



DATA COLLECTION ON FEMICIDE

CHALLENGES FOR DATA COLLECTION

- No international definition of “femicide”
- Terminology of femicide not adapted to statistical purposes
- Lack of disaggregated approaches to data collection
- Technical obstacles in data collection at national level

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Victims'
Rights
Directive

Istanbul
Convention

CEDAW GR
35 (49)

Report of
UNODC
(2019)
& Road Map

DEFINITIONS BY ACADEMIA

The killing of females by males because they are females (Russell, D. 1976)

The murder of women by men motivated by hatred, contempt, pleasure or a sense of ownership over women (Caputi and Russell 1990)

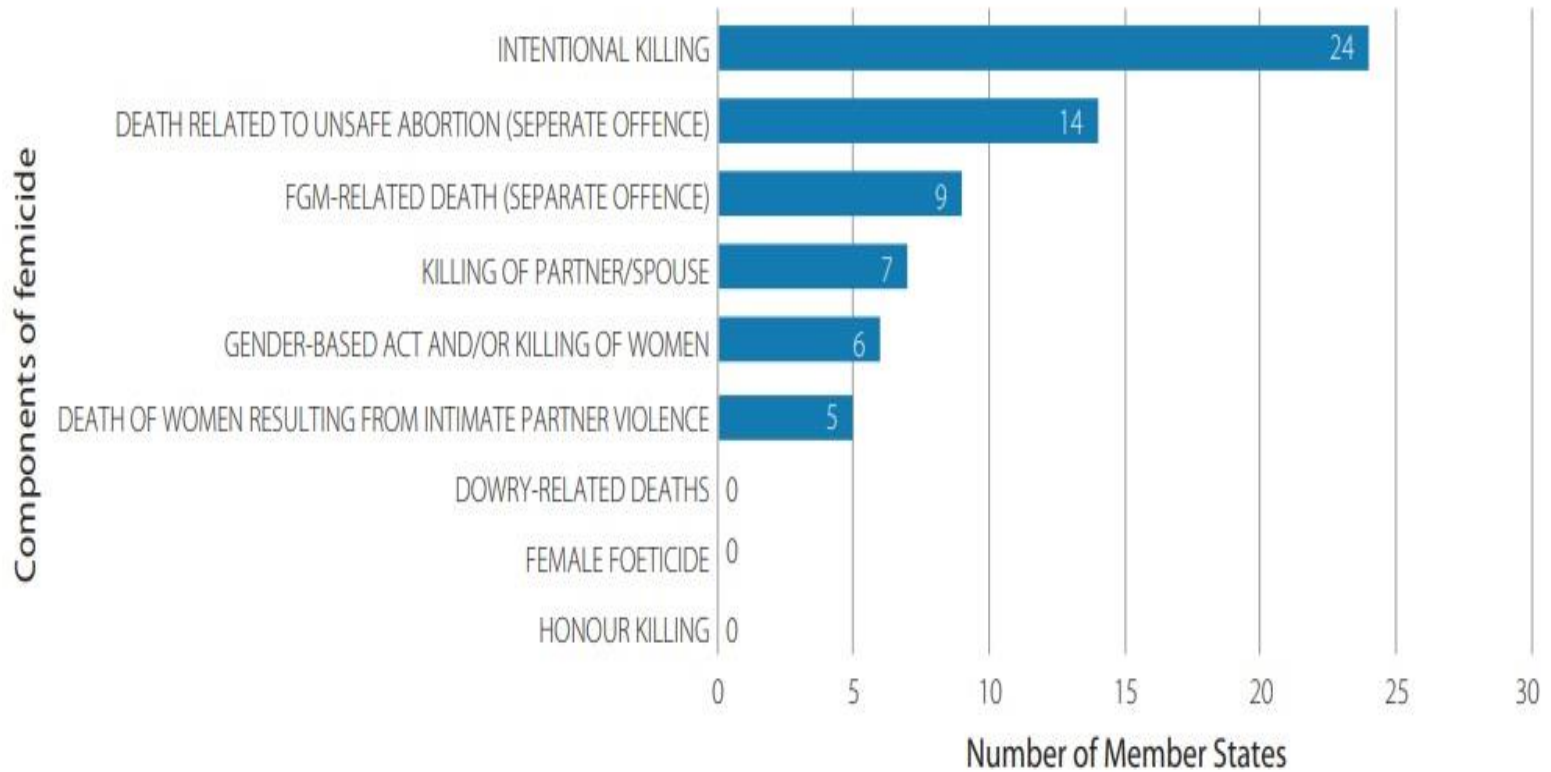
The misogynistic killings of women by men (Radford & Russell, 1992)

DEFINITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Vienna Declaration (UN) (2012)	WHO (2012)	MESECVI (2012)	ICCS (2016)
<p>Femicide is the killing of women and girls because of their gender</p>	<p>The intentional murder of women because they are women</p>	<p>The violent killing of women because because of gender, whether it occurs within the family, domestic unit or any other interpersonal relationship, within the community, by any individual or when committed or tolerated by the state or its agents, either by act or omission</p>	<p>An unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury</p>

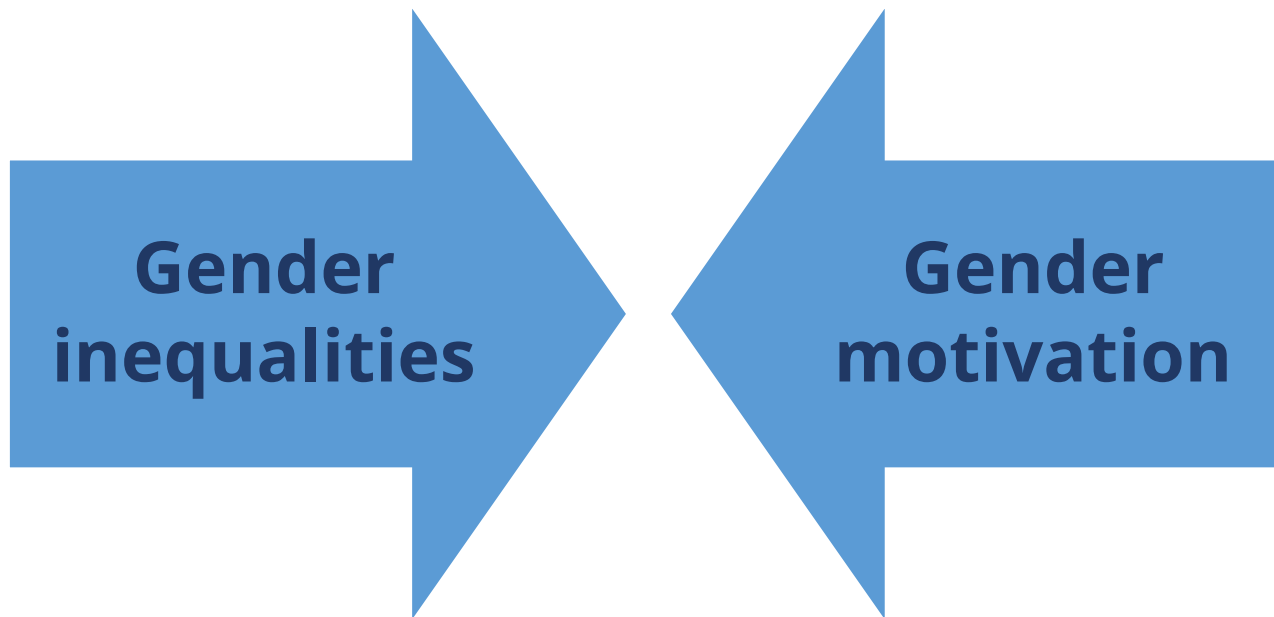
COMPONENTS

Components of femicide in Member States



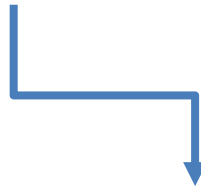
COMPONENTS

KEY COMPONENTS



EIGE's DEFINITION AND INDICATOR

The killing of a woman by an intimate partner and the death of a woman as a result 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.



