

# **Towards a common statistical framework on Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls (Femicide/Feminicide)**

## **INTER-AGENCY WORKING DOCUMENT**

### **Introduction**

1. The Resolution 68/191. *Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls* adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 2013<sup>1</sup> states a deep international concern over the alarming proportions reached by the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls, while recognizing efforts made to address that form of violence in different regions, including the adoption of the concepts of “femicide” and “feminicide” into national legislations.
2. At its 50<sup>th</sup> Session, on 5-8 March 2019, the United Nations Statistical Commission had before it the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on crime and criminal justice statistics (E/CN.3/2019/19<sup>2</sup>). The report pledged the development of a *statistical framework on gender-sensitive crime statistics, with a focus on the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide)*, based on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)<sup>3</sup>. The Commission agreed on the importance of developing this statistical framework and noted the expression of countries’ need to improve evidence on gender-based violence, data on crimes, victims and perpetrators, and to measure and monitor the effectiveness of state responses to this phenomenon. The development of this framework was set to be conducted jointly with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and other international partners.
3. The development of such framework echoes how gender equality reaches the core of the three dimensions of development: economic, social and environmental. This condition is at the very foundation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in line with it, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) formulated the Spotlight Initiative, a new global initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls. The Initiative’s aim is to bring focused attention to VAWG, moving this issue into the spotlight and placing it at the center of efforts to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment. The 5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of the Spotlight Initiative is devoted to having “*Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programs*”.

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<sup>1</sup> A/RES/68/191 United Nations (2013) Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

<sup>2</sup> E/CN.3/2019/19 United Nations (2019) Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on crime and criminal justice statistics

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2015) International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, Version 1.0

And in Latin America, the focus of the Initiative is targeted at the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide), as a result of the extensive work towards visibilizing, preventing, investigating and punishing this crime in said region and fostering the quality, access, dissemination and availability of its data and analysis. Its aim is to empower regional networks including heads of State and government and civil society activists to change the underlying social norms that normalize and perpetuate this kind of violence.

4. Consequently, the convergence of these inter-related efforts has emphasized the urge to agree on a common UN definition and approach to the measurement of the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) for statistical purposes.

## Context

5. In 1992, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted general recommendation 19 on violence against women, which states in its paragraph 6 that *“the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in article 1 defines discrimination against women. The definition of discrimination includes gender-based violence, that is, violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately.”*<sup>4</sup> This definition of “gender-based violence against women” has been adopted extensively as a principle of customary international law, as stated in General recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, which updated the application of general recommendation No. 19, and is also recognized and referred in Article 3 of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)<sup>5</sup>.
6. Notwithstanding this broad recognition, dealing specifically with the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide), the former United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences noted in 2012 how *“the different frameworks, definitions and classifications used in the conceptualization of femicide often complicate the collection of data from different sources and could lead to documentation that may not be comparable across communities or regions”*<sup>6</sup>, as well as the need to strengthen the quality and comparability of data on the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide).
7. Statistical data on the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) is therefore not just scarcely available, but also not comparable at the international level as countries rely on local legal definitions which differentiate from one another. Furthermore, evidence shows how criminal justice recording and investigating practices regarding gender-

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<sup>4</sup> A/47/38 United Nations (1992) UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women General Recommendation No. 19, adopted at the Eleventh Session, para. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Council of Europe (2011) Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

<sup>6</sup> A/HRC/20/16 United Nations (2012) Report of the Special rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo, para. 105.

related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) vary significantly across countries, leading to possible misinterpretations and underestimations of the actual level of crime when only looking at data resulting from specific gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) legislation.<sup>7</sup> At the national level, different data are produced by different sources and even though they count different phenomena, comparability would be useful for improving preventive and investigative actions.

