

# Data update for the JEP-CEV-HRDAG Joint Project

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After DANE published the data from the JEP-CEV-HRDAG Joint Project in June 2023,<sup>1</sup> a state entity with legitimate access to the original data discovered some problems with the published data. The entity found some instances of the inclusion of indirect victims in one of the sources analyzed in the project. The focus of the analysis was to study only the universe of direct victims and these victims should not have been included. HRDAG conducted an exhaustive revision of all of the original databases used in the project to correct these errors and we have updated the databases of victims of disappearance, homicide, forced recruitment, and kidnapping accordingly to exclude the records of indirect victims who were included erroneously. We have also updated the analyses presented in the Methodological Report of the Joint Project (Amado et al. 2022). Figures 1–12 compare the results reported in the original version of the Methodological Report (in red) with those obtained by using the updated data (in blue). Despite the changes in the data, the principal findings of the Joint Project are robust. The only differences we observe in the estimates are differences in the total number of estimated victims of homicide and enforced disappearance. For homicides, there is a reduction of 22% in the point estimate and for enforced disappearance there is a reduction of 18%. Although the total number of victims changed for these forms of violence, there were no notable differences in the proportions of either type of violence according to the sex of the victim or the presumed perpetrator after doing the changes. There are no changes in the substantive interpretations of the results. Additionally, there are no changes in the estimates of the number of victims of child recruitment nor of the number of victims of kidnapping.

The changes we observe in the estimates of the total number of victims of homicide and enforced disappearance are not unexpected: the estimates are conditional on the model **and** the input data. In particular, we observe reductions in the estimated totals for homicide and enforced disappearance because the majority of the changes related to indirect victims of these forms of violence that were only documented by a single source. Records documented by a single source have the tendency to increase the number of estimated victims; excluding a number of records documented by a single source results in a reduction in the estimate. The estimates for child recruitment and kidnapping did not change because very few records of indirect victims were erroneously included. The method for multiple systems estimation

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<sup>1</sup>The data are available at: <https://microdatos.dane.gov.co/index.php/catalog/795/get-microdata>.

(MSE) that we used in the analysis (Manrique-Vallier 2016) is less sensitive to records documented by a single source than other MSE methods. This is due to the construction of the prior distribution on the capture probability at the source level (see discussion in Section 7.1.1 of Amado et al. 2022).

## Figures

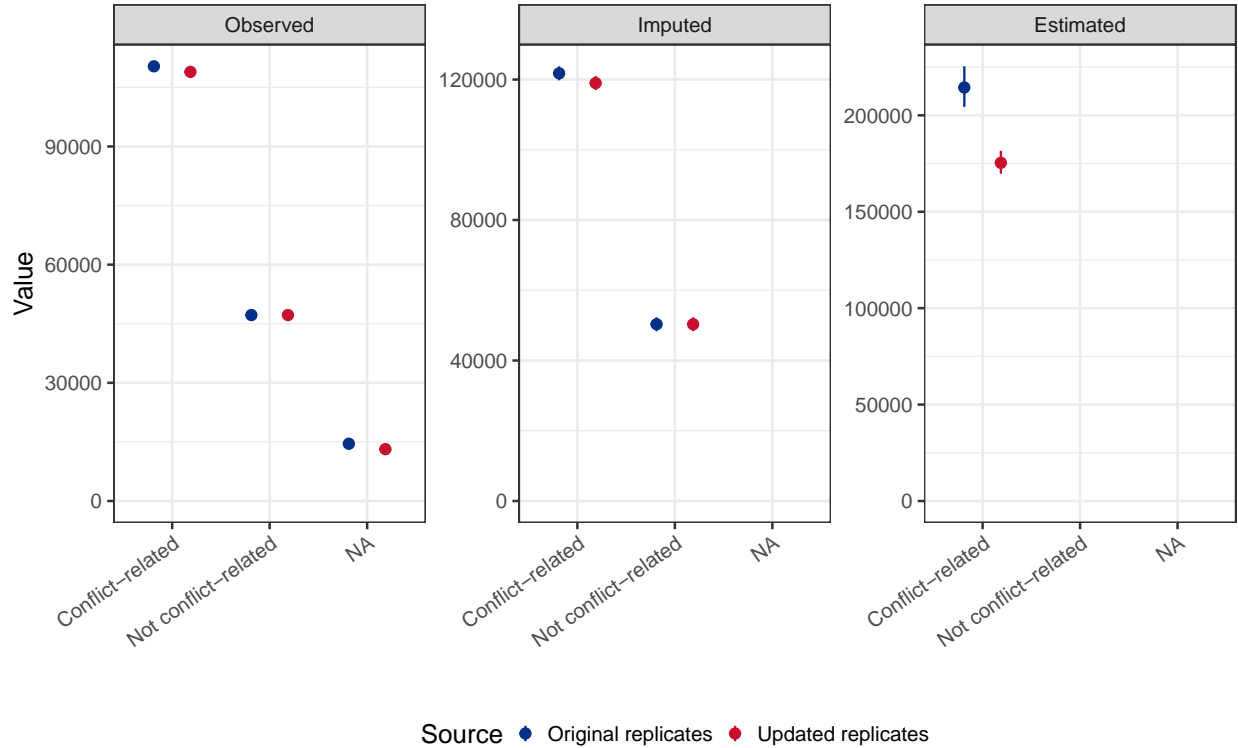


Figure 1: Distribution of the number of victims of enforced disappearance according to their relationship with the armed conflict (1985–2016; Table 1 of the Methodological Report)

