

Measuring femicide in Slovenia

Femicide

Femicide can be understood as the extreme end of a continuum of violence against women that happens in all European Union Member States ⁽¹⁾. There is no standard agreed definition of femicide among EU Member States or around the world. The lack of a uniform definition hampers the measurement of femicide, which becomes invisible among general homicide data ⁽²⁾. The general concept of femicide refers to the killing of a woman or girl because of her gender. The United Nations Vienna Declaration on Femicide ⁽³⁾ was the first to identify different types of femicide, including:

- murder of women as a result of intimate partner violence;
- torture and misogynistic slaying of women;
- killing of women and girls in the name of honour;
- targeted killing of women and girls in the context of armed conflict;
- dowry-related killing of women;
- killing of women and girls because of their sexual orientation and gender identity;
- killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and girls because of their gender;
- female infanticide and gender-based sex selection foeticide;
- genital mutilation-related deaths;
- accusations of witchcraft;
- other types of femicide connected with gangs, organised crime, drug dealers, human trafficking and the proliferation of small arms.

Femicide in Slovenia

There is no definition of femicide in the Slovenian Criminal Code. However, this type of offence may fall under other provisions of Slovenian criminal law. The relevant articles for identifying femicide cases are, inter alia, Articles 115 and 116 ⁽⁴⁾.

Article 115 – Manslaughter

(1) Whoever takes the life of another human being shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of between 5 and 15 years.

(2) If two or more persons, who joined in order to commit manslaughter, commit the offence under the preceding paragraph, the perpetrators shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of between 10 and 15 years.

Article 116 – Murder

Whoever murders another human being by taking their life:

(1) in a cruel or perfidious manner;

(2) due to taking action in official acts to protect public security, or in a pre-trial criminal procedure, or due to decisions of state prosecutors, or due to the proceeding and decisions of judges, or due to criminal complaint, or testimony in a court proceeding;

(3) because of violation of equality;

(4) out of desire to murder, out of greed, in order to commit or to conceal another criminal offence, out of unscrupulous vengeance, or from other base motives;

(5) with the act committed within a criminal organisation to commit such offences;

shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 15 years.

Article 117 – Voluntary manslaughter

Article 118 – Negligent homicide

About the study

Data collection systems vary widely across EU Member States, as they draw on various sources. To improve the collection of administrative data on femicide, EIGE has been working to establish indicators that can harmonise data collection processes across Member States' jurisdictions.

EIGE has collected information from a wide variety of stakeholders through a questionnaire sent to official data providers and an online survey filled in by national experts. The ultimate goal is to identify a classification system of femicide with mutually agreed variables that can be used by all EU Member States.

Methodology for data collection

To address the lack of comparable data on violence against women, EIGE developed 13 indicators with uniform definitions of the multiple forms of intimate partner violence, femicide and rape ⁽⁵⁾. A detailed report regarding the methodology for the collection, reporting and validation of data, along with detailed metadata per country, has been published ⁽⁶⁾. The data presented in this factsheet refers to indicator 9 on intimate partner violence: 'Women victims of intimate femicide (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide aged 18 and over'. The data can be accessed through EIGE's Gender Statistics Database (https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/browse/genvio/genvio_int).

⁽¹⁾ This factsheet includes data collected before the United Kingdom left the EU, so the reference to EU Member States includes the United Kingdom.

⁽²⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2017), *Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, EIGE, Vilnius.

⁽³⁾ UN Economic and Social Council (2012), *Vienna Declaration on Femicide*, UN, New York (https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_22/E-CN15-2013-NGO1/E-CN15-2013-NGO1_E.pdf).

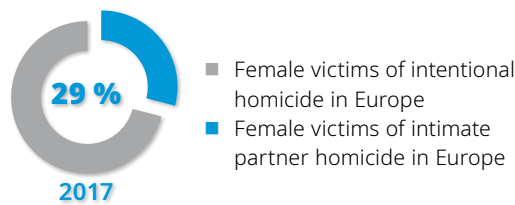
⁽⁴⁾ For more information, see indicator 9 of the Gender Statistics Database (https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_ipv__ipv_indic_9/metadata) and the Slovenian Criminal Code (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/9232/file/SLOV_CC.pdf).

⁽⁵⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, EIGE, Vilnius.

⁽⁶⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2020), *Intimate Partner Violence: Data collection methodology*, EIGE, Vilnius.