8. Violence against women, security and access to justice are notions that were extensively addressed through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Member States acknowledged their drive to make the world a place “in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed”<sup>8</sup>. The Agenda noted that “the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities”<sup>9</sup>. Likewise, the Agenda noted how “sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development”<sup>10</sup>, therefore identifying the need for effective rule of law and good governance as cross-cutting principles to achieve each and every Goal. These matters were then translated into Sustainable Development Goals 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”.
9. In addition, these inter-dependent issues were thoroughly touched by the General Assembly resolution 70/176 on Action against gender-related killing of women and girls, which encouraged Member States to collect, disaggregate, analyze and report data on gender-related killing of women and girls. This resolution led the current Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences to further underscore the importance of relying on comparable and disaggregated data on the nature and extent of such violence to develop preventive approaches, in her 2016 report.<sup>11</sup>
10. On July 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women issued the General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating the previous general recommendation No. 19<sup>12</sup>. The recommendation clarifies on its paragraph 9

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2018) Global Study on Homicide 2018. Gender-related killing of women and girls

<sup>8</sup> A/RES/70/1 United Nations (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para. 8.

<sup>9</sup> A/RES/70/1 United Nations (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para. 20.

<sup>10</sup> A/RES/70/1 United Nations (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para. 35.

<sup>11</sup> A/HRC/32/42 United Nations (2016) Report of the Special rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović, para. 5.

<sup>12</sup> CEDAW/C/GC/35 (2017) General recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19, para 34 (b).

“The concept of ‘violence against women’ in general recommendation No. 19 and other international instruments and documents has emphasized that this violence is gender-based.

11. The Committee considers that gender-based violence against women is one of the fundamental social, political and economic means by which the subordinate position of women with respect to men and their stereotyped roles are perpetuated. Throughout its work, the Committee has made clear that this violence is a critical obstacle to achieving substantive equality between women and men as well as to women’s enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Convention.
12. On its paragraph 34 (b), under F. Coordination, monitoring and data collection, it recommends that Member States: *“Establish a system to regularly collect, analyze and publish statistical data on the number of complaints about all forms of gender-based violence against women, including technology-mediated violence, the number and type of orders of protection issued, the rates of dismissal and withdrawal of complaints, prosecution and conviction and the amount of time taken for the disposal of cases. The system should include information on the sentences imposed on perpetrators and the reparations, including compensation, provided to victims/survivors. All data should be disaggregated by type of violence, relationship between the victim/survivor and the perpetrator, and in relation to intersecting forms of discrimination against women and other relevant sociodemographic characteristics, including the age of the victim/survivor. The analysis of the data should enable the identification of failures in protection and serve to improve and further develop preventive measures, which should, if necessary, include the establishment or designation of observatories for the collection of administrative data on the gender-based killings of women, also referred to as ‘femicide’ or ‘feminicide’, and attempted killings of women”*.
13. It is worth noting how this recommendation encompasses and further encourages national and regional progresses made in this area. For instance, the Latin America and Caribbean Region has already developed a systematic measurement of gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide), agreed in the framework of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The regional indicators on “women's deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner” and “rate of femicide per 100,000 women” are systematized and published by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and counts with information for 34 Latin-American and Caribbean countries. Nonetheless, the “Femicide” indicator, poses a series of challenges for regional comparability, considering that the national legal definitions and, therefore, national operational definitions for statistical purposes are heterogeneous. However, this measurement has been incorporated as a complementary indicator in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas monitoring of progress in the Sustainable Development Agenda.
14. Yet, there is still much to be done to turn these visions and recommendations into a reality all around the globe, and the United Nations System has undertaken significant efforts from multidisciplinary standing-points to achieve this. Both individually and through inter-agency work and partnership with other international organizations, UN agencies have implemented projects and initiatives that arise from mandates and guidelines which ultimately address

justice, security, health, gender equality, gender-based violence, violence against women, and human rights, in a broad and inter-connected sense.

15. In the same terms, several other international organizations have had a crucial role in promoting and advancing the defense and effective exercise of women's and girl's rights. These institutions range from a wide array of expertise areas, from legislative to measurement activities, and with differentiated geographic scopes. Nonetheless, their efforts are supplementary to those of the UN System and are regarded as some of the most crucial stakeholders in the pathway to gender equality, safety and security.

