

# **Femicide indicators: pilot study of data availability and feasibility assessment**

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# Acknowledgements

This report presents the findings of a pilot study commissioned by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) on the feasibility of populating EIGE's new indicators for measuring femicide in the European Union.

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This report is accompanied by further publications related to data collection on violence against women. These resources can be found on EIGE's website (<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence>).

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# Abbreviations

## EU Member State codes

<b>BE</b>	Belgium
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria
<b>CZ</b>	Czechia
<b>DK</b>	Denmark
<b>DE</b>	Germany
<b>EE</b>	Estonia
<b>IE</b>	Ireland
<b>EL</b>	Greece
<b>ES</b>	Spain
<b>FR</b>	France
<b>HR</b>	Croatia
<b>IT</b>	Italy
<b>CY</b>	Cyprus
<b>LV</b>	Latvia
<b>LT</b>	Lithuania
<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg
<b>HU</b>	Hungary
<b>MT</b>	Malta
<b>NL</b>	Netherlands
<b>AT</b>	Austria
<b>PL</b>	Poland
<b>PT</b>	Portugal
<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>SI</b>	Slovenia
<b>SK</b>	Slovakia
<b>FI</b>	Finland
<b>SE</b>	Sweden

# 1. Introduction

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) broadly defines femicide as ‘the killing of a woman or girl because of her gender’. EIGE recognises the various forms of femicide committed against women and girls as ‘the most severe manifestation of gender-based violence’ (1).

Various terms are used by the European Union (EU) and international institutions to refer to femicide, including ‘gender-related killing of women and girls’, and ‘femicide’ (2). As the definitions used to describe acts of femicide are either lacking or inconsistent across the EU, methods for researching the prevalence of femicide vary, as does the administrative capacity of Member States to collect this data.

The importance of collecting administrative data on violence against women (including femicide) at the national level is reaffirmed in both EU and Council of Europe (CoE) legislative and policy frameworks. The EU’s Proposal for a Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence includes requirements for Member States to work with EIGE to collect data on femicide (3). The Victims’ Rights Directive (2012/29/EU) also highlights the importance of statistical data collection as an essential component of effective policy-making (4). Similarly, the CoE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) calls for the production, analysis, and dissemination of disaggregated data on violence against women (5).

To fill the gap in data collection and analysis, several research initiatives have been launched in recent years to define femicide and establish a framework to measure its prevalence. In 2022, the UN Statistical Commission adopted a new global framework, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women, to measure gender-related killing of women and girls (6). That framework will improve the identification of global risk factors associated with femicide and enhance the accuracy of measuring the prevalence of this form of violence against women.

EIGE has conducted extensive research on femicide, allowing for the development of several research outputs, including: (1) an assessment for measuring femicide in the EU and internationally (7); 2) a literature review analysing the categories and variables required to identify femicide (8); 3) a classification system for measuring femicide (9); and 4) EU country factsheets introducing the national data collection systems for measuring femicide and providing a snapshot of available data on femicide across countries (10).

Building on this work, between 2021-2022, **EIGE established a new set of indicators** for measuring femicide in the EU and tested those indicators in seven Member States: Germany (DE), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Finland (FI) and Sweden (SE).

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(1) EIGE (2022), *Femicide*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/femicide>

(2) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and indicators for data collection*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report>

(3) European Commission (2022), *Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating violence against women and domestic violence*, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52022PC0105>

(4) European Union (2012), *Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (Victims’ Rights Directive)*, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32012L0029>

(5) Council of Europe (2011), *The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention)*, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/168008482e>

(6) UNODC (2022), *UN approves new statistical framework to measure and characterise femicide for more effective prevention measures*, available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2022/March/un-approves-new-statistical-framework-to-measure-and-characterize-femicide-for-more-effective-prevention-measures.html>

(7) EIGE (2021), *Measuring femicide in the EU and internationally: an assessment*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/measuring-femicide-eu-and-internationally-assessment>

(8) EIGE (2021), *Defining and identifying femicide: a literature review*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/defining-and-identifying-femicide-literature-review>

(9) EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

(10) EIGE (2021), *Providing justice to victims of femicide: country factsheets*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/areas/providing-justice-victims-femicide-country-factsheets>

This report summarises the results of EIGE's data collection exercise in the seven pilot countries and assesses the feasibility of populating indicators on femicide using the newly developed set of indicators. The report comprises the following sections:

- **Section 2** presents the methodology adopted by EIGE to test the femicide indicators.
- **Section 3** assesses the extent to which statistical data on the variables requested by EIGE's indicators could be produced in the pilot countries.
- **Section 4** assesses the extent to which pilot countries could cross-reference statistical data related to the victim, the perpetrator, and the victim-perpetrator relationship.
- **Section 5** assesses the extent to which the pilot countries could disaggregate statistical data on different types of femicide.
- **Section 6** uses a scoring system to highlight the overall feasibility of using the indicators and corresponding variables to measure femicide in the EU.
- **Section 7** presents the main data collection challenges identified in the pilot countries.
- **Section 8** presents recommendations on improving administrative data collection on femicide at EU and Member State level.

## 2. Research design and methodology

This section describes the methodological approach adopted by EIGE to assess the feasibility of using its newly established set of indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

### 2.1. EIGE's new indicators for measuring femicide in the EU

In 2021, EIGE developed a new set of indicators for measuring femicide in the EU. The framework comprises **three types of indicators** measuring the following types of femicide:

- 1) The intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner and/or family member.
- 2) Other types of intentional killing.
- 3) Unintentional killing of women.

Table 1 presents the 11 indicators and sub-indicators included in EIGE's measurement framework.

**Table 1** EIGE's indicators for measuring femicide in the EU

Intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner and/or family member	
Indicator 1.1	Killing of a woman by an intimate partner
Indicator 1.2a	Honour killing of a woman by family member
Indicator 1.2b	Dowry-related killing of a woman by family member
Indicator 1.2c	Other intentional killing of a woman by family member
Other types of intentional killing	
Indicator 2.1	Killing of a woman by non-family member involving sexualised violence
Indicator 2.2	Sex-exploitation-related killing of a woman (with the exception of trafficking-related killing)
Indicator 2.3	Trafficking-related killing of a woman
Indicator 2.4	Killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings
Indicator 2.5	Killing of a woman older than 65 by non-family member
Unintentional killing of women	
Indicator 3.1	Unintentional death of a woman resulting from intimate partner violence (IPV)
Indicator 3.2	[Female genital mutilation] FGM-related death

Source: EIGE, *Femicide: a classification system, 2021*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

Each of **EIGE's indicators requests data on a specific set of variables** which can provide further contextual information on the details related to the killing of a woman.

There are **seven categories of variables** captured in EIGE's femicide indicators, including: 1) Victim characteristics; 2) Perpetrator characteristics; 3) Victim-perpetrator relationship; 4) Circumstances surrounding the killing; 5) Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing; 6) Gender motives; and 7) Context.

Table 2 provides an overview of the categories of variables included in EIGE's femicide indicators.

**Table 2** Categories of variables requested by EIGE's indicators

Category of variables	Overview of category	Examples of variables in this category
<b>Victim characteristics</b>	Variables collect data on victims of femicide	Sex of victim; age of victim



Category of variables	Overview of category	Examples of variables in this category
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>	Variables collect data on perpetrators of femicide	Sex of perpetrator; age of perpetrator
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>	Variables collect data on the relationship between victims and perpetrators of femicide	Current/former spouse; friend of victim/family
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>	Variables collect data on <i>where</i> and <i>why</i> femicide typically occurs	Crime scene; location of the killing
<b>Modus operandi</b>	Variables collect data on <i>how</i> femicide typically occurs	Overkilling; strangulation
<b>Gender motives</b>	Variables collect data on gender-related factors that impact femicide	Conflict of custody; jealousy
<b>Context</b>	Variables collect data on additional contextual factors that shape femicide	Other criminal activity involved

Source: EIGE, *Femicide: a classification system, 2021*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

The full list of the variables requested by each femicide indicator in EIGE’s measurement framework can be found in **Annex 1**.

## 2.2. Testing the feasibility of the EIGE indicators in the pilot countries

Between 2021 and 2022, EIGE conducted a pilot study to assess the extent to which the newly developed indicators can be used to collect data on femicide in the EU. EIGE conducted an initial test of the indicators in seven pilot countries (DE, ES, FR, IT, LT, FI, SE).

To assess the feasibility of producing statistical data on femicide in the selected countries, a **questionnaire** was developed based on EIGE’s measurement framework and shared with data providers in the selected countries. National researchers were responsible for ensuring the completion of the questionnaire in each Member State.

Member States were asked to share whether:

- 1) Data on each of the variables requested by each femicide indicator is **recorded** in their country (in some form).
- 2) If so, whether recorded data for each variable is **available in a statistical format**.

Data ‘in a statistical format’ exists in a database in such a way that statistics can be derived from it. This is not the case, for example, if the data is only recorded and stored on paper files, or if contextual data is written in text boxes that would be difficult to aggregate and compare across cases.

In response, Member States selected one of the following options in the questionnaire:

- **Yes:** indicating that data on the variable is recorded and/or available in a statistical format.
- **Partly:** indicating that data on part of the variable, or a similar variable is recorded and/or available in a statistical format.
- **No:** indicating that data on the variable is not recorded or available in a statistical format.
- **Don’t know:** indicating that national data providers were unaware of whether or not data on the variable is recorded or available in a statistical format.

The pilot questionnaire only requested information on whether specific data elements are recorded (in some form) and whether they are available in a statistical format. It did not ask directly about the availability of data on EIGE’s indicators, but, rather, asked Member States whether data on the most important

disaggregations/variables that comprise the indicator can be populated. From this information, it can be indirectly inferred whether the data availability for a certain indicator is higher or lower.

Throughout this report, findings are shared on the extent to which the variables requested by the indicators can be populated in the pilot countries. This data only considers the responses of Member States that answered 'Yes' to questions on whether data is available in a statistical format for that variable. The responses 'Partly', 'No', and 'Don't know' are not included in these calculations and averages.

### 3. Findings related to EIGE’s femicide variables

This section explores the extent to which pilot countries collect data in a statistical format on the seven categories of variables requested by EIGE’s femicide indicators: (1) Victim characteristics; 2) Perpetrator characteristics; 3) Victim-perpetrator relationship; 4) Circumstances surrounding the killing; 5) Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing; 6) Gender motives; and 7) Context.

#### 3.1. Victim characteristics

Collecting data on victims of femicide is essential to understanding the characteristics of women who are at risk of experiencing the most severe forms of gender-based violence.

EIGE’s femicide indicators collect data on **15 variables related to victims of femicide**. These characteristics include ‘sex of the victim’ and ‘age of the victim’, which are relevant for almost all of EIGE’s indicators, as well as ‘sexual orientation’ and ‘political activism’, which are more relevant for understanding specific forms of femicide and appear less frequently in the indicator definitions.

For each of the 15 characteristics related to femicide victims, the pilot Member States shared whether or not data is recorded in their country (in some form), and if so, whether the data recorded is available in a statistical format.

Table 3 presents the percentage of pilot countries with data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to the category ‘victim characteristics’.

**Table 3** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category ‘victim characteristics’, %

Variables in the category ‘victim characteristics’ and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Dowry-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
Sex of the victim <sup>(1)</sup>	n=10	100.0 %	42.9 %	14.3 %	85.7 %	57.1 %	71.4 %	71.4 %	42.9 %	57.1 %		57.1 %
Age	n=9		42.9 %	14.3 %	85.7 %	57.1 %	71.4 %	71.4 %	42.9 %	57.1 %		57.1 %
Disability	n=1				42.9 %							
Citizenship/nationality	n=5		42.9 %	14.3 %				57.1 %	42.9 %			57.1 %
Intoxication status of victim	n=2	28.6 %			42.9 %							
Pregnancy	n=1	28.6 %										
Occupation	n=2						28.6 %	28.6 %				
Having a child who is not the offspring of the perpetrator	n=1	14.3 %										
Sexual orientation	n=1								14.3 %			

<sup>(1)</sup> While Indicator 3.1 covers ‘death of a woman resulting from IPV’, it does not include the variable ‘sex of the victim’. Thus, sex of the victim is only a variable in 10 of the 11 indicators.

Variables in the category 'victim characteristics' and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Dowry-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
Education level	n=1						14.3 %					
Race	n=2								0.0 %			0.0 %
Gender identity	n=1								0.0 %			
Ethnicity	n=5		0.0 %	0.0 %				0.0 %	0.0 %			0.0 %
Political activism	n=1								0.0 %			
Membership of political group	n=1								0.0 %			

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE's femicide classification system.

In the category 'victim characteristics', the most frequently requested data across EIGE's femicide indicators relates to the '**sex of the victim**' (10 indicators). Data on the '**age of the victim**' is requested by nine indicators.

While all countries can produce disaggregated statistical data on the 'sex of the victim' to some extent, **Finland** is the only Member State that can produce statistical data on the 'sex of the victim' for all 10 indicators. Finland is also the only Member State with data available in a statistical format on the 'age of the victim' for all nine indicators.

**Italy** can produce statistical data on the 'sex of the victim' and the 'age of the victim' for almost all indicators, except Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing by family). Similarly, **France** can produce statistical data on these two variables for most indicators, except Indicator 1.2a (Honour killing by family) and Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing by family).

For several of the variables included in the category 'victim characteristics', data in a statistical format is only available in a few of the pilot countries. Germany, Spain, and Lithuania are the only countries with statistical data on the '**disability status**' of the victim, which is requested by Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member).

Indicator 1.1 (Intentional killing by an intimate partner) requests data on the '**pregnancy status**' of the victim. Spain and France are the only Member States with statistical data on this variable. In addition, Indicator 1.1 requests data on whether the victim '**had a child who is not the offspring of the perpetrator**'. Spain is the only pilot country with this data available in a statistical format.

France and Finland are the only Member States with statistical data on the '**occupation**' of the victim, which is requested by Indicator 2.2 (Sex-exploitation-related killing) and Indicator 2.3 (Trafficking-related killing). Similarly, Finland is the only pilot country with statistical data available on the '**education level**' of victims, also requested by Indicator 2.2.

**No data is available in a statistical format in any of the pilot countries for the characteristics 'ethnicity', 'race', 'membership of political group', 'political activism' and 'gender identity'**. These are five of the nine variables used to capture data on Indicator 2.4 (Killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence), suggesting that statistical data on this femicide indicator is largely unavailable across the pilot countries. However, France has statistical data available on the 'sexual orientation' of victims, which is requested by Indicator 2.4.

## 3.2. Perpetrator characteristics

The collection of data on perpetrators provides crucial insights into the profiles of people that commit femicide.

EIGE collects data on **14 variables related to perpetrators of femicide**. Similar to the data collected for victims, data on the ‘sex’ and ‘age’ of perpetrators is relevant to almost all of EIGE’s femicide indicators.

Certain variables are collected for perpetrators, but not victims, such as data on their ‘prior history of violence against women’ and ‘recidivism’. Collecting such data can help to nuance the femicide data collected and deepen understandings of the factors that may be linked to the crime.

Pilot Member States shared whether data is recorded on each of the 14 perpetrator characteristics in their country (in some form). They also shared whether that data is available in a statistical format (can be analysed statistically in databases).

Table 4 presents the percentage of pilot countries that record data and have that data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to ‘perpetrator characteristics’.

**Table 4** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category ‘perpetrator characteristics’, %

Variables in the category ‘perpetrator characteristics’ and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Inimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Downy-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
		1.1	1.2a	1.2b	1.2c	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2
Sex of the perpetrator <sup>(12)</sup>	n=10	85.7 %	42.9 %	14.3 %	85.7 %	57.1 %	71.4 %	71.4 %	42.9 %	57.1 %		57.1 %
Age	n=9		42.9 %	14.3 %	85.7 %	57.1 %	71.4 %	71.4 %	42.9 %	57.1 %		57.1 %
Citizenship/nationality	n=5		42.9 %	14.3 %				57.1 %	42.9 %			57.1 %
Disability	n=1				28.6 %							
Occupation	n=2						28.6 %	28.6 %				
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	n=7	28.6 %			14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		
Intoxication status of perpetrator	n=5	14.3 %			14.3 %		14.3 %		14.3 %	14.3 %		
Recidivism	n=1									14.3 %		
Education level	n=2			14.3 %			14.3 %					
Prior history of violence against women	n=7	14.3 %			14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		
Ethnicity	n=5		0.0 %	0.0 %				0.0 %	0.0 %			0.0 %
Race	n=2								0.0 %			0.0 %
Sexual orientation	n=1								0.0 %			
Gender identity	n=1								0.0 %			

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE’s femicide classification system.

Here again, 10 of the 11 indicators request data on the ‘sex of the perpetrator’, and nine of the indicators

<sup>(12)</sup> While Indicator 3.1 covers ‘death of a woman resulting from IPV’, it does not include the variable ‘sex of the perpetrator’. Thus, sex of the perpetrator is only a variable in 10 of the 11 indicators.

request data on the 'age of the perpetrator'. **Finland** is the only Member State with data available on the 'sex of the perpetrator' and the 'age of the perpetrator' for all relevant indicators.

**Italy** produces statistical data on the 'sex of the perpetrator' and the 'age of the perpetrator' for almost all indicators, except Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing by family). Similarly, **France** can produce statistical data on the 'sex of the perpetrator' and the 'age of the perpetrator' for most indicators requesting data, except Indicator 1.2a (Honour killing by family) and Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing by family).

For several variables, statistical data is only available in a few Member States. **Finland** is the only Member State with statistical data available on 'recidivism', 'education level', and 'prior history of violence against women' (it is available for all indicators requesting this data).

Similarly, Finland and Lithuania are the only two pilot countries that can provide statistical data on the '**intoxication status of the perpetrator**' (although this information is not available across all indicators requesting this data). Finland has statistical data on this variable for three of the five relevant indicators, while Lithuania has statistical data on this variable for two of the five relevant indicators.

