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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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# **The contribution of ICCS to measure femicide and harassment**

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IAEG-SH  
IAEG-SH  
MICSGS  
ICLSG  
IAEG-SDG  
DHSICATUSSDG  
LSMSICSESIGI  
HHSA



## The ICCS and challenges in crime statistics

- Three main factors affect interpretability of crime statistics (i.e. what to account for when making sense of figures on crimes):
  - Proportion of crime that is reported/detected
  - The way crime is defined and classified
  - The way crime is recorded and counted

... and the  
ICCS?

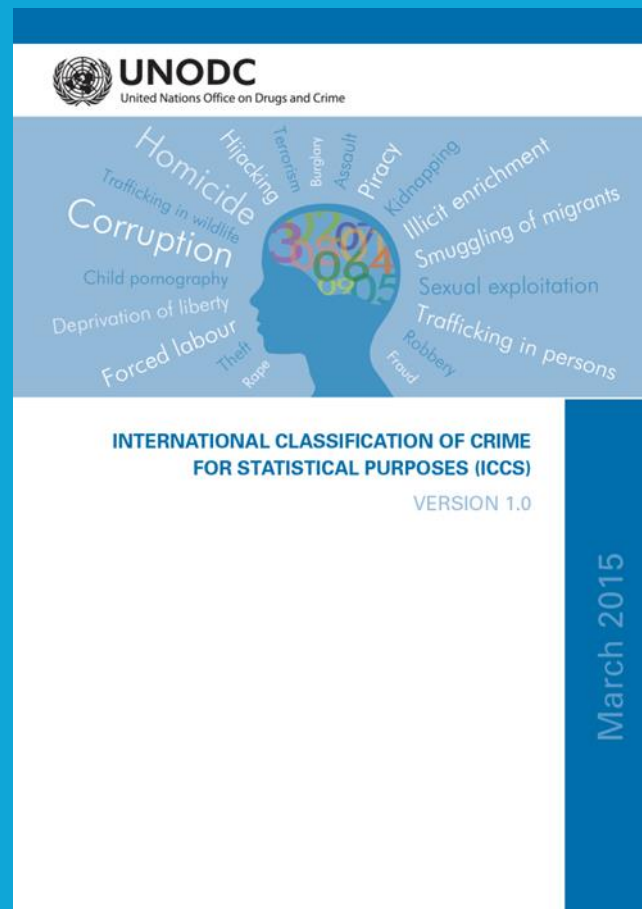


## Rationale of the classification

- **Object of the classification: unit of classification is the act or event which constitutes a criminal offence**
- **The description of criminal acts is based on behaviours/events, not on legal provisions or terms**

### It will allow to:

- **Build a comprehensive stat. framework on all criminal offences to facilitate analysis of crime**
- **Improve comparability across countries and through time**





## ICCS ad gender

- **Definition of several crimes with strong gender connotation: homicide, violent crime, crimes of sexual nature, etc.**
  - **The ICCS can give a 'statistical face' to offences that often remain hidden in national statistics on crime**
- **ICCS disaggregating variables**
  - **situational context and motive**
  - **age and sex of victims and perpetrators**
  - **victim-perpetrator relationship**



## The structure of ICCS

### 11 top-level categories, mainly based on policy relevance:

1. Acts **leading to death** or intending to cause death
2. Acts causing **harm** or intending to cause harm to the person
3. Injurious acts of a **sexual nature**
4. Acts against property involving violence against a person
5. Acts against property only
6. Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs
7. Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
8. Acts against public order or authority
9. Acts against public safety and state security
10. Acts against natural environment
11. Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified



# SDG indicators in the area of crime and criminal justice

## 1 violence

\_violence against women

\_violence against children

homicide  
physical, sexual, psych.  
violence  
fear of violence  
p/s/p violence against  
women  
p/s harassment  
trafficking in persons

## 2 trafficking and organised crime

illicit financial flows  
illicit trafficking of  
firearms  
illicit trafficking of  
wildlife

## 3 justice, rule of law, corruption

crime reporting rate  
unsentenced detainees  
bribery prevalence  
population  
bribery prevalence  
business



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## Homicide and femicide

### **Intentional homicide:**

unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury

**Femicide (or gender-related killing):** no specific definition in ICCS





## Two approaches to look at femicide

- Homicides of women for 'gender-related motive'
- Homicides of women by type of victim-perpetrator relationship



## Gender-related motive

- An operational description of 'gender-based' motive is needed in the framework of ICCS. Concretely, which homicides should be considered as gender-related?
- In some countries, specific legislation exists on femicide, on the basis of the motive. Issues exist on related data.
- Other killings may exist, on the basis of the motive, which can be ascribed to GRK: dowry death and honour killings for example. They can represent another component of femicides.