## Scope

16. There is an on-going debate at national and international level upon a comprehensive definition of the concepts "femicide" and/or "feminicide". For example, a report by the United Nations Secretary General in 2006 referred to "femicide" as "the gender-based murder of a woman" and "the murder of women because they are women"<sup>13</sup>. In a more recent report by the United Nations Secretary General in 2015, the concept of gender-related killings of women and girls is referred to as "the intentional murder of women and girls because of their gender"<sup>14</sup>. The General Recommendation No. 35 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women states the need to collect "administrative data on gender-based killings of women, also referred to as 'femicide' or 'feminicide'".
17. Other institutions have broadened the understanding of this phenomenon. For instance, the MESECVI defined "femicide" as "the violent killing of women because of gender, whether it occurs within the family, domestic unit or any interpersonal relationship, within the community, by any individual, or when committed or tolerated by the State or its agents, either by act or omission"<sup>15</sup>. Building upon this definition, UN Women's Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women (femicide/feminicide) defined "femicide" in almost identical terms<sup>16</sup>. The European Institute for Gender Equality has further proposed a statistical definition of "femicide" referring to "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, where 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"<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> A/61/122/Add.1 United Nations (2006) In-depth study on all forms of violence against women, Report of the Secretary-General

<sup>14</sup> A/70/93 United Nations (2015) Action against gender-related killing of women and girls, Report of the Secretary-General, para. 2

<sup>15</sup> MESECVI/OAS (2008) Declaration on Femicide, August 13 – 15, 2008, Washington, D.C.OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10MESECVI/CEVI/DEC. 1/0815

<sup>16</sup> UN Women (2014) Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-Related Killings of Women (femicide/feminicide)

<sup>17</sup> European Institute for Gender Equality (2017) Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

18. In a 2012 report, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences, identified gender-related killings of women and girls as the most extreme manifestation of violence against women, often representing the final event of an extended and ignored continuum of violence<sup>18</sup>. The Special Rapporteur also distinguished active or direct forms of gender-related killing from passive or indirect forms. Direct forms include killing as a result of intimate partner violence, sorcery/witchcraft-related killing, honor-related killing, armed conflict-related killing, dowry-related killing, gender identity- and sexual orientation-related killing, and ethnic- and indigenous identity-related killing. Indirect forms encompass deaths due to poorly conducted or clandestine abortions, maternal mortality, deaths from harmful practices, deaths linked to human trafficking, drug dealing, organized crime- and gang-related activities, the death of girls or women from simple neglect, through starvation or ill-treatment, and deliberate acts or omissions by the State<sup>19</sup>.
19. Based on on-going discussions and recognizing the challenges faced by countries to identify, differentiate and measure specific types of killings and their motivation, the specific goal of this initiative is to develop a common UN approach on **gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) for statistical purposes** that will be proposed as an operational framework for data producers and as measurement criteria independent from legal definitions.
20. The current international standard for crime statistics is the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)<sup>20</sup>, a tool for the systematic production of comprehensive and comparable statistical data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions. Thanks to its comprehensive structure, standard definitions and disaggregating variables the ICCS offers a solid starting point to develop the common statistical framework on gender-related killings.
21. The gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) is a type of killing within the broader category of Intentional Homicide, defined as “Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury”. This category encompasses all forms of intentional homicide, including “Femicide/feminicide” which is broadly defined in the ICCS as the intentional killing of a woman for misogynous or gender-based reasons.
22. Despite the multiplicity of definitions and manifestations, it is indisputable that the notion of gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) differentiates from other types of killings by signifying how gender inequalities turn this crime into the most extreme expression of violence against women. Hence, determining what constitutes the “gender motivation” of the killing becomes the paramount aspect to reach a common approach for statistical purposes, and the most challenging aspect of its measurement. In this respect, the definition of violence against women put forth by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – i.e. a form of ‘...*violence that is directed against a woman*

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<sup>18</sup> A/HRC/20/16 United Nations (2012) Report of the Special rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo, para. 15

<sup>19</sup> A/HRC/20/16 United Nations (2012) Report of the Special rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo, para. 16

<sup>20</sup> Adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in its 46<sup>th</sup> session (March 2015) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in its 24<sup>th</sup> session (May 2015).

*because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately*' - can provide some practical guidance in identifying the 'gender motivation' of certain forms of violence.

