

Measuring femicide in Croatia



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 multiple 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 conflicts;
- identity-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;
- honour infanticide and gender-based sex selection feticide;
- genital mutilation-related deaths;
- assassinations of witchcraft;
- other types of femicide associated with gangs, organised crime, drug dealers, human trafficking and the prostitution of small arms.

Femicide in Croatia

There is no definition of femicide in the Croatian Criminal Code. However, this type of offence may fall under other provisions of Croatian criminal law. The relevant articles for identifying femicide cases are, inter alia, Articles 110 and 111 (4).

Article 110 - Murder
Whoever kills a person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 8 years.

Article 111 - Aggravated murder
A punishment by imprisonment for not less than 10 years or long-term imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever:

- (1) murders another in a cruel or inhuman manner;
- (2) murders a person who is especially vulnerable due to his or her age, a severe physical or mental disorder or pregnancy;
- (3) murders a family member whom he or she has already abused;
- (4) murders another out of greed, national revenge, hatred or other base motives;
- (5) murders another in order to conceal or cover up an other criminal offence;
- (6) murders an official person in relation to his or her performance of official duties.

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 11 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, using articulated metadata per country, has been published (6). The data presented in this document refers to indicator 9 on intimate partner violence. However, 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 femicide aged 18 and over. The data can be accessed through EIGE's Gender Statistics Database: https://data.europa.eu/gender-statistics/db/#/indicators/gender_9.

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.

Downloads

↓ **Measuring femicide in Croatia**
EN (PDF, 567.23 KB)

Further information

[Find all country factsheets on measuring femicide in the EU27+UK](#)



[Read our report on measuring femicide in the EU and internationally](#)



[Learn about our classification system for measuring femicide](#)



[Explore our literature review on defining and identifying femicide](#)



Metadata

COUNTRY: Croatia

AREAS: Providing justice to victims of femicide: country factsheets, Gender-based violence

ISBN: 978-92-9482-788-3

DOI: 10.2839/226774