

HOMICIDES: VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS | YEAR: 2024

Only the number of male homicide victims is decreasing.

In 2024, 327 homicides were recorded, a decrease of 2.1% compared with 2023. Of the victims, 116 were women and 211 were men.

The overall decrease was mainly driven by a reduction in male victims (-2.8% compared with 2023). The number of female victims decreased by one compared with the previous year.

The proportion of homicides in which the perpetrator was identified increased from 89.5% in 2023 to 91.1% in 2024. For female victims, a perpetrator was identified in all cases; in these cases, men accounted for 92.2% of perpetrators. Among male victims, 85.7% were killed by other men (156 out of 182 cases where the perpetrator was known).

Most victims were Italian citizens (74.3%). The proportion of Italian citizens among victims was higher for women (78.4%) than for men.

Among Italian female victims, 93.4% were killed by Italian men. Among foreign female victims, 48.0% were killed by perpetrators of the same nationality.

A total of 62 women were killed by a current or former partner; in 61 of these cases, the perpetrator was a man.

93.4% of Italian women are victims of Italian men, while 48.0% of foreign women are victims of their own compatriots. A total of 62 women were killed by a current or former partner, almost all of whom (61) were men.

35,5%

The percentage of women among victims in 2024 (in the 1990s it was around 11%)

It is mainly homicides of men that have decreased since the 1990s, from about 4 per 100,000 men to 0.73.

0,55 per 100,000

The homicide rate in Italy (0.73 for men and 0.38 for women)

106

Estimated femicides in 2024

Gender-based killing account for 91.4% of homicides of women. In 36 cases, the murderer killed himself after murdering the woman.

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This report presents data on intentional homicides recorded by the police in 2024 and entered into the database of the Central Directorate of Criminal Police of the Ministry of the Interior. Where available and known, this information also indicates the relationship between the homicide victim and the perpetrator, making it possible to reconstruct the motive, the manner in which the victim was killed and the type of weapon used, if any. This is particularly important in studying the dynamics of homicides of women and men, which, as is well known, differ significantly. Other information useful for estimating femicides has been added to these data.

Higher homicide rates in Italy than in the rest of Europe

The rise in homicides following the Covid-19 pandemic has come to an end. After two consecutive years of increase, intentional homicides are once again on the decline. More precisely, in 2023, there were 334 cases, while in 2024 the number of victims stood at 327 (-2.1% compared to 2023 and +6.2% compared to 2019, the year before the pandemic). However, our country remains among those with the lowest historical risk in the European Union.

The EU average homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023 (the latest year available) is 0.91 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Among the 26 countries that provide data for this year, Italy has the lowest incidence of this phenomenon (0.57) together with Slovenia, after Malta (whose small population makes the data very unstable) and ahead of Ireland and Poland (0.64 and 0.72 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively).

At the opposite end of the spectrum are the Baltic countries, Luxembourg and France, with rates ranging from 2.62 in Lithuania to 1.30 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in France.

In recent years, Europe has seen a general decline in intentional homicides, mainly due to the decrease in the Baltic countries. The EU homicide rate per population was 1.03 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015 and fell to 0.91 homicides in 2023. In France, a large European country with the highest homicide rate, the rate fell from 1.31 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in the three-year period 2013-2015 to 1.19 in the three-year period 2021-2023. In Italy, during the same period, the rate fell from 0.80 to 0.54 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Conversely, during the same period in Germany and Spain, homicide rates did not decrease, remaining below the European average at 0.86 and 0.66 victims per 100,000 inhabitants respectively.

INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES COMMITTED IN EU COUNTRIES. Year 2023, figures per 100,000 inhabitants

COUNTRIES BELOW THE EUROPEAN AVERAGE

Malta	Slovenia	Italy	Ireland	Croatia	Spain	Netherlands	Hungary	Czech Republic	Greece	Denmark	Poland	Austria
0.55	0.57	0.57	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.7	0.73	0.77	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.88

COUNTRIES ABOVE THE EUROPEAN AVERAGE

EU (average)	Germany	Finland	Romania	Slovakia	Sweden	Bulgaria	Cyprus	France	Estonia	*Luxembourg	Latvia	Lithuania
0.91	0.93	0.99	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.30	1.54	1.55	2.5	2.62

Source: Eurostat, banca dati: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/popul?lang=en&subtheme=crim&display=list&sort=category>

*Per il Lussemburgo valori 2022

Young men are the most at risk, the risk for women increases with age.

In 2024, Italy's homicide rate was 0.55, returning to the level seen in 2022 (it was 0.57 in 2023). Risk profiles by age show opposite trends according to gender. For men, the rate was 0.73 deaths per 100,000 male residents in 2024. They were killed with an increasing risk profile by age, ranging from 0.98 per 100,000 between 18 and 24 years of age, peaking at 1.35 between 35 and 44 years of age.