Women victims of intimate femicide aged 18 and over committed by an intimate partner, as a share of women victims of homicide aged 18 and over

TYOLOGIES

UN Symposium of Femicide (2012)	WHO (2012)	MESECVI (2012)	ICCS (2016)
<p>The murder of women as a result of intimate partner violence;</p> <p>The torture and misogynist slaying of women</p> <p>Killing of women and girls in the name of "honour";</p> <p>Targeted killing of women and girls in the context of armed conflict; small arms</p>	<p>WHO defines most cases of femicide as being committed by partners or ex-partners, and involve ongoing abuse in the home, threats or intimidation, sexual violence or situations where women have less power or fewer resources than their partner.</p> <p>Intimate femicide</p>	<p>Intimate femicide</p> <p>Non-intimate femicide</p> <p>Child femicide</p> <p>Family femicide</p> <p>Femicide because of association/connection</p> <p>Systematic sexual femicide</p> <p>Femicide because of prostitution or stigmatized occupations</p>	<p>Intentional homicide statistics includes:</p> <p>Murder,</p> <p>Deadly assault,</p> <p>Assassination,</p> <p>Terrorism,</p> <p>Femicide,</p> <p>Infanticide,</p> <p>Voluntary manslaughter</p>

TYOLOGIES

UN Symposium of Femicide	WHO	Latin American Model	ICCS
<p>Dowry-related killings of women;</p> <p>Killing of women and girls because of their sexual orientation and gender identity</p> <p>The killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and girls because of their gender</p> <p>Female infanticide and gender-based sex selection foeticide;</p> <p>Genital mutilation related deaths</p> <p>Accusations of witchcraft</p> <p>Other femicides connected with e.g. gangs, organized crime, drug dealers, human trafficking and the proliferation of small arms</p>	<p>Murder in the name of honour</p> <p>Dowry-related femicide</p> <p>Non-intimate femicide. includes sexual assault sometimes referred to as sexual femicide.</p>	<p>Femicide because of trafficking</p> <p>Femicide because of smuggling</p> <p>Transphobic femicide</p> <p>Lesbophobia femicide</p> <p>Racist femicide</p> <p>Femicide because of female genital mutilation</p>	<p>Extrajudicial killings, illegal killing by police or military.</p> <p>It excludes attempted homicide, justifiable self-defence, assisted suicide, euthanasia, and abortion.</p>

COMMONALITIES and DESCREPANCIES

COMMONALITIES

- Intimate femicide. Killing by former partner or spouse.
- Sexually motivated femicide
- Honor based killings