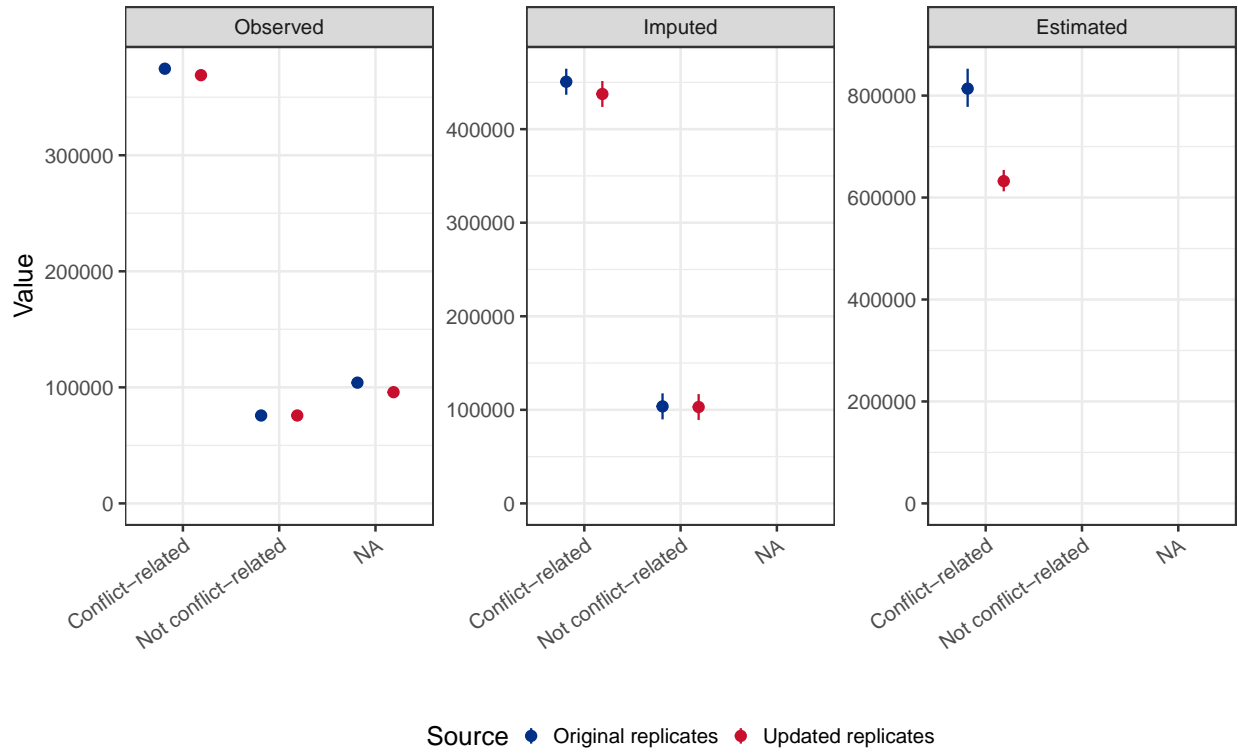


Figure 2: Distribution of the number of victims of homicide according to their relationship with the armed conflict (1985–2018; Table 2 of the Methodological Report)