For women, however, the risk of being murdered (0.38 per 100,000 women) peaks among the very elderly (0.81 homicides per 100,000 women aged 75–84), primarily at the hands of partners or family members. Those responsible often justify the homicide by claiming they were ending the woman's suffering, or show signs of psychological imbalance. In the case of women over 55, this situation accounts for more than half of all homicides (52.6%). Homicides of women mainly occur in a family/romantic context (approximately 86.2%), with no significant differences by age.

In 2024, 21 men and no women were killed in organised crime, which is nevertheless down on the average for the three-year period from 2022 to 2023 (24.5), during which one woman per year fell victim to homicide in this context. Foreign victims account for 25.7% of total homicides, corresponding to a homicide rate among the foreign population of 1.62 victims per 100,000 registered residents, compared to an average of 0.45 among Italian citizens.

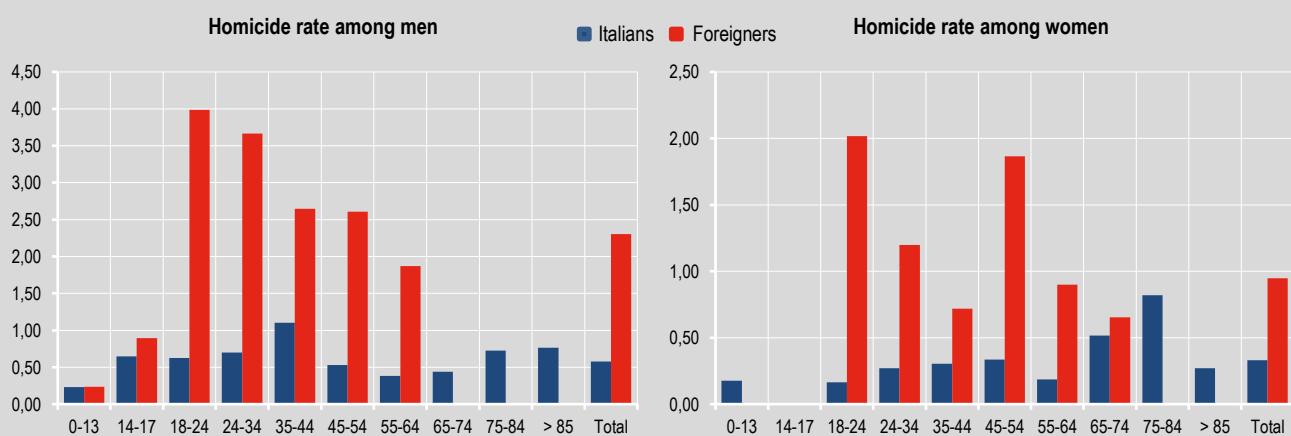
The gender gap within the foreign population is also much wider than that recorded among Italians: the homicide rate for foreign men (2.30) is more than double that for foreign women (0.95).

The foreign population has different age-related risk profiles to the Italian population, particularly with regard to female victims. There is no peak in the number of elderly women killed, as there are few of them, nor among minors under the age of 18.

Similar to Italian women, foreign women are mostly killed within the family (76% of cases), particularly in the 45–54 age group, with an incidence rate of 0.5 per 100,000 inhabitants.

For foreign men, the highest number of victims is recorded in the 18–24 age group, whereas for Italian men it is in the 35–44 age group.

FIGURE 1. HOMICIDES BY AGE AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE VICTIM. Year 2024, values per 100,000 persons of the same sex, age and citizenship



Source: Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate of Criminal Police (DCPC)

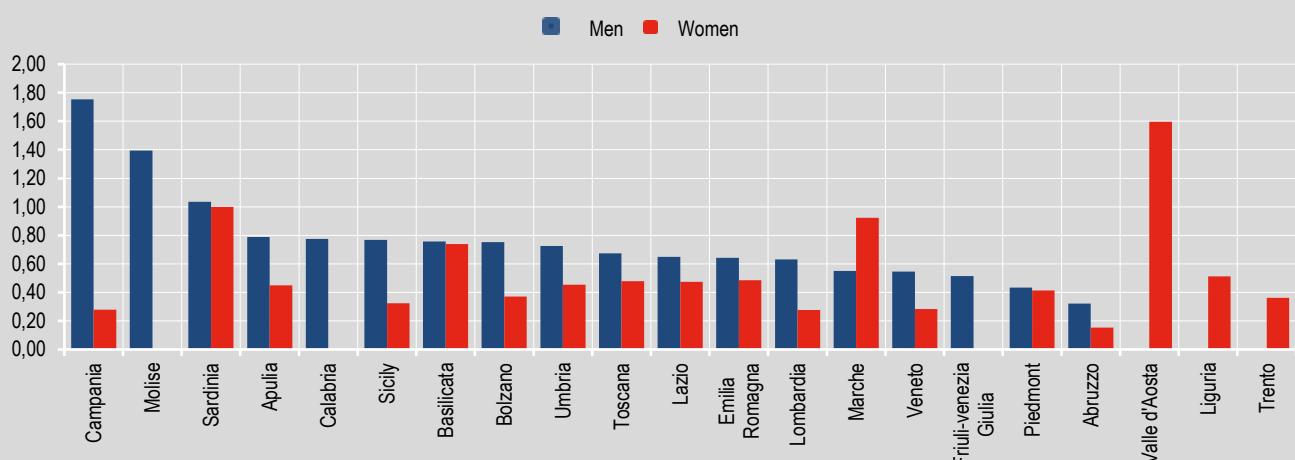
Campania, highest rates for homicide of men