Statistical data on the '**occupation**' of the perpetrator is only available in Finland and France. These countries have data on this variable available in a statistical format for both indicators requesting this data, Indicator 2.2 (Sex-exploitation-related killing) and Indicator 2.3 (Trafficking-related killing).

Data on the '**disability status**' of the perpetrator is only requested by Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member). Spain and Lithuania are the only pilot countries with data available in a statistical format for this variable.

The study revealed that statistical data in pilot countries on the '**ethnicity**', '**race**', '**sexual orientation**' and '**gender identity of perpetrators**' is unavailable in a statistical format across all indicators requesting this data. These four variables are all included in Indicator 2.4 (Killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings), suggesting a lack of available data on this type of femicide. As statistical data on the 'race' and 'ethnicity' of victims and perpetrators is unavailable, this information cannot be cross-referenced in any of the pilot countries.

### 3.3. Victim-perpetrator relationship

Collecting administrative data on the relationship between victims and perpetrators of femicide helps to shed light on whether perpetrators of femicide are typically known to their victims, and if so, to what extent and in what capacity. This data can provide useful insights into the typical power relations that exist between victims and perpetrators.

**EIGE has identified 22 victim-perpetrator relationships** that are relevant for understanding the nature of each type of femicide. These variables include different domestic relationships and intimate relationships, professional relationships, and other known and unknown relationships.

The pilot countries that participated in EIGE's data collection exercise shared whether data is recorded on each of the 22 relationships (in some form), and if so, whether that data is available in a statistical format.

Table 5 presents the percentage of pilot countries that record data and have data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to the 'victim-perpetrator relationship'.

**Table 5** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category 'victim-perpetrator relationship', %

Variables in the category 'victim-perpetrator relationship' and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Dowry-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
		1.1	1.2a	1.2b	1.2c	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2
Current spouse	n=1	85.7 %										
Current cohabitating partner	n=1	85.7 %										
Current non-cohabitating partner	n=1	71.4 %										
Former spouse	n=1	71.4 %										
Blood relative and other household member	n=1				71.4 %							0.0 %
Former cohabitating partner	n=1	57.1 %										
Former non-cohabitating partner	n=1	57.1 %										
Unknown	n=5					57.1 %	42.9 %	57.1 %	28.6 %	42.9 %		
Friend or acquaintance of the victim	n=5					42.9 %	42.9 %	42.9 %	14.3 %	28.6 %		
Other included relationship <sup>(13)</sup>	n=9	85.7 %	42.9 %	14.3 %	42.9 %	28.6 %	28.6 %	28.6 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		
Other acquaintance (authority figure, doctor, police)	n=1					28.6 %						
Family member relationship	n=2		42.9 %	14.3 %								
Other acquaintance	n=1									28.6 %		
All other relationships	n=1											28.6 %
Colleague/business or work relationship	n=4					28.6 %	28.6 %	28.6 %	14.3 %			
Neighbour, colleague/business or work relationship	n=1									14.3 %		
Partner relationship	n=1			14.3 %								
Other acquaintance (authority figure, gang member)	n=1							14.3 %				
Friend or acquaintance of the family	n=5					0.0 %	28.6 %	28.6 %	0.0 %	14.3 %		
Care relationship	n=4							0.0 %	14.3 %	28.6 %		0.0 %
Other acquaintance (authority figure, armed group/force)	n=2						14.3 %		0.0 %			
Relative by marriage or adoption	n=1											0.0 %

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE's femicide classification system.

<sup>(13)</sup> The variable 'other included relationships' refers to all relationships between victims and perpetrators, that are not reflected in EIGE's femicide framework. The variable allows national data providers to flag whether they collect data on victim-perpetrator relationships that are not requested by the femicide indicators.

Indicator 1.1 (Intentional killing of women by an intimate partner) in part requests data on whether victims and perpetrators of femicide are in a spousal or partner relationship. The extent to which this data is available in a statistical format in the pilot countries depends on:

- **Type of relationship:** Statistical data is more widely available on spousal relationships than partner relationships.
- **Timeline of the relationship:** Statistical data is more widely available for current spousal/partner relationships than for former spousal/partner relationships.
- **Living situation:** Statistical data is more widely available if spouses/partners are cohabitating than if they are not.

Six of the seven pilot countries (except SE) have statistical data available for the variables '**current spouse**' and '**current cohabitating partner**'.

In addition, five of the seven Member States (except LT, SE) have statistical data available on the relationships '**current non-cohabitating partner**' and '**former spouse**'.

However, only four of the seven pilot countries (ES, FR, IT, FI) have statistical data available on whether the victim and perpetrators are '**former cohabitating partners**' and '**former non-cohabitating partners**'.

Indicators 2.1-2.5 of EIGE's framework (all related to intentional killing not committed by intimate partners or family members) request data on whether a perpetrator is a **friend or acquaintance of the victim or the family**. Findings suggest that statistical data is more readily available on the perpetrator's relationship with the victim, than their relationship with the victim's family.

Germany, Spain and Finland all have some degree of statistical data available on whether the perpetrator is a '**friend or acquaintance of the victim**'. However, Finland is the only Member State that has this data available for all five indicators requesting it (Indicators 2.1-2.5)

Statistical data on whether the perpetrator is a '**friend or acquaintance of the family**' is less widely available. Only Germany and Spain have this data in a statistical format and it is not available across all relevant indicators. For example, Germany has statistical data available for three of the five relevant indicators (Indicators 2.2, 2.3, 2.5). Similarly, Spain only has statistical data available on this variable for two of the five requesting indicators (Indicators 2.2, 2.3).

Data is not available in a statistical format in any of the pilot countries on the relationship '**relative by marriage or adoption**'. However, this data is only requested by Indicator 3.2 (FGM-related killing). As data on this type of killing is largely unavailable in the pilot countries, it follows that the specific variables comprising this indicator are similarly unavailable.

### 3.4. Circumstances surrounding the killing

Collecting data on the circumstances surrounding the killing of women is important in understanding where and why femicide typically occurs. Ensuring that data is regularly available on these contextual factors can help to facilitate efforts to prevent such killing.

EIGE's femicide indicators collect data on **11 variables related to the circumstances surrounding the killing of women**. Several of these characteristics focus on collecting data on the crime scene and the location of the killing, identifying whether victims experienced sexual abuse, violence, or exploitation, and understanding prior contextual factors (e.g. domestic violence) leading up to the killing.

For each of these 11 variables, related to circumstances surrounding the killing, the pilot Member States shared whether data is recorded on the characteristic in their country (in some form), and whether that data is available in a statistical format.

Table 6 presents the percentage of pilot countries that record data and have that data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to 'circumstances surrounding the killing'.



**Table 6** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category ‘circumstances surrounding the killing’, %

Variables in the category ‘circumstances surrounding the killing’ and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Dowry-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
		1.1	1.2a	1.2b	1.2c	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2
Sexual(ised) abuse/violence	n=3					42.9 %	42.9 %	42.9 %				
Sexual exploitation	n=2						42.9 %	42.9 %				
Services used (by victim)	n=2	28.6 %			28.6 %							
Mutilation of victim’s body (including genital)	n=1					28.6 %						
Location of the killing	n=3		28.6 %	14.3 %		42.9 %						
Prostitution setting	n=1						28.6 %					
Crime scene and location of the killing	n=5				14.3 %		14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	28.6 %		
Protection order	n=2	14.3 %			14.3 %							
Prior domestic violence	n=2	14.3 %			14.3 %							
Crime scene	n=2		14.3 %	14.3 %								
Degrading injuries of victim’s body	n=3					14.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %				

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE’s femicide classification system.

Three indicators request data on whether the circumstances surrounding the killing of a victim involved ‘**sexual(ised) abuse/violence**’, including Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family member involving sexual violence), Indicator 2.2 (Sex-exploitation-related killing), and Indicator 2.3 (Trafficking-related killing). The findings suggest that four Member States (DE, ES, FR, FI) can produce data in a statistical format, to some extent, on whether the circumstances of the killing involved ‘sexual(ised) abuse/violence’. However, Finland and France are the only Member States with statistical data available for all three indicators.

Germany, France and Finland are the only Member States with statistical data on ‘**sexual exploitation**’. They have this data available for both indicators requesting it – Indicator 2.2 (Sex-exploitation-related killing) and Indicator 2.3 (Trafficking-related killing).

Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family member involving sexual violence) requests data on whether the circumstances of the killing involved the ‘**mutilation of a victim’s body**’ (including genital mutilation). Statistical data on this type of circumstance is only available in Spain and France.

France is the only pilot country with data available on the variable ‘**degrading injuries of victim’s body**’, requested by three indicators (Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3). However, it only has statistical data available on this variable for Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family member involving sexual violence).

Member States struggled to provide data in a statistical format on circumstances involving ‘**prior domestic violence**’ and ‘**protection order**’, requested by Indicator 1.1 (Intentional killing by intimate partner) and Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member). **Finland is the only pilot country that can provide statistical data on these two variables** for both indicators.

### 3.5. Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing

Modus operandi refers to the method of killing and the habits of a perpetrator of femicide. While the previous category (circumstances surrounding the killing) focuses on understanding why and where femicide occurs, data collection on modus operandi focuses on how the killing of women occurs. Data collection on modus operandi and the characteristics of the killing of women can help to prevent criminal behaviour and to prosecute perpetrators of femicide.

To understand these factors, **EIGE collects data on 12 variables related to modus operandi**. These characteristics include ‘strangulation’, ‘availability or use of weapons’, ‘ligature’, and ‘overkilling’, which are relevant for almost all of the indicators. EIGE also collects data on characteristics that are more relevant to understanding specific forms of femicide and appear less frequently in EIGE’s indicator definitions.

Pilot Member States shared whether data is recorded on each of the 12 variables related to modus operandi in their country (in some form), and whether that data is available in a statistical format.

Table 7 presents the percentage of pilot countries that record data and have that data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to ‘modus operandi’.

**Table 7** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category ‘modus operandi/characteristics of the killing’, %

Variables in the category ‘modus operandi/characteristics of the killing’ and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Inimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Downy-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
		1.1	1.2a	1.2b	1.2c	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2
Physical violence	n=1										42.9 %	
Sexual abuse	n=1					42.9 %						
Availability/use of weapons	n=7	42.9 %	42.9 %		57.1 %		28.6 %	28.6 %	28.6 %	42.9 %		
Strangulation	n=8	42.9 %	42.9 %	14.3 %	42.9 %		42.9 %	42.9 %	28.6 %	28.6 %		
Burning of body, throat-cutting, use of acid, and similar modus operandi	n=2		42.9 %	14.3 %								
Ligature	n=8	28.6 %	28.6 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		
Negligence	n=1										14.3 %	
Overkilling	n=8	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %	14.3 %		
Degrading injuries of victim’s body	n=2						0.0 %	0.0 %				
Position of the victim’s body	n=3					0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %				
Incitement/pressure the victim to commit suicide	n=2		0.0 %	0.0 %								
Harmful practices (e.g. FGM)	n=1											0.0 %

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE’s femicide classification system.

Most of EIGE’s femicide indicators (8 out of 11) request data on whether the modus operandi/characteristics of killing involves ‘**strangulation**’, ‘**ligature**’ and ‘**overkilling**’. Finland is the only Member State with statistical data available for all three of these variables and across all indicators in which they appear.

Three Member States (ES, IT, FI) have statistical data available, to some extent, on the variable ‘**strangulation**’. However, Spain and Italy do not have statistical data on ‘strangulation’ for all indicators

requesting this data. Italy lacks this data for Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing), while Spain lacks the data for Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing), Indicator 2.4 (Killing in the context of a continuum of violence), and Indicator 2.5 (Killing of women over 65).

Two Member States have statistical data available on the variable **'ligature'** (IT, FI). However, Italy only has this data available for two of the eight indicators – Indicator 1.1 (Intentional killing by an intimate partner), and Indicator 1.2a (Honour killing by family member).

Although data on the variable **'overkilling'** is requested by eight indicators, Finland is the only Member State with data available and also available across all requesting indicators.

The variable **'availability/use of weapons'** is included in 7 out of 11 indicators. While four Member States (DE, ES, IT, FI) have some degree of data on this variable, only Italy and Finland can provide statistical data for all seven indicators.

Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family member involving sexual violence) requests data on whether the modus operandi/characteristics of a killing involved **'sexual abuse'**. France, Italy, and Finland are the only Member States with data available in a statistical format. They are also the only pilot countries with statistical data on the variable **'physical violence'**, which is requested by Indicator 3.1 (Unintentional death resulting from IPV).

No Member State has data available in a statistical format for the variables **'degrading injury to victim's body'**, **'position of the victim's body'**, **'incitement of the victim to commit suicide'** and **'harmful practices (FGM)'**. No statistical data is available for variables related to modus operandi in Lithuania and Sweden.

### 3.6. Gender motives

Ideally, administrative data collection on femicide in the EU should include an analysis of the gendered motives related to the killing of women. This analysis will allow for femicide data to be disaggregated from general homicide data and reveal the gender-specific impacts of violence on women and girls.

**EIGE has identified 15 gender motives** that are relevant to understanding the intentional killing of women by an intimate partner or family member (Indicators 1.1 and 1.2). Variables related to intentional killing perpetrated by an intimate partner include 'economic problems', 'jealousy', and 'prior domestic violence'. Variables related to intentional killing committed by a family member can include 'reasons of honour', 'family reputation' and 'dowry-related problems'.

For each of the 15 variables related to gender motives, the pilot Member States shared whether data on the characteristic is recorded in their country (in some form) and whether that data is available in a statistical format.

Table 8 presents the percentage of pilot countries that record data and have that data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to 'gender motives'.

**Table 8** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category 'gender motives', %

Variables in the category 'gender motives' and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Dowry-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
Economic problems	n=1	14.3 %										
Prior domestic violence	n=1	14.3 %										

Variables in the category 'gender motives' and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing 1.1	Honour-related killing by family 1.2a	Dowry-related killing by family 1.2b	Other killing by family 1.2c	Sexual(ised) killing 2.1	Sex-exploitation 2.2	Trafficking-related killing 2.3	Continuum of violence 2.4	Women aged 65+ 2.5	Unintentional IPV killing 3.1	FGM-related killing 3.2
Jealousy	n=1	14.3 %										
Controlling behaviour	n=1	0.0 %										
Victim intention to break-up	n=1	0.0 %										
Recent separation	n=1	0.0 %										
Conflict of custody of children	n=1	0.0 %										
Pregnancy	n=1	0.0 %										
Family reputation	n=1		0.0 %									
Reasons of honour	n=1		0.0 %									
Impeding the exercise of the victim's rights	n=1		0.0 %									
Religious belief	n=1		0.0 %									
Background/risk factors (gender inequality, dependency, etc.)	n=1		0.0 %									
Dowry-related problems	n=1			0.0 %								
Possessiveness	n=1	0.0 %										

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE's femicide classification system.

Three indicators request data on whether the killing of women involved gender-related motives, including Indicator 1.1 (Intentional killing by an intimate partner), Indicator 1.2a (Honour killing by family member), and Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing by family member).

Of the 15 variables, **data is only available in a statistical format on the variables 'economic problems', 'jealousy', and 'prior domestic violence'**, all of which are requested by Indicator 1.1 (Intentional killing by an intimate partner). Italy is the only Member State that can provide data on 'economic problems' in a statistical format and Finland is the only Member State that can provide data on 'jealousy' and 'prior domestic violence' in a statistical format.

**No data is available in a statistical format for the remaining 12 gender-related variables** identified by EIGE. Findings from the data collection exercise suggest that the lack of data on gender motives reflects the **reporting processes of data providers and the practices of staff in the police sector**. Data on gender motives of femicide are not systematically collected. While officers can share these details in police reports, it is often recorded in 'open field' sections and is not comparable across cases. Thus, data on 'gender motives' rarely appears in national crime registers.

### 3.7. Context

EIGE's research on femicide in the EU involves the collection of administrative data on the contextual factors that impact the intentional killing of women outside an intimate partner or familial relationship.

To understand these factors, **EIGE collects data on nine context-related variables across Indicators 2.2-2.5** (all of which relate to intentional killing not committed by an intimate partner or family member). These context-related variables include 'disability', 'killing-related human trafficking', and 'background/factors such as gender inequality and dependency', which are relevant to understanding specific forms of femicide and appear less frequently in EIGE's indicator definitions.

The pilot countries shared whether data is recorded on each of the nine context-related variables (in some form) and whether that data is available in a statistical format.

Table 9 presents the percentage of pilot countries that record data and have that data available in a statistical format for each of the variables related to ‘context’.

**Table 9** Pilot countries (n=7) with data in a statistical format for the variables in the category ‘context’, %

Variables in the category ‘context’ and the number of indicators requesting this data (n)		Intentional killing by intimate partner or family				Other intentional killing by non-family					Unintentional killing	
		Intimate partner killing	Honour-related killing by family	Dowry-related killing by family	Other killing by family	Sexual(ised) killing	Sex-exploitation	Trafficking-related killing	Continuum of violence	Women aged 65+	Unintentional IPV killing	FGM-related killing
Sexual abuse	n=1									42.9 %		
Robbery	n=1									42.9 %		
Other criminal activity involved	n=3						42.9 %	42.9 %		14.3 %		
Disability	n=1									28.6 %		
Hate-motivated (lesbian, transgender victim)	n=1								14.3 %			
Vulnerability	n=1									14.3 %		
Background/risk factors such as gender inequality and dependency	n=1								0.0 %			
Impeding the exercise of the victim’s rights	n=1								0.0 %			
Killing related to trafficking in human beings	n=1							0.0 %				

Note: Blank cells indicate that the variable is not requested by the indicator under EIGE’s femicide classification system.