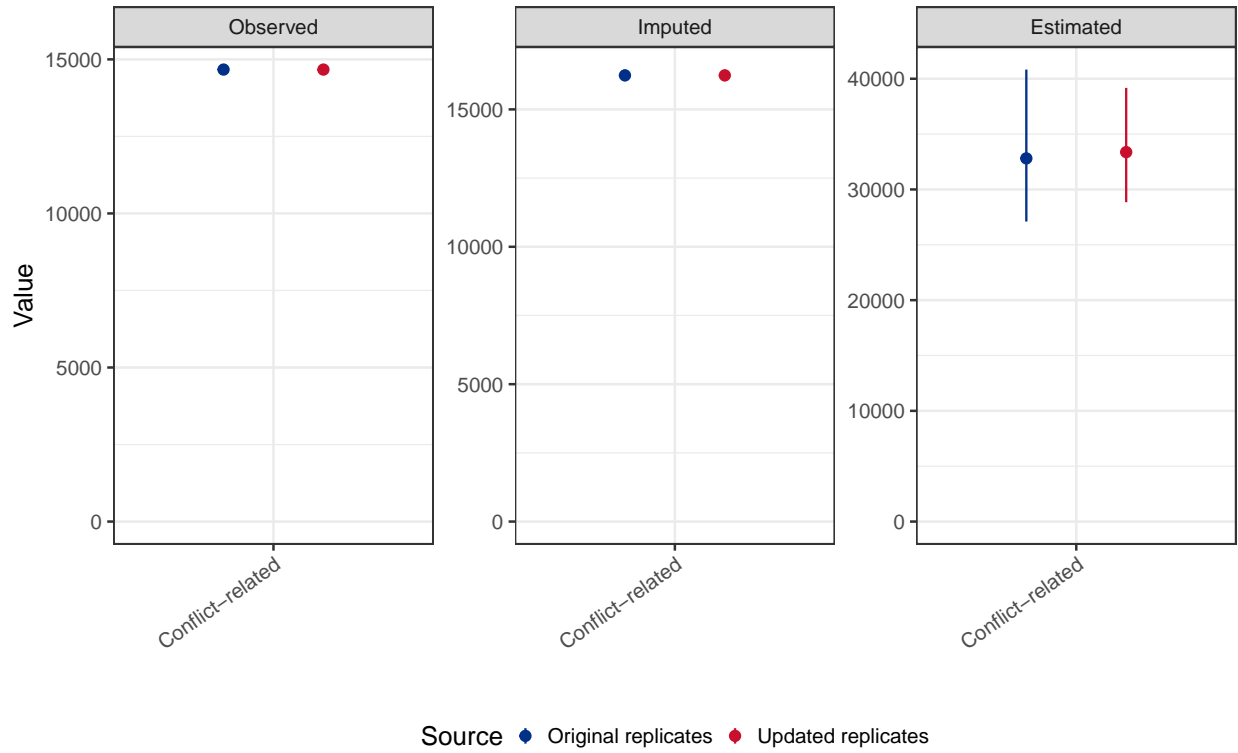


Figure 3: Distribution of the number of victims of child recruitment according to their relationship with the armed conflict (1990–2017; Table 3 of the Methodological Report)

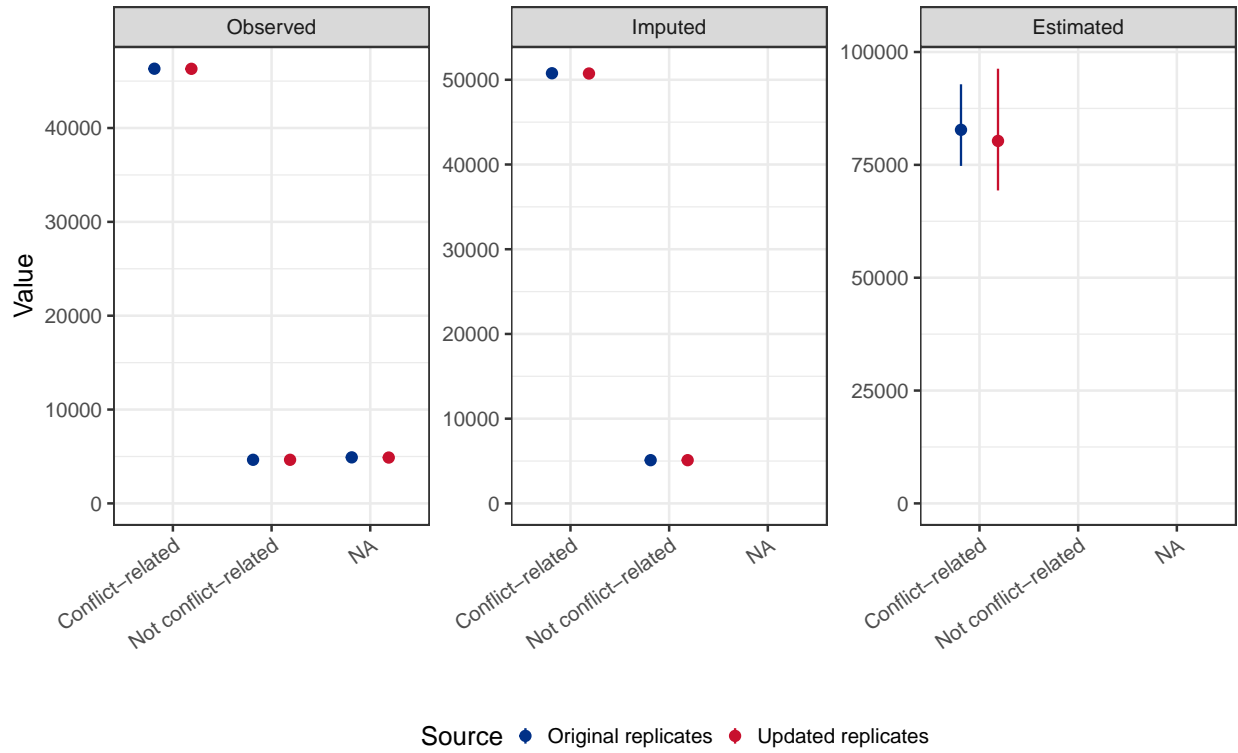


Figure 4: Distribution of the number of victims of kidnapping according to their relationship with the armed conflict (1990–2018; Table 4 of the Methodological Report)

