores were:

**Extent of enforcement of laws**
1 = “Enforced to a limited extent”: up to 40% effective
2 = “Enforced to a large extent”: 40–79% effective
3 = “Fully enforced”: 80% or more effective
Extent of prevention programme and victim support programme implementation

1 = The programme has been implemented once or a few isolated times.
2 = The programme has been implemented systematically on a larger scale (for example, across many schools or communities, or has reached more than 30% of the intended target population in the country).

It is noted that these scores are subjective and are only an indication of how law enforcement and programme implementation are perceived in the country.

Only information on whether national population-based prevalence surveys of non-fatal violence exist is reported here. Too few countries reported data of adequate quality to include prevalence rates for the different types of non-fatal violence.

Reported homicide numbers or rates per 100,000, percentage of male and female homicide victims and the percentage of homicides by mechanism are presented for the most recent year for which data were provided. The proportion of homicides where the sex was unknown has not been reported in the profiles. Proportions of homicide by sex and by mechanism may sometimes not add up to 100% because of rounding or because only partial information was received. It is emphasized that only the reported numbers or reported rates of homicide are included in the country profiles. Estimates based on the statistical model developed are listed in the Statistical annex.

It is further emphasized that all police-reported data shown are as submitted to WHO as part of the Global status report on violence prevention 2014 data collection survey. As such, these data may differ from the police-reported homicide numbers and rates supplied to and published by UNODC owing to variations in the procedures/channels used to gather the data, the timing of their collection and the validation methods used by WHO and UNODC respectively.

Graphs on reported homicide rates per 100,000 population. While many countries track data trends over decades, only a 10-year period is depicted here. Data points for years where this information was missing were left blank. For countries providing fewer than 3 years of homicide trend data, this information is presented in a table instead of a graph. Where the primary data source for data on homicide mechanisms and homicide trends was not specified, the country questionnaire has been listed as the source.

Reference