



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Consultation Meeting on Femicide

16 January 2019, EIGE, Vilnius, Lithuania

Alexander Kamprad  
Data Development and Dissemination Unit  
UNODC

## Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls/”Femicide” : Importance of Accurate Data

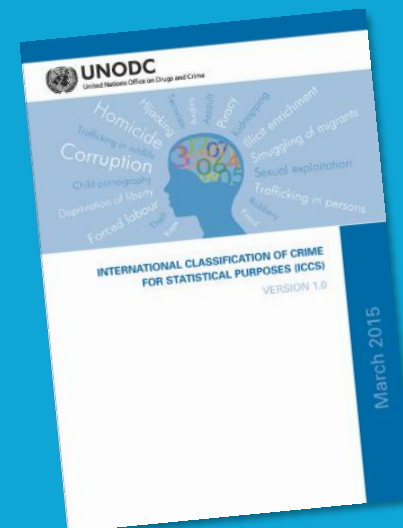
**Accurate data on gender-related killings of women and girls/”femicide” is essential in order to:**

- Raise awareness
- Understand trends, patterns, and drivers
- Make meaningful comparisons between countries and regions
- Identify venues for intervention
- Monitor policy implementation (prevention)



## Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls/“Femicide” : Ongoing Data Development and Research at UNODC

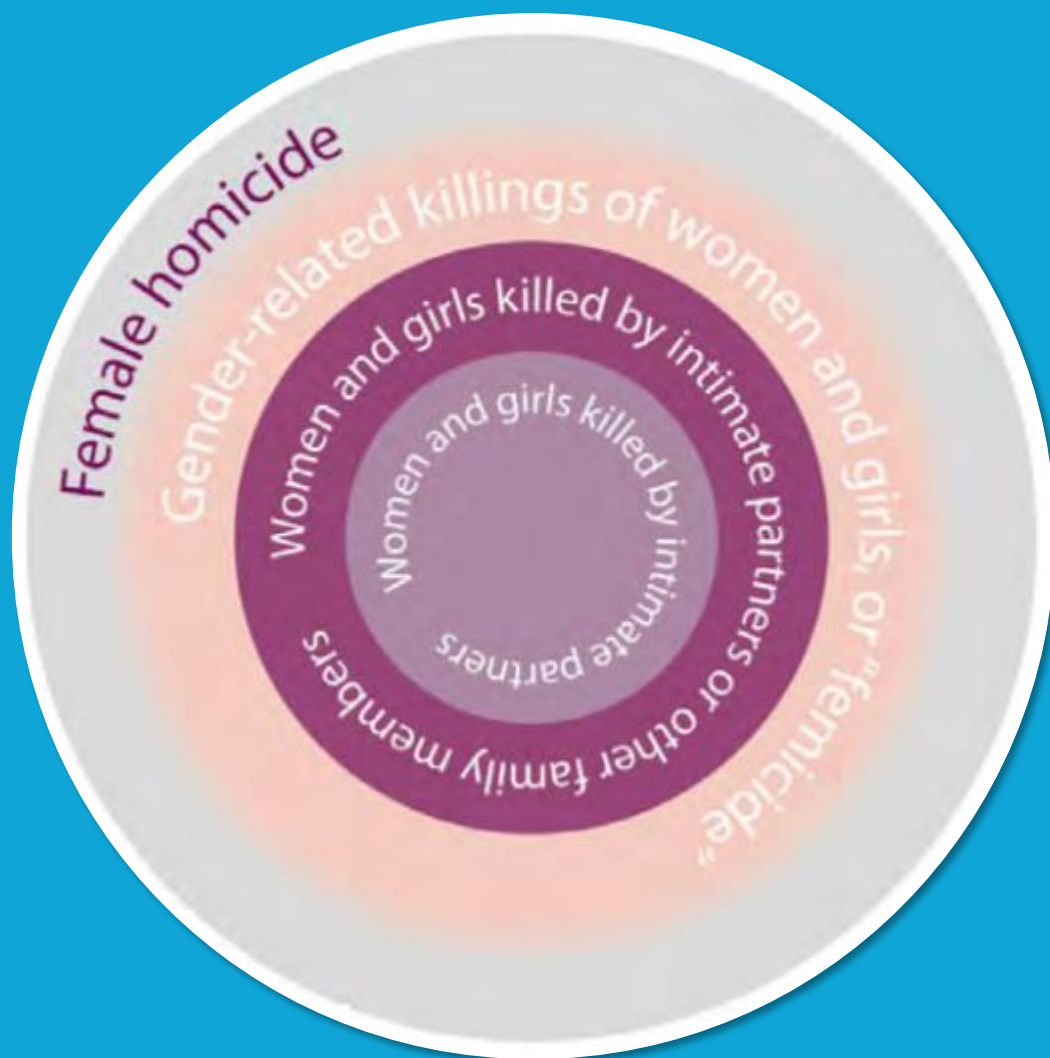
- **Annual Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS)**
  - For Europe, conducted jointly with Eurostat and EU MSs
- **Definitions based on International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**
  - Implementation Manual providing additional guidance is currently in the making
- **Providing technical assistance at country and regional level**
- **Close cooperation with Eurostat on crime statistics**