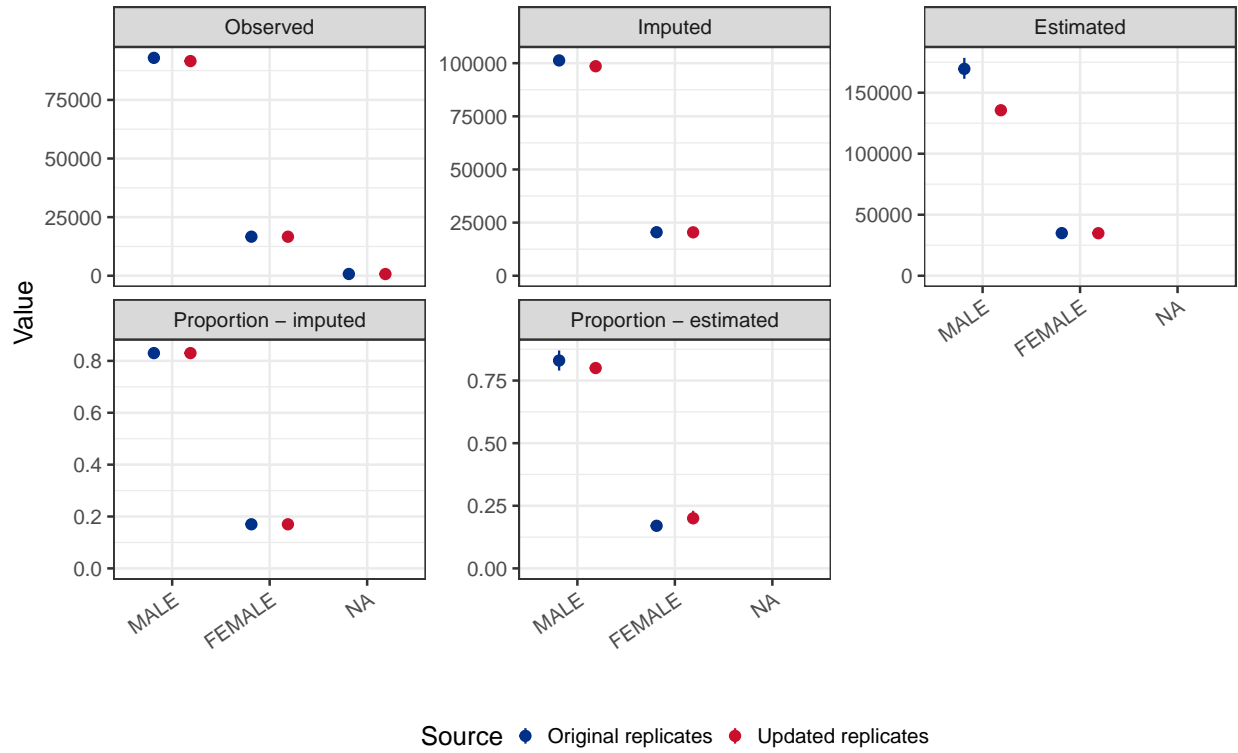


Figure 5: Sex of the victims of enforced disappearance (1985–2016; Table 7 of the Methodological Report)

