

Process Book

FemWorld Project

 Website

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Introduction

This webpage aims to transmit and analyze information graphically about femicide. Additionally, it offers links to other websites related to this topic and bibliographic information.

Femicide, representing the most severe form of gender-based violence against women and girls, is rarely an isolated incident. It is more often the deadly consequence of systemic gender-based violence present in all regions worldwide. These gender-related killings of women and girls, occurring across private and public domains, are motivated by gender-based factors. These factors are embedded in societal norms and stereotypes that deem women subordinate to men, alongside discrimination, inequality, and unequal power relations between genders in society.

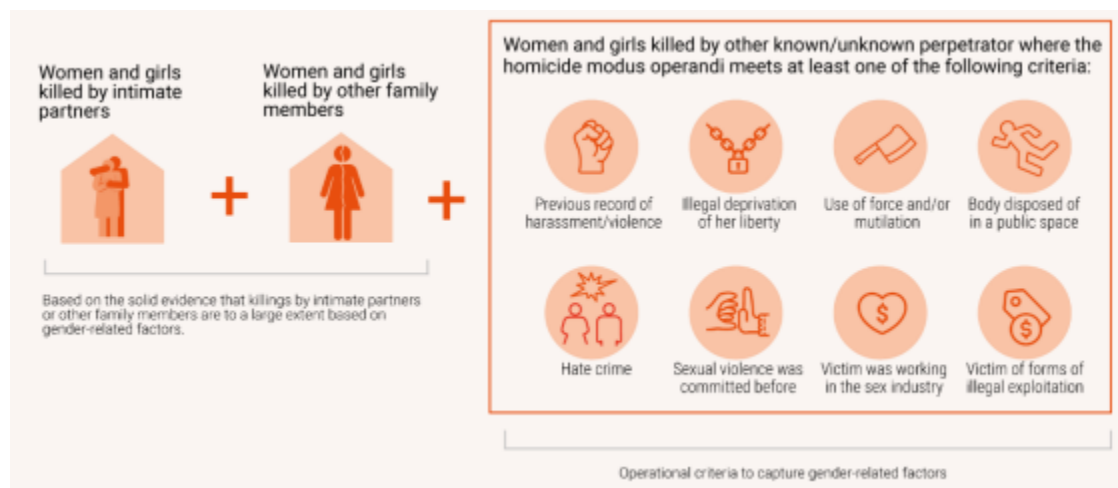
This situation is reflected in all countries, some more than others. Women experience it at different ages and in different circumstances. The objective of the website is to visualize the dynamics of femicide using these attributes and determine whether there is any relationship with poverty and the victim's educational level.

The Context

The framework used is the UNODC and UN Women's statistical framework, approved in March 2022, categorizes femicide (gender-related killing of women and girls) into three types:

1. Intentional homicides of women and girls perpetrated by intimate partners
2. Intentional homicides of women and girls perpetrated by other family members
3. Intentional homicides of women and girls committed by perpetrators other than intimate partners or other family members and where the killing meets at least one of eight criteria identified in the Statistical framework

Summary of the context for collecting the data:



Source: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/briefs/Femicide_Brief_2024.pdf

Additionally, the variables poverty and educational level of the victim were used as derived attributes to complete the data set.

The Principal Attributes

The gender killing data set has the following characteristics:

- Homicide by relationship with the perpetrator
- Unit of measurement: Counts and Rate per 100K population
- Country
- Year
- Number of femicides
- Age


The Derivative Attributes

1. Gini index (poverty indicator/income inequality)

The Gini index is a statistical measure used in economics to represent the degree of income inequality, wealth inequality, or consumption inequality within a nation or social group.

0-1 Value: The Gini index ranges between 0 and 1. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, while a value of 1 represents maximum inequality.

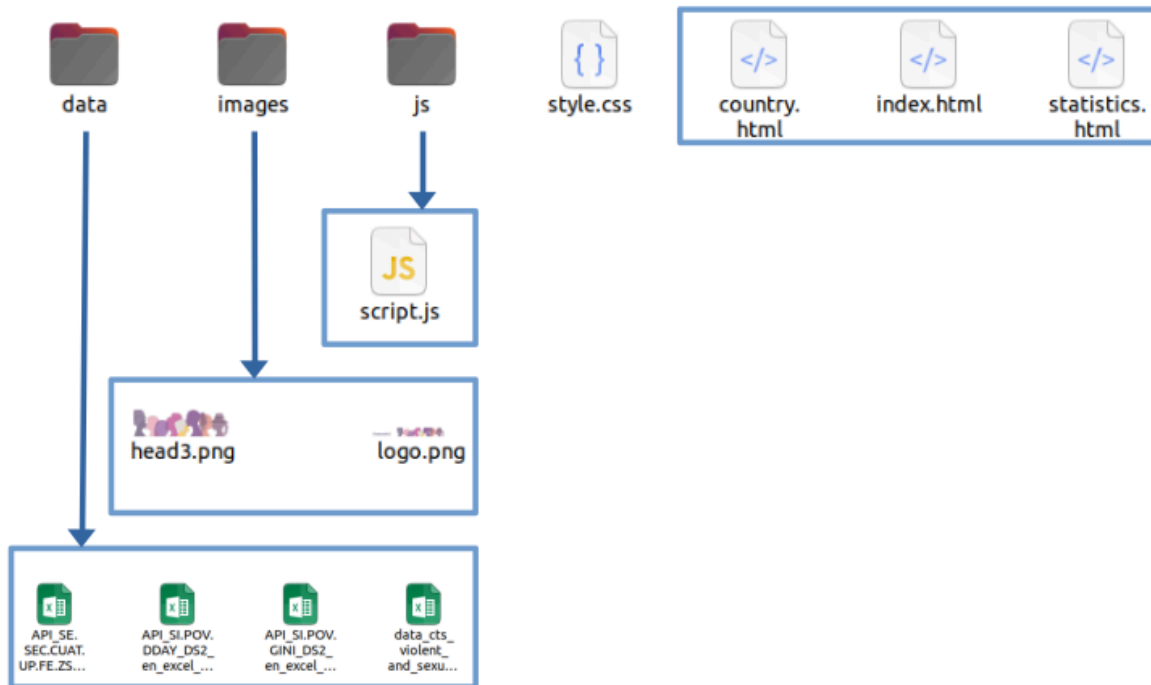
Comparison of different situations: The Gini index allows you to compare inequality between different countries, regions, or time periods.



2. Educational attainment, at least completed upper secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)

The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed upper secondary education. Data set: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed September 30, 2024

Structure Website





Conclusion

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