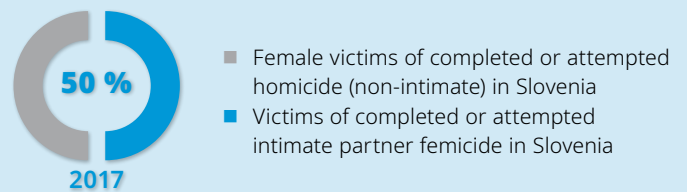
Intimate partner femicide in Europe

From a statistical perspective, and based on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) highlights that intentional homicide of female victims perpetrated by intimate partners or family members is the most prevalent form of femicide (7). UNODC estimates that, in Europe (8), about 29 % of female victims of homicide (9) are killed intentionally by an intimate partner.



Intimate partner femicide in Slovenia

From a statistical perspective, the working definition that the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) uses for femicide is 'killing of a woman by an intimate partner and the death of a woman as a consequence of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim'. In Slovenia, most femicides would be covered by the articles of the Criminal Code identified above. According to data from the Criminal Police Directorate, in 2017 there were 14 female (10) victims of completed or attempted homicide (11), of whom 50 % were victims of intimate partner femicide (n = 7) (12).



Female victims of homicide and intimate partner femicide in Slovenia

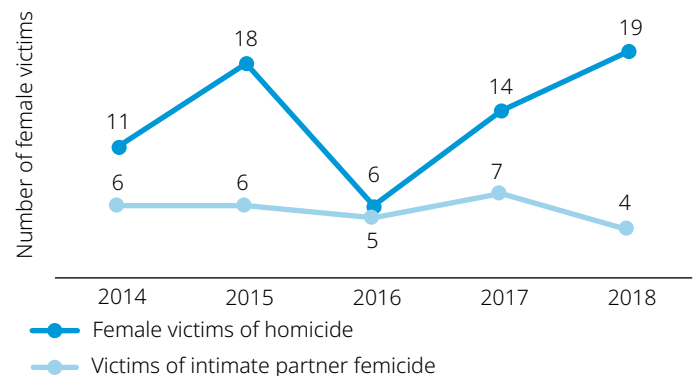
The official administrative data used in Figure 1 is collected by the Criminal Police Directorate. EIGE has gathered data on homicide and intimate partner femicide for 2014 to 2018.

Figure 1 includes data regarding female victims of homicide and intimate partner femicide, including attempts. It can be concluded that homicide of female victims has varied greatly over the years, but the number of victims of intimate partner femicide has been quite stable since 2014 (with a slight decrease in 2018).

Type of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator

The Criminal Police Directorate collects data on the type of intimate relationship between the victim and the perpetrator according to the following classifications: (i) partner, (ii) spouse, (iii) former partner and (iv) former spouse.

Figure 1: Female victims of homicide and intimate partner femicide (including attempts) in Slovenia



Source: EIGE's Gender Statistics Database.

Collecting administrative data on femicide



What is administrative data? Administrative data is collected for recording, organising and monitoring purposes (13). Administrative data on femicide can be obtained from different institutions, namely those that are involved in criminal investigations, prosecutions, the punishment of perpetrators and victim support – that is, institutions in the **police and justice sectors**. Administrative data might include information about the prevalence and types of femicide, the characteristics of the victim, the perpetrator and their relationship, the characteristics of and motive for the crime, and data about the criminal process.

(7) UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2019), *Global Study on Homicide – Gender-related killing of women and girls*, UNODC, Vienna.

(8) Data from UNODC includes European jurisdictions other than the EU Member States. There is no estimation of the percentage of female victims of homicide who were victims of intimate partner femicide limited to EU Member States.

(9) The term 'homicide' is used when reporting UNODC data given that it is the term used in the original source (p. 17). The gender-related motivation is not recorded, because of the lack of a standardised definition. However, it is clear from the report that this data quantifies a significant share of all gender-related killings of women and girls.

(10) The term 'female' is used instead of 'woman', as it is not always possible to disaggregate data by the victim's age, meaning that the victim could be either a woman or a girl aged under 18 years.

(11) The term 'homicide' is used given that the gender-related motivation for the intentional homicides is not recorded, and therefore it is not possible to classify all the killings as femicides.

(12) Data is available at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_ipv_ipv_indic_9/metadata

(13) UN Women (2020), *A synthesis of evidence on the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women*, UN Women, New York.