- **Composing numbers of gender-related homicide from existent homicide variables:**
  - Sex of victims: Female
  - Situational Context: Intimate partner/family-related
  - Victim-Perpetrator Relationship: Intimate partner/spouse, other relatives and household members
  - *Motive: Gender-based*
- **Analytical Work: Global Study on Homicide/Gender-related killings of women and girls**



## Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls/“Femicide” : Layered Data Development Approach



**Among Female Victims of Homicide:**

**Intimate Partner Homicide**

**+**

**Specific Forms of (Other)  
Family-Related Homicide**

**+**

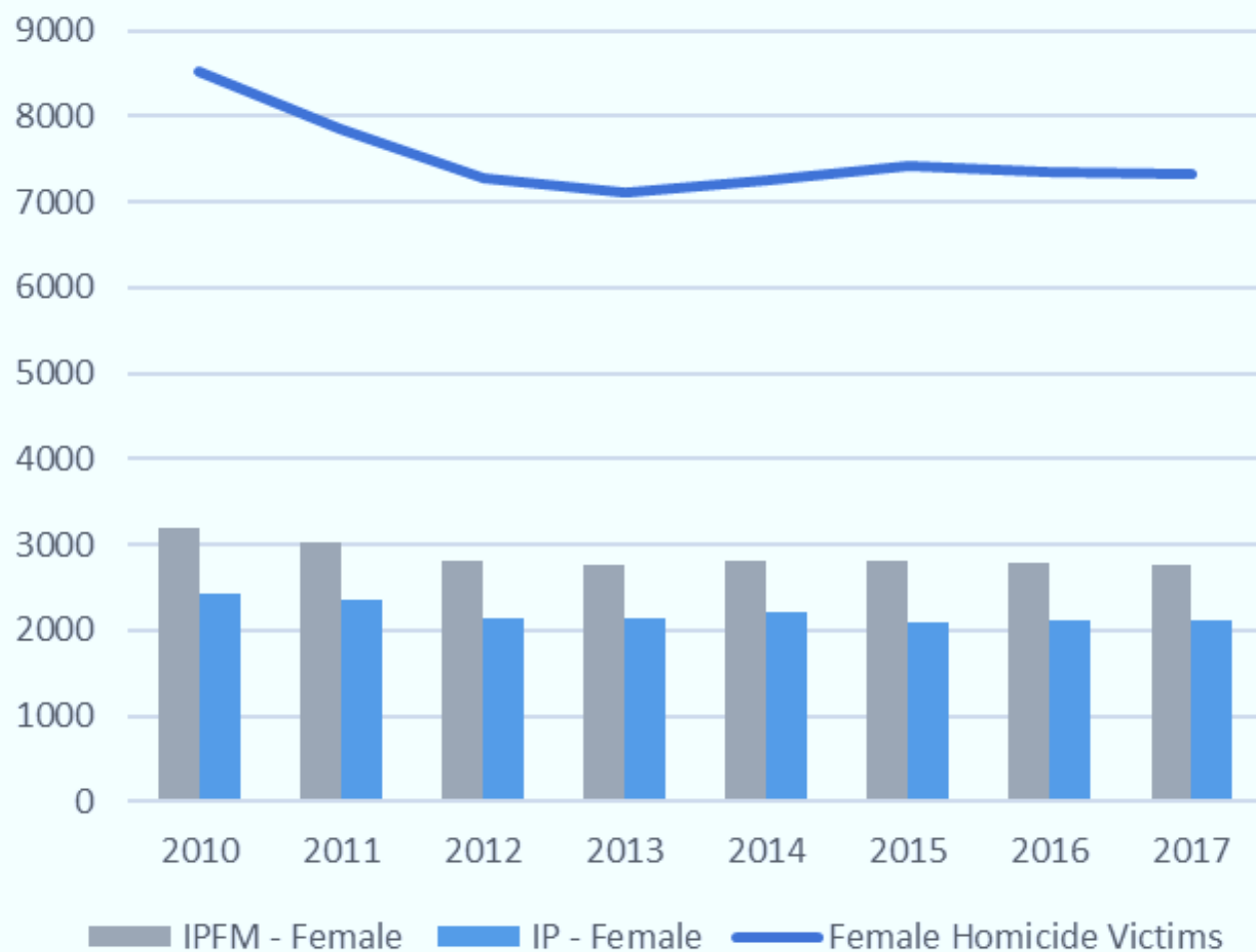
**Specific Forms of Other  
Intentional Homicide**

