

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 unclear 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 Global Declaration on Femicide (3) has the goal to identify different types of femicide, including:

- murder of women as a result of intimate partner violence;
- sexual and misogynistic targeting of women;
- killing of women and girls in the name of honour;
- targeted killing of women and girls in the context of armed conflict;
- slavery-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; femicide;
- genital mutilation-related deaths;
- abductions of witches (4);
- other types of femicide connected with gangs, organised crime, drug dealers, human trafficking and the production of counterfeit 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 criminal articles for identifying femicide cases are listed also, Articles 115 and 116 (5).

Article 115 - Manslaughter

(1) Whoever takes the life of another human being shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of between 8 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 post-trial criminal procedure, or due to disclosure of state secrets, or due to the processing and disclosure of judges, or due to criminal complaint, or testimony in a court proceeding;

(3) because of violation of equity;

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

(5) with the act committed with 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 (6). A detailed report regarding the methodology for the collection, reporting and validation of data, along with detailed metadata per country, has been published (7). The data presented in this factbook refers to intimate partner violence, femicide and rape (8). The data is not controlled by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the victims of femicide aged 18 and over. The data can be accessed through EIGE's Gender Statistics Database (9) (<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/database/>).

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 Slovenia

EN (PDF, 538.98 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: Slovenia

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

ISBN: 978-92-9482-869-9

DOI: 10.2839/793836