23. The proposed statistical approach is therefore intended as guiding criteria that allows institutions to operationalize the gender motivation of the killing of women and girls regardless of its existence as a specific crime in their legislation or of the level of identification in criminal justice statistics. This definition for statistical purposes offers the opportunity to improve coordination mechanisms (that include National Statistical Systems, the Criminal Justice System, Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women and other relevant actors), collection instruments, data disaggregation and analysis and statistical production.
24. Furthermore, the statistical approach recognizes complementarity of criminal justice statistics with statistics from other sectors like those providing healthcare and other kinds of support, protection orders, legal orientation, among other services to victims/survivors of violence against women.
25. An initial approximation to measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) is the measurement of killings by intimate partner/family member, which is a form of violence that is disproportionately affecting women compared to men. These data are already being reported by several countries and comparable estimations at the regional and international levels can be produced. The comparability of this concept is given by the application of the ICCS, which is being implemented by Member States as the standard framework for the collection and processing of crime and criminal justice statistics.<sup>21</sup>
26. Evidence shows that when intimate partner/family-related homicides (subset of gender-related killing of women and girls [femicide/feminicide]) are registered, they represent more than half of registered intentional homicides where the victim is a female<sup>22</sup>. However, this subset does not cover all forms of gender-motivated killings and it is imperative to capture several other forms of gender-based killings of women and girls. Furthermore, gender-based killings can be underestimated for reasons such as lack of proper reporting and recording, insufficient data accessibility, lack of disaggregated data, weaknesses and insufficient coverage of administrative data systems. Underreporting of gender-related killings (femicide/feminicide) also occurs when they are not registered as homicide, and instead they are registered as accidents, non-intentional homicide or suicides.
27. Following the discussions of an UN Inter-Agency Meeting held in Vienna, Austria, on 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019, with the participation of UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, WHO, UN ECLAC, EIGE and MESECVI, specific variables have been listed as a starting point to more accurately measure

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<sup>21</sup> Statistics on a number of criminal offences affecting women disproportionately can be produced in a standardised and comprehensive manner thanks to the definitional framework and behaviour-based approach of the ICCS. Furthermore, full adoption of the Classification could potentially allow for an in-depth analysis of the gender dimensions of crime by providing structured disaggregating variables for administrative records collection, such as the sex of victims and perpetrators, different modus operandi of male vs. female offenders and including the gender motivation as an important variable.

<sup>22</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2018) Global Study on Homicide 2018. Gender-related killing of women and girls

gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide). However, said variables need to be operationalized throughout the National Statistical Systems of Crime and Criminal Justice.

28. Given that the United Nations Statistics Commission (UNSC) endorsed the ICCS as the international standard for data collection, both from administrative records and survey-generated data on crime<sup>23</sup>, it is important that the UN statistical approach to provide guidance and support to countries in producing data on gender related killings builds upon the ICCS by aligning to its structure and principles. This will provide a consistent message on how countries should organize their crime and criminal justice statistics system with gender perspective.
29. The operationalization of the concept of 'gender-motivation' is essential to provide a statistical definition of gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide). If gaps will be identified in the ICCS to capture gender dimensions of crime as a tool to define gender-related killings, this process should be used to feed into an update of the ICCS to ensure that it is fit for comprehensively measuring them.
30. The following criteria will be used to assess the specific variables that can identify the gender-motivation of killings for statistical purposes:
  - a. **Validity** in determining the gender motivation of crime
  - b. **Relevance** for the development of evidence-based prevention policies
  - c. **Feasibility** in terms of the technical and operational capacity to produce corresponding data by Member States

### **List of possible variables to operationalize the Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls (Femicide/Feminicide) for consultation with Member States and other stakeholders**

31. A broad list of variables has been identified as being linked to the concept of gender-related killing. Whenever possible, these variables have been operationalized following the structure of the ICCS. While the tables below show the entirety of the categories contained in each disaggregating variable, the categories which directly reflect the gender-related criteria are **typed in bold and colored in black**.
32. Through a dedicated questionnaire, technical experts from national agencies and other practitioners will provide their feedback in terms of validity, relevance and feasibility of all identified variables.
33. The consultation process aims to identify the variables (and/or combination of variables) that can be considered as **core** in defining the gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) for statistical purposes. These variables will be identified taking into

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<sup>23</sup> E/2015/24 and E/CN.3/2015/40 Statistical Commission (2015) Report on the forty-sixth session

account the criteria identified above and also in view of ensuring sufficient comparability across countries and time.

34. Other variables, relevant to the measurement of the gender dimensions of crime, but not meeting all the above mentioned criteria, will not be considered as a core element of the statistical definition, but rather complementary information which Member States could collect to strengthen their knowledge of the contexts of these crimes.

