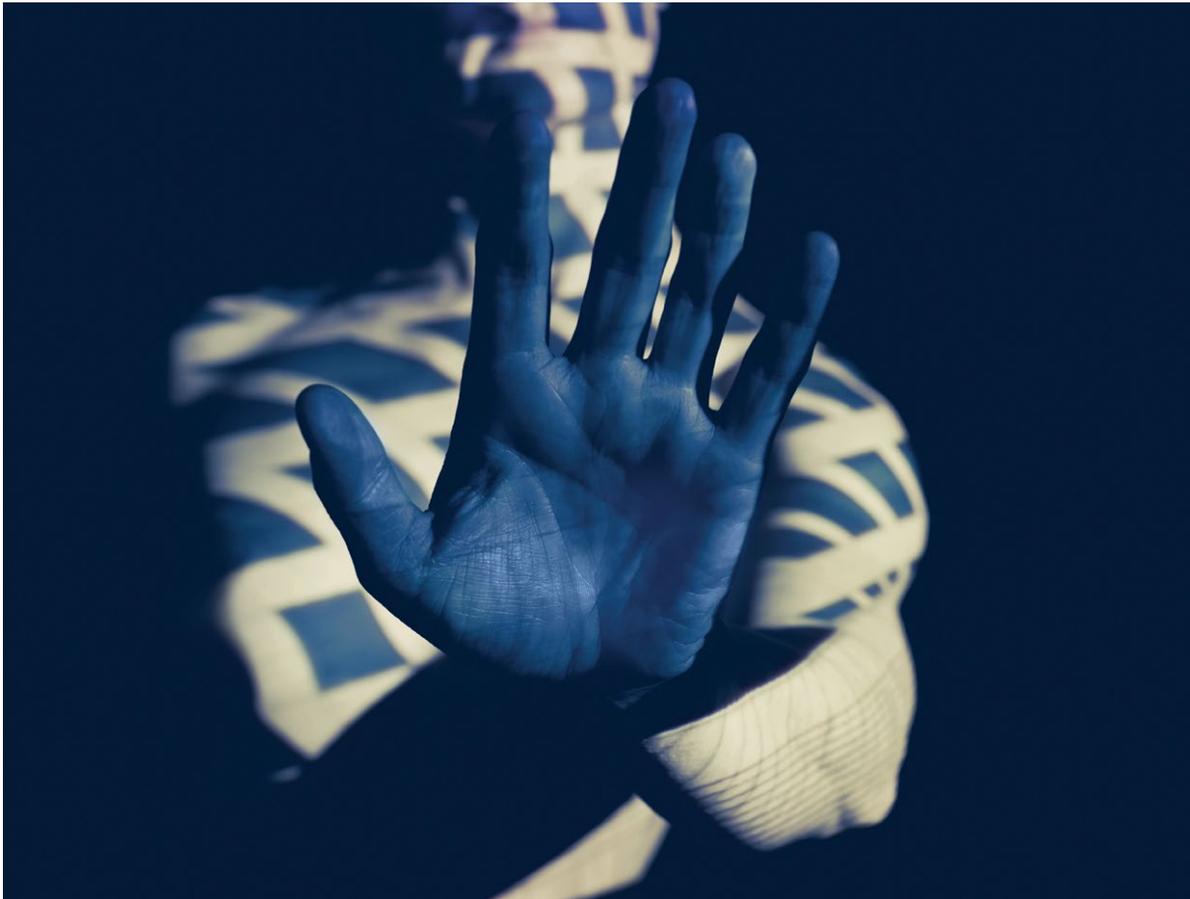


United Nations Statistical Commission: countries approved a global framework to measure gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide)



Picture @Heidemarie Pleschko

New York (United States of America), 4 March, 2022 - On average, a woman or girl is killed by someone in her own family every 11 minutes. The elimination of violence against women is a key commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Member States pledged to make the world a place “in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed”, but there is not enough data available to inform prevention policies and to monitor progress.

Last week, the [United Nations Statistical Commission](#) (UNSC) endorsed three statistical standards related to crime and criminal justice, including the [statistical framework for measuring gender-related killing of women and girls](#), jointly developed by UNODC and UN Women, supported by the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence on crime statistics and the UN Women Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics.

The framework gives for the first time a common set of statistical definitions and methodology that allow every country, regardless of its criminal code, to count in a globally comparable way all women victim of gender-motivated killings. The framework was developed through an open, global consultation that saw the participation of 67 national institutions of 54 countries, including national

statistical offices, the police, the judiciary, civil society, human rights and health institutions from all five continents. The framework builds on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and identifies the data that should be collected on victims, perpetrators and circumstances of the gender-related killings of women and girls (femicide/feminicide) and on the response by the criminal justice system to such killings. The Commission requested UNODC to prepare a global report on countries' experience in implementing this framework by 2025.

Other statistical standards related to crime and criminal justice were approved by the Statistical Commission: the conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of illicit financial flows developed by UNODC and UNCTAD and the Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG16) Survey, as an instrument to measure progress on Goal 16, particularly for countries that have limited availability of data on SDG16, developed by UNODC, UNDP and OHCHR.



In March 2019, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 50th session stressed the need to improve data on gender-based violence on the characteristics of victims and perpetrators, and to measure and monitor the effectiveness of State responses to this phenomenon.



Established in 1947, the Commission brings together the chief statisticians of Member States in the highest decision-making body for international statistical activities. The Statistical Commission oversees the work of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and is a functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Further information

- [UN Statistical Commission website](#)
- [Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls \(also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”\)](#)
- [Background paper: Consultation to develop the statistical framework on gender-related killing](#)
- [Conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of illicit financial flows](#)
- [SDG 16 Survey Initiative: Implementation manual](#)