The geographical distribution of homicides has always been very different between men and women. In 2024, the geography of regional concentration of homicides appears extremely different according to the sex of the victim, with the exception of Sardinia, Basilicata and Piedmont, which have similar homicide rates for males and females. In the case of men, the top three regions for concentration of the phenomenon are Campania, Molise and Sardinia, which have rates of 1.74, 1.39 and 1.04 per 100,000 inhabitants respectively.

Homicides attributable to organised crime, which mainly involve males, have a rate of 0.09 in the south, 0.01 in the centre, and are absent in the north. Meanwhile, violent family contexts, in which almost all female homicides occur, are not precisely characterised geographically and are distributed throughout the country, where spikes in homicides occur randomly and sporadically from year to year. Furthermore, the higher percentage of homicides with unknown perpetrators (19.8% of cases compared to 8.3% in the North and 5.4% in the Centre) is also indicative of the concentration of homicides in the context of organised crime in the South.

The regions with the highest concentration of murders of women are Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Sardinia and Marche (1.60, 1.00 and 0.92 female victims per 100,000 female residents, respectively) (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2. HOMICIDES BY GENDER AND REGION. Year 2024, figures per 100,000 men and 100,000 women in the same region



Source: Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate of Criminal Police (DCPC)

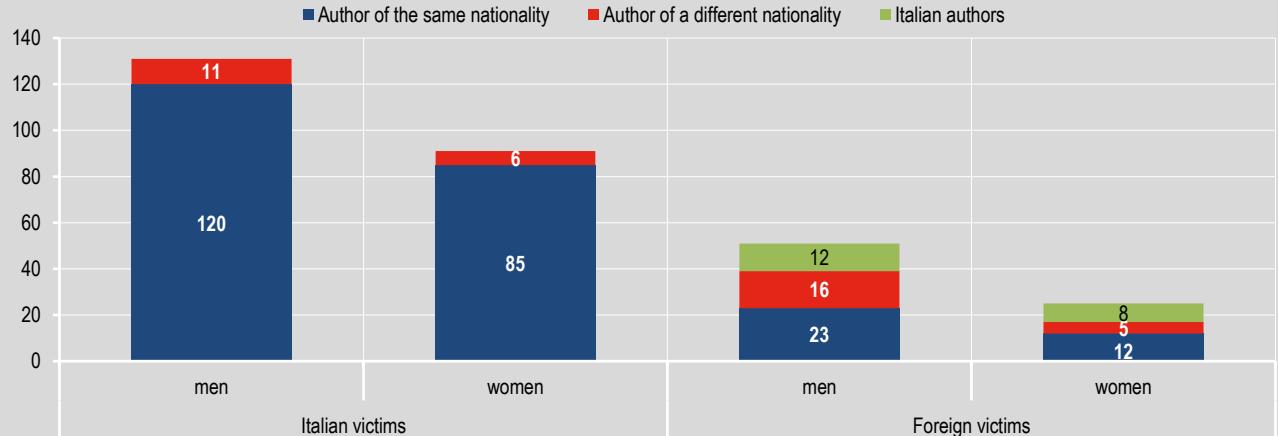
88.3% of perpetrators of homicide are men

The analysis of the characteristics of the perpetrator and victim can only be carried out on 298 of the 327 homicide cases, those for which the alleged perpetrator has been identified. In 2024, the perpetrator is almost always a man (88.3% of homicides). Men predominantly kill other men (59.3%), while women are overwhelmingly killed by men (88.8% in 2023 and 92.1% in 2024). In 2024, the number of female perpetrators of homicide also increased by about 5 percentage points (from 6.7% of known homicides in 2023 to 11.7% in 2024), with three-quarters of them killing men. The 35 female perpetrators of homicide are almost all Italian (29 out of 35).