## Victim Disaggregations

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
1. The victim was involved in the sex industry	OVS – Involvement of victim in the sex industry	<b>In the sex industry</b>
		Not in the sex industry
		Not applicable
		Not known
2. The victim was a women’s rights defender	OVW – Occupation of victim as women rights defender	<b>Women’s rights defender</b>
		Not a women’s rights defender
		Not applicable
		Not known
3. The victim was a human rights defender	OVH – Occupation of victim as human rights defender	<b>Human rights defender</b>
		Not a human rights defender
		Not applicable
		Not known
4. The victim was pregnant	PSV - Pregnancy status of victim	<b>Pregnant</b>
		Not pregnant
		Not applicable
		Not known
5. The victim had a minority racial or ethnical background	RV - Race of victim	<b>The decision on the disaggregation of data (and it’s possible categories) based on characteristics such as race, ethnicity and religion rests with the national authorities and will depend on national circumstances<sup>24</sup></b>
	EV - Ethnicity of victim	

<sup>24</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2012) Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
6. The victim had a disability	DV - Disability status of victim <sup>25</sup>	Communication
		Hearing
		Seeing
		Self-care
		Remembering and concentrating
		Walking and climbing stairs
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
7. The victim was a migrant/ displaced/ refugee	Cit – Citizenship	National citizen	
		Foreign citizen <sup>26</sup>	Foreigner admitted for short-term stay/ Visitor
			Foreign student
			Foreign trainee
			Foreign migrant worker
			Foreigner having the right of free establishment
			Foreigner admitted for settlement
			Foreigner admitted for family formation or reunification
			Refugee
			Foreigner seeking asylum
		Foreigner whose entry or stay is not sanctioned/ Irregular migrant	
Not applicable			
Not known			

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
8. The victim had a non-conforming gender identity	GIV - Gender identity of the victim <sup>27</sup>	Male gender	
		Female gender	Male cisgender
			Male transgender
		Female cisgender	Female cisgender
			Female transgender
		Gender diverse	
Not applicable			
Not known			

<sup>25</sup> The categories are extracted from the types of disability found in the United Nations Disability Statistics Database (DISTAT). <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/sconcerns/disability/statistics/#/home>

<sup>26</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2017) Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses. The categories are extracted partially from the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Rev. 1, United Nations, New York, 1998. Sales No. E.98.XVII.14.

<sup>27</sup> The categories are extracted partially from Statistics Canada. (2018). Gender of person - statistical standard.

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
9. The victim had a non-conforming sexual orientation	SOV - Sexual orientation of the victim	Heterosexual
		<b>Homosexual</b>
		<b>Bisexual</b>
		<b>Other non-conforming sexual orientation</b>
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
10. The victim was elderly	AV – Age of victim	0-14
		15-29
		30-44
		45-59
		<b>60+</b>
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
11. The victim was under the prison system (inmate)	PV - Victim incarceration	<b>Inmate</b>
		Not an inmate
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
12. Female infanticide	AV – Age of victim	<b>0-14</b>
		15-29
		30-44
		45-59
		60+
		Not known

## Perpetrator Disaggregations

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
1. The perpetrator of the killing is a male	SP – Sex of perpetrator	<b>Male</b>
		Female
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
2. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator was intimate	i. Current	Intimate partner	Current spouse or intimate partner
			Current spouse or cohabitating partner
			<b>Spouse</b> <b>Cohabitating partner</b> <b>Current non-cohabitating partner (boyfriend/ girlfriend/ dating partner but not married)</b>

	ii. Former		Former spouse or intimate partner	Former spouse or cohabitating partner	Former spouse Former cohabitating partner
					Former non-cohabitating partner (boyfriend/ girlfriend/ dating partner but not married)

Gender-related criteria		Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
3. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator was that of a family member	i. Immediate	Family member	Blood relative	Parent	
	ii. Extended			Child	
				Siblings	
				Other blood relative	Cohabitating blood relative
				Non-cohabitating blood relative	
			Other household member or relative by marriage or adoption		

Gender-related criteria		Proposed disaggregating variables and categories				
4. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator was of authority and/or care	Colleague/ business or work relationship			Employer/ Supervisor		
				Employee/ Supervisee		
				Other business or work relationship		
	Authority/ care relationship			Healthcare provider	Doctor/ physician	
					Psychologist/ psychiatrist	
					Nurse	
					Other healthcare provider	
				Education authority	Teacher	
					Other education authority	
				Safety and security provider	Police officer	
	Firefighter					
Military officer						
			Other safety and security provider			
			Public official/clergy (non-health, education or security-related)			
			Other authority/ care relationship			