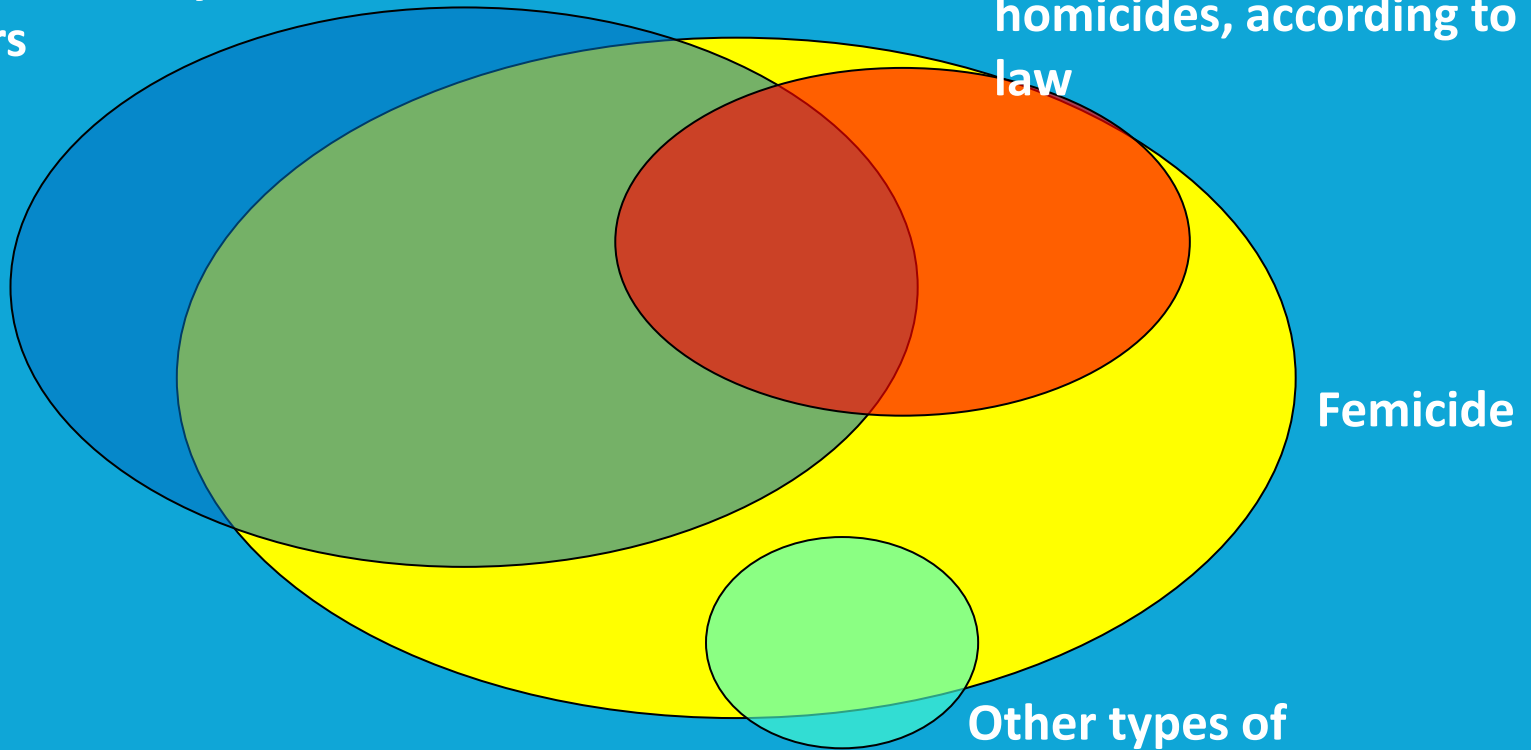
## Victim-perpetrator relationship

- Femicides very often take place within domestic sphere
- An increasing number of countries is able to produce data on homicides by victim-perpetrator relationship
- For example, in UNODC database:
  - 70 countries with at least one figure on homicide by IPFM since 2011
  - 51 countries with at least one figure on homicide by IP since 2011

