

# **Questionnaire of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences**

## **Response by Slovenia**

### **1. Administrative data on gender-related killings of women for 2016–2018:**

Eleven women were murdered or killed in Slovenia in 2016 and 2017 (the data doesn't include cases from 2018 as some of them are still under investigation; this also refers to questions 2 and 3).

### **2. Number of women killed by their partners (intimate partner killings) or by family member or other killings by unrelated persons but gender-related:**

Three women in the above mentioned period were killed by intimate partners, and additional five by other family members.

### **3. Number of killings of children, disaggregated by sex, in the context of gender-related violence against women:**

No children have been killed in context of violence against women.

### **4. Existence of, or progress in, the creation of a national femicide watch and/or observatory on violence against women:**

In order to co-ordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate the policies and measures which Slovenia has devised to prevent all forms of violence, including femicide, covered by the Istanbul Convention an inter-ministerial group was set up in April 2016. The four tasks which the group is mandated to undertake aim at ensuring that the various measures in implementation of the Convention are well co-ordinated and lead to a concerted effort of all agencies and sectors of government. Moreover, they aim at ensuring the actual implementation of any new policies and measures.

### **5. Analysis of cases and actions undertaken in this respect**

The Police analyse each case of homicide and violence against women with special emphasis on discovering motives and causes for such criminal offence. The analysis is conducted in order to upgrade existing measures that aim to prevent occurrence of such events.

In 2013, a first national research on the violence against women and intimate partner homicides of women in Slovenia was conducted by analysing criminal court files. The research showed that there are significant gender-specific differences in dynamics, causes and inducements, which indicate that these crimes should be understood in the context of the unequal distribution of power between men and women in society.

Statistical data for Slovenia thus coincide with findings of international studies that the type of homicide in which gender-specific differences have great significance occurs between partners (former or current) in heterosexual intimate relationships. This suggests that women are significantly more likely than men to be victims of such homicide as this is the leading cause of violent death for women globally. In the majority of intimate partner homicides or attempted homicides, female partners have experienced prior domestic violence. Therefore, (pre-existing) intimate partner violence is understood as the major risk factor for intimate partner homicide.

### **6. Related investigations, prosecutions and convictions of all cases of gender-related killings**

Data not available.