As widely reported in the literature, homicides and many other types of violent crimes are predominantly intra-ethnic. In 2024, the data confirm this situation for victims of Italian citizenship. In fact, the vast majority of Italian women are killed by men and women of the same nationality (93.4%), while in the case of men, this percentage is slightly lower (91.6%).

Foreign nationals are more likely to be killed by other foreigners, accumulating the risk of being killed by both Italians and people of a different nationality. This is particularly true for men (54.9% of cases) and, to a slightly lesser extent, for women (around 52% of cases).

FIGURE 3. HOMICIDES WHERE THE PERPETRATOR HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY GENDER AND NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR. Year 2024, absolute values



When the victim is a minor, the perpetrators are predominantly female.

In 2024, 21 homicides of minors were recorded, which is higher than the average for the previous three years (14 murders between 2021 and 2023) and approaching the average for the three-year period between 2014 and 2016 (23 murders).

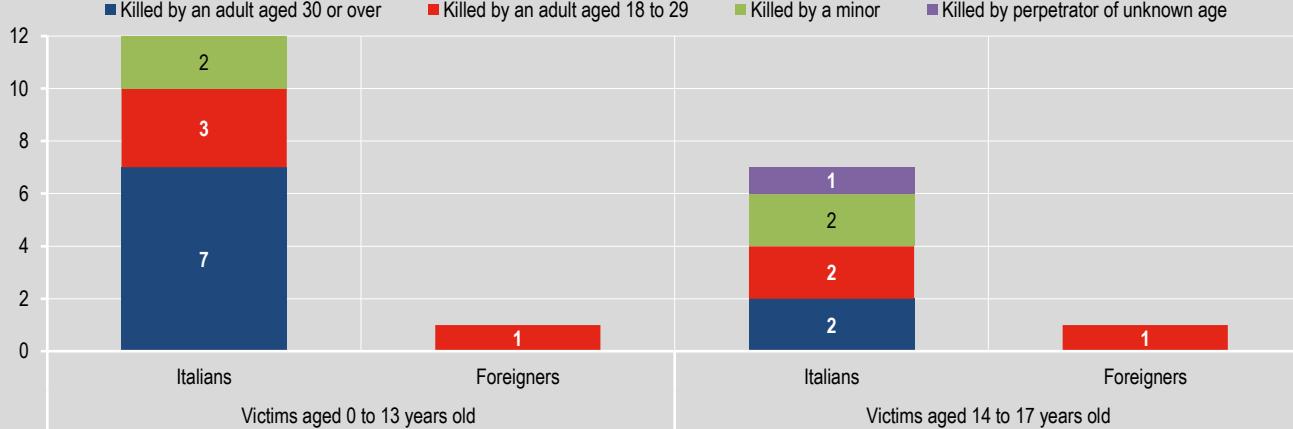
Homicides of minor under the age of 14 occurred at a rate of 0.19 per 100,000 and were mostly committed by parents suffering from depression or personality disorders. The perpetrators of these murders were almost always women (in 10 out of 13 cases) and were almost always Italian citizens (except in two cases).

Homicides of minors over the age of 14 (eight cases, all male victims) are mainly committed by young male perpetrators who are unknown to the victim.

According to the ICCS's international definition, infanticide is defined as killing within the first year of life. However, Italian legislation provides a more restrictive definition, limiting the period during which killing is considered infanticide to 'around the time of birth'. According to the former definition, there were five cases of infanticide in Italy, all of which were committed by mothers.

Minors can also be perpetrators of murder. In 2024, 17 minors were charged with murder, all of them males, five of whom were foreign nationals. In four cases, they killed their peers; in another four cases, they killed young adults aged up to 26; and in the remaining cases, they killed adults aged up to 76.

FIGURE 4. HOMICIDES OF MINORS WHERE THE PERPETRATOR HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY NATIONALITY AND AGE OF THE VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR. Year 2024, absolute values



Quarrels and trivial reasons are the motives behind almost half of all homicides

"Quarrels, trivial reasons, personal grudges" were the leading motive for homicide (48.6%), with the highest figures for victims of both sexes (50.7% for men and 44.8% for women). For women, the vast majority of these quarrels (82.7%) were related to a family or emotional context. For foreigners, quarrels over trivial matters are an even more decisive reason for the use of violence (61.9%).

Other motives include insanity (15.3% of cases, equivalent to 28.5% for women and 8.1% for men), crimes of passion (5.8% of cases, with 16 cases involving women and three involving men), robbery (4.3% of cases, with 11 cases involving men and one involving a woman), and economic interests (3.7% of cases, with 11 cases involving men and one involving a woman). Other residual motives related to extortion, feuds, and drugs are more prevalent among men, while "euthanasia" is cited as a motive for ending the lives of women.