## The femicide jigsaw

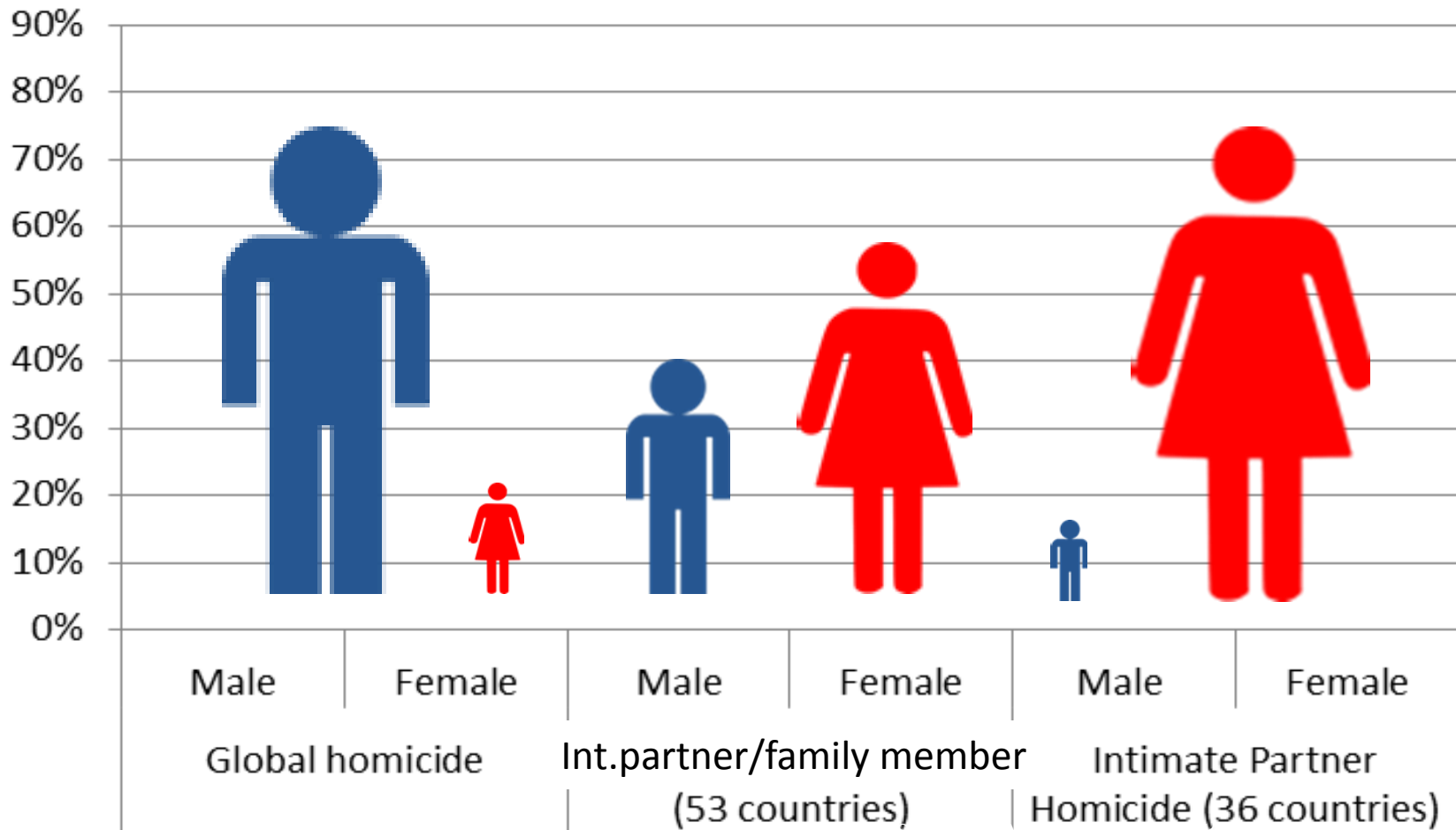
Homicides by Intimate partners or family members

