



For the UN Human Rights Committee session 134

***Information for compiling the List of Issues for the review of 8th report
of the Russian Federation on the implementation
of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights***

Submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee by Femicid.Net

Femicid.net – is an independent project, founded in 2019 to collect and analyze information on femicide cases in Russia and publish data in the public domain. The aim of the project is to provide full and truthful information about the femicide in Russia in the context of the neglect of this phenomenon by the authorities. The project is not funded either by state or non-state institutions or entities. Every year 20 to 30 volunteers take part in preparation and analysis of the data and twice we set up a crowdfunding campaign to publish our reports. Researchers of Femicid.net stay in contact with other anti-femicidal groups all over the world, review international experience to define practices applicable in Russia and to develop our own approach to the problem of femicide in Russia. In the preparation of this report took part: Lyubava Malysheva, Anna Sanina, Renata Troian and other volunteers.

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Introduction

There is still no official statistics on femicide in Russia, while the information about not-gender specific crimes (crimes, where both women and men may become targets according to the Criminal Code) against women is blurred within the general data. At the same time, the authorities do not recognise the problems of femicide and gender-based violence against women. The situation with the femicide in the Russian Federation still shows the failure of the State to comply with its obligations under Article 2 (non-discrimination), Article 3 (equality for women and men) and Article 6 (the right to life).

Official open statistics, collected by state, do not allow making any conclusions about the number of women killed by men. The concept of “femicide” is not defined in any legal document, including Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the criteria for femicide are not spelled out in the documents, regulating investigation, court procedure and court resolution. If the problem doesn't exist, it doesn't need to be solved.

Here are some officials' statements about the situation with femicide in Russia (the numbers indicated in these statements have nothing to do with the real situation, as you can find below in the data, collected by Femicid.net. They do not reflect the situation, but they are reported to citizens in order to hide the real ones).

“The reports of the Main Information Analysis Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs indicate that in 2013 there were 304 women who died in family conflicts — not necessarily at the hands of their husbands, it could be any of their relatives.” Maria Mamikonyan, Chairman of the Parental All-Russian Resistance organization (interview with Russia Today on February 13, 2020).

On November 22, 2019, the representative of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the head of the Main Directorate for Public Order Maintenance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, police colonel Stanislav Kolesnik, said at a Moscow meeting of Swedish and Russian parliamentarians that in 2019 there were 175 women who died in family conflicts in Russia

“The Russian state has absolutely fulfilled its obligation to create a legislative framework that effectively solves the problem of domestic violence.” Commentary of the Ministry of Justice on Russia's response to the ECHR. Kommersant, November 19, 2019.

“There are terrible manipulations with statistics. And I believe that there is malicious intent here. For example, the information that 36,000 women are being killed in Russia comes from a UN report dated [19]99. Where it came from, we still don't know. It is repeated by a number of non-profit organizations ... there are statistics from the GIAC [Main Information Analysis Center] of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on registered crimes, particularly on murders, and in 2015 ... out of 54 280 victims of domestic violence-related cases in general, 1060 people were deliberately killed. 304 of those are women, 756 are men and 36 are children.” Elena Mizulina, senator from the Omsk region, at the 405th meeting of the Federation Council [the upper chamber of the Parliament of Russia] on February 1, 2017.

“I made my request to the Research Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and I was waiting for an answer for a very long time, finally they sent me real numbers indicated in the reports. It turns out that on average about 300 women die at the hands of sadistic husbands.” Elina Zhgutova, member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation. Moskovsky Komsomolets, December 20, 2019.

1. *Terms and definitions*

Femicide — for the purpose of this report and with regard to the criminal situation in Russia we narrow common definition of the term “femicide” to intentional murder of women and girls by men, when the perpetrator knows, that he is attacking the woman.

2. *Methodology*

The researchers gather reports on killed women, published by information resources within the 79 regions of Russia (excluding annexed Crimea and Sevastopol) using Google Alerts¹, verify it through the public data of the regional prosecutor’s offices, courts, and investigative committees. The resulting data is then entered into a table that reflects demography, social status, relations between the victim and the perpetrator, the circumstances of the crime, the course of the investigation and its legal consequences. The resulting figures are going far beyond the official statistics and are represented further in this report. It should be taken into account, that the difference in numbers in different regions does not reflect the real situation with murders. In some regions there is no independent press, in some the authorities deliberately do not give any information or do not even register murders (North Caucasus Federal District). We also count separately cases of the crimes committed against familiar women and study the relations between the criminal and the victim. Among the collected data, the most full is that of the year 2019, while gathering and updating of the data continues, and the figures are changing.