In 2024, bladed weapons were the most commonly used instrument in homicides, accounting for 33.0% of cases, followed by firearms at 30.0%. Meanwhile, 8.6% of homicides were carried out with improvised weapons (e.g. blunt objects), and the remaining 28.4% were committed by other means. All organised crime-related homicides of a mafia type (19) were committed with firearms. Where the motive involved criminal feuds or revenge — contexts involving premeditation and professionalism — firearms were used in 80% of cases. Firearms were used to kill 31.3% of men, while other methods were more prevalent for women (39.7%).

Women are mainly murdered by their partner/ex-partner

For women, the picture remains stable, with violent deaths occurring mainly within the couple. In 2024, the rate of women killed by a partner or ex-partner, whether a spouse, cohabitant or boyfriend, is 0.21 per 100,000 women (unchanged from 2023). For men, the same rate is 0.03 per 100,000 men.

Notably, the highest number of murders within the couple are committed by partners with whom the woman had a relationship at the time of death (spouses, cohabitants or boyfriends), accounting for 47.4% of cases. Meanwhile, 6.0% of murders are committed by former partners (former spouses, cohabitants or boyfriends).

In 2024, bladed weapons were the most commonly used means of homicide, used in 33.0% of cases, followed by firearms (30.0%).

Of the 62 women killed by their partners, 61 (98.4%) were killed by male partners, while the eight men killed by their partners were all killed by women. Italian women are killed by their current or former partners in 49.5% of cases, while foreign women are killed by their partners in 68.0% of cases.

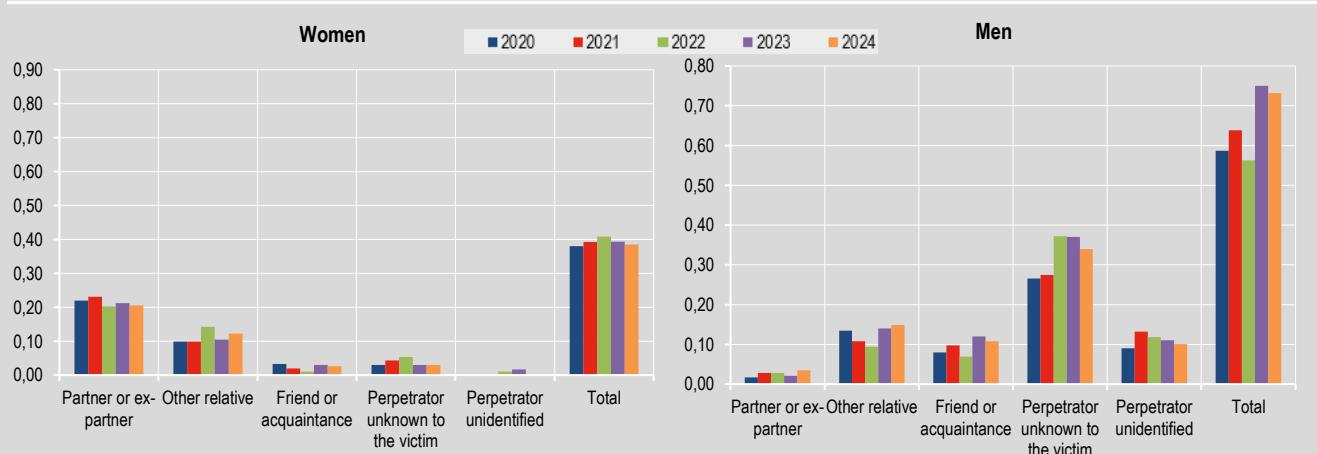
There has been a slight increase in the rate of women killed by relatives (0.12 in 2024; 0.10 in 2023).

Of the women killed by other family members (37), 81.1% (30) were killed by men and 18.9% (seven) by women. Forty-three men were killed by other relatives, 31 of whom were murdered by other men (72.1%).

Older people (aged 75 and over) were mainly killed by another relative in 48.4% of cases.



FIGURE 5. INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES BY VICTIM GENDER AND TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PERPETRATOR. Years 2020–2024, values per 100,000 persons of the same gender



Source: Ministry of the Interior - Central Directorate of Criminal Police (DCPC)

91.4% of killings of women are attributable to gender-based murder

In March 2022, the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission approved the 'Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls' (also referred to as 'femicide/feminicide'). In this context, gender-related killings, commonly referred to as femicide, are defined as the killing of a woman because she is a woman. Italy has chosen to adhere to this United Nations framework. This document provides a comprehensive statistical framework for measuring such killings. Alongside the statistical definition of such homicides, the UN Statistical Framework identifies a typology of gender-related homicides of women and girls, as well as a list of variables that can be used to identify and count the various types of homicides. These include those committed by a partner or ex-partner, another relative, or another person (whether known or unknown) who carries out the killing through a modus operandi or in a context linked to gender-based motives (Figure 6).