**=**

**Gender-Related Killings of  
Women and Girls**



## Estimated Numbers of Female Victims of Homicide in Europe (2000-2017)



**2017 Estimate:**

**Ca. 7000 Female  
Homicide Victims**  
(1.9 per 100,000 fem. pop.)

**Of which  
ca. 3000 IPFM**

Rate: 0.7

39 % of Tot. F. Hom.

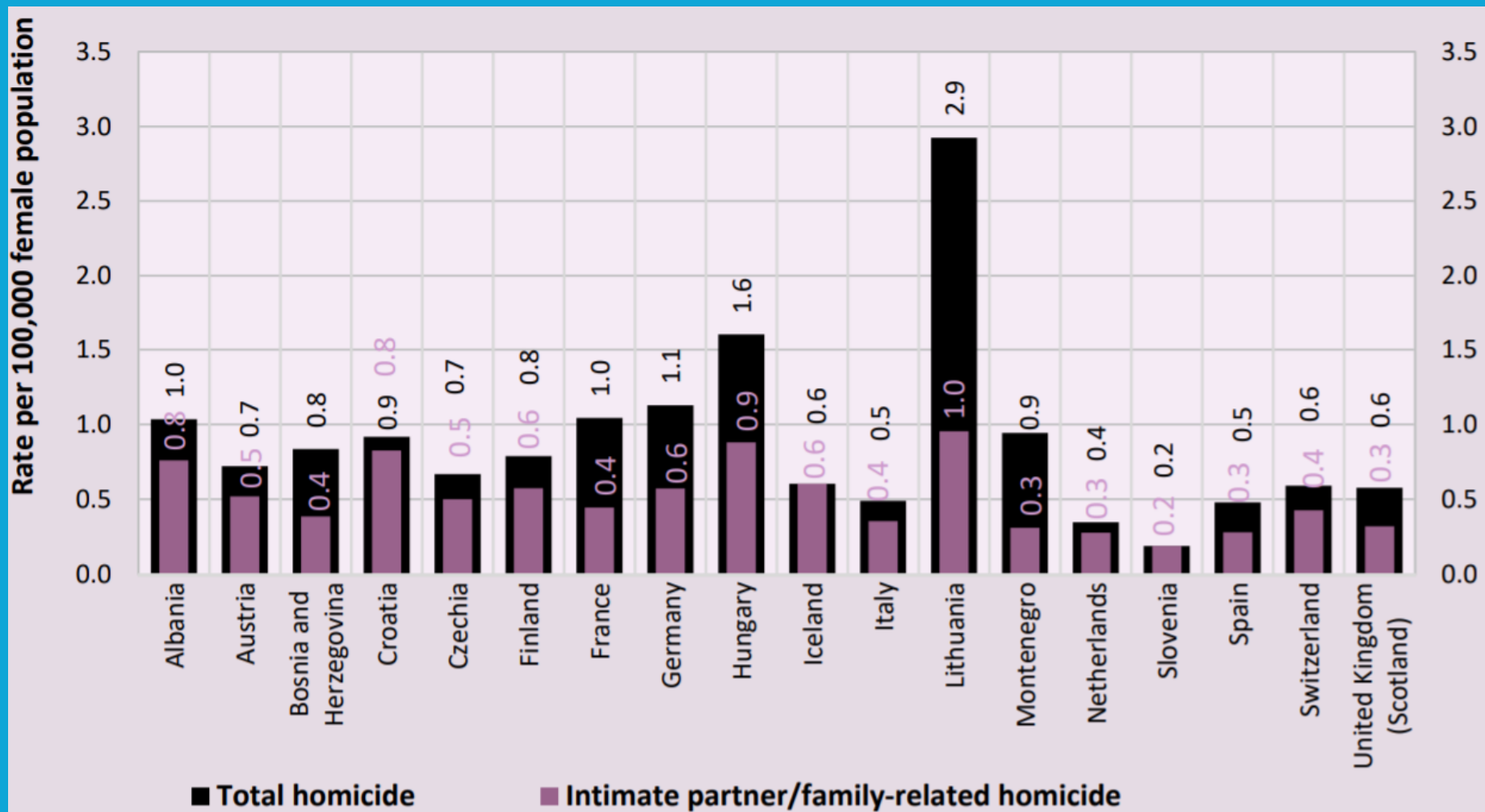
**Of which  
ca. 2000 IP**

Rate: 0.6

29 % of Tot., 76 % of IPFM

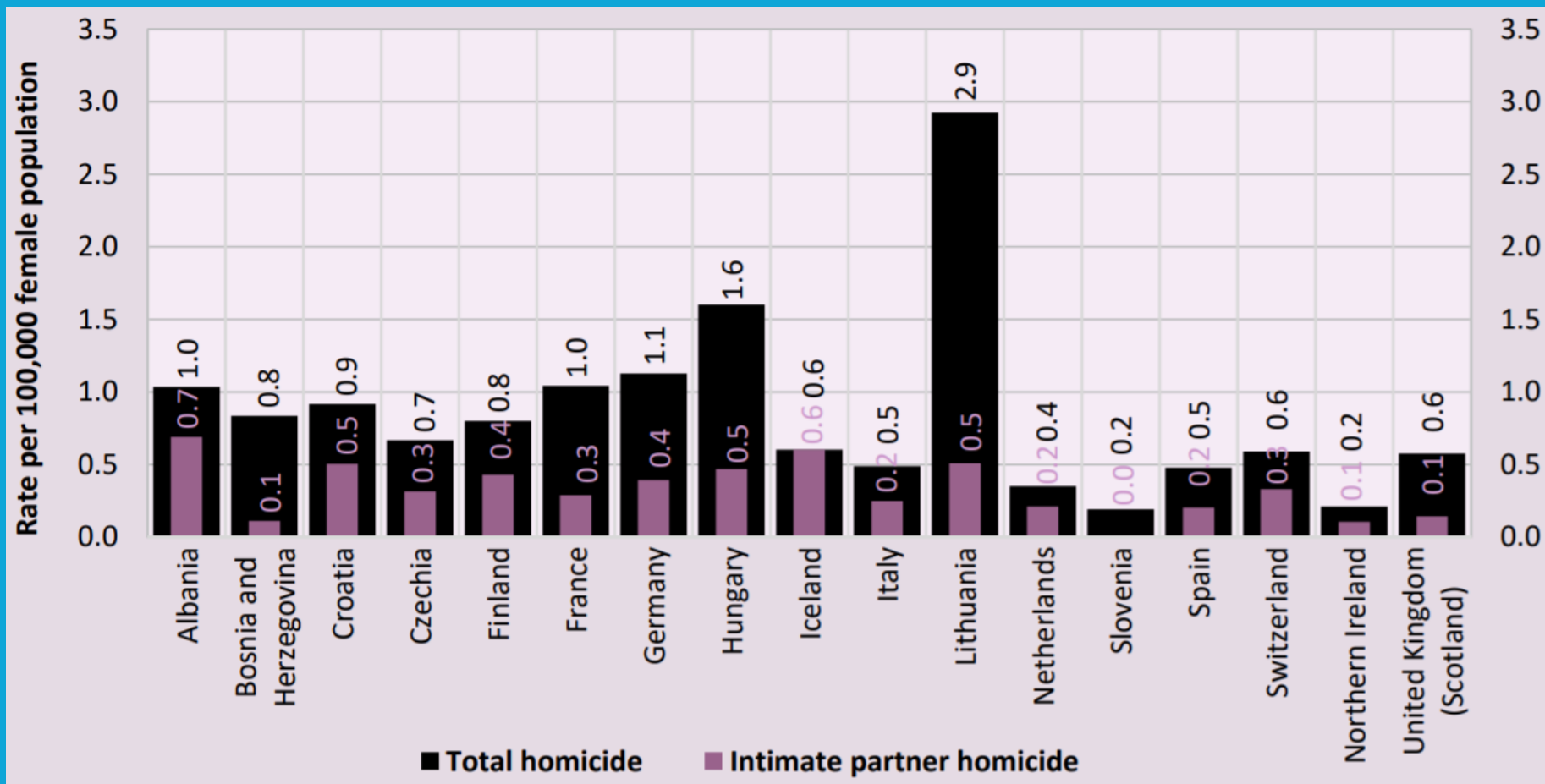