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
5. Other form of unequal relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	Intimate partner or family member (IPFM)	Intimate partner
		Family member
	Other perpetrator known to the victim	Friend/ acquaintance
		Colleague/business or work relationship
		Authority/ care relationship
	<b>Other perpetrator known to the victim</b>	
Perpetrator unknown to the victim		

## General Context & Modus Operandi Disaggregations

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
1. Killing involving mutilation of reproductive parts and/or degrading treatment of the body	MTB - Mistreatment of the body of homicide	The body presents limb mutilation/ dismemberment
		The body presents organs removal
		<b>The body presents reproductive organs mutilation</b>
		<b>The body presents degrading treatment</b>
		The body presents signs of torture
		Other signs of mistreatment of the body
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
2. Killing where the body was disposed of and exposed on a public place	LBH – Location of the body of homicide	Private residential premises
		<b>Open area, street or public transport</b>
		<b>Schools or other educational institutions</b>
		Prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions
		<b>Institutional care settings</b>
		<b>Other commercial or public non-residential premises</b>
		Other
		Not known
	And	
	CBH – Concealment of the body of homicide	<b>The body was found exposed or uncovered</b>
		The body was found concealed or covered
		Not applicable
		Not known
	And	
	CTBH – Clothing of the body of homicide	The body was found fully clothed
		<b>The body was found in its undergarments</b>
		<b>The body was found without clothes</b>
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
3. Killing where the victim was abducted prior to the murder	This behavior could be recorded as an additional concurring crime (multiple offence) along with the intentional homicide.			
	It is necessary to define if the act was done with the intention of procuring an illicit gain (kidnapping) or not (illegal restraint)			
	ICCS Section 02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	0202 Acts against liberty	02022 Deprivation of liberty	020221 Kidnapping*
				020222 Illegal restraint
				020229 Other deprivation of liberty
	*Also			
	Situational context	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	Homicide related to organized criminal groups	
Homicide related to gangs				
Homicide related to other criminal activities		Homicide related to robbery	Homicide perpetrated during the commission of another criminal offence	When the crime is 020221 Kidnapping

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories					
4. Killing involving sexual violence	This behavior could be recorded as an additional concurring crime (multiple offence) along with the intentional homicide.					
	ICCS Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature	0301 Sexual Violence	03011 Rape	030111 Rape with force		
				030112 Rape without force		
				030113 Statutory rape		
				030119 Other rape		
			03012 Sexual assault	030121 Physical sexual assault		
				030122 Non-physical sexual assault		
				030129 Other sexual assault not elsewhere classified		
			03019 Other acts of sexual violence			

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
5. Killing involving sexual exploitation	This behavior could be recorded as an additional concurring crime (multiple offence) along with the intentional homicide.		
	ICCS Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature	0302 Sexual exploitation	<b>03021 Sexual exploitation of adults</b>
			03022 Sexual exploitation of children
			<b>030221 Child pornography</b>
			<b>030222 Child prostitution</b>
		<b>030223 Sexual grooming of children</b>	
		<b>030229 Other sexual exploitation of children</b>	
		<b>03029 Other acts of sexual exploitation</b>	

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
6. The victim was a missing person	DV - Disappearance of the victim	<b>Reported missing</b>	
		Not reported missing	
		Not applicable	
		Not known	
	And		
	DDaT - Disappearance Date and Time	Date format	
		<b>dd/mm/yyyy</b>	
		Time format	
<b>24:00:00</b>			

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
7. The killing was committed in the context of organized crime: Trafficking in persons	This behavior could be recorded as an additional concurring crime (multiple offence) along with the intentional homicide.			
	ICCS Section 02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	0204 Trafficking in persons (TIP)	<b>02041 TIP for sexual exploitation</b>	
			<b>02042 TIP for forced labor or services</b>	
			<b>02043 TIP for organ removal</b>	
			<b>02044 TIP for other purposes</b>	
	Also			
	Situational context	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	<b>Homicide related to organized criminal groups</b>	<b>When the crime is any of the above</b>
			Homicide related to gangs	
Homicide related to other criminal activities			Homicide related to robbery	
			Homicide perpetrated during the commission of another criminal offence	