Indicator 2.5 (Killing of a women over 65 by non-family) requests data on whether the context of a killing involved ‘**sexual abuse**’ or ‘**robbery**’. While Germany and Finland have statistical data available on both variables, France only has statistical data available on ‘sexual abuse’, and Italy only on ‘robbery’.

Findings also reveal that, across all pilot countries, statistical data is not available on variables related to ‘**background/risk factors**’, ‘**impeding the exercise of victim’s rights**’, and ‘**killing related to trafficking of human beings**’.

France has some degree of statistical data for **five out of nine** of the context-related variables identified by EIGE. For ‘**other criminal activity involved**’, statistical data is not available across all requesting indicators (Indicators 2.2, 2.3, 2.5). France can only provide statistical data on this variable for Indicator 2.2 and Indicator 2.3.

France is the only pilot country with statistical data on variables related to ‘**hate-motivated killing of lesbian and transgender victims**’, which is requested by Indicator 2.4 (Killing in the context of a continuum of violence), and on ‘**vulnerability**’, which is requested by Indicator 2.5 (Killing of women over 65 by non-family).

Conversely, Spain, Lithuania and Sweden do not have statistical data available for any of the factors covered under the ‘context’ category.

## 4. Cross-referencing statistical data on femicide

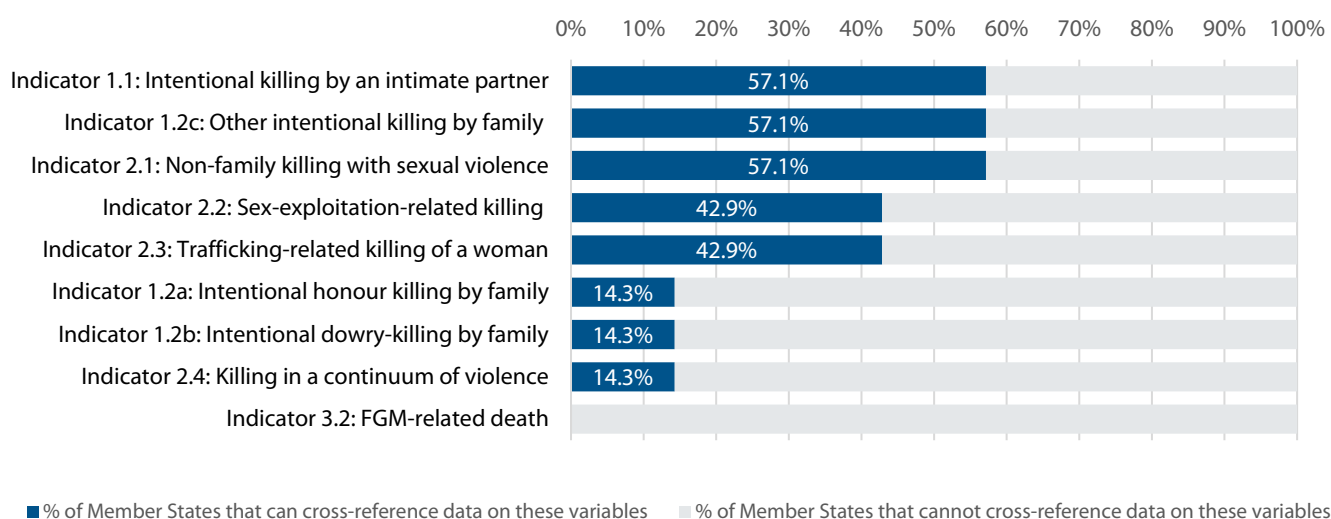
After pilot countries shared whether statistical data is available on the variables requested by EIGE's indicators, they confirmed whether or not that data can be **cross-referenced** to allow for further analysis on characteristics relating to victims, perpetrators, and the victim-perpetrator relationship. The responses of Member States are analysed in Sections 4.1-4.8.

### 4.1. Sex and the victim-perpetrator relationship

For almost all indicators, Member States were asked whether it is possible to cross-reference data on the **sex of the victim, sex of the perpetrator, and victim-perpetrator relationship** to derive data on the specific type of killing captured by the indicator.

Cross-referencing data on these variables is important because it illustrates the prevalence of killing of women committed by male perpetrators and highlights the importance of the interpersonal contexts in which women are killed.

**Figure 4.1** Member States that can cross-reference statistical data on sex of the victim, sex of the perpetrator, and the victim-perpetrator relationship (nine indicators), %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

For Indicator 1.1 (Intimate partner killing), Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member), and Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family involving sexual violence), **four Member States** (DE, ES, FR, FI) can cross-reference data on the sex of the victim, sex of the perpetrator, and the victim perpetrator relationship.

**Three countries** (DE, ES, FI) can also cross-reference this data for Indicator 2.2 (Sex-exploitation-related killing) and Indicator 2.3 (Trafficking-related killing).

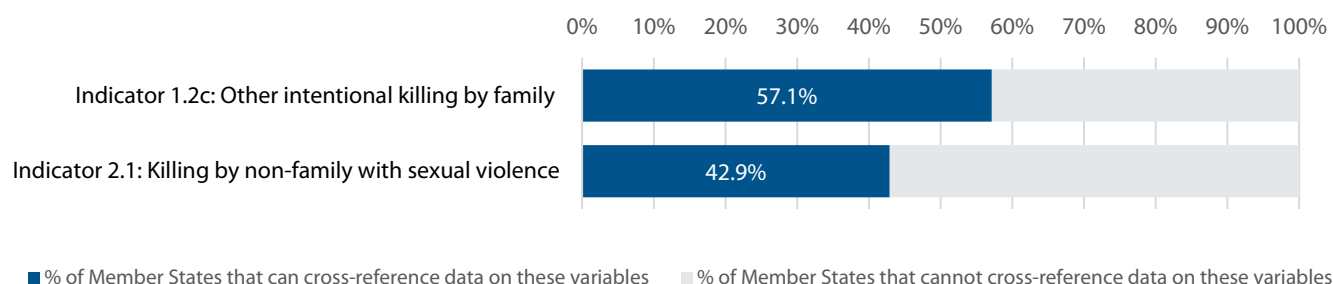
Finland is the only Member State that can cross-reference this data for Indicator 1.2a (Honour killing), Indicator 1.2b (Dowry-related killing) and Indicator 2.4 (Killing in a continuum of violence). No Member State can cross-reference this data for Indicator 3.2 (FGM-related killing).

## 4.2. Age

For Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member) and Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family involving sexual violence), Member States shared whether it is possible to cross-reference statistical data on the age of the victim with the age of the perpetrator.

Cross-referencing data on the age of the victim and the perpetrator is useful in developing better preventive policies and gaining greater knowledge of the phenomenon. For certain indicators, age can indicate generational dynamics and reveal particularly vulnerable groups.

**Figure 4.2** Member States that can cross-reference statistical data on the age of the victim and the age of the perpetrator (two indicators), %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

All Member States (apart from SE) can provide data in a statistical format on the age of the victim and the age of the perpetrator for Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member). **Four of the pilot countries (DE, ES, FR, FI) can also cross-reference statistical data on the age of the victim and the age of the perpetrator for this indicator.**

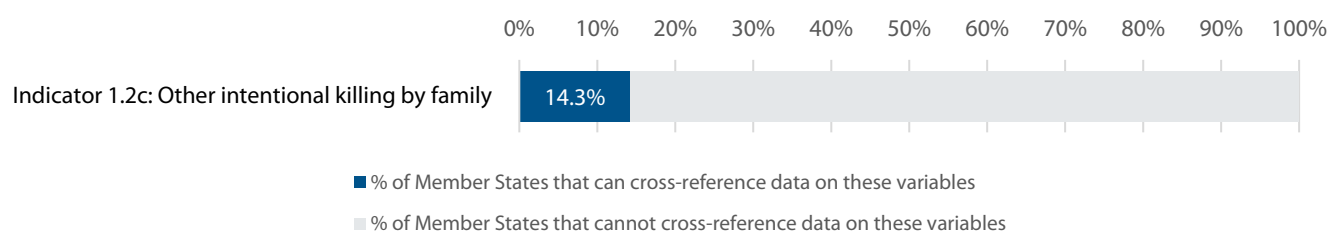
For Indicator 2.1 (Killing by non-family involving sexual violence), only four countries (ES, FR, IT, FI) can produce data on the age of the victim and the perpetrator in a statistical format. **Three (ES, FR, IT) can also cross-reference statistical data on the age of the victim and the perpetrator.**

## 4.3. Disability status

Under Indicator 1.2c (Other intentional killing by family member), pilot countries were asked whether it is possible to cross-reference data in a statistical format on the disability status of the victim with the disability status of the perpetrator.

Cross-referencing this data is important to understand the proportion of women with disabilities who are at risk of femicide, and whether they are more likely to experience such violence within their families.

**Figure 4.3** Member States that can cross-reference statistical data on the disability status of victims and perpetrators (one indicator), %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

Findings for Indicator 1.2c show that three Member States (DE, ES, LT) can provide data in a statistical format on the disability status of victims, while two (ES, LT) produce statistical data on the disability status of perpetrators.

**Spain is the only country that can cross-reference statistical data on the disability status of the victim and the disability status of the perpetrator** for this indicator.

## 4.4. Gender identity

Indicator 2.4 collects data on the killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings (including the killing of a woman by authority or care persons, killing of political activists, and hate-killing).

Member States were asked whether it is possible to cross-reference data on the gender identity of the victim with the gender identity of the perpetrator.

EIGE defines gender identity as ‘each person’s deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at birth’<sup>(14)</sup>. Cross-referencing data on the gender identity of the victim and the perpetrator can indicate whether there is a discrimination motive for the killing. Collecting data on gender identity allows for a clear understanding of whether women with specific gender identities are singled out in the context of a continuum of violence.

Findings from the pilot exercise reveal that **no Member State can produce data in a statistical format on the gender identity of victims or perpetrators**, as requested by Indicator 2.4.

As none of the pilot countries can provide this data in a statistical format, **none can cross-reference statistical data related to gender identity**.

## 4.5. Sexual orientation

For Indicator 2.4 (Killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence), Member States were asked whether it is possible to cross-reference statistical data on the sexual orientation of the victim with the sexual orientation of the perpetrator.

Sexual orientation refers to ‘each person’s capacity for profound emotional, affectional, and sexual attraction to, and intimate and sexual relations with, individuals of a different gender, the same gender or more than one gender’<sup>(15)</sup>. Similar to data on gender identity, cross-referencing data on the sexual orientation of the victim can help to illustrate whether women in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and queer/questioning (LGBTQ+) community face a heightened risk of femicide due to their sexual orientation.

**France is the only pilot country that can provide statistical data on the sexual orientation of the victim** for Indicator 2.4. No pilot countries can provide statistical data on the sexual orientation of the perpetrator.

As statistical data on the sexual orientation of the perpetrator is unavailable across Member States, and this data is only available on victims in France, it follows that **no Member State can cross-reference statistical data related to the sexual orientation of victims and perpetrators**.

## 4.6. Political activism/beliefs

Indicator 2.4 (Killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence) asks whether it is possible to cross-reference data on the political beliefs/activism of the victim with the political beliefs/activism of the perpetrator.

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<sup>(14)</sup> EIGE (2022), *Gender identity*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1179?lang=en>

<sup>(15)</sup> EIGE (2022), *Sexual orientation*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1380>



Cross-referencing data on the political beliefs of the victim and the perpetrator can help to illustrate the prevalence of violence against politically active women in the context of a continuum of violence.

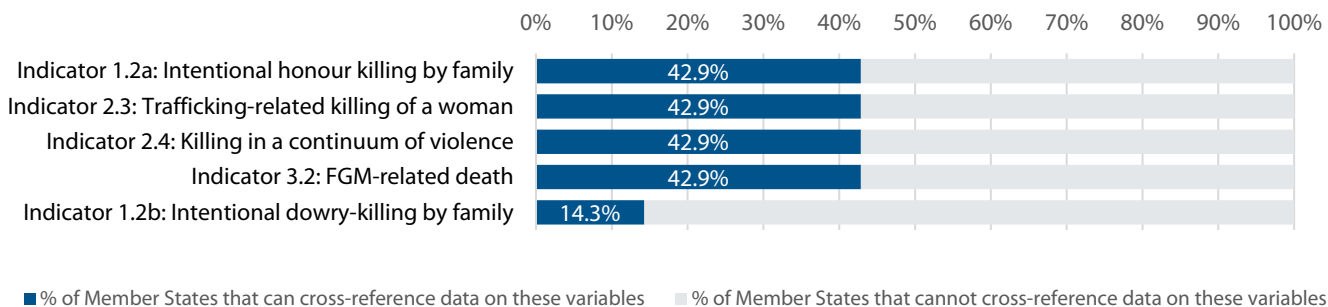
**No Member State can provide statistical data on the political beliefs or activism of victims.** Data on whether the political beliefs of perpetrators is recorded and available in a statistical format was not requested in the data collection exercise.

As none of the pilot countries has statistical data available on the political activism/beliefs of victims, **no Member State can cross-reference statistical data on the political beliefs and activism of victims and perpetrators.**

## 4.7. Citizenship/nationality

Five indicators ask Member States whether it is possible to cross-reference data on the citizenship/nationality of the victim with the citizenship/nationality of the perpetrator (Indicators 1.2a, 1.2b, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2). Cross-referencing data on the citizenship/nationality of the victim and the perpetrator can help to understand the backgrounds of women at risk of femicide in communities where specific types of violence may take place. For example, it can illustrate the countries of origin of victims of FGM-related death.

**Figure 4.4** Member States that can cross-reference statistical data on the citizenship/nationality of victims and perpetrators (five indicators), %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

Finland is the only Member State that can cross-reference the citizenship/nationality of victims and perpetrators for all indicators requesting this data.

For Indicator 1.2a (Honour killing by family) Spain, Italy and Finland can cross-reference statistical data on the citizenship/nationality of victims and perpetrators.

For Indicator 2.3 (Trafficking-related killing) Germany, Italy and Finland can cross-reference this statistical data.

For Indicator 2.4 (Killing in a continuum of violence) and Indicator 3.2 (FGM-related death), France, Italy and Finland can cross-reference statistical data on the citizenship/nationality of victims and perpetrators.

## 4.8. Race and ethnicity

Five indicators (Indicators 1.2a, 1.2b, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2) ask Member States whether it is possible to cross-reference data on the race or ethnicity of the victim with the race or ethnicity of the perpetrator.

Findings show that no Member State can provide statistical data on the race or ethnicity of the victim or the perpetrator for any of the five relevant indicators.

As statistical data on these variables is not produced in any of the pilot countries, **no Member State can cross-reference statistical data on the race or ethnicity of victims and perpetrators.**

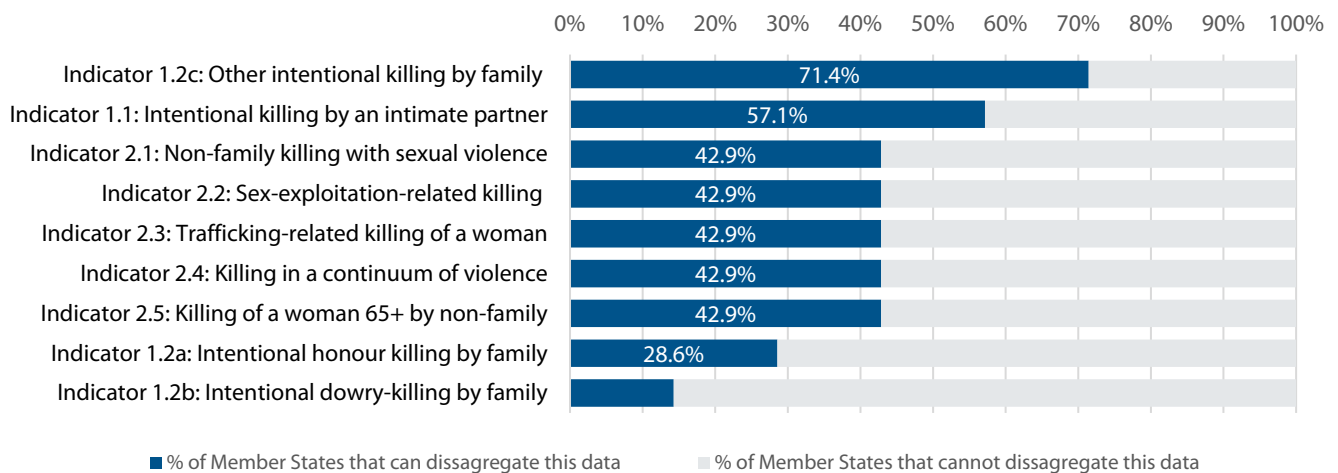
## 5. Disaggregating statistical data on femicide

The pilot exercise tested whether Member States can disaggregate statistical data on: 1) completed and attempted femicides; and 2) intentional and unintentional femicides. The responses of Member States are analysed in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

### 5.1. Completed and attempted femicides

For all indicators apart from Indicators 3.1 and 3.2 (Unintentional killing of women), Member States confirmed whether statistical data on completed and attempted femicides is available separately.

**Figure 5.1** Member States that can disaggregate statistical data on completed and attempted femicides (nine indicators), %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

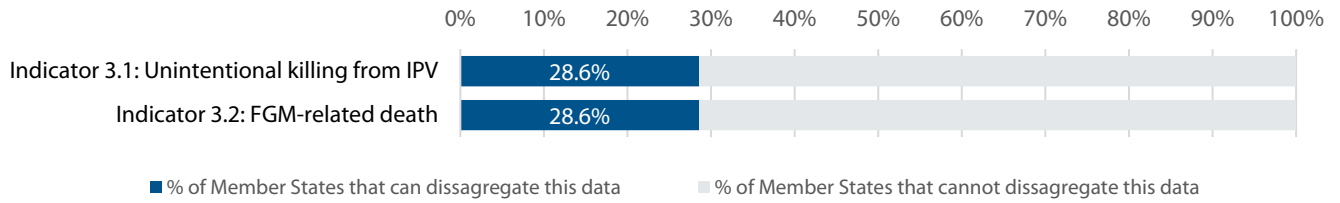
Nine indicators request information on whether statistical data on completed and attempted femicides are available separately. Depending on the indicator, between one and five pilot countries can separate statistical data on completed and attempted femicides.