Gender-based homicides, according to law



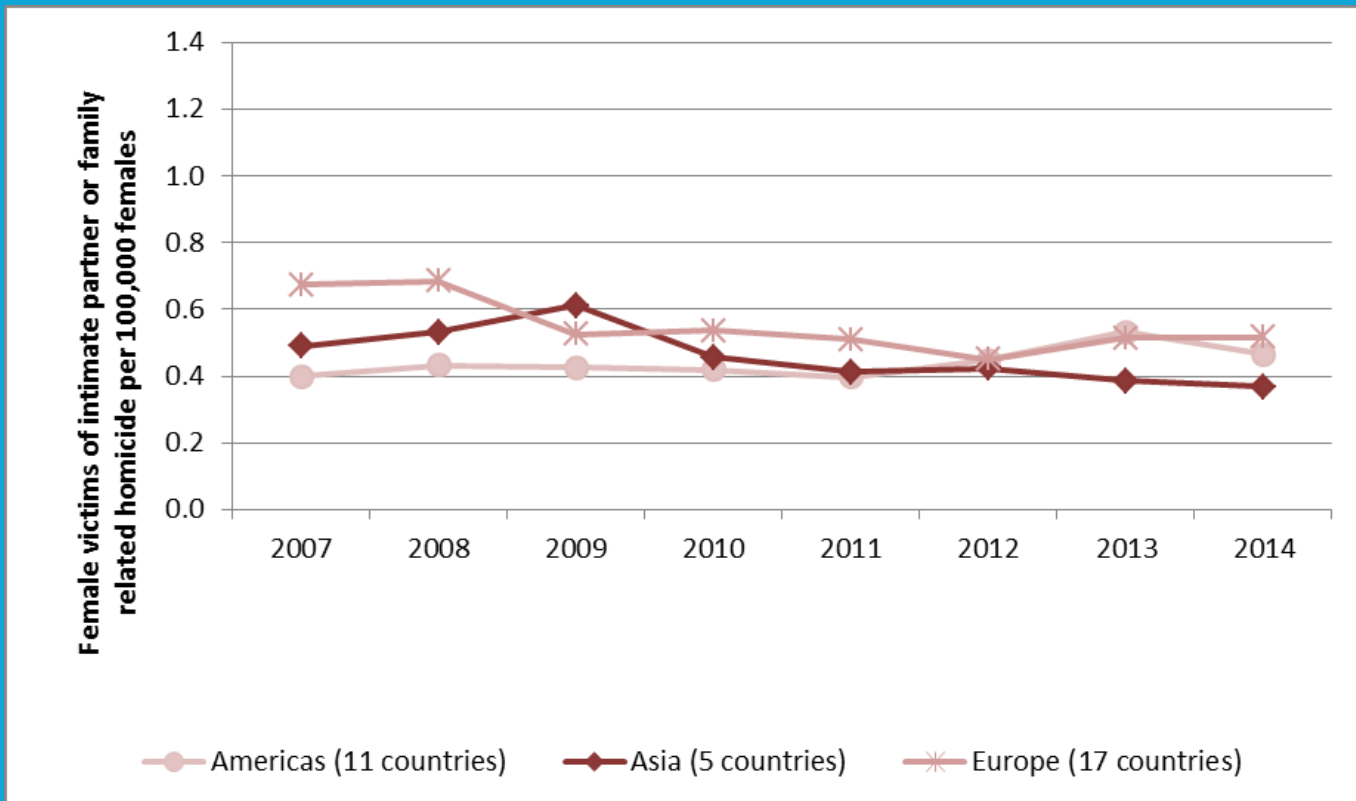
Other types of homicides targeting women

## Victims of various types of homicide, by sex (2013-2014)





## Female victims of intimate partner or family-related homicide per 100,000 (2007- 2014)



- Different from total homicide rates, rates of IPFM homicides are very similar across regions and are relatively stable over time.



## Physical and sexual harassment

- SDG 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
- At minimum, improper behaviour directed at and which is offensive to a person by another person who reasonably knew the behaviour was offensive (ICCS)
- Limited experience so far: six surveys (conducted by Canada, France, Israel, Italy, Mexico and Sweden) have measured physical and/or sexual harassment using very different sets of questions.



## On-going work

- ICCS implementation manual
- Guidelines on SDG indicators sourced from victimisation surveys
- Annual data collection (UN-CTS) will be reviewed to incorporate new data requirements from SDG (new questionnaire as of 2017)





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**Thank you**

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