The proposed definition and typology align with the structure of the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). This framework also identifies the key data that should be collected in order to provide information on victims, perpetrators, and the state's response to gender-related killings of women and girls.

Identifying a femicide requires consideration of many variables concerning the victim, the perpetrator and the context of the violence. This information must include details of any previous violence suffered by the victim at the hands of the perpetrator, any illegal exploitation (e.g. human trafficking, forced labour, slavery or organised crime) to which the victim was subjected, any kidnapping or illegal deprivation of liberty, whether the victim worked in the sex trade, whether the victim experienced sexual violence before and/or after the killing, whether there was a difference in hierarchical position between the victim and the perpetrator, whether the victim's body was mutilated, whether the body was abandoned in a public space and whether the murder was motivated by gender-based hate (i.e. if the perpetrator held specific prejudices against women).

An estimated 101 femicides occurred out of 111 female victims in 2019; 106 out of 116 in 2020; 104 out of 119 in 2021; 105 out of 126 in 2022; and 96 out of 117 in 2023. Therefore, the incidence fluctuated from 82.1% in 2023 to 91.4% in 2024, a figure comparable to that in 2020.

In 2024, based on the available variables, there are an estimated 106 alleged femicides out of 116 homicides with a female victim. This includes 62 women killed within a relationship, by their partner or ex-partner, 37 women killed by another relative; seven cases, including three women killed by a friend or acquaintance and four by strangers, for which the violence inflicted on the woman's body motivates the classification of the homicide as femicide.

Excessive mistreatment of the victim's body (e.g. strangulation, suffocation, stabbing or beating) was a factor in 61 cases of femicide where the perpetrator was a partner or relative (54.5%), as well as in all cases where the perpetrator was someone else (seven cases).

 **FIGURE 6. KEY VARIABLES FOR IDENTIFYING GENDER-RELATED KILLING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS (FEMINICIDES)**

TYPE OF GENDER-BASED KILLING	KEY VARIABLES
1. Homicides of women and girls by their partners	I. Relationship between perpetrator and victim: partner
2. Homicides of women and girls by other family members	II. Relationship between perpetrator and victim: other family member
3. Homicides of women and girls by other perpetrators, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perpetrators who have a position of authority/care over the victim • Friends/acquaintances/work colleagues • Other perpetrators known to the victim • Perpetrators unknown to the victim • Unknown perpetrators 	II. Modus operandi and context of intentional homicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Previous episodes of violence 2. Illegal exploitation 3. Kidnapping or illegal deprivation of liberty 4. Involvement of the victim in the sex industry 5. Sexual violence against the victim's body 6. Excessive mistreatment of the victim's body 7. The victim's body was abandoned in a public space 8. Hatred or prejudice against women

Source: UN Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide)

Femicide within couples or committed by other family members was followed by the perpetrator's suicide in just under a third of cases (31.3%). Considering only murders within couples (spouse or ex-spouse, partner or ex-partner), the percentage rises to 34%.

In the 37 cases of femicide committed by relatives and family members (excluding partners), in most cases the perpetrators of the crime were children (19), parents (seven), grandchildren (three), girlfriends/boyfriends of the daughter/sister (two); in six cases, detailed information was not available.

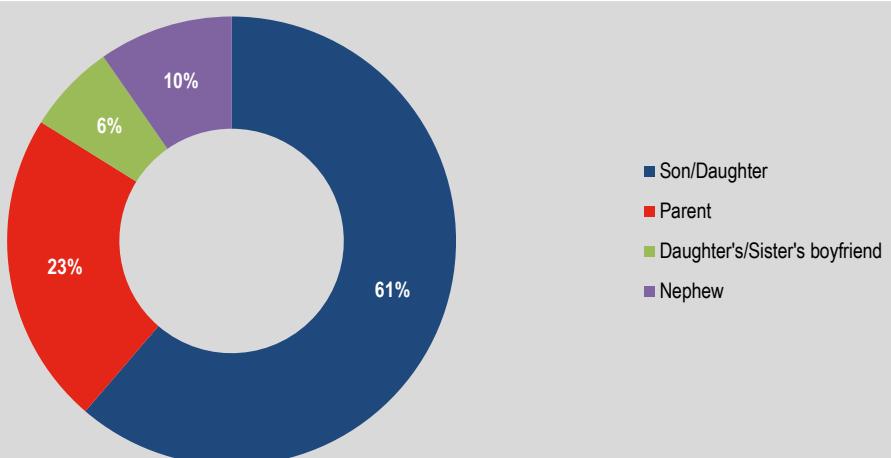
25 minors orphaned by domestic crimes

Law No. 4 of 2018 (and subsequent implementing decrees, such as Ministerial Decree 71/2020) protects children and adults who have been orphaned as a result of domestic crimes, such as femicide and other gender-based crimes committed by partners or ex-partners, and are now financially dependent.