Finland can separate statistical data on completed and attempted femicides for all nine indicators. By contrast, Germany and Spain cannot separate statistical data on completed and attempted femicides for any of the EIGE indicators.

### 5.2. Intentional and unintentional killing of women

For Indicators 3.1 and 3.2 (Unintentional killing of women), pilot countries were asked whether statistical data on intentional and unintentional killing of women is available separately.

**Figure 5.2** Member States that can disaggregate statistical data on intentional and unintentional femicides (two indicators), %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

For each indicator, two Member States can separate statistical data on the intentional and unintentional killing of women. For Indicator 3.1 (Unintentional killing resulting from IPV), **France and Finland** can separate this statistical data. For Indicator 3.2 (FGM-related death), **Italy and Finland** can disaggregate statistical data on the intentional and unintentional killing of women.

## 6. Feasibility of using the indicators to measure femicide

Findings from the data collection exercise suggest **considerable variation in the extent to which Member States can meet EIGE’s indicator requirements**. Overall, data availability depends on the type of femicide considered and the specific data requested by each indicator.

To assess the extent to which pilot countries can meet the data requirements of EIGE’s femicide indicators, EIGE assigned **data availability scores** to the variables and indicators in its framework.

The scoring approach only considers data that is available in a statistical format. Data that is recorded but not available in a statistical format is not included, nor does the scoring system cover partially available data.

### 6.1. Scoring the data availability of the variable categories

EIGE assigned ‘maximum possible scores’ and ‘actual scores’ to each of the seven categories of variables comprising the femicide indicators. The methodology used to calculate these scores is presented in Annex 2.

Table 10 presents the data availability scores assigned to each category of variables requested by EIGE’s femicide indicators. Higher scores represent higher availability of variable categories.

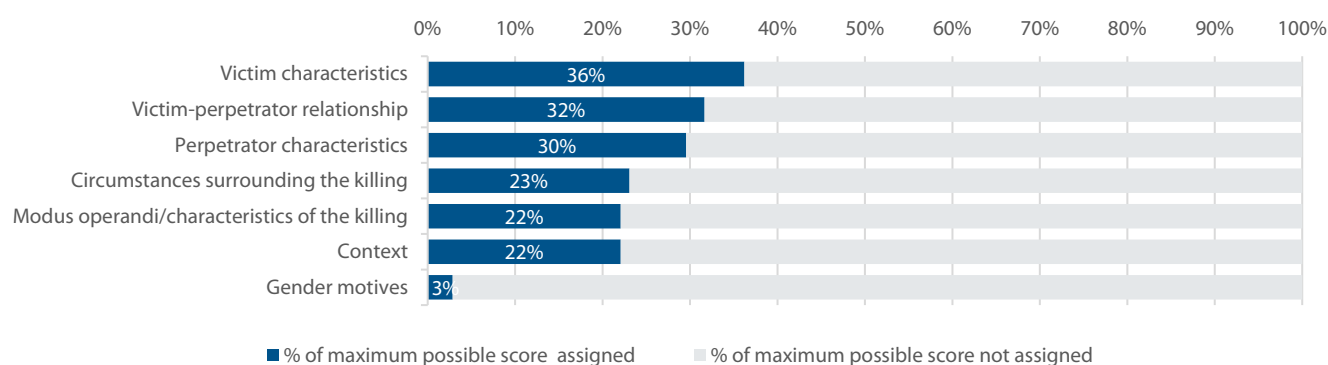
**Table 10** Data availability scores assigned to each category of variables

Categories of variables (n=7)	Maximum possible score	Actual score assigned	% of max. score assigned
Victim characteristics	301	109	36 %
Perpetrator characteristics	406	120	30 %
Victim-perpetrator relationship	357	113	32 %
Circumstances surrounding the killing	182	42	23 %
Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	308	68	22 %
Gender motives	105	3	3 %
Context	77	17	22 %

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

The maximum possible scores that could be assigned to each of the categories of variables ranged from 77 (Context) to 406 (Perpetrator characteristics). As the possible scores vary significantly across the categories, Table 10 also shows the percentage of the maximum possible score that was actually assigned to each category. Figure 6.1 presents these percentages.

**Figure 6.1** Maximum possible score assigned to each category of variables, %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

As illustrated in Figure 6.1, the category ‘victim-characteristics’ was assigned 36 % of its maximum possible score (109/301). Of all categories of variables, therefore, **pilot countries can regularly produce the most statistical data on variables relating to victims**. However, the category ‘gender motives’ received only a score of 3/105 (3 %), indicating that statistical data is not widely available on variables relating to this category.

## 6.2. Scoring the data availability of the femicide indicators

EIGE assigned data availability scores to each of the 11 indicators included in its femicide classification framework. The methodology used to calculate the scores is presented in Annex 2. Table 11 presents the scores assigned to each indicator included in the framework.

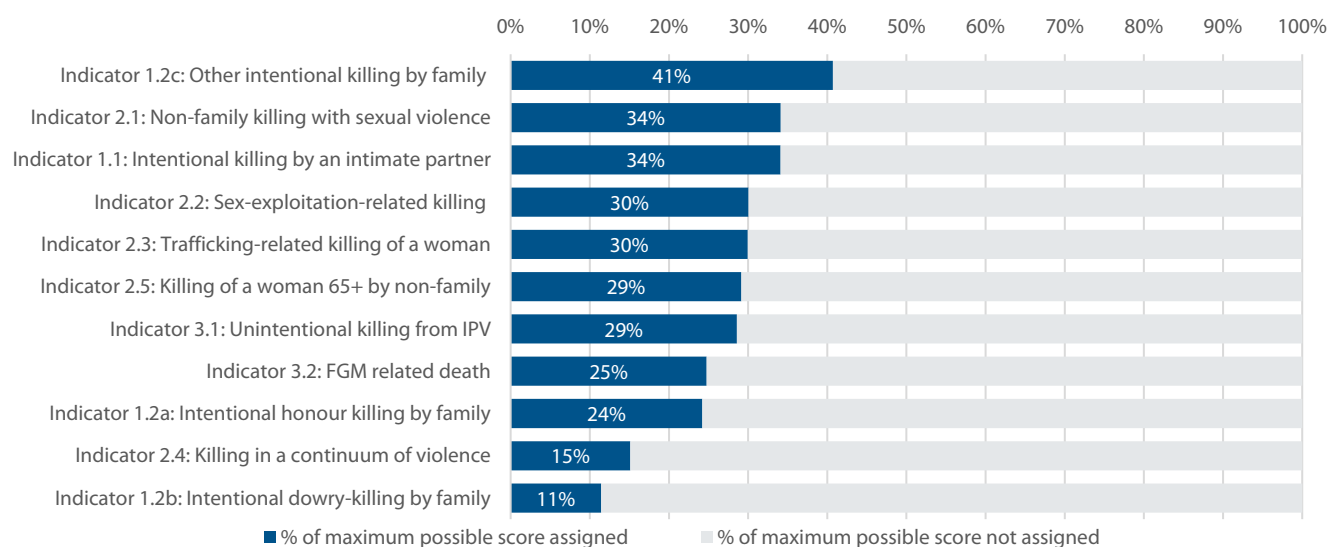
**Table 11** Data availability scores assigned to each indicator

EIGE’s femicide indicators and sub-indicators (n=11)	Maximum possible score	Actual score assigned	% of max. score assigned
Indicator 1.1: Intentional killing by an intimate partner	217	74	34 %
Indicator 1.2a: Intentional honour killing by family	161	39	24 %
Indicator 1.2b: Intentional dowry-related killing by family	140	16	11 %
Indicator 1.2c: Other intentional killing by family	140	57	41 %
Indicator 2.1: Killing by non-family with sexual violence	126	43	34 %
Indicator 2.2: Sex-exploitation-related killing	203	61	30 %
Indicator 2.3: Trafficking-related killing of a woman	217	65	30 %
Indicator 2.4: Killing in a continuum of violence	238	36	15 %
Indicator 2.5: Killing of a woman over 65 by non-family	175	51	29 %
Indicator 3.1: Unintentional killing from IPV	14	4	29 %
Indicator 3.2: FGM-related death	105	26	25 %

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

The maximum possible score that could be assigned to each of EIGE’s indicators ranged from 14 (Indicator 3.1) to 238 (Indicator 2.4). As the possible scores vary widely across the indicators, Table 11 also shows the percentage of the maximum possible score that was assigned to each indicator. Figure 6.2 presents these percentages.

**Figure 6.2** Maximum possible score assigned to each femicide indicator, %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

Indicator 1.2c ‘Other intentional killing by family member’ was assigned 41 % of its maximum possible score (57/140). This indicates that **pilot countries can meet more of data requirements for Indicator 1.2c than the other indicators** in the femicide classification framework. However, this is likely because this indicator is less specific about the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, compared to other indicators.

Conversely, Indicator 1.2b ‘Dowry-related killing by family member’ only received a score of 16/140 (11 %), suggesting that statistical data on this form of violence is not widely available. Finland is the **only pilot country that records and produces statistical data on dowry-related killing** of women and is therefore the only pilot country that can contribute to this score.

Annex 3 details the extent to which the pilot countries record data and have data available in a statistical format for each of EIGE’s femicide indicators.

## 7. Data collection challenges

EIGE’s research aims to facilitate the collection of administrative data on femicide at EU and Member State level. High-quality administrative data on femicide is both continuous and disaggregated:

**Continuous data:** Data on victims and perpetrators should be provided in a regular manner and collected at each stage of the criminal justice process.

**Disaggregated data:** Data must be disaggregated, at a minimum, by the sex and age of the victim, the sex and age of the perpetrator, the relationship between the two, and the different forms of femicide.

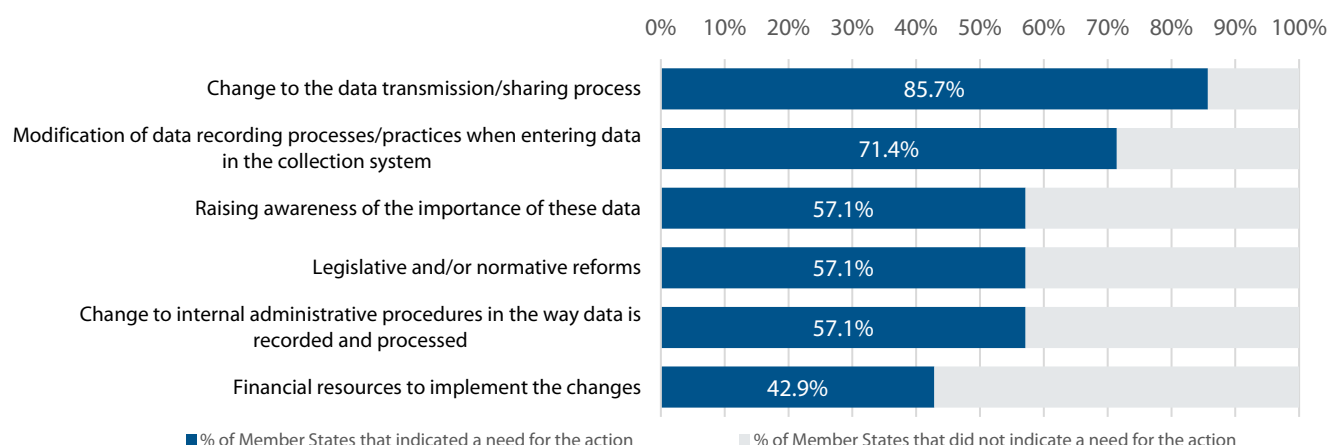
However, several barriers at national level can limit the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on femicide.

In the data collection questionnaire, EIGE presented national data providers with **six types of potential challenges** that may inhibit data collection on femicide. Data providers were then asked to indicate which of the barriers apply to their national context. The six types of barriers are:

1. Changes to the data transmission/sharing process.
2. Modifications of data recording processes/practices when entering the data into the collection system.
3. Raising awareness of the importance of femicide data.
4. Legislative and/or normative reforms.
5. Changes to internal administrative procedures in relation to how data is recorded and processed.
6. Financial resources to implement the changes.

Figure 7.1 illustrates the main actions that would need to be adopted to improve the collection of administrative data on femicide in the pilot countries, based on the responses of national data providers.

**Figure 7.1** Actions to improve administrative data collection on femicide in the pilot countries, %



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using EIGE’s new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

**Six out of seven Member States (85 %)** highlighted the need to change data transmission and sharing processes to meet the challenges related to the collection of administrative data on femicide. This highlights the need for information-sharing and cooperation between different institutions collecting data on femicide.



**Five out of seven Member States (71.4 %)** highlighted the need to modify data-recording processes. This is particularly important for facilitating cross-referencing between different victim and perpetrator characteristics.

**Four out of seven Member States (57.1 %)** stated the need to raise awareness of the importance of data on femicide, enact legislative reforms related to this form of violence, and change administrative procedures that impact data recording and processing.

Finally, **three Member States (42.9 %)** mentioned the need for financial resources in order to enact changes to data collection systems, processes, and practices.

Based on the data provided by Member States and the feedback from data providers, the following section highlights EIGE's key recommendations to the EU and Member States for improving data collection on femicide.

## 8. Recommendations to improve administrative data collection on femicide in the EU

Based on the findings of the data collection exercise presented in Sections 3-7, this section provides recommendations to improve the collection of administrative data on femicide at EU and Member State level.

### 8.1. EU recommendations

To effectively combat violence against women in the EU and to ensure that data collection efforts on femicide and other forms of gender-based violence are harmonised across Member States, the EU should adopt its proposed Directive to combat all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, and accede to the Istanbul Convention.

#### 8.1.1.1 Adopt the proposed EU Directive to combat all forms of violence against women and domestic violence

In March 2022, the European Commission launched a Proposal for a Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence <sup>(16)</sup>. Article 44 of the proposed Directive states that Member States shall adopt systems for recording, analysing, and disseminating disaggregated data on violence against women and domestic violence; conduct population-based surveys every five years; work with EIGE to collect data on violence against women; and ensure that data can be made public.

EIGE recommends that the EU adopt its proposed Directive to combat all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, so as to complement the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.

#### 8.1.1.2 Accede to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) requires Parties to produce, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data on violence against women.

Article 11 establishes that Parties shall regularly collect disaggregated statistical data on violence against women and domestic violence, support research on these forms of violence, conduct regular population-based surveys to assess the prevalence of violence, facilitate international cooperation and benchmarking, and ensure that information collected pursuant to Article 11 is made public <sup>(17)</sup>.

EIGE recommends that the EU accedes to the Istanbul Convention and ensures that all EU countries are accountable for upholding Article 11 on data collection.

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<sup>(16)</sup> European Commission (2022), *Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating violence against women and domestic violence*, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52022PC0105>

<sup>(17)</sup> Council of Europe (2011), *The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention)*, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/168008482e>

## 8.2. Member State recommendations

EIGE provides a series of recommendations for Member States to improve data collection systems, the collection of data on different types of femicide, and the analysis and dissemination of data.

### 8.2.1 Improve data collection systems

To ensure that data collection systems can effectively collect disaggregated data on different forms of femicide, EIGE recommends that Member States develop comparable systems for classifying different types of femicide and increase information-sharing between institutions collecting such data.

#### 8.2.1.1 Develop comparable systems for classifying different types of femicide, aligned with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

There is a need to develop comparable systems across Member States for classifying types of femicide, as well as the specific variables and categories comprising each type.

The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) provides definitions and codes for all crimes<sup>(18)</sup>. This facilitates the harmonisation of data collection methods across Member States and improves the quality and comparability of the data collected.

To ensure that statistical data on femicide can be collected and compared across the EU, Member States should ensure that national systems for classifying femicide are aligned with the criminal definitions and codes adopted by the ICCS.

#### 8.2.1.2 Improve cooperation and information-sharing between institutions collecting data on femicide

Several countries that participated in the pilot exercise retrieved data from multiple institutions and sources to assess whether the data requested by EIGE's indicators is recorded and/or available in a statistical format. Five out of seven pilot countries (85.7 %) indicated that changes to their data transmission and sharing processes were a prerequisite to improving data collection on femicide (see Section 7).

EIGE recommends that Member States ensure that there are sufficient mechanisms in place to compile and share the statistical data on femicide produced by relevant institutions.

#### 8.2.1.3 Establish a national coordinating body to oversee administrative data collection on violence against women and domestic violence (including femicide)

Ensuring that a central organisation is responsible for collecting data on femicide and other forms of violence against women and domestic violence would help to guarantee that this data is collected efficiently and regularly.

EIGE recommends the establishment of a coordinating body at national level, tasked with overseeing the collection of administrative data on violence against women and domestic violence, including femicide. That coordinating body should foster cooperation between administrations, equality bodies, civil society, and universities to facilitate the collection and analysis of femicide data and the adoption of relevant policy proposals. This recommendation is in line with the provisions of Article 10 of the Istanbul Convention on the establishment of a coordinating body.

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<sup>(18)</sup> UNODC (2015), *International classification of crime for statistical purposes (ICCS)*, available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>

#### 8.2.1.4 Regular monitoring of femicide data

To prevent femicide, it is essential that Member States regularly monitor the extent to which women experience this severe form of violence and identify women who may be at risk.

EIGE recommends that competent authorities should regularly monitor and report on femicide. The reports shared by authorities should be publicly available and act as a basis for developing further measures against femicide.

This recommendation is in line with the data collection provisions of Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention, and Article 44 of the EU's Proposal for a Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence.

### 8.2.2 Collect data on different types of femicide and characteristics

Understanding the scale of femicide in the EU and identifying the people most affected requires national data collection systems to collect disaggregated data on the various types of femicide listed in EIGE's indicators.