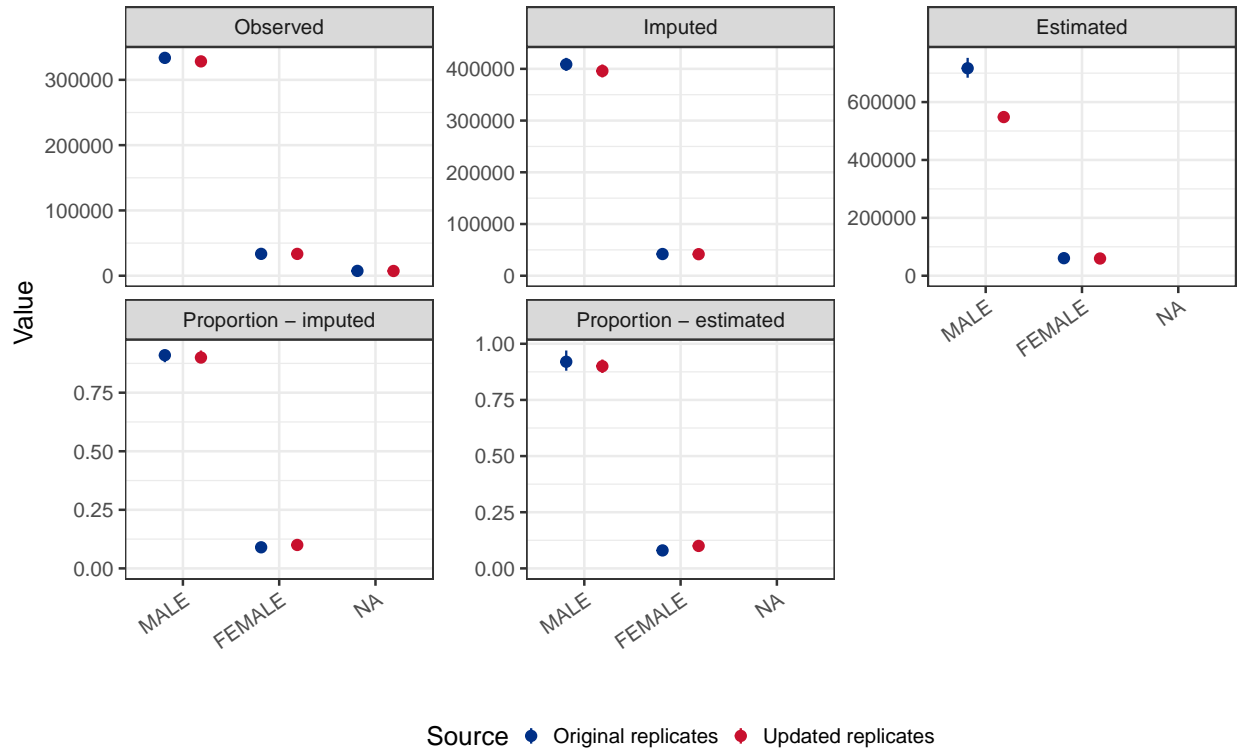


Figure 6: Sex of the victims of homicide (1985–2018; Table 8 of the Methodological Report)

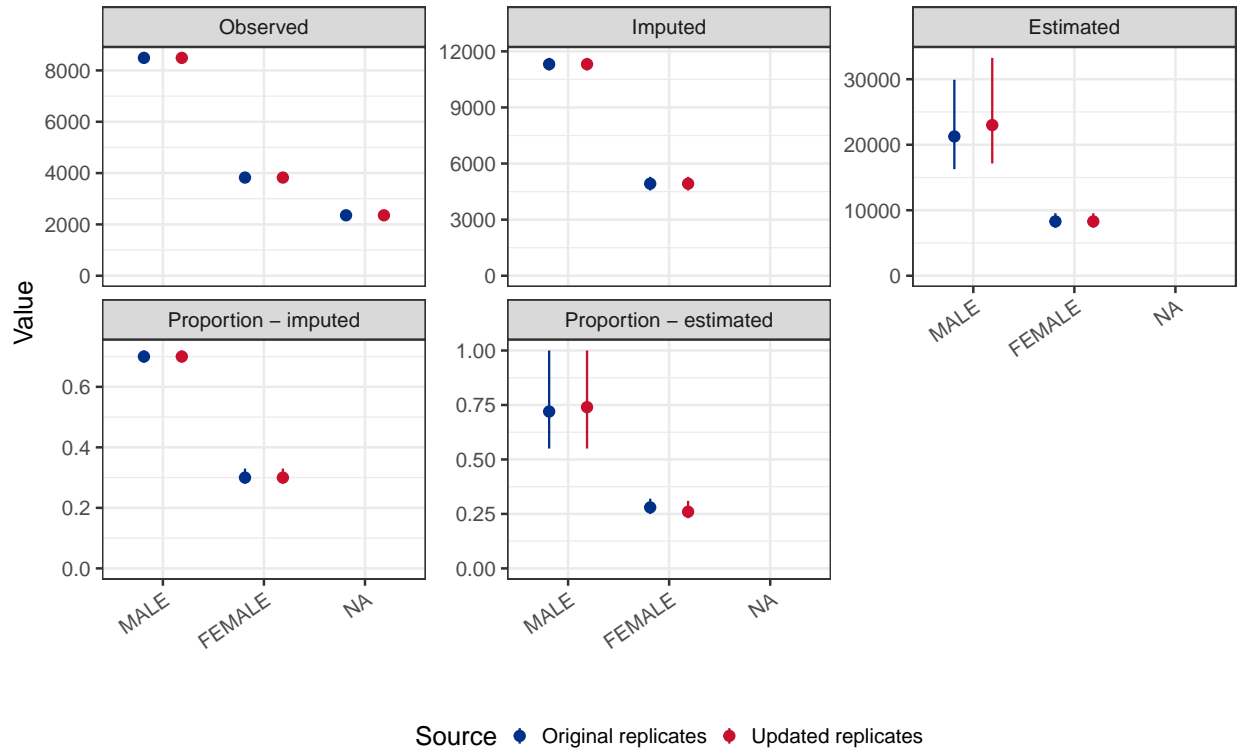


Figure 7: Sex of the victims of child recruitment (1990–2017; Table 9 of the Methodological Report)