## Rates of Female Homicide by Intimate Partner/Family Members in Europe (2016)





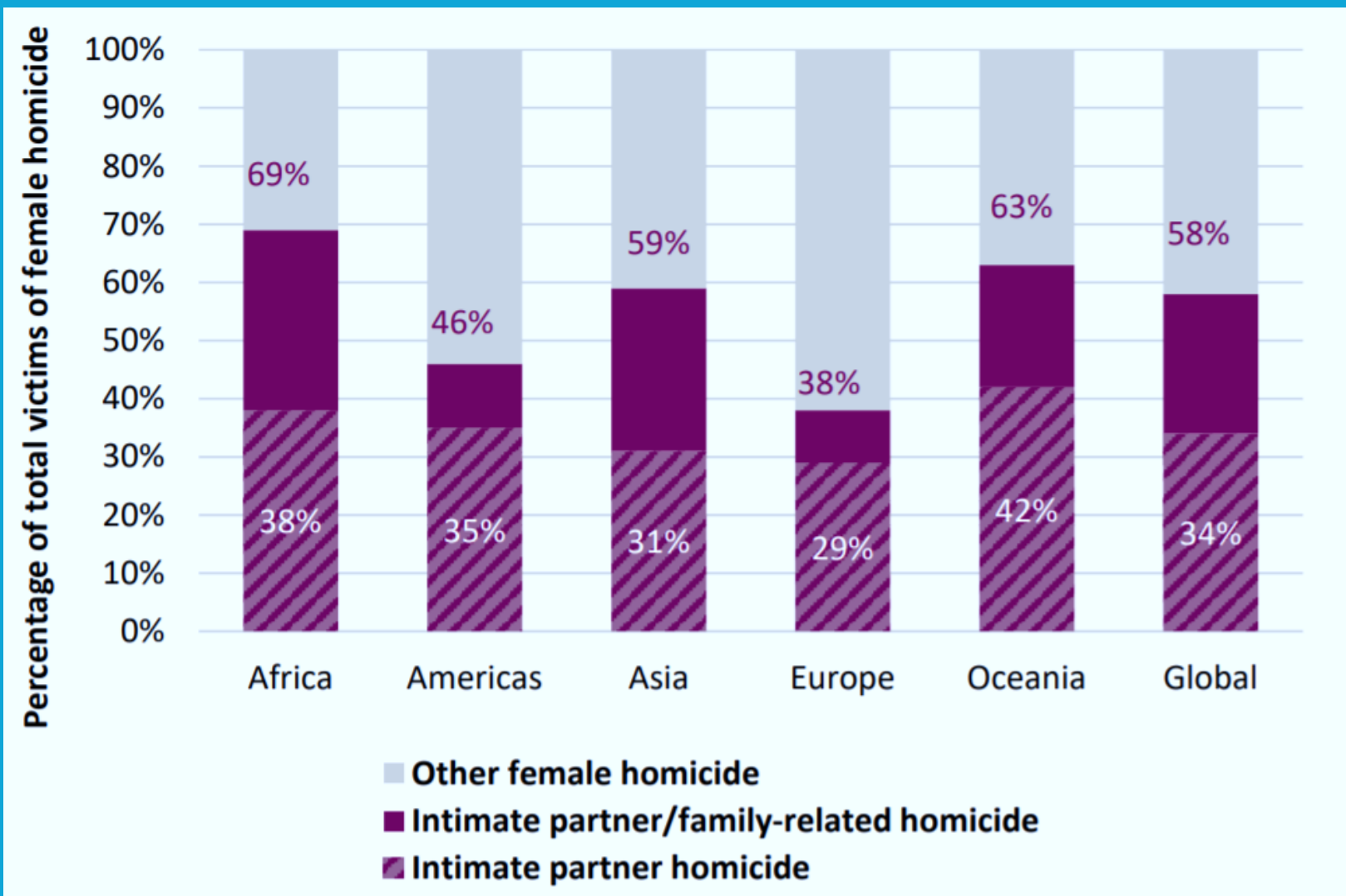
## Rates of Female Homicide by Intimate Partner in Europe (2016)