EIGE recommends that Member States collect disaggregated data on both the intentional and unintentional killing of women, as well as on specific variables that are important for understanding victims, perpetrators, and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

#### 8.2.2.1 Collect data on both the intentional and unintentional killing of women and ensure that this data can be analysed separately

Collecting data on both the intentional and unintentional killing of women will help to ensure that all forms of femicide – committed through overt actions and through actions that subsequently resulted in the killing of women – are sufficiently considered.

EIGE recommends that Member States ensure that both types of killing are captured in national data collection systems. Member States should also ensure that data on both forms of killing can be analysed separately.

EIGE also recommends that Member States collect data on forms of femicide that are not regularly recorded in the pilot countries (see Section 6.2). This includes the collection of data on honour killing and dowry-related killing by family members (Indicators 1.2a and 1.2b), the killing of women in a continuum of violence (Indicator 2.4), and FGM-related death (Indicator 3.2).

While honour killing, dowry-related killing, and FGM-related death may be less prevalent in the EU, collecting data on these forms of violence is crucial to providing support to vulnerable migrant women (first, second and third generation) from countries where these forms of femicide may be more common.

#### 8.2.2.2 Collect data on different characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and their relationship

EIGE recommends that Member States adapt their data recording systems to collect the disaggregated data essential for identifying and contextualising different forms of femicide. At a minimum, EIGE recommends that Member States collect robust data on femicide victims, perpetrators, and their relationship.

In terms of **victim and perpetrator characteristics**, Member States should continue to ensure that data is available on the sex and the age of the victim and the perpetrator, at a minimum. However, collecting data on other factors can be important for analysing femicide through an intersectional lens.

For both the victim and the perpetrator, Member States should expand their data collection to produce statistics on disability status, race, ethnicity, citizenship/nationality, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

In terms of the **victim-perpetrator relationship**, Member States should continue to collect robust data on whether victims and perpetrators are, or have been, spouses or partners (regardless of whether or not they are cohabitating).

EIGE also recommends that Member States collect data on other relationships less frequently recorded. This includes relationships involving power dynamics, such as care relationships and relationships with authority figures (e.g. police and doctors). It also includes more casual relationships between friends and acquaintances of victims and/or families, neighbours, and colleagues.

### **8.2.3 Facilitate data analysis**

To efficiently analyse and compare administrative data on femicide, EIGE recommends that Member States ensure that disaggregated data is available in a statistical format and that statistical data can be cross-referenced.

#### **8.2.3.1 Ensure that data recorded on femicide indicators is available in a statistical format**

In order to have harmonised femicide data allowing comparability across Member States and assessment of the overall prevalence of femicide in the EU, EIGE recommends making recorded data available in a statistical format.

While Member States may collect information on certain forms of femicide, they are typically less likely to produce this data in a statistical format. Several Member States explained that the gap between the data recorded and the data available in a statistical format stems from process-related challenges.

Data providers indicated that data related to certain variables is systematically collected by police officers. The use of structured surveys when crimes are reported allows data collection systems to retrieve relevant information. However, certain data is not covered in these surveys, and is either written in reports or recorded at the officers' discretion.

#### **8.2.3.2 Ensure that statistical data on victims, perpetrators and their relationship can be cross-referenced**

Throughout the pilot study, some Member States were unable to cross-reference data on victims and perpetrators of femicide, and their relationship. This prevents national authorities from deriving essential information on femicide.

EIGE recommends that Member States ensure that data can be cross-referenced on the sex, age, ethnicity, race, citizenship/nationality, disability status, gender identity and sexual orientation of victims and perpetrators. In addition, they should ensure that these characteristics can be cross-referenced with statistical data on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

Ensuring that statistical data can be cross-referenced will allow national authorities to gain key insights into the profiles of victims and perpetrators, the nature of victim-perpetrator relationships, and the gendered factors that impact the prevalence of femicide. It will also facilitate the adoption of data-driven policy measures on combating and preventing femicide in the EU.

# Annexes

## Annex 1 List of EIGE's femicide indicators and variables requested by each indicator

**Table 12** Classification system for measuring femicide

Types of femicide (indicators)	Categories of variables	Variables
<b>Intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner and/or family member</b>		
<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) pregnancy; (3) having a child who is not the offspring of the perpetrator; (4) intoxication status of victim
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) prior history of violence (against women); (3) intoxication status of perpetrator; (4) prior violence record
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) current spouse; (2) current cohabitating partner; (3) current non-cohabitating partner; (4) former spouse; (5) former cohabitating partner; (6) former-non-cohabitating partner; (7) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) prior domestic violence; (2) protection order; (3) services used (by victim)
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) overkilling; (2) ligature; (3) strangulation; (4) availability/use of weapons
	Gender motives	(1) pregnancy; (2) conflict of custody of children; (3) economic problems; (4) jealousy; (5) possessiveness; (6) controlling behaviour; (7) victim intention to breakup; (8) recent separation; and (9) prior domestic violence
<b>Indicator 1.2a:</b> Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (honour killing)	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) ethnicity; (4) citizenship/nationality
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) ethnicity; (4) citizenship/nationality
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) family member relationship; (2) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) crime scene; (2) location of killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) overkilling; (2) ligature; (3) strangulation; (4) availability/use of weapons; (5) burning of the body, use of acid or other substance; (6) incitement/pressure the victim to commit suicide
	Gender motives	(1) reasons of honour; (2) family reputation; (3) religious belief; (4) background/risk factors, such as gender inequality and dependence; (5) impeding the exercise of the victims' rights
<b>Indicator 1.2b:</b> Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (dowry-related killing)	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) ethnicity; (4) citizenship/nationality
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) ethnicity; (4) citizenship/nationality; (5) education level
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) family member relationship; (2) partner relationship; (3) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) crime scene; (2) the location of the killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) overkilling; (2) ligature; (3) strangulation; (4) burning of body, use of acid or other substance; (5) incitement/pressure the victims to commit suicide
	Gender motives	(1) dowry-related problems
<b>Indicator 1.2c:</b> Other intentional killing of a woman by family member	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) disability; (4) intoxication status of victim
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) prior history of violence against women; (4) intoxication status of perpetrator; (5) prior violence record; (6) disability
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) blood relative or other; (2) other included relationship

Types of femicide (indicators)	Categories of variables	Variables
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) prior domestic violence; (2) protection order; (3) services used (by victim); (4) crime scene and location of the killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) overkilling; (2) ligature; (3) strangulation; (4) availability/use of weapons
<b>Other types of intentional killing</b>		
<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Killing of a woman by non-family member(s) involving sexual(ised) violence	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) prior history of violence against women; (4) prior violence record
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) friend or acquaintance of the family; (2) friend or acquaintance of the victim; (3) colleague/business or work relationship; (4) unknown; (5) other acquaintance (authority figure, doctor, police); (6) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) location; (2) sexual(ised) abuse/violence; (3) degrading injuries of victim's body; (4) mutilation of victim's body (included genital)
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) position of the victim's body; (2) sexual(ised) abuse
<b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Sex-exploitation-related killing of a woman	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) occupation; (4) education
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) occupation; (4) education; (5) prior history of violence against women; (6) intoxication status of perpetrator; (7) prior violence record
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) friend or acquaintance of the family; (2) friend or acquaintance of the victim; (3) colleague/business or work relationship; (4) other acquaintance (authority figure, doctor, police); (5) unknown; (6) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) settings of prostitution; (2) sexual exploitation; (3) sexual(ised) abuse/violence; (4) degrading injuries of victim's body; (5) crime scene and location of the killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) position of the victim's body; (2) degrading injuries of victim's body; (3) overkilling; (4) ligature; (5) strangulation; (6) availability/use of weapons
	Context	(1) other criminal activity involved
<b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Trafficking-related killing of a woman	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) citizenship/nationality; (4) occupation; (5) ethnicity
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) citizenship/nationality; (4) occupation; (5) ethnicity; (6) prior history of violence against women; (7) prior violence record
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) friend or acquaintance of the family; (2) friend or acquaintance of the victim; (3) care relationship; (4) colleague/business or work relationship; (5) other acquaintance; (6) unknown; (7) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) sexual exploitation; (2) sexual(ised) abuse/violence; (3) degrading injuries of victim's body; (4) crime scene and location of the killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) position of the victim's body; (2) degrading injuries of victim's body; (3) overkilling; (4) ligature; (5) strangulation; (6) availability/use of weapons
	Context	(1) other criminal activity involved; (2) killing related to trafficking of human beings
<b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Killing of a woman in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) gender identity; (4) sexual orientation; (5) citizenship/nationality; (6) race; (7) ethnicity; (8) political activism; (9) membership of political group
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) prior history of violence against women; (4) prior violence record; (5) intoxication status of the perpetrator; (6) gender identity; (7) sexual orientation; (8) citizenship/nationality; (9) race; (10) ethnicity

Types of femicide (indicators)	Categories of variables	Variables
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) friend or acquaintance of the family; (2) friend or acquaintance of the victim; (3) care relationship; (4) colleague/business or work relationship; (5) other acquaintance; (6) unknown; (7) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) crime scene and location of the killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) overkilling; (2) ligature; (3) strangulation; (4) availability/use of weapons
	Context	(1) background/risk factors such as gender inequality and dependency; (2) impeding the exercise of victim's rights; and (3) hate-motivated (e.g. lesbian, transgender victim)
<b>Indicator 2.5:</b> Killing of a woman older than 65 by non-family member	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) intoxication status of the perpetrator; (4) recidivism; (5) prior history of violence against women; (6) prior violence record
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) friend or acquaintance of the family; (2) friend or acquaintance of the victim; (3) care relationship; (4) neighbour, colleague/business or work relationship; (5) other acquaintance; (6) unknown; (7) other included relationship
	Circumstances surrounding the killing	(1) crime scene and location of the killing
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) overkilling; (2) ligature; (3) strangulation; (4) availability/use of weapons
	Context	(1) other criminal activity involved; (2) robbery; (3) sexual(ised) abuse; (4) vulnerability; (5) disability
<b>Unintentional killing of a woman</b>		
<b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Death of a woman resulting from IPV	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) physical violence; (2) negligence
<b>Indicator 3.2:</b> FGM-related death	Victim characteristics	(1) sex of the victim; (2) age; (3) race; (4) ethnicity; (5) citizenship/nationality
	Perpetrator characteristics	(1) sex of the perpetrator; (2) age; (3) race; (4) ethnicity; (5) citizenship/nationality
	Victim-perpetrator relationship	(1) care relationships; (2) blood relative and other household; (3) relative by marriage or adoption; (4) all other relationships
	Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	(1) harmful practices (FGM)



## Annex 2 Methodology for scoring data availability

### Method for scoring the variable categories

Section 6.1 presented the data availability scores assigned to each of the seven categories of variables included in the femicide indicators. The scores were assigned to each category using the following methodological approach:

**Step 1:** EIGE assigned a ‘**maximum possible score**’ to each of the **variables** requested by EIGE’s femicide indicators.

- The maximum possible score assigned to each variable was based on the number of indicators requesting data on the variable and the number of pilot countries that participated in the study.
- For each variable, EIGE multiplied the number of indicators requesting data on the variable by seven (the number of countries that could potentially provide data). For example, if a variable is requested by two indicators, it receives a maximum possible score of 14. Table 13 presents the maximum possible scores assigned to each variable in the category ‘victim characteristics’.

**Table 13** Maximum possible scores assigned to the variables in the category ‘victim characteristics’

Variables in the category ‘victim characteristics’	Number of indicators requesting data on the variable	Maximum possible score
Sex of the victim	10	70
Age	9	63
Citizenship/nationality	5	35
Intoxication status of victim	2	14
Occupation	2	14
Disability	1	7
Pregnancy	1	7
Having a child who is not the offspring of the perpetrator	1	7
Sexual orientation	1	7
Education level	1	7
Ethnicity	5	35
Race	2	14
Political activism	1	7
Gender identity	1	7
Membership of political group	1	7
<b>Total score for the category</b>		<b>301</b>

**Step 2:** EIGE assigned a ‘**maximum possible score**’ to each of the **seven categories of variables**.

- The maximum possible score for each category was calculated by adding together the possible scores of each of the variables included in that category.
- For example, the maximum possible score for the category ‘victim characteristics’ was 301 (see Table 13).

**Step 3:** EIGE then assigned ‘**actual scores**’ to each of the **variables** requested by the femicide indicators.

- The actual scores assigned to the variables were based on the number of Member States that could provide statistical data on that variable, for each indicator requesting data.

- For example, if a variable is requested in two indicators, and all seven pilot countries can provide statistical data on that variable for both indicators, it receives an actual score of 14. Table 14 presents the actual scores assigned to each variable in the category 'victim characteristics'.

**Table 14** Actual scores assigned to the variables in the category 'victim characteristics'

Variables	Max. possible score	Number of Member States with statistical data available on the variables											Actual score
		1.1	1.2a	1.2b	1.2c	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	
Sex of the victim	70	7	3	1	6	4	5	5	3	4		4	42
Age	63		3	1	6	4	5	5	3	4		4	35
Citizenship/nationality	35		3	1				4	3			4	15
Intoxication status of victim	14	2			3								5
Occupation	14						2	2					4
Disability	7				3								3
Pregnancy	7	2											2
Having a child who is not the offspring of the perpetrator	7	1											1
Sexual orientation	7								1				1
Education level	7						1						1
Ethnicity	35		0	0				0	0			0	0
Race	14								0			0	0
Gender identity	7								0				0
Political activism	7								0				0
Membership of political group	7								0				0
<b>Total scores</b>	<b>301</b>												<b>103</b>

**Step 4: 'Actual scores' were assigned to each category of variables.**

- The actual scores for the categories of variables were calculated by adding together the actual scores of all variables in the category.
- EIGE also calculated the percentage of the maximum possible score assigned to each category.

**Table 15** Actual scores assigned to the categories of variables

Categories of variables (6)	Maximum possible score	Actual score assigned	% of max. score assigned
Victim characteristics	301	109	36 %
Perpetrator characteristics	406	120	30 %
Victim-perpetrator relationship	357	113	32 %
Circumstances surrounding the killing	182	42	23 %
Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing	308	68	22 %
Gender motives	105	3	3 %
Context	77	17	22 %

## Method for scoring the indicators

Section 6.2 presented the data availability scores assigned to each of the 11 indicators included in EIGE's femicide framework. The indicator scores were assigned using the following methodological approach:

**Step 1:** EIGE assigned a 'maximum possible score' to each of the **variables** included in the femicide indicators.

- Each variable was assigned a maximum possible score of seven, reflecting the number of pilot countries that could potentially provide data on the variable in a statistical format.

**Step 2:** EIGE assigned a 'maximum possible score' to each of the femicide **indicators**.

- The maximum possible score was calculated for indicators by adding together the maximum possible scores of all of the variables requested by that indicator.
- For example, if an indicator requests data on two variables (and each variable has a possible score of seven), the maximum possible score that can be assigned to that indicator is 14.

**Step 3:** EIGE assigned an 'actual score' to each of the **variables**.

- The actual score for variables was based on the number of Member States that could provide data in a statistical format on that variable for an individual indicator (i.e. the actual score of the variable 'sex of the victim' varies depending on the indicator considered).
- For example, Indicator 3.1 requests data on only two variables. Table 16 presents the actual scores assigned to both variables requested by this indicator.

**Table 16** Actual scores assigned to the variables in Indicator 3.1

Variables requested by Indicator 3.1	Maximum possible score	Actual score assigned (Member States with data in a statistical format)
Physical violence	7	3
Negligence	7	1
<b>Total scores for Indicator 3.1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>

**Step 4:** 'Actual scores' were assigned to each indicator.

- The 'actual score' of an indicator was calculated by adding together the actual scores of each of the variables requested by that indicator. Table 17 presents the actual scores assigned to each indicator.