Of these, an estimated 25 are minors (17 of whom lost both parents, as the father was the perpetrator and committed suicide).

Finally, seven cases of femicide involved multiple homicides of other members of the woman's family. In three of these situations, the woman's children, her mother or her sister were killed.

FIGURE 7. FEMINICIDES BY RELATIVES BY TYPE. Year 2024, absolute values and percentages



Source: Istat analysis based on open sources

Glossary

Judicial authority: the body responsible for administering criminal, civil and administrative justice.

Femicide: the homicide of a woman because she is a woman. The term 'femicide' was first publicly introduced in 1976 by Diana Russell, who defined it as 'the homicide of women by men motivated by hatred, contempt, pleasure, or a sense of ownership of women', and as 'the killing of females by males because they are females'. The latter definition, from 2011, is in line with the Istanbul Convention. There is a great deal of literature on this topic, but no definitional agreement. It is sufficient to note that the terms 'femicide' and 'feminicide', in use in Latin America since 2006 (introduced by Marcel Lagarde), have sometimes been used interchangeably, while at other times one refers to the gender-based homicide of women and the other to gender-based violence against women in general. ISTAT has decided to adhere to the United Nations definition in the Statistical Framework, as reported in the previous text.

Police forces: state bodies whose numerous tasks include maintaining public order and safety. Currently, there are four police forces with national jurisdiction in Italy, in addition to other bodies with local jurisdiction. Two of the four national police forces are civilian (the State Police, which reports to the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prison Police, which reports to the Ministry of Justice) and two are military (the Carabinieri, which reports to the Chief of Defence Staff for military tasks and functionally to the Ministry of the Interior for public order and security tasks, and the Finance Police, which reports to the Ministry of Economy and Finance). In 2000, the Carabinieri were elevated to the rank of armed force and, in 2016, they absorbed the State Forestry Corps, which was previously a civilian police force reporting to the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies.

Voluntary homicide: a crime committed by someone who causes the death of another person. It may be the result of an act or omission (in cases provided for by law) and must be committed with the awareness and intention of causing death

Methodological note

Introduction

This report analyses data on intentional homicides recorded by the police, with particular reference to victim profiles. The statistical methodology adopted assigns one homicide to each victim; therefore, an event with multiple victims will result in multiple homicides, equal in number to the number of victims. The data comes from the databases of the Ministry of the Interior, the investigation system (SDI) and the database dedicated to homicides, of the Central Directorate of the Criminal Police. As these data are used for operational purposes, they are subject to changes that may arise in subsequent stages of data processing. Such changes may concern the classification of the crime during the investigation phase (not to be confused with the exact determination of the legal classification of the crime, which is the prerogative of the judicial authority and will be determined by it at a later stage, during any criminal proceedings).

Crime statistics

Since 1955, crime statistics have provided information on crimes and individuals reported to the judicial authorities, and since 2007, on the characteristics of perpetrators and victims of crime. They are an essential source of information on crime.

This survey makes it possible to respond to the ever-increasing demand for statistical information, especially at the international level, and enables the monitoring of crime in general and its main actors, i.e. perpetrators and victims.

Equally important is the analysis of the territory, an area of increasing interest. Consider, for example, the system of indicators for territorial development that uses police statistics to inform regional policy-making.

Current regulatory framework

Regulatory reference: Administrative Circular 558/C/D. 3/2-1888/900(165), issued by the Ministry of the Interior on 6 November 2003 (policy document).

Survey: Number of crimes reported to the judicial authorities by the police (National Statistical Programme code: INT-00062) - Responsible body: Ministry of the Interior.

Re-processing: Crimes reported by the police to the judicial authorities (National Statistical Programme code: IST-01002) - Responsible body: Istat.

Information gathering and content

The data collected refers to crimes that have been committed or attempted, as well as related information such as the characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the circumstances of the crime. It also includes certain elements concerning control activities, such as the identification of persons and vehicles. Police forces operating on national territory (including the DIA, municipal police, provincial police and coast guard) record this information in the SDI (acronym for Investigation System). This computerised system, which was primarily created for investigative purposes, enables crime trends to be monitored, including both traditional and emerging ones.