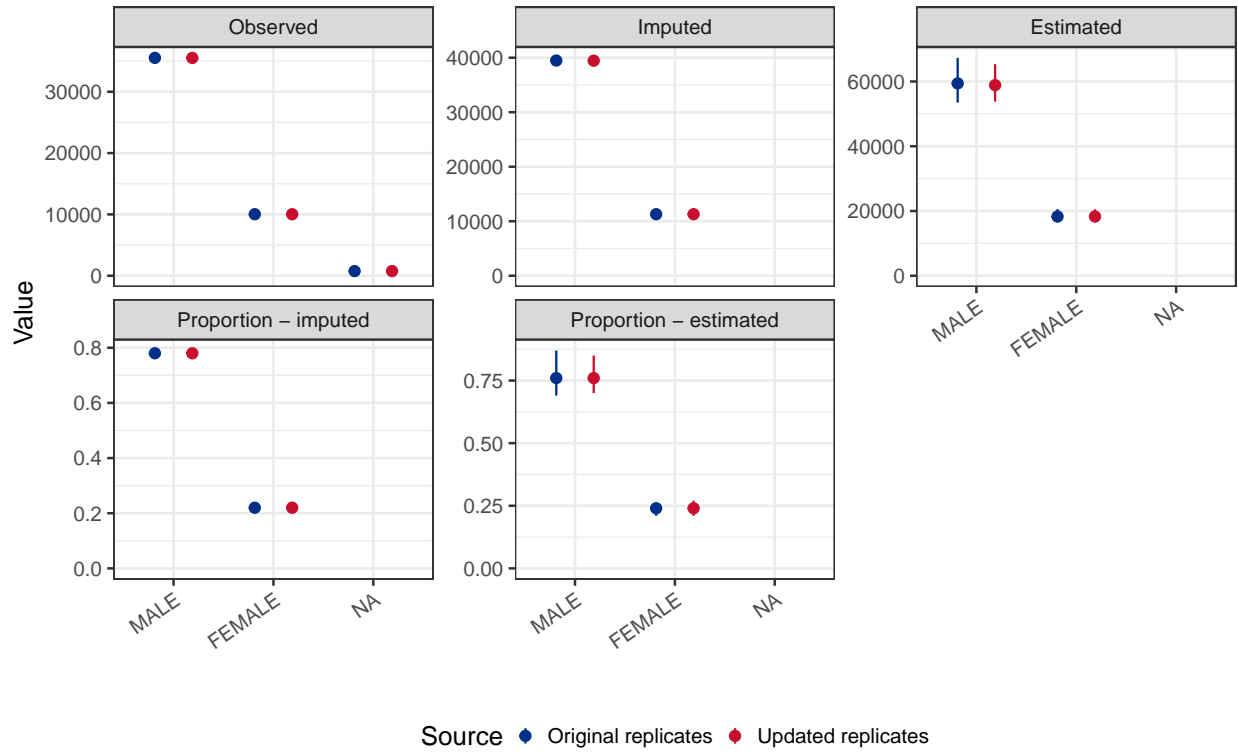


Figure 8: Sex of the victims of kidnapping (1990–2018; Table 10 of the Methodological Report)

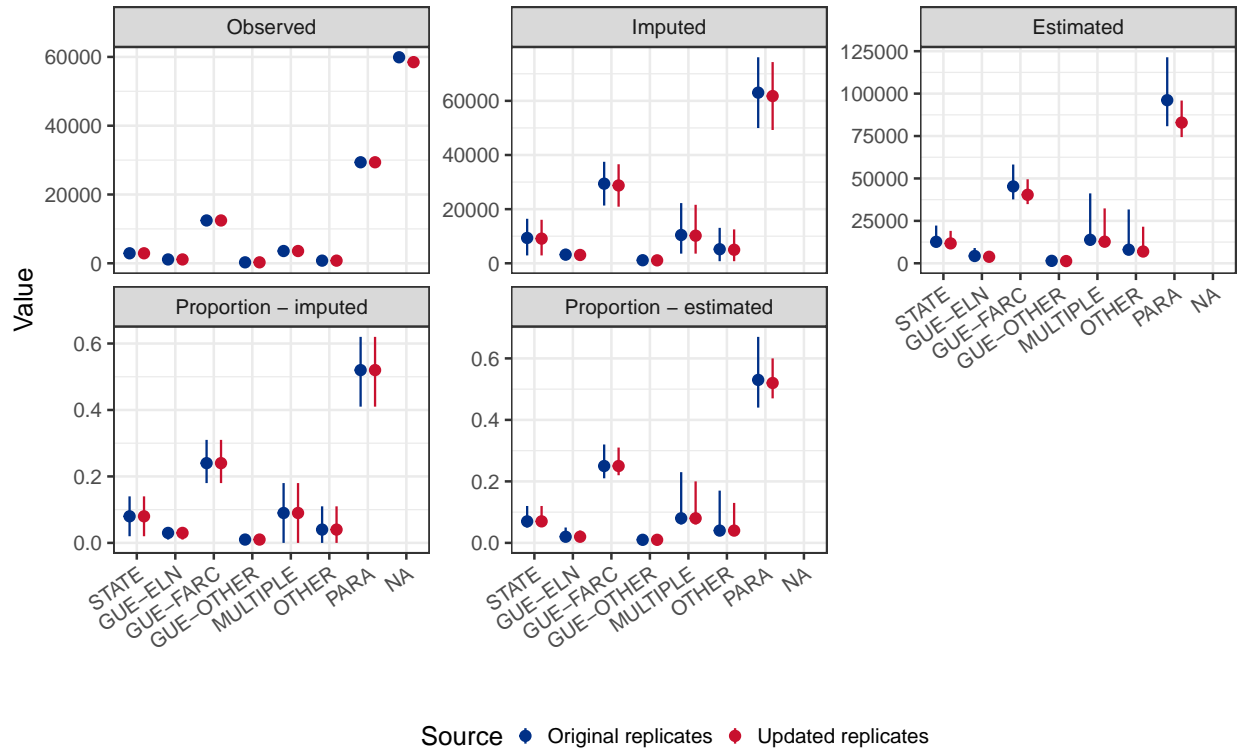


Figure 9: Presumed perpetrator of enforced disappearance (1985–2016; Table 12 of the Methodological Report)