**Table 17** Actual scores assigned to the indicators

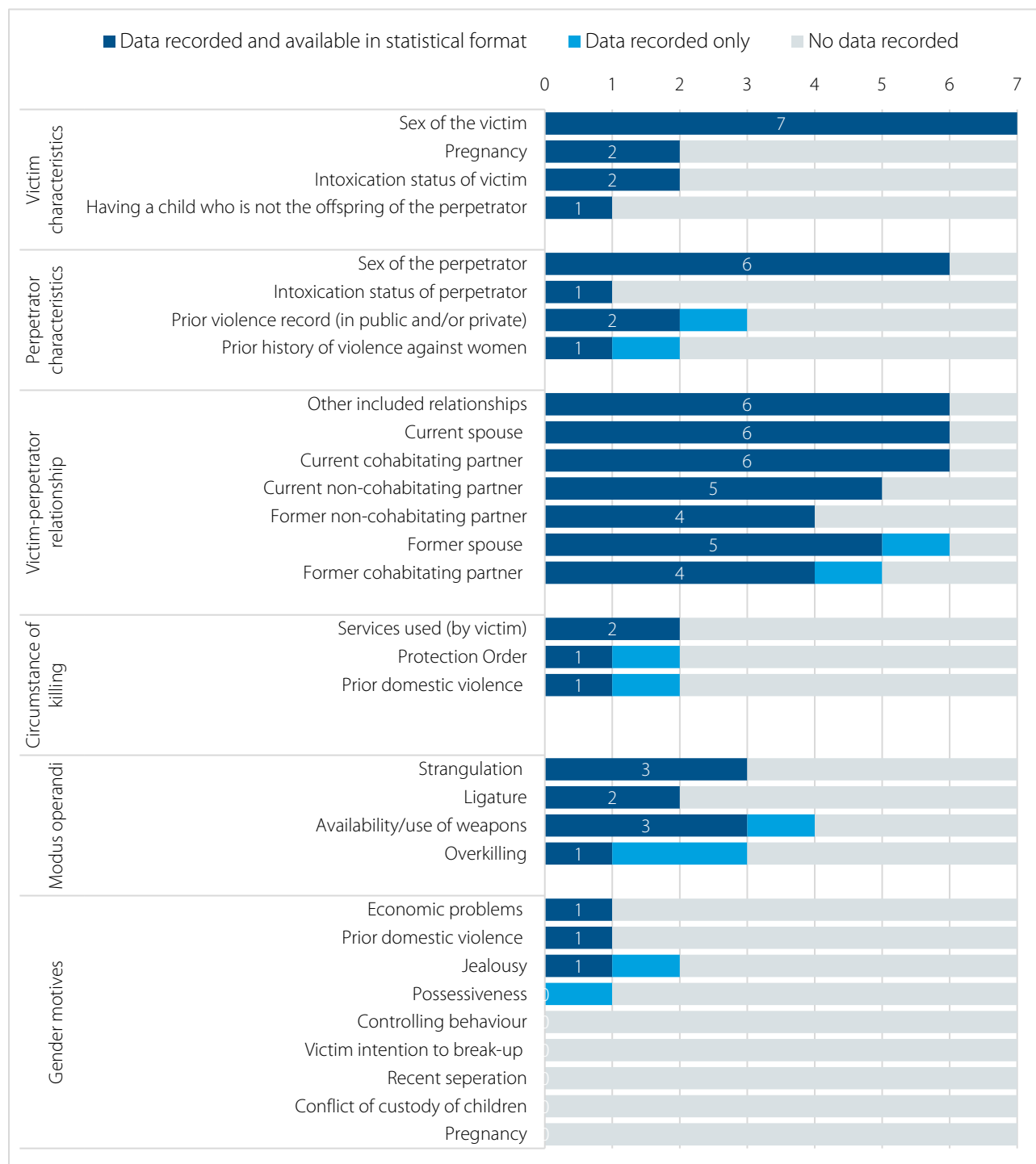
EIGE's femicide indicators and sub-indicators (11)	Number of variables requested	Maximum possible score	Actual score assigned	% of max. score assigned
Indicator 1.1: Intentional killing by an intimate partner	31	217	74	34 %
Indicator 1.2a: Intentional honour killing by family	23	161	39	24 %
Indicator 1.2b: Intentional dowry-related killing by family	20	140	16	11 %
Indicator 1.2c: Other intentional killing by family	20	140	57	41 %
Indicator 2.1: Killing by non-family with sexual violence	18	126	43	34 %
Indicator 2.2: Sex-exploitation-related killing	29	203	61	30 %
Indicator 2.3: Trafficking-related killing of a woman	31	217	65	30 %
Indicator 2.4: Killing in a continuum of violence	34	238	36	15 %
Indicator 2.5: Killing of a woman over 65 by non-family	25	175	51	29 %
Indicator 3.1: Unintentional killing from IPV	2	14	4	29 %
Indicator 3.2: FGM-related death	15	105	26	25 %

## Annex 3 Data availability of EIGE's indicators in the pilot countries

### Indicator 1.1 Intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner

EIGE defines intimate partner femicide as ‘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’ (19). Collecting data on the intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner sheds light on the fatal consequences of IPV. Collecting clear and comparable data on this indicator is the first step towards raising awareness and establishing impactful policies to prevent femicide in the EU. Figure 8.1 and Table 18 presents the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 1.1.

**Figure 8.1** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 1.1



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

(19) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and indicators for data collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report>

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.1 Intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner

**Table 18** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.1 Intentional killing of a woman by an intimate partner

Variables requested by Indicator 1.1	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Having a child who is not the offspring of the perpetrator	14.3 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	14.3 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Intoxication status of victim	28.6 %	YES	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO
Pregnancy	28.6 %	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sex of the victim	100.0 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	100.0 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Intoxication status of perpetrator	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Current cohabitating partner	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Current non-cohabitating partner	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Current spouse	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Former cohabitating partner	71.4 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Former non-cohabitating partner	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO

Variables requested by Indicator 1.1	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Former spouse	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Other included relationship	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Prior domestic violence	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Protection order	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Services used (by victim)	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Modus operandi/circumstances of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	57.1 %	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	YES	PARTLY	42.9 %	YES	PARTLY	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	42.9 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO
Strangulation	42.9 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Gender motives</b>																
Conflict of custody of children	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO
Controlling behaviour	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO
Economic problems	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	NO
Jealousy	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Possessiveness	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO
Pregnancy	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO
Prior domestic violence	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Recent separation	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO
Victim intention to break-up	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Indicator 1.2a Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (honour killing)

EIGE defines femicide related to honour killing as a killing justified for 'reasons of honour, to defend the family reputation and religious beliefs, due to the woman's alleged 'disobedience' <sup>(20)</sup>. This definition draws from the description developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), which implies the 'intent to [avenge] a perceived dishonour brought on the family or the intent to restore the honour of the family related to an actual or assumed sexual or behavioural transgression' <sup>(21)</sup>.

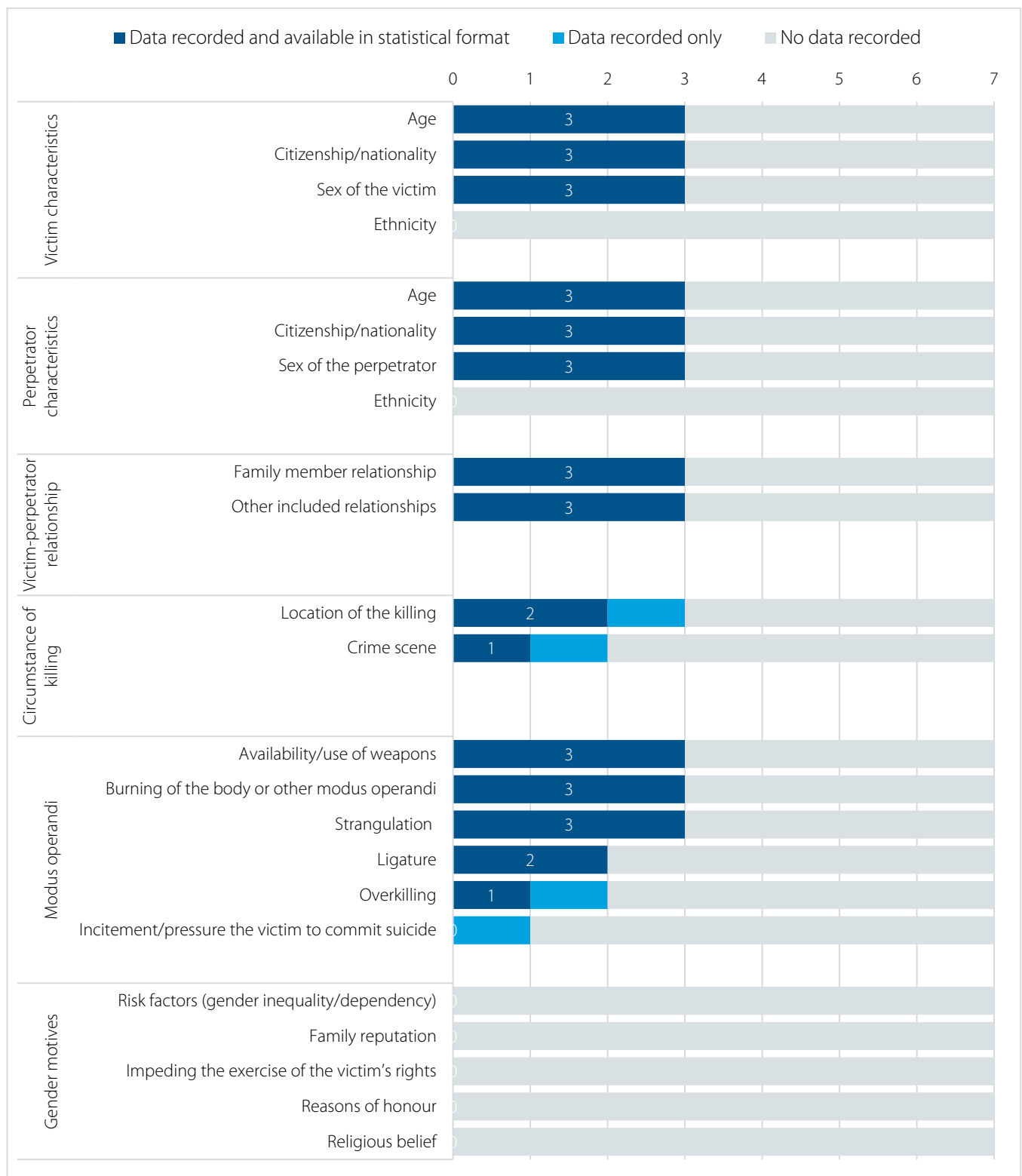
Collecting data on femicide related to honour killing is important because it affects specific populations which are often invisible in gender-based violence data. Indeed, this type of femicide affects specific groups, such as migrant women and racial or ethnic minorities. Collecting this data will allow governments to design better detection and prevention solutions. Figure 8.2 and Table 19 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States, for the variables in Indicator 1.2a.

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<sup>(20)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

<sup>(21)</sup> WHO (2012), *Understanding and addressing violence against women: femicide*, available at: [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77421/1/WHO\\_RHR\\_12.38\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77421/1/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf)

**Figure 8.2** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 1.2a



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.



## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.2a Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (honour killing)

**Table 19** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.2a Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (honour killing)

Variables requested by Indicator 1.2a	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Family member relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Other included relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Location of the killing	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Burning of the body or other modus operandi, such as throat-cutting, use of acid or other substance	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Incitement/pressure the victim to commit suicide	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO

Variables requested by Indicator 1.2a	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Strangulation	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Gender motives</b>																
Background/risk factors such as gender inequality and dependency	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Family reputation	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Impeding the exercise of the victim's rights	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Reasons of honour	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Religious belief	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Indicator 1.2b Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (dowry-related killing)

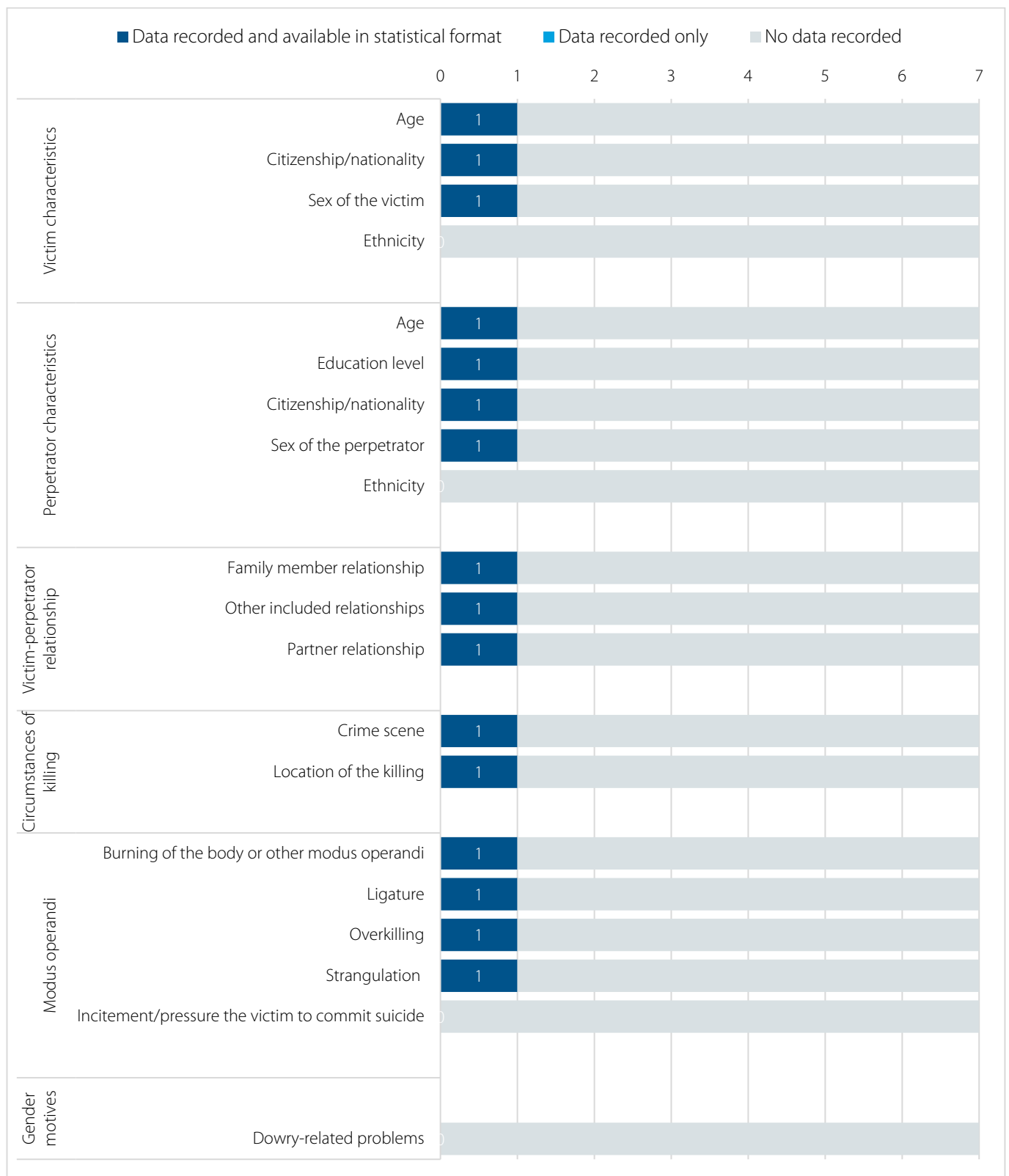
EIGE defines a dowry as ‘any property or asset that is provided by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage’ <sup>(22)</sup>. Using the UNODC definition, ‘dowry-related killing’ is described as the ‘unlawful killing of a woman associated with the giving or receiving of a dowry at any time before, during or after the marriage’ <sup>(23)</sup>. Similar to honour killing, dowry-related killing often affects specific groups, such as ethnic or racial minorities in Europe. Figure 8.3 and Table 20 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 1.2b.

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<sup>(22)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

<sup>(23)</sup> UNODC (2015), *International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS)*, available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>

**Figure 8.3** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 1.2b



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.2b Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (dowry-related killing)

**Table 20** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.2b Intentional killing of a woman by a family member (dowry-related killing)

Variables requested by Indicator 1.2b	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Education level	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Family member relationship	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Other included relationship	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Partner relationship	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Location of the killing	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Burning of the body or other modus operandi, such as throat-cutting, use of acid or other substance	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO

Variables requested by Indicator 1.2b	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Incitement/pressure the victim to commit suicide	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ligature	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Strangulation	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Gender motives</b>																
Dowry-related problems	0.0%	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0%	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

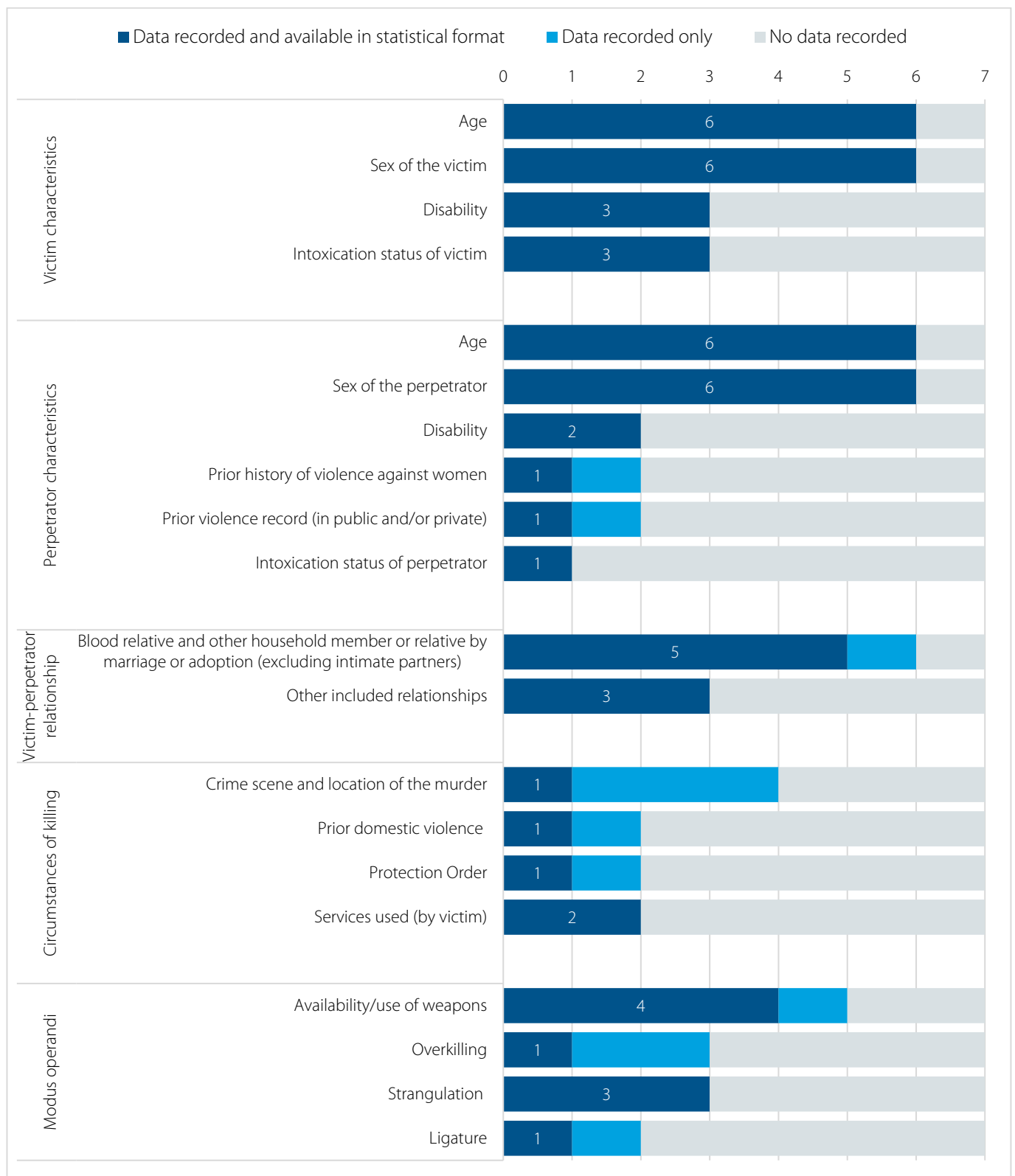
## Indicator 1.2c Other intentional killing of a woman by family member

EIGE defines 'other intentional killing of a woman by family member' as the killing of a woman 'by any member of the family or relative, independently of cohabitation at the time or in the past' <sup>(24)</sup>. Collecting data on other femicides perpetrated by family members outlines coercive and abusive behaviours faced by women in their family environments. Figure 8.4 and Table 21 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 1.2c.