DESCREPANCIES

3 out of 4

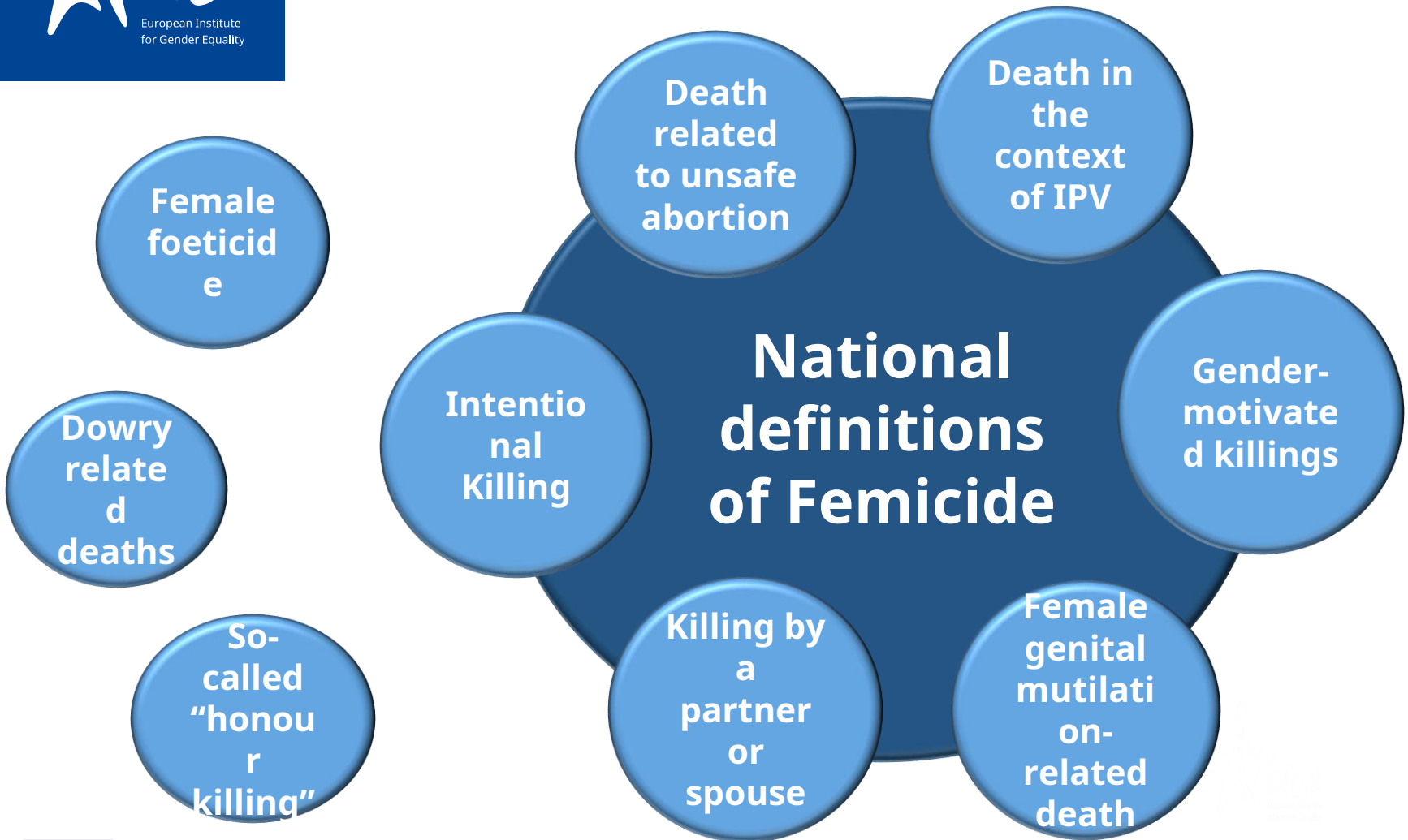
- Dowry-related Killing
- Honor based killings
- Killing of women and girls because of their sexual orientation and gender identity
- Female infanticide and gender-based sex selection foeticide
- FGM

