

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 thous. population</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	'Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions'
<b>Target</b>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
<b>Definition</b>	Number of deaths by homicide per 100 thous. population.
<b>Unit</b>	persons
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p><b>Death</b> - permanent, irreversible cessation of functions of the essential for life organs, the consequence of which is the cessation of all functions of the whole organism.</p> <p><b>Homicide</b> - according to the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10): illnesses with the symbol X85-Y09 - diseases caused by injuries inflicted by another person in intent to injure or kill anyone in any way or by murder.</p> <p><b>The source of data on death</b> is the document of the Ministry of Health Death certificate, which is basic document for civil status acts and is in the part secondarily utilized by national statistics (Regulation of the Minister of Health, Journal of Laws 2015, item 231).</p> <p><b>Data on deaths are compiled</b> in territorial division by place of registered for permanent stay of deceased person.</p> <p>The deaths by causes are worked out on the basis of the initial cause of death. The initial cause is the disease, which was at the beginning of the morbid process and which caused the death it may be also the injury or the poisoning, which caused the death. Data on deaths by causes are published in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deaths (X Revision).</p> <p><b>Homicide</b> is one of the gravest crimes committed against the highest good that is protected by the law of human life. Assassination is a crime defined by the legislator in Art. 148 of the Penal Code. Assassins are responsible for the perpetrator who kills another person. In art. 148 4 of the Penal Code, the legislature defined the so-called privileged type of assassination, which is admissible to anyone who kills a person under the influence of strong agitation justified by the circumstances, that is, the so-called physiological effect and the strong excitement of justified external circumstances, which from the perspective of social assessments can deserve some understanding.</p> <p>According to Art. 148 1 of the Penal Code, whoever kills a person, is subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term not less than 8 years, imprisonment of 25 years or imprisonment for life imprisonment.</p> <p>According to Art. 148 2 of the Penal Code, whoever kills a man:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. with particular cruelty,</li> <li>2. in connection with the taking of hostage, rape or robbery,</li> <li>3. as a result of motivation deserving special condemnation,</li> <li>4. using explosives,</li> </ol> <p>is subject to the penalty of imprisonment for not less than 12 years, imprisonment of 25 years or imprisonment for life imprisonment.</p>

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**Data on population** were compiled on the basis of:

- the balances of the residing population in a gmina based on the results of 2011 Population and Housing Census (for data since 2010) for previous years (2003 - 2009) on the basis of the 2002 Population and Housing Census,
- the registers of the Ministry of Interior - internal and international migration of population for permanent residence (since 2006 the presented data come from the Common Electronic System of Population Register - PESEL),
- documentation of Civil Status Offices regarding registered marriages, births and deaths.

<b>Data source</b>	Statistics Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2010.
<b>Notes</b>	
<b>Data updated on</b>	23-04-2024
<b>Metadata updated on</b>	08-06-2020