In order to help policymakers design effective policies to combat femicide, it is necessary to understand the nature and prevalence of the issue. The collection of comparable administrative data on femicide across Member States is key to gaining this understanding ⁽¹⁴⁾. It is particularly important that the motive for the killing is established by the police or judiciary and that this is then translated into standardised statistical data. The ICCS is a standardised tool for obtaining comparable

administrative data. However, it lacks a gender-related motive variable. This means that the concept of femicide cannot be properly operationalised, which prevents the collection of data that fully captures the phenomenon. The collection of data on femicide would make the issue more visible, which would strengthen the political will to eradicate it. Administrative data on femicide also enables countries to monitor trends over time and evaluate the effectiveness of measures.

What administrative data on femicide is available in Slovenia?

Definition of femicide and availability of data	
Definition of femicide used for statistical purposes	No
Collection of data on femicide	Yes, official data

One institution collects data on femicide in Slovenia: the Criminal Police Directorate ⁽¹⁵⁾. Where data on femicide in this fact-sheet is drawn from this institution, this is indicated by ^(e).

There may be other institutions or researchers who collect and analyse data on femicide in Slovenia.

	Institution ^(e) Criminal Police Directorate
Type of data collection	Official
Sources of data	Police crime investigations
Stage at which the homicide is established as a femicide	During the data analysis
Stage at which the homicide is registered as a femicide	Not registered
Parameters for establishing the killing as a femicide	Circumstances under which the crime was committed (e.g. weapon, long-term argument)
Regularity of data collection	Annual
Network(s) with which information is shared	Law enforcement institutions, judicial authority, ministries, Department of Equal Opportunities or other gender equality body, statistics authority/authorities, the media, non-governmental organisation(s) and other entities
Availability of data to the public	Data publicly available

Official sources inform administrative data collection in Slovenia. In line with EIGE's data collection, official administrative data on the total number of female victims of homicide and intimate partner femicide is displayed for 2014 to 2019 ^(e). However, data may be available in Slovenia for other years. The latest official data from the Criminal Police Directorate shows that there were 5 female victims of intimate partner femicide in 2019 and 8 in 2020.

Official sources collect data on intimate partner femicide and on other types of femicide, such as family-related femicide, child femicide and sexual-motivated femicide. Between 2018 and 2020 there is no record of rape related to killing (Articles 115–118 CC) ⁽¹⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁴⁾ It is important to note that data and statistics should be produced, developed and disseminated in compliance with the principles in the *European Statistics Code of Practice*: Eurostat (2018), *European Statistics Code of Practice*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4031688/8971242/KS-02-18-142-EN-N.pdf/e7f85f07-91db-4312-8118-f729c75878c7?t=1528447068000>).

⁽¹⁵⁾ The data is primarily intended for the work of the police. Basic data on criminal offences (type, number) is published in the annual report on the work of the police. The annual reports are available on the police's website (<https://www.policija.si/o-slovenski-policiji/statistika/kriminaliteta>).

⁽¹⁶⁾ <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Femicide/2020/States/submission-slovenia.pdf>

● Official data available ● Non-official data available ○ No data available

Data availability	2014 ^(a)	2015 ^(a)	2016 ^(a)	2017 ^(a)	2018 ^(a)	2019 ^(a)
Female victims of homicide	●	●	●	●	●	●
Victims of intimate partner femicide	●	●	●	●	●	●

Types of femicide	
Intimate partner femicide ^(e)	●
Family-related femicide ^(e)	●
Child femicide ^(e)	●
Prostitution-related femicide	○
Robbery-related femicide	○
Other types of femicide	○

Characteristics of the victim and the perpetrator	Victim	Perpetrator
Age ^(e)	●	●
Sex ^(e)	●	●
Gender identity	○	○
Sexual orientation	○	○
Nationality ^(e)	●	●
Education	○	○
Occupation	○	○
Applied for protection order ^(e)	●	n/a
Active protection order ^(e)	n/a	●
Socioeconomic profile	○	○
Recidivist status ^(e)	n/a	●
Alcohol/drug abuse ^(e)	●	●
Victim-perpetrator relationship ^(e)	●	●
Other ^(e)	○	● Membership in a criminal organisation ^(e)