DESCREPANCIES

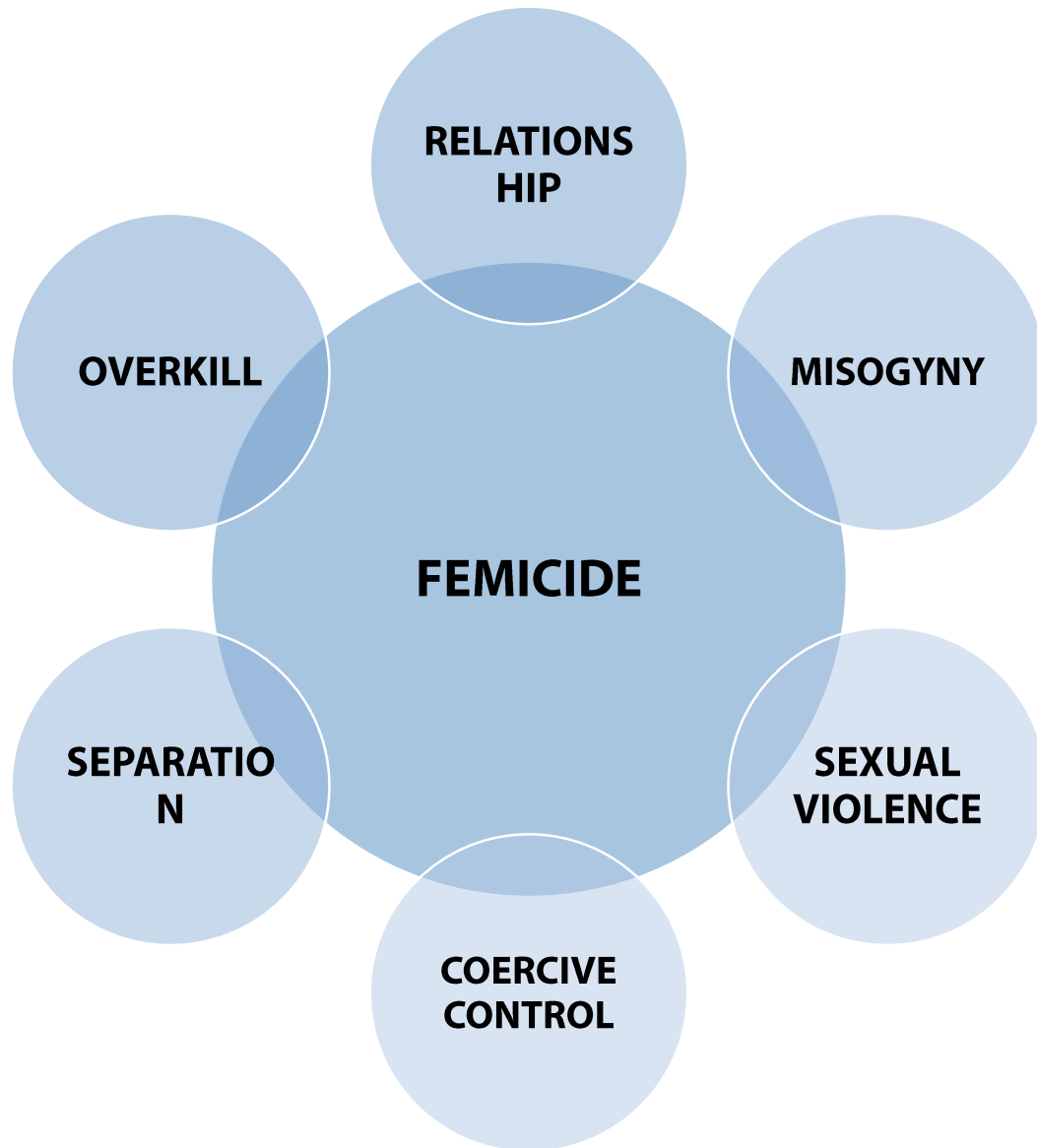
1 or 2 out of 4

- Torture and misogynist slaying of women
- Racist femicide - The killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and girls .
- Transphobic femicide