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<sup>(24)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

**Figure 8.4** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 1.2c



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.



## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.2c Other intentional killing of a woman by a family member

**Table 21** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 1.2c Other intentional killing of a woman by a family member

Variables requested by Indicator 1.2c	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Disability	42.9 %	YES	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	42.9 %	YES	YES	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	NO
Intoxication status of victim	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Disability	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Intoxication status of perpetrator	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	28.6 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Blood relative and other household member or relative by marriage or adoption (excluding intimate partner)	85.7 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	YES	NO
Other included relationship	42.9 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene and location of the killing	57.1 %	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO

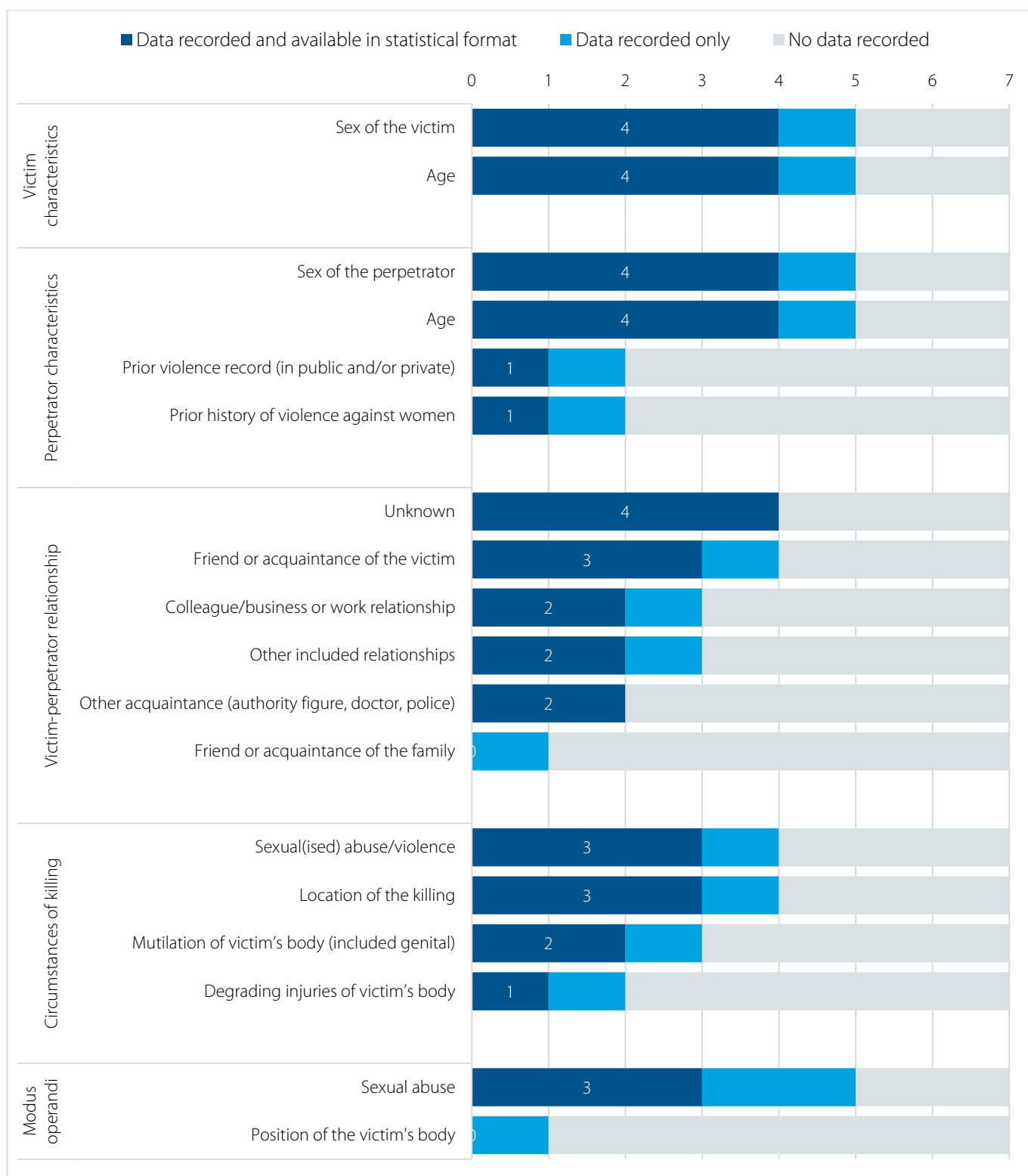
Variables requested by Indicator 1.2c	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Prior domestic violence	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Protection order	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Services used (by victim)	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	71.4 %	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	YES	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	42.9 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO
Strangulation	42.9 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Indicator 2.1 Killing of a woman by a non-family member(s) involving sexual violence

This indicator collects data on killing that involves ‘acts contained within a murder that might be defined as sexual in nature, including the removal of clothing, positioning of clothing, sexual posing of the body and substitute sexual activity’ (25). Figure 8.5 and Table 22 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 2.1.

**Figure 8.5** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 2.1



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

(25) EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.1 Killing of a woman by a non-family member involving sexual violence

**Table 22** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.1 Killing of a woman by a non-family member involving sexual violence

Variables requested by Indicator 2.1	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	28.6 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Colleague/business or work relationship	42.9 %	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the family	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the victim	57.1 %	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Other acquaintance (authority figure, doctor, police)	28.6 %	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Other included relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Unknown	57.1 %	YES	YES	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	YES	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Degrading injuries of victim's body	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO

Variables requested by Indicator 2.1	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Location of the killing	57.1 %	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	YES	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	NO
Mutilation of victim's body (included genital)	42.9 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Sexual(ised) abuse/violence	57.1 %	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	PARTLY	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Position of the victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sexual(ised) abuse	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Indicator 2.2 Sex-exploitation-related killing of a woman (with the exception of trafficking-related killing)

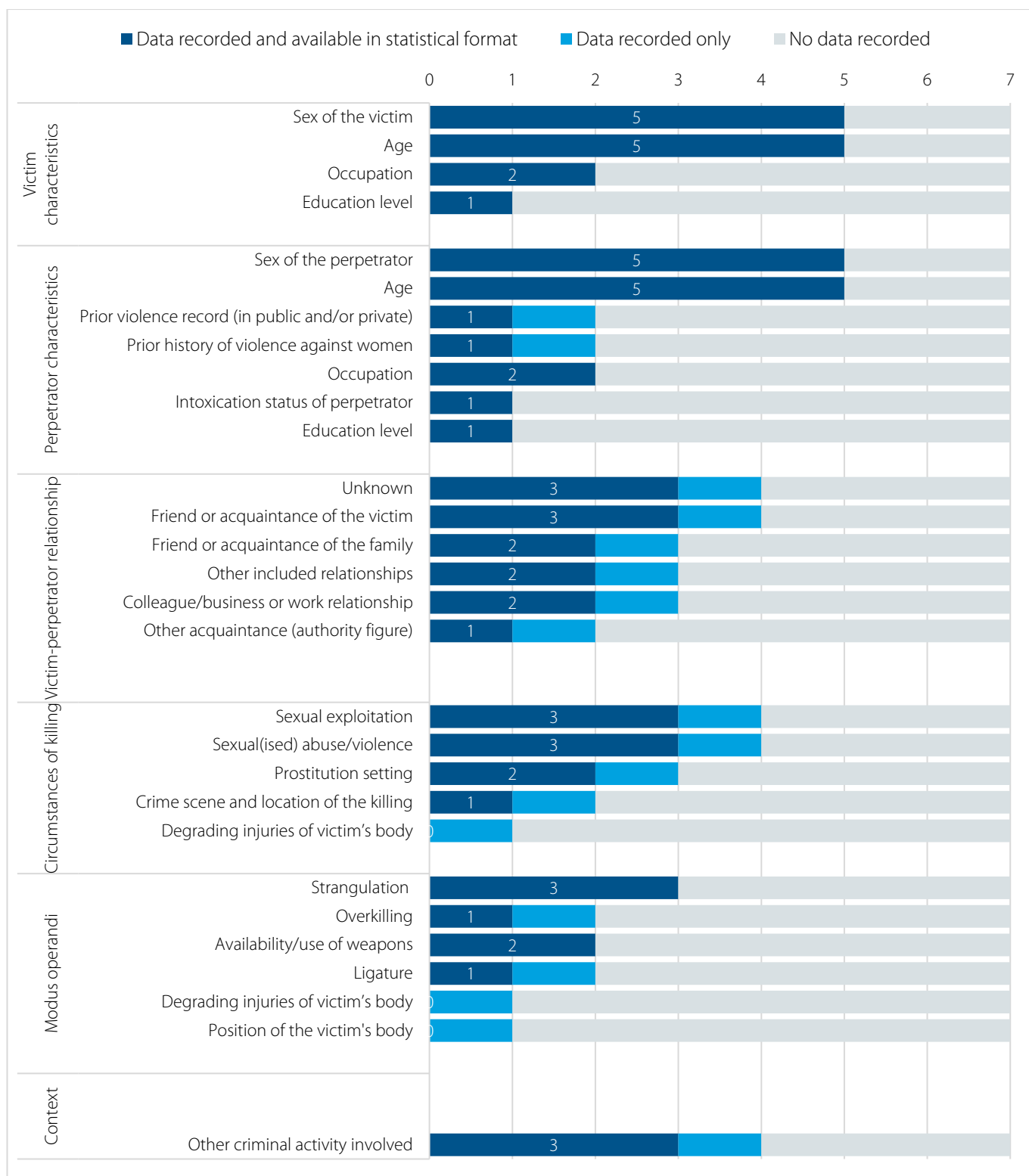
EIGE designed this indicator to illustrate the increased risk of becoming victims of homicide for individuals engaged in prostitution. It aims to highlight the occurrence of femicide in situations of 'sex work, sex-exploitation or trafficking for sexual exploitation' <sup>(26)</sup>.

Collecting data on sex-exploitation-related killing will help Member States to recognise the dangers that women involved in sex work may face and to consider policy decisions that would expand specialised support to vulnerable women at risk. Figure 8.6 and Table 23 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 2.2.

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<sup>(26)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

**Figure 8.6** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 2.2



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.2 Sex-exploitation-related killing of a woman (with the exception of trafficking-related killing)

**Table 23** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.2 Sex-exploitation-related killing of a woman (with the exception of trafficking-related killing)

Variables requested by Indicator 2.2	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Education level	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Occupation	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Education level	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Intoxication status of perpetrator	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Occupation	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Colleague/business or work relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the family	42.9 %	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	28.6 %	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the victim	57.1 %	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Other acquaintance (authority figure, member of paramilitary)	28.6 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	14.3 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO



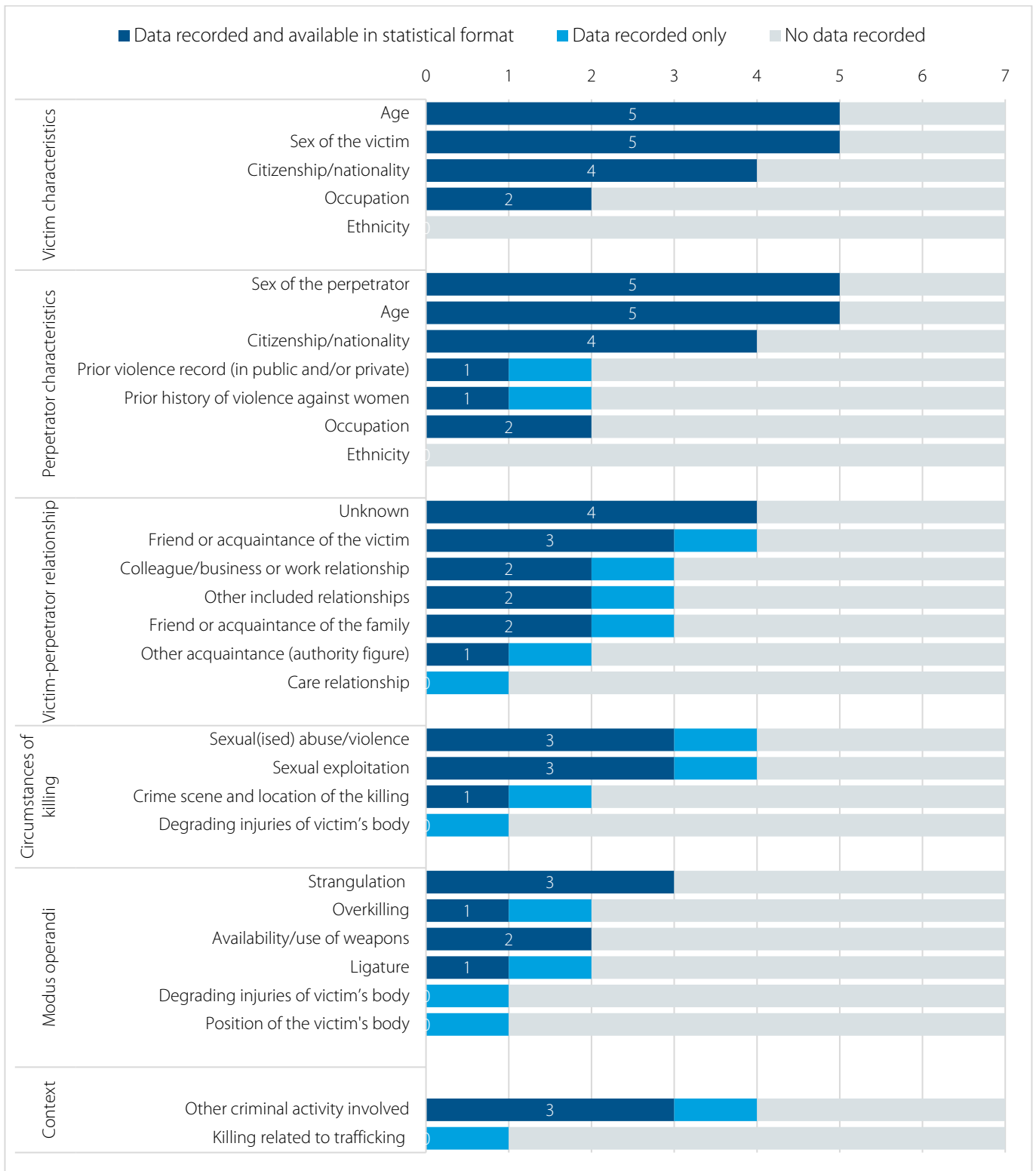
Variables requested by Indicator 2.2	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
or armed group, member of armed government force)																
Other included relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Unknown	57.1 %	YES	YES	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene and location of the killing	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	NO
Degrading injuries of victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Setting of prostitution	42.9 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sexual exploitation	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sexual(ised) abuse/violence	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	28.6 %	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Degrading injuries of victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Position of the victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Strangulation	42.9 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Context</b>																
Other criminal activity involved	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

### Indicator 2.3 Trafficking-related killing of a woman

This indicator provides insights into the killing of women victims of trafficking. Data on this indicator provides a better understanding of the prevalence of femicide in organised crime settings and supports preventive policies on human trafficking. Figure 8.7 and Table 24 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 2.3.