Contextual variables		Investigating femicide	
Method of killing ^(e)	●	Protocol for investigating femicide cases	○
Location ^(e)	●	Motive for femicide	
Suicide of the perpetrator ^(e)	●	Context of sexual violence ^(e)	●
Killing of children ^(e)	●	Prior intimate partner violence ^(e)	●
Killing of other persons in the family ^(e)	●	Prior complaints or requests for protection measures ^(e)	●
Children present ^(e)	●	Recent separation ^(e)	●
Other killings in connection with the femicide ^(e)	●	'Shame or dishonour' brought on the family ^(e)	●
Other ^(e) Day of the killing; attempted femicide; police officer who responded to the case; outcome of police procedure ^(e)	●	Refusal to enter into an arranged marriage ^(e)	●

Analysing femicide	
Homicide reviews / domestic homicide reviews ^(e)	●
Analysis of court cases ^(e)	●
Administrative data from police ^(e)	●
Administrative data on cause of death ^(e)	●
Media information ^(e)	●
Other	○

NB: n/a, not applicable.

Female homicide in EU Member States and the United Kingdom (Eurostat)

At the EU level, based on the ICCS, Eurostat compiles data on intentional female homicides, focusing on intimate partner and family-related homicides, disaggregated by age, gender and relationship with the perpetrator. The data from Eurostat presented in Figure 2 reveals that, in 2018, the rate of female victims of homicide in Slovenia was 0.48 per 100 000 inhabitants,

the sixth lowest rate among the 24 Member States for which information is available and the United Kingdom. Slovenia has the fourth highest rate (out of 14 jurisdictions) of female victims of homicide perpetrated by family and relatives (0.48), and the lowest rate (0.01) of female victims of intentional homicide perpetrated by intimate partners (out of 15 jurisdictions).

Figure 2: Rate of female victims of intentional homicide in EU Member States and the United Kingdom (2018)



(*) No data available.

NB: UK-EW, England and Wales, United Kingdom; UK-NI, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom; UK-SCT, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat.

Data information

Eurostat regularly publishes figures on crime and criminal justice. Intentional homicides are recorded by the police in each of the Member States and the United Kingdom. It is not possible to collect information about the gender-related motivation for homicide, the sex of the perpetrator or the age of the perpetrator using this database. Therefore, it is not possible to provide precise data on femicide.

Figures for 2008 onwards are based on the joint Eurostat-UNODC data collection. In this database, homicide is classified by the ICCS.

Data is available on Eurostat’s website (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

Key findings

- Slovenia does not have a legal definition of femicide. However, the perpetrator may be liable for manslaughter, murder and negligent homicide.
- There is one main institution that collects data for the identification of femicide. Data on intimate partner femicide and other types of femicide, such as family-related, child femicide and sexually-motivated, is available.
- EIGE has gathered data on homicide and intimate partner femicide for 2014 to 2018; however, data may be available in Slovenia for other years. Available data includes information about the characteristics of the victim and the perpetrator, contextual variables, and motive.
- There are no specific protocols relating to femicide in Slovenia. However, in cases of killings or murders resulting from previous domestic violence, both murder investigators and investigators dealing with domestic violence offences or crimes are involved in the investigation.
- Femicide is analysed on the basis of official and non-official sources, such as domestic homicide reviews, data from police, data from court cases, established causes of death and media information. This data is used for policy purposes, namely the design of new policies, educational and training modules, changes in legislation and seminars.

Recommendations

The collection of accurate and comparable data on femicide by the police and justice sectors across Member States helps to increase knowledge and improve responses to prevent femicide⁽¹⁶⁾. It is therefore important to:

- develop a femicide definition for statistical data collection, in order to reflect the specific circumstances relating to the killing of women;
- implement a process of continuous data collection;
- establish comprehensive data collection, adding variables that are important for detecting key aspects of femicide,
- such as those describing the context and the circumstances of the killing, the gender-related motivation, and the victim and perpetrator characteristics, in order to systematise and harmonise the collection of data for statistical use;
- cross-reference the variables of the victim and those of the perpetrator, and analyse them using an intersectional approach;
- ensure that the gender dimension of homicide data is made visible.

This factsheet is based on information from EIGE's study 'Advancing administrative data collection on intimate partner violence and gender-related killings of women' (2021) and has been prepared by the Alternative and Response Women's Association (UMAR). For more information, visit <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/femicide>.

⁽¹⁶⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2018), *Recommendations to improve data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors – Slovenia*, EIGE, Vilnius; European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2017), *Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on violence against women*, EIGE, Vilnius; European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2021), *EIGE's indicators on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability*, EIGE, Vilnius.

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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