More specifically, the data relate to reports/complaints of crimes received by law enforcement agencies from citizens, or uncovered through police investigations. For homicides, this information is also entered into a separate, more comprehensive database that has existed since 2002. This database allows the identification of the alleged motive and the distinction between common and organised crime homicides. Above all, it enables the study of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim in homicides where the perpetrator is known. This makes it possible to determine how many women are killed by partners or relatives and how many men are killed by strangers. As this data is used for operational purposes, it is subject to changes that may emerge in subsequent extractions.

Data processing

Since the database content is constantly evolving, due to updates related to investigations and judicial measures, the most relevant statistical information relating to crimes and reports (number of perpetrators) is transferred, at a set time, from the SDI database to a specific environment (STATDEL), and then processed in the form of frequency tables and sent to Istat.

The validation process involves checking the completeness and consistency of the data, both in relation to past trends and by means of a rough comparison with other sources, such as data from public prosecutors' offices. This phase is followed, where necessary, by a request for verification of anomalous situations and probabilistic imputation where sporadic data is missing. The methods used for some variables are also brought into line with official classifications. This is followed by computer processing of the data to transform it into a format suitable for feeding into Istat's exploradati database.

The procedure described is repeated in a substantially similar manner for the socio-demographic characteristics of perpetrators and victims, which are sent separately and subsequently by the Ministry of the Interior. The data are released annually, but the Ministry of the Interior may query the database in real time.

Data dissemination

Istat's main dissemination tool is the I.Stat datawarehouse. The main results are also published annually in widely distributed Istat volumes (Italian Statistical Yearbook, Noi Italia, Italia in cifre, BES Report, SDGs Report) and occasionally in other publications by the Institute.

Also annually, the Ministry of the Interior publishes the data in the Yearbook of Official Statistics of the Interior Administration. They are also periodically disseminated by international organisations such as Eurostat with regard to certain data on violent and predatory crime, such as "Statistics in Focus" and reports on data relating to money laundering and human trafficking, by UNECE in its database on gender statistics, by UNODC in its report on homicides and in the Crime Trend Survey reports.

The data are published between 1955 and 2004 in the Yearbooks of Criminal Justice Statistics, and subsequently in the I.Stat data warehouse (some of the data prior to 2010 are available in Excel tables).

The data are usually published in absolute values, to allow users to use them independently. They are accompanied by values adjusted for demographic factors, usually ratios per 100,000 inhabitants, and percentage changes to analyse trends over time.

Territorial coverage and detail

The survey covers the entire territory. The available territorial detail includes national, regional and provincial data, as well as provincial capitals among municipalities. Data for other municipalities (non-capitals) are collected separately by the Ministry but are not disclosed. Therefore, the sum of crimes in the territorial areas considered may not coincide with the summary data referring to the immediately higher level. Consequently, the sum of provincial data may differ from the data referring to the entire region, etc. This occurs because crimes committed that cannot be attributed to a specific territorial detail (e.g., the municipality) are counted in the first broader level in which they can be placed (province, region, state).

Databases and thematic systems

IstatData <https://esploradati.istat.it/databrowser/>

Serie storiche: <http://seriestoriche.istat.it/>

Il quadro informativo sulla violenza contro le donne: <https://www.istat.it/it/violenza-sulle-donne>

Volumes

Annuario Statistico Italiano: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/annuario+statistico+italiano>

Autori e vittime di omicidio, 2019 (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/253296>)

Le donne vittime di omicidio, 2020 (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/274826>)

L'effetto della pandemia sulla violenza di genere - anni 2020-2021 (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/263847>)

Le vittime di omicidio, 2021 (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/277932>)

Le vittime di omicidio - Anno 2022 (<https://www.istat.it/comunicato-stampa/le-vittime-di-omicidio-anno-2022/>)

Le vittime di omicidio - Anno 2023 (<https://www.istat.it/comunicato-stampa/le-vittime-di-omicidio-anno-2023/>)

NOTES

i The homicide rate among the foreign population may be slightly overestimated, as it is calculated only on the basis of foreigners registered in the registry office, excluding that part of the population with foreign citizenship who reside in Italy but are not registered. Istat is able to make an estimate of this population thanks to "administrative life signs", which are not yet available for the year 2024. For further information, see [Censimento e dinamica della popolazione 2023](#).

ii https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Statistical_framework_femicide_2022.pdf

iii The Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, known as the "Istanbul Convention", was adopted by the Council of Europe on 11 May 2011 and entered into force on 1 August 2014, following the achievement of the required number of 10 ratifications. Italy ratified it in 2013, with Law No. 77 of 27 June 2013. (Diana Russell, Femicide - The power of a name. The Women's Media Center website at womensmediacenter.com. 2011. Online at Dianarussell.com: Femicide - the Power of a Name.

For technical and methodological clarifications

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