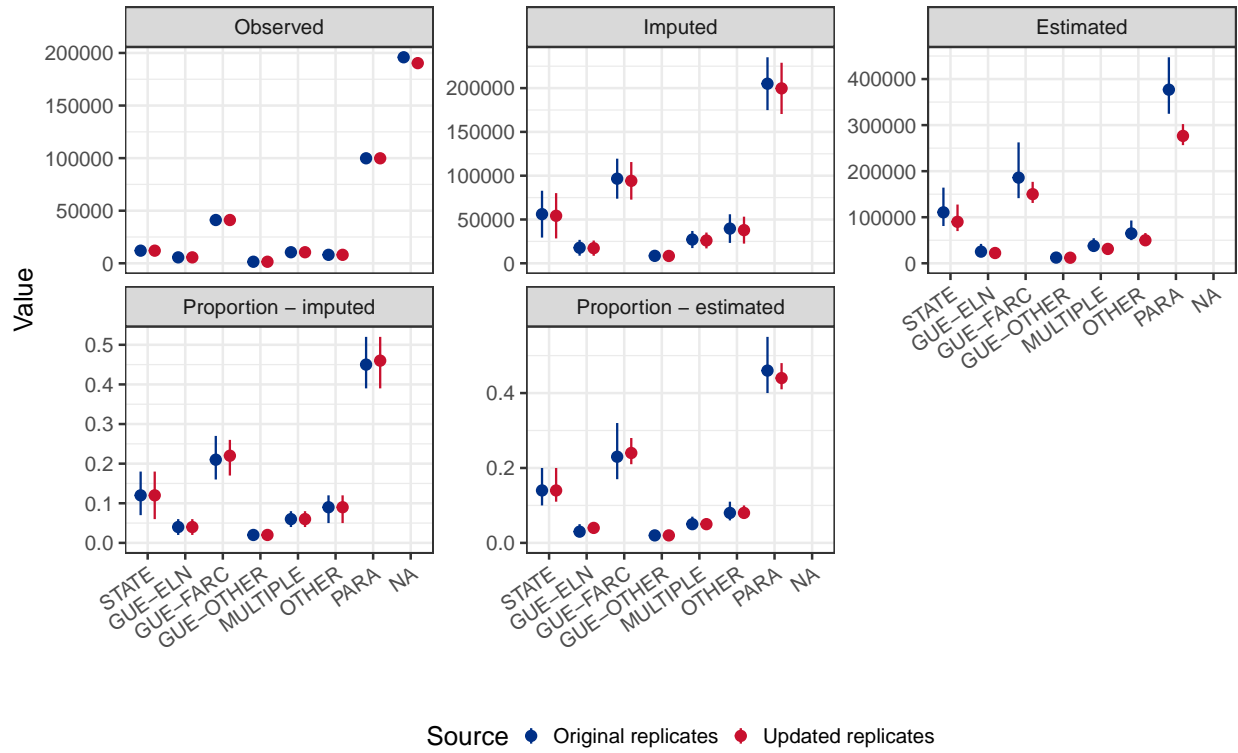


Figure 10: Presumed perpetrator of homicide (1985–2018; Table 13 of the Methodological Report)