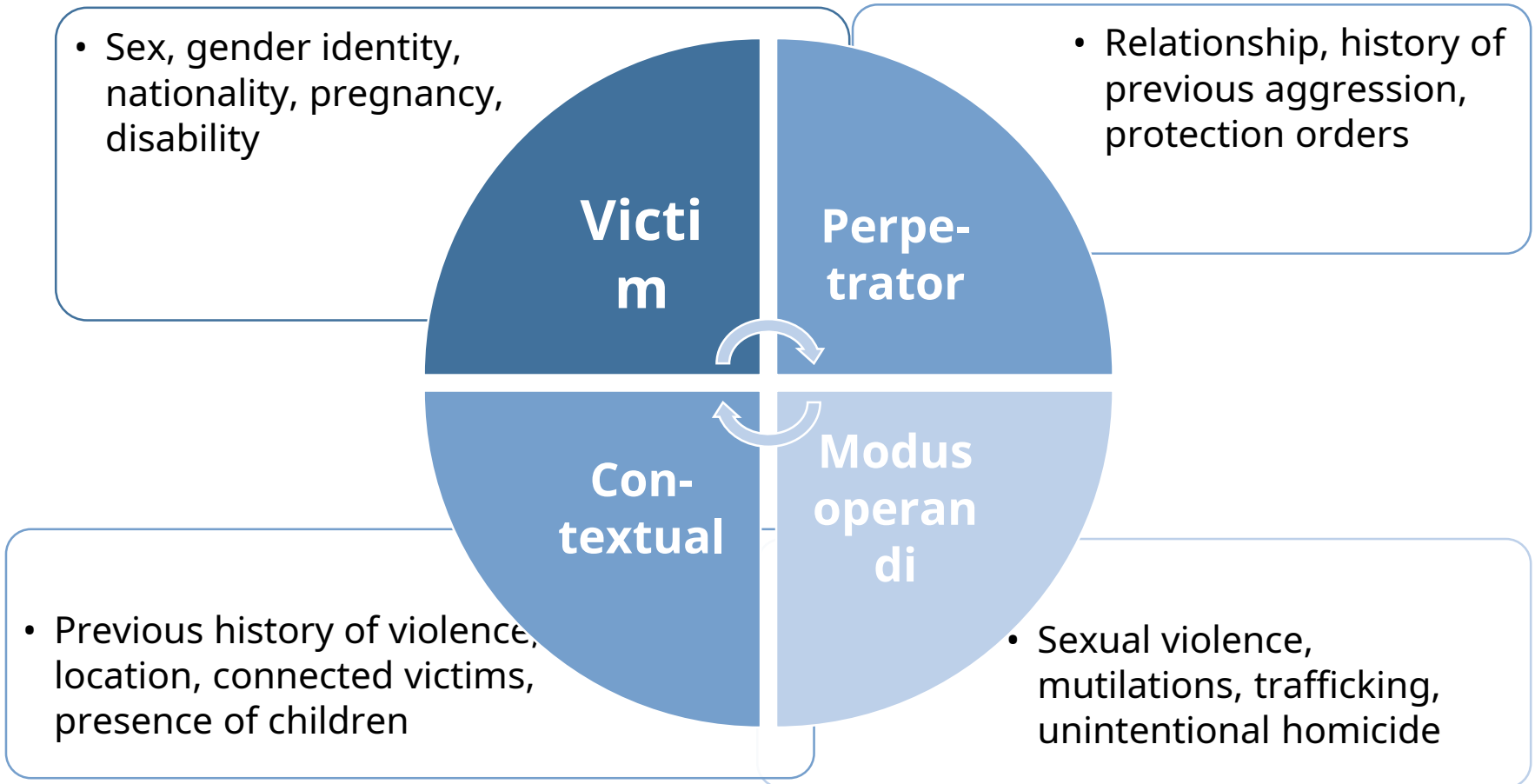
CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



COMPONENTS FOR FEMICIDE



MINIMUM DATASET



NEXT STEPS

The following steps are suggestions on how to proceed, as to improve the European data collection on femicide:

1. European definition of femicide
2. Establishment of common typologies
3. Defining EU indicators on femicide
4. Agreement of defining variables

DISCUSSION POINTS

- Is femicide defined at national level (legally, statistically, academically)?
- What parameters are used (if any) to establish the killing as a gender-motivated (femicide) such as relationship, ways in which the killing was committed, etc.?
- Which information on femicide/homicide is already collected?
- Does any classification of femicide exist in the country?
- Do police categorise investigations by homicide characteristics?
- How are/can investigative findings be translated into statistical data?
- Who has access to data on homicide/femicide?