## Global Comparison of Female Homicide Patterns (2017)





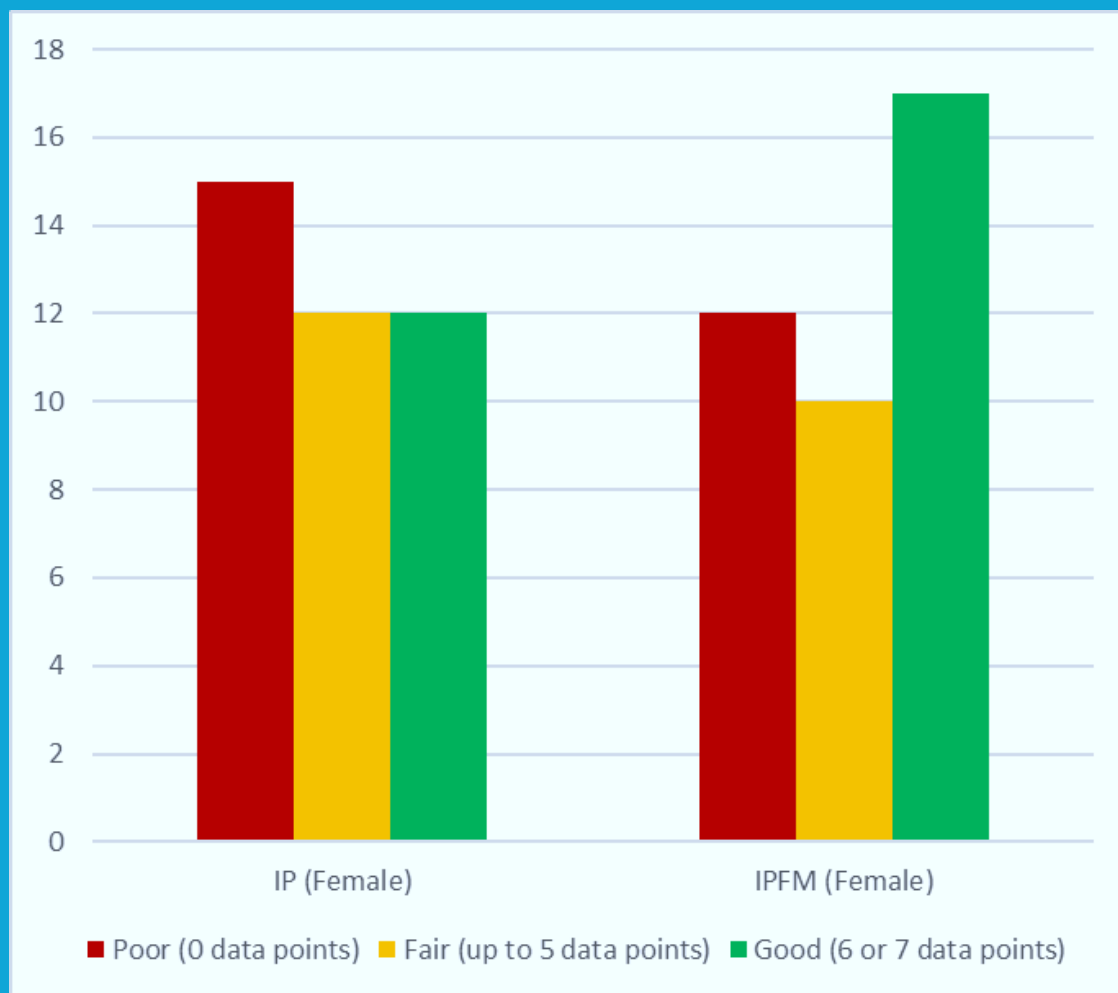


## Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls/“Femicide” : Challenges for Data Development and Collection

- **Absence of internationally agreed upon definition of “femicide”**
- **Varying and mutually inconsistent definitions of “femicide” in national legal frameworks (and research)**
- **“Data-unfriendly” definitions of “femicide” → Not readily operationalizable**
- **Lack of disaggregated approaches to data collection**
- **Disconnection between data collection efforts and established frameworks for crime data collection**
- **Technical incapacities in data reporting at national level**



## UNODC Data Coverage on Core Components of “Femicide” (IP/IPFM) in European Countries (2010-2016)



### **Among 39 countries covered by Eurostat:**

- 15 countries have not provided IP (Female) data to UNODC
  - 12 countries have not provided IPFM (Female) data to UNODC
  - 11 countries have provided neither IP (Female) nor IPFM (Female) data to UNODC
- These countries should be focus countries for improving gender-related homicide data in Europe in the future



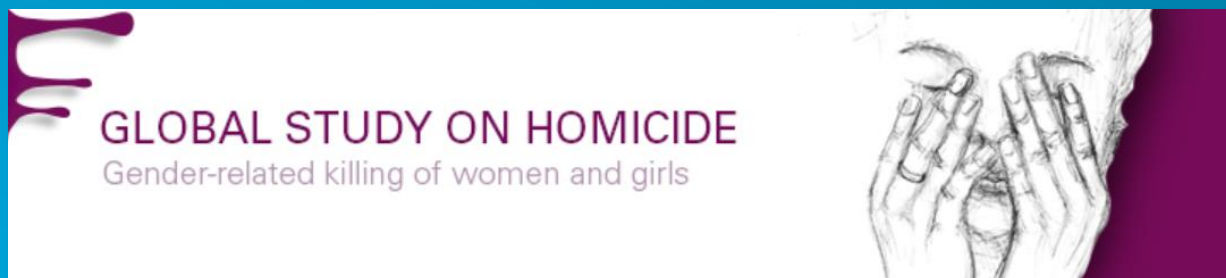
## **Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls/“Femicide” : Recommendations for Data Development and Collection**

- **For international data collection purposes: Abandon national legal definitions as points of reference**
- **Concentrate data collection efforts within the definitional framework of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**
  - **Benefit: Is already being applied by the EU and its MSs for collecting crime data**
- **Capacitate countries to improve the availability and quality of disaggregated homicide data with regard to core components of “femicide” (homicide by intimate partner/family member)**
- **Layered approach: Define additional types of intentional homicide to be included in the concept of gender-related homicide:**
  - **E.g. honour-killings, dowry-related killings, sexual homicide, killings of prostitutes**
- **Expand collection efforts to procedural criminal justice data (prosecutions, convictions) as to monitor the CJ response to gender-related homicide**



## Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls/“Femicide” : Concluding Remarks

- **UNODC’s Data Development and Dissemination Unit remains available to cooperate closely with EIGE to improve the quality and availability of gender-related homicide data in Europe (→ homicides of women and girls committed by intimate partners and family members)**
- **Availability of UNODC Global Study on Homicide/Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls:**



<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Consultation Meeting on Femicide

16 January 2019, EIGE, Vilnius, Lithuania

Alexander Kamprad  
Data Development and Dissemination Unit  
UNODC