**Figure 8.7** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 2.3



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.3 Trafficking-related killing of a woman

**Table 24** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.3 Trafficking-related killing of a woman

Variables requested by Indicator 2.3	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Occupation	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Occupation	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	71.4 %	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Care relationship	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO
Colleague/business or work relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the family	42.9 %	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	28.6 %	YES	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO

Variables requested by Indicator 2.3	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Friend or acquaintance of the victim	57.1 %	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Other acquaintance (authority figure, member of organised crime, gang)	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Other included relationship	42.9 %	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Unknown	57.1 %	YES	YES	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	YES	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene and location of the killing	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	NO
Degrading injuries of victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Sexual exploitation	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sexual(ised) abuse/violence	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO
Degrading injuries of victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Position of the victim's body	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Strangulation	42.9 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Context</b>																
Killing related to trafficking in human beings	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO
Other criminal activity involved	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Indicator 2.4 Killing in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings

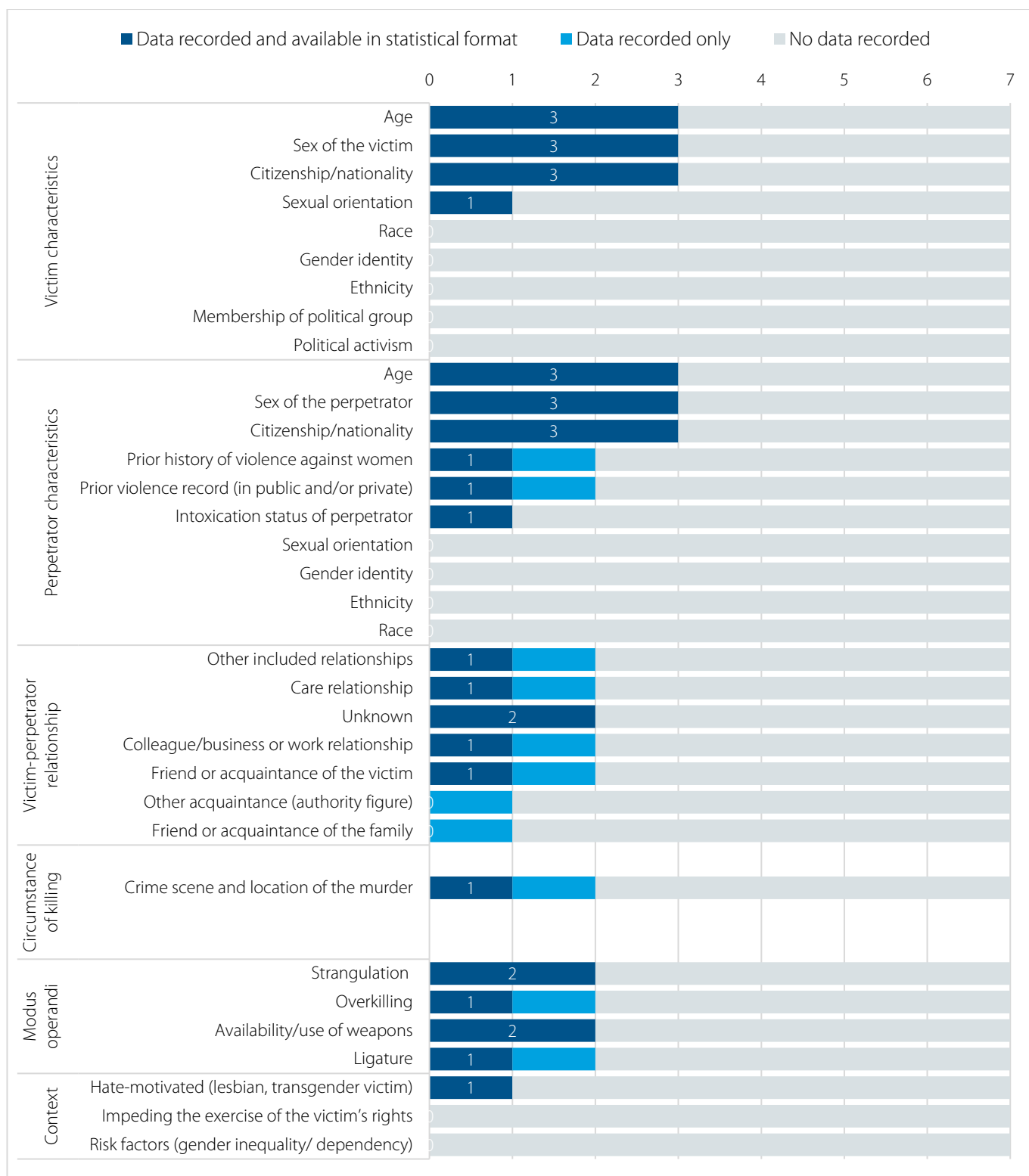
EIGE defines continuums of violence as grounded in ‘gendered phenomena running through all social, economic and political aspects of society’ <sup>(27)</sup>. This type of killing applies when ‘the perpetrator is an authority figure, has a care relationship with the victim or is a member of an armed paramilitary group/government forces’ <sup>(28)</sup>. Figure 8.8 and Table 25 present the availability of data recorded and in a statistical format in the pilot countries for variables in Indicator 2.4.

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<sup>(27)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

<sup>(28)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

**Figure 8.8** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 2.4



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.4 Killing in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings

**Table 25** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.4 Killing in the context of a continuum of violence in particular settings

Variables requested by Indicator 2.4	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Gender identity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO
Membership of political group	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Political activism	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Race	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sex of the victim	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Sexual orientation	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Gender identity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Intoxication status of perpetrator	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO
Citizenship/nationality	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Race	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO

Variables requested by Indicator 2.4	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Sexual orientation	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Care relationship	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Colleague/business or work relationship	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the family	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the victim	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Other acquaintance (authority figure, member of paramilitary or armed group, member of armed government force)	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Other included relationship	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Unknown	28.6 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene and location of the killing	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Strangulation	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Context</b>																
Background/risk factors such as gender inequality and dependency	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Hate-motivated (lesbian, transgender victim)	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO



Variables requested by Indicator 2.4	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Impeding the exercise of the victim's rights	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

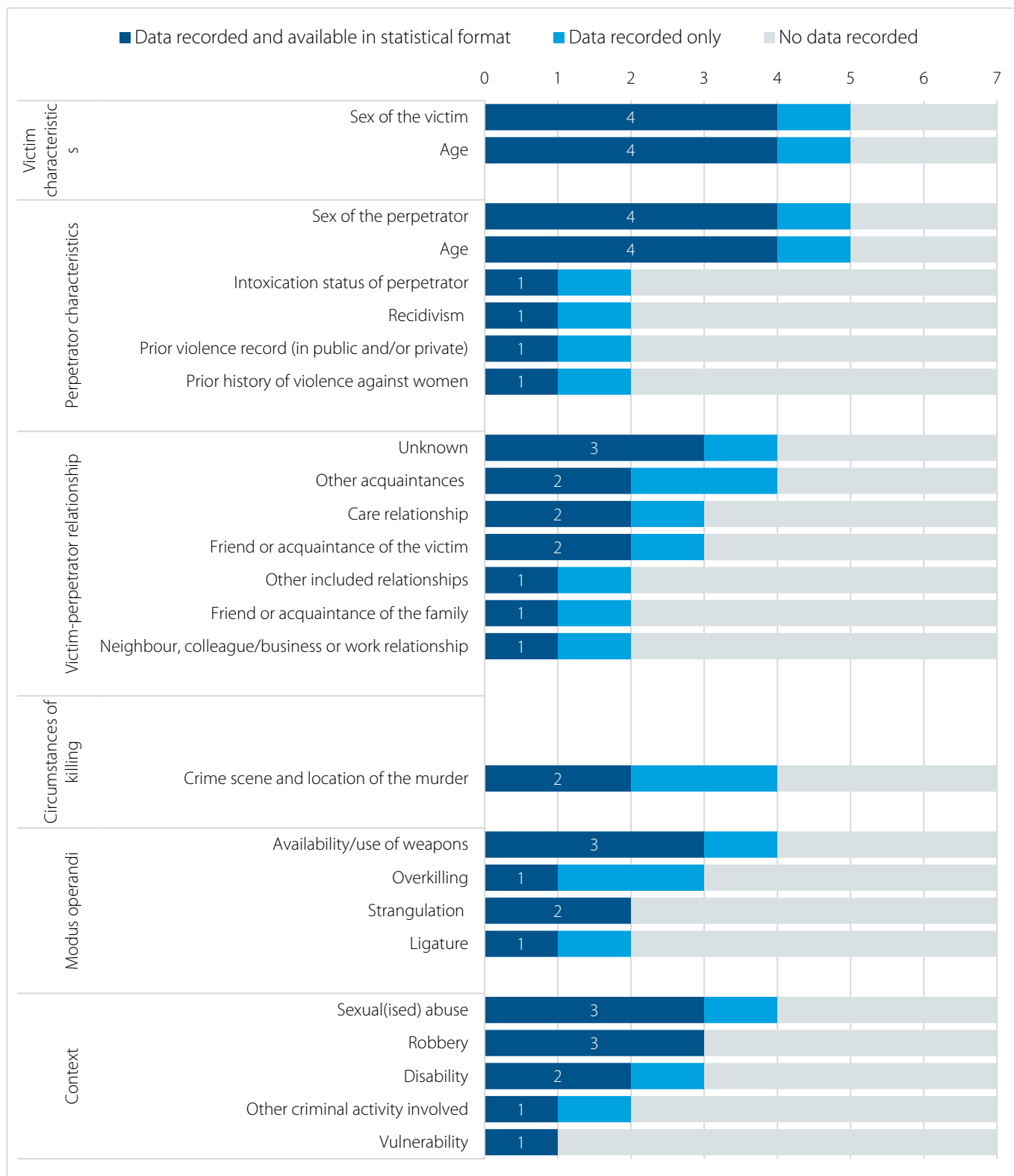
## Indicator 2.5 Killing of a woman older than 65 by a non-family member

Studies have demonstrated that women over 65 face an additional risk of being victims of homicide outside of an intimate relationship. They are more likely than other women to be killed during crimes such as robberies, fraud, or other contexts of crime <sup>(29)</sup>. Collecting data on killings of women over 65 will facilitate a better understanding of this type of femicide as a social phenomenon involving generational dynamics. Having information on this type of femicide will raise awareness on the prevalence of the issue. Figure 8.9 and Table 26 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 2.5.

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<sup>(29)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

**Figure 8.9** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 2.5



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.5 Killing of a woman older than 65 by a non-family member

**Table 26** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 2.5 Killing of a woman older than 65 by a non-family member

Variables requested by Indicator 2.5	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Sex of the victim	71.4 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	71.4 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Intoxication status of perpetrator	28.6 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO
Prior history of violence against women	28.6 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO
Prior violence record (in public and/or private)	28.6 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO
Recidivism (prior record of robbery, fraud, other offences against property)	28.6 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	71.4 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
Care relationship	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the family	28.6 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	14.3 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Friend or acquaintance of the victim	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Neighbour, colleague/business or work relationship	28.6 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	14.3 %	PARTLY	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO
Other acquaintance	57.1 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	YES	YES	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO

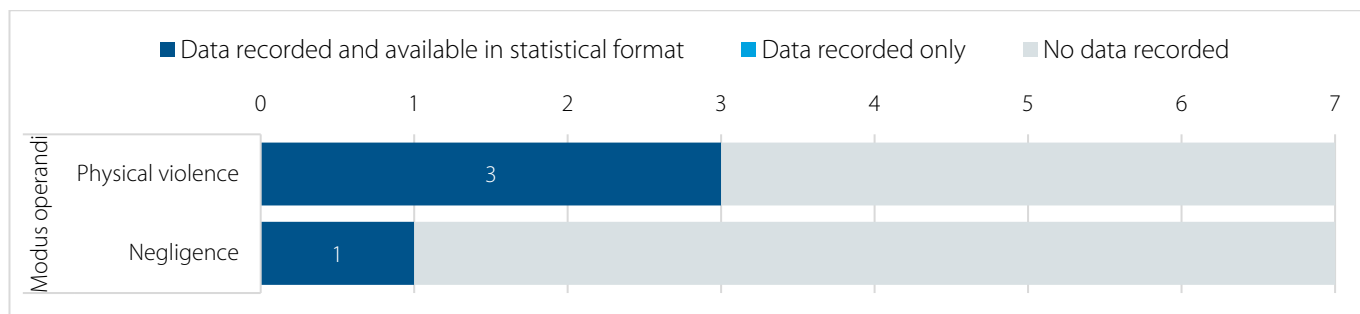
Variables requested by Indicator 2.5	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
Other included relationship	28.6 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO
Unknown	57.1 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	YES	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Circumstances surrounding the killing</b>																
Crime scene and location of the killing	57.1 %	YES	NO	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Availability/use of weapons	57.1 %	YES	NO	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO
Ligature	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Overkilling	42.9 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	YES	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	YES	NO
Strangulation	28.6 %	NO	NO	PARTLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Context</b>																
Disability	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	PARTLY	YES	NO	NO	28.6 %	YES	NO	YES	NO	PARTLY	NO	NO
Other criminal activity involved	28.6 %	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	YES	NO
Robbery	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Sexual abuse	57.1 %	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Vulnerability	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	PARTLY	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	PARTLY	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

### Indicator 3.1 Death of a woman resulting from IPV

Indicator 3.1 addresses the ‘unintentional death of a woman in a context of IPV, or the existence of a coercive control or abusive relationship’ <sup>(30)</sup>. Collecting data on the unintentional killing of women will help to ensure that femicide committed through harmful actions that subsequently resulted in the killing of women are sufficiently considered in national data collection systems. Figure 8.10 and Table 27 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 3.1.

**Figure 8.10** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 3.1



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

<sup>(30)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 3.1 Death of a woman resulting from IPV

**Table 27** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 3.1 Death of a woman resulting from IPV

Variables requested by Indicator 3.1	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Negligence	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	NO	NO	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	NO	NO
Physical violence	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	42.9 %	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

### Indicator 3.2 FGM-related death

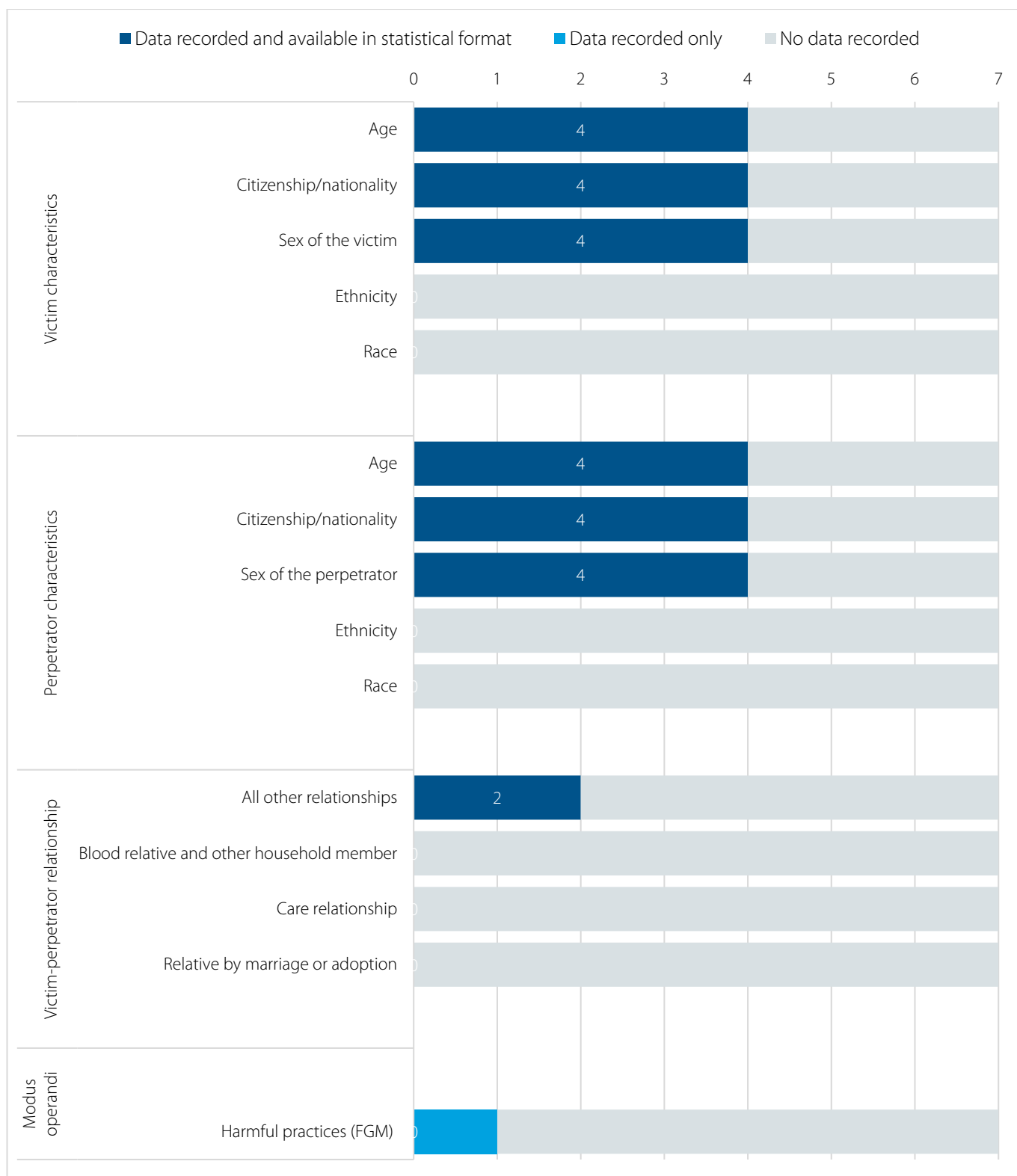
EIGE defines FGM-related death as ‘the unintentional killing of a woman as a result of traditional harmful practices’<sup>(31)</sup>. Collecting data on FGM-related death can contribute to raising awareness of the dangers of FGM and dissuade populations from continuing the practice for cultural or traditional reasons. Figure 8.11 and Table 28 present the availability of data recorded and available in a statistical format among the pilot Member States for the variables in Indicator 3.2.

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<sup>(31)</sup> EIGE (2021), *Femicide: a classification system*, available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/femicide-classification-system>



**Figure 8.11** Pilot countries with data recorded and available in a statistical format for Indicator 3.2



Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.

## Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 3.2 FGM-related death

**Table 28** Responses of pilot countries for Indicator 3.2 FGM-related death

Variables requested by Indicator 3.2	% of Member States with data recorded (Yes)	Data recorded							% of Member States with statistical data available (Yes)	Data available in a statistical format						
		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE		DE	ES	FR	IT	LT	FI	SE
<b>Victim characteristics</b>																
Age	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Race	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sex of the victim	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Perpetrator characteristics</b>																
Age	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Ethnicity	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Citizenship/nationality	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Race	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sex of the perpetrator	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	57.1 %	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b>																
All other relationships	28.6 %	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO	28.6 %	NO	YES	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	YES	NO
Blood relative and other household member	0.0 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Care relationship	0.0 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
Relative by marriage or adoption	0.0 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO	0.0 %	NO	PARTLY	PARTLY	NO	NO	PARTLY	NO
<b>Modus operandi/characteristics of the killing</b>																
Harmful practices (FGM)	14.3 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	YES	NO	NO	NO	0.0 %	NO	NO	DON'T KNOW	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: EIGE 2021-2022 data collection exercise on the feasibility of using the new indicators to measure femicide in the EU.