Methods We present as indicators in the development of genocide: for example, language change, devaluation of others, polarisation, inequality, discrimination, riots, weapons available, medical experiments, and murdering without legal prosecution.

Results The development of genocide can be described with indicators. By using these indicators areas of differing risk for genocide could be defined in other regions of the world. We will apply these indicators to selected examples of countries.

Conclusion Indicators can be useful for scoring countries at risk. Violence control programmes could operate within this framework of stages for mapping violence.