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
8. The killing was committed in the context of organized crime: Smuggling of migrants	This behavior could be recorded as an additional concurring crime (multiple offence) along with the intentional homicide.			
	ICCS Section 08 Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the state	0805 Acts related to migration	<b>08051 Smuggling of migrants offences</b>	
	Also			
	Situational context	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	<b>Homicide related to organized criminal groups</b>	<b>When the crime is 08051 Smuggling of migrants offences</b>
			Homicide related to gangs	
Homicide related to other criminal activities		Homicide related to robbery	Homicide perpetrated during the commission of another criminal offence	

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
9. The killing was committed in the context of organized crime: Drug trafficking	This behavior could be recorded as an additional concurring crime (multiple offence) along with the intentional homicide.			
	ICCS Section 02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	06012 Unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption	<b>060121 Unlawful trafficking of controlled drugs not for personal consumption</b>	
			<b>060122 Unlawful manufacture of controlled drugs not for personal consumption</b>	
			<b>060123 Unlawful cultivation of controlled drugs not for personal consumption</b>	
			<b>060124 Unlawful diversion of precursors not for personal consumption</b>	
			<b>060129 Other unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption</b>	
Also				
Situational context	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	<b>Homicide related to organized criminal groups</b>	<b>When the crime is any of the above</b>	
		Homicide related to gangs		

		Homicide related to other criminal activities	Homicide related to robbery Homicide perpetrated during the commission of another criminal offence
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Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
10. The killing was committed in the context of organized crime: Gangs	Situational context	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	Homicide related to organized criminal groups <b>Homicide related to gangs</b>
		Homicide related to other criminal activities	Homicide related to robbery Homicide perpetrated during the commission of another criminal offence

## Gender-biased Context Disaggregations

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories	
1. Killings preceded by history of VAWG	PHV - Previous history of violence	<b>The victim had been treated for violent injuries</b>
		<b>The victim had reported physical, sexual or psychological violence incidents to the police/emergency services</b>
		<b>There was a restraining or protective order in favor of the victim</b>
		<b>Other history of VAWG</b>
		Not applicable
		Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
2. Harmful traditional practices	Situational context	Socio-political homicide	Homicide related to harmful gender-motivated practices	<b>Honor-related killing</b>
				<b>Dowry-related killing</b>
				<b>Killing due to accusations of sorcery or witchcraft</b>
				<b>Ritual or ceremonial death</b>
				<b>Genital mutilation-related death</b>
				Not applicable
				Not known

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
3. Killing aimed at impairing/ nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of political rights	Situational context	Homicide related to other criminal activities	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs
			Homicide related to other criminal activities
		Interpersonal homicide	Intimate partner/ family member
			Other interpersonal homicide
		Socio-political homicide	Homicide related to social prejudice
			<b>Homicide related to political agendas</b>
Homicide related to civil unrest			
<b>Homicide related to other socio-political agendas</b>			

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories		
4. Killing aimed at preventing the exercise of other rights and woman empowerment	i. Resistance to traditional societal roles ii. Resistance to separation iii. Resistance to divorce iv. Claiming custody v. Preventing the access to assets and ownership or the division of assets	APV - Active Administrative/ Civil Procedures of Victim	<b>Marriage license request</b>
			<b>Divorce request</b>
			<b>Offspring custody claim</b>
			<b>Asset separation</b>
			<b>Asset appropriation</b>
			<b>Inheritance claim</b>
			<b>Land ownership request</b>
			<b>Commercial license request</b>
			<b>Education enrolment</b>
			<b>Legal identity registration</b>
			<b>Visa application</b>
			<b>Other active administrative/ civil procedure</b>
			Not applicable
Not known			

### Conflict-related Context Disaggregations

Gender-related criteria	Proposed disaggregating variables and categories			
1. Humanitarian crisis / Conflict-related killing (taking into consideration relevant GA resolutions)	If the act was committed in the context of armed conflict amounting to a war crime, it should be recorded as:			
	ICCS Section 11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified	1101 Acts under universal jurisdiction	11013 War crimes	<b>110131 Unlawfully killing, causing or intending to cause death or serious injury associated with armed conflict</b>