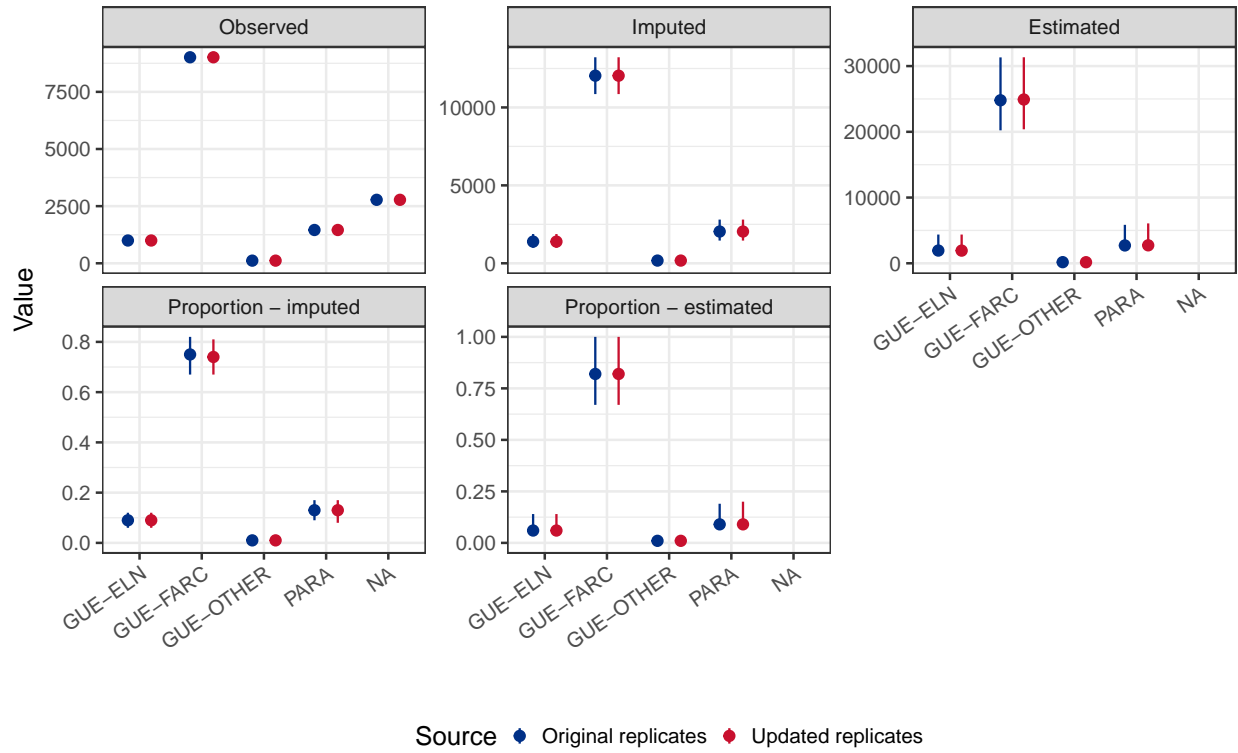


Figure 11: Presumed perpetrator of child recruitment (1990–2017; Table 14 of the Methodological Report)

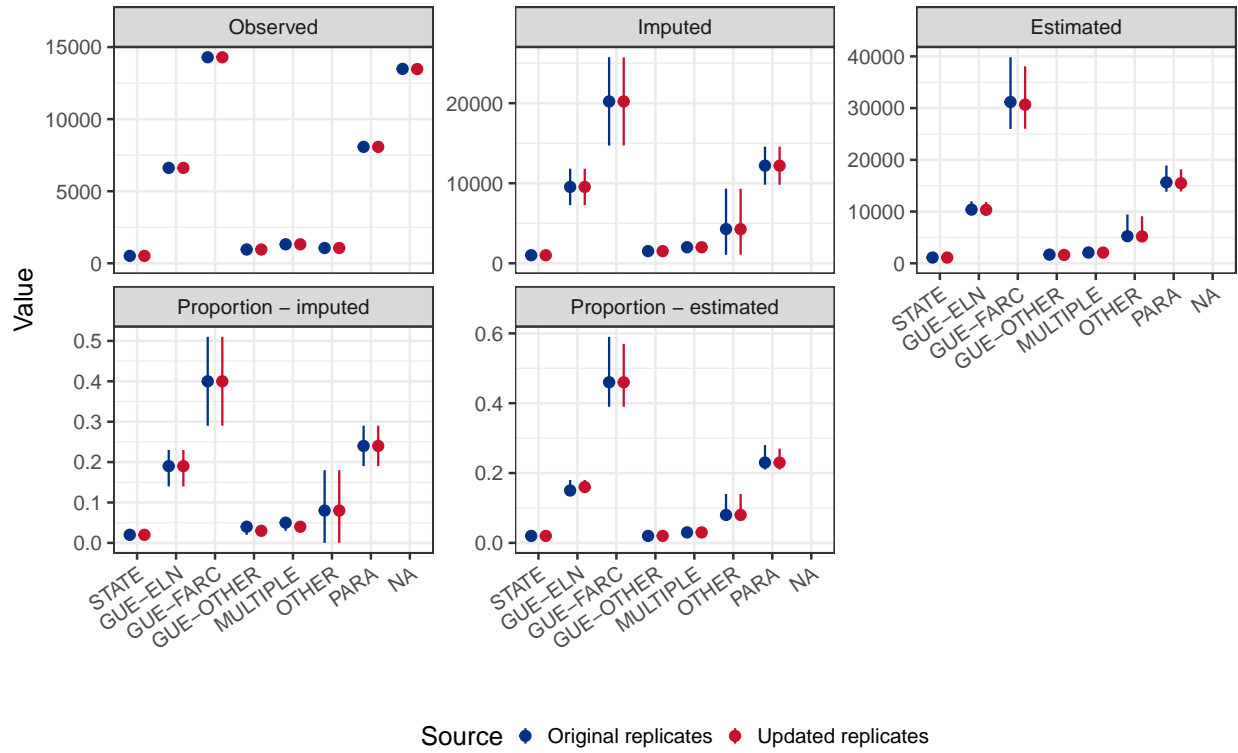


Figure 12: Presumed perpetrator of kidnapping (1990–2018; Table 15 of the Methodological Report)

## References

- Amado, Paula, William Acero, Camilo Argoty, Giovanni Babativa, Luz Karime Bernal, Alejandro Castro, María Juliana Durán, et al. 2022. “Informe Metodológico Del Proyecto Conjunto JEP-CEV-HRDAG de Integración de Datos y Estimación Estadística.” <https://hrdag.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/20220818-fase4-informe-corrected.pdf>.
- Manrique-Vallier, Daniel. 2016. “Bayesian Population Size Estimation Using Dirichlet Process Mixtures.” *Biometrics* 72 (4): 1246–54. <https://doi.org/10.1111/biom.12502>.