The calculations were carried out using standard Google Sheet tools. The coefficient of femicide reported in news (CNF) was calculated according to the standard formula that is used all over the world: the number of murders was divided by the number of female population in the region and multiplied by 100 thousand. Nevertheless CNF is calculated on the news reports and does not reflect the real situation with the murders. We calculated the coefficient for all detected cases of femicide in general and separately for those in which the murderer was familiar to the victim (coefficient of femicide committed by acquaintance reported in news, CNFi). The CNFi in our calculations deals not only with news on femicide committed by intimate partners, but by persons that had any kind of relationship with the victim (friend, relative, former partner, etc.), because it was of the great interest of the researchers to find out if the chance of being killed by an unknown man is really small. We also manually checked the sites of investigative committees, prosecutors and courts, as the news of these sites do not always fall into the search engine results and to verify the information in the view of the great amount of fake news. Regarding the reliability of the data: we can only be sure that a woman was killed, who exactly her killer is, it is difficult to understand from the news, given that the investigation is not always carried out properly, and the information may reach the media late or unreliable.

3. *Replies to the List of Issues for the review of the 8th report of the Russian Federation on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.*

With regard to the answer of the Russian Federation to **Question 7**, we should note that in Russia there are no special legal provisions against femicide that would separate this phenomenon from homicide in general. At the same time, an article of the Criminal code, that was usually applied to the situations of violence in the families, was extracted from the Criminal code. Consequently, this type of violence against women was almost decriminalized.

¹ *List of alerts used for Google Alert tool: “Killing of a girl”, “Killing of a female partner”, “Shot his wife”, “Female killing case investigate”, “Female body with violent murder evidence”, “Killed his adopted daughter”, “Body of a killed young woman”, “The woman killed”, “The woman died in a hospital after”, “Death from home violence”, “Senior female murder”, “Son killed mother”, “Suspected in girl’s killing is detained”, “Hid the killed woman’s body”, “Killed his female neighbor”, “Suspected in schoolgirl’s killing is detained”, “Schoolgirl’s killing” etc.*

There are no state statistics on femicide (including the structure of femicide), femicide is denied, the term "femicide" is not used in the context of social and legal policy in Russia. No anti-femicide programs or research are funded. There are also no measures taken by state or local authorities of state-funded institutions to eradicate femicide as a phenomenon. Officials continue to conceal the real numbers of women killed by their intimate partners, they hide femicide as "external causes of death", as we detailed in last year's report. The information campaign to conceal femicide is characterized by not labeling femicide and avoidance of the word "femicide", replacing it with "domestic violence", "murder of passion", "intimate or domestic murder", "alcoholic murder".

Police, medical, social and educational reforms do not touch the problem of femicide, though most of the measures are strengthening conservative values and establishing regulations that promote all forms of femicide as a system of oppression of women. Furthermore, there is no work with media that publish materials provoking femicide, a large number of court verdicts for femicide are negligible (data table on femicide structure and sentences below, in Annex 1).

Official reports concerning attacks against women and femicide, published by the Prosecutor's office, Investigative Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs, etc. usually contain negative femicide frames (e.g., victim blaming, representing femicide as an individual not systematic event, absence of the term "femicide"), worsening the situation.

Within the sense of **Question 8**, we pay attention to sentences for femicide, that are negligible, do not fulfill the principle of inevitability and do not commensurate with offenses. The amount of repeated attacks (committed, by persons, who had already been sentenced for attacks against women) is very high (see Annex 1, Table 8).

Due to the fact that there is no appropriate reform of the penitentiary system, i.e., prisoners are not socialized, they are not taught non-aggressive problem solving, while traditionally cruel treatment in Russian prisons, make them a real factory of further violence and, consequently, femicide. After being released, former prisoners commit crimes against women again.

Sometimes we find news about 10 or more previous convictions of the killer:

"Four men and a woman were drinking alcoholic beverages in the apartment, when a quarrel happened between them. Two perpetrators inflicted multiple stabs on a woman and two men, after which they left the apartment. The victims died at the scene of the crime", the bodies were found later, the press service of the investigative authorities of the Irkutsk region reports. The alleged murderers were detained — they turned out to be residents of Belorechensk at the age of 33 and 48. One of them was brought to criminal responsibility more than 10 times and was released from prison only two years ago, the press service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Angara region told (01/28/2020, published as Criminal investigation officers have solved the murder of three people in Irkutsk region, The Main Directorate of The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia Across The Irkutsk Region).

The system of supervision of those released does not work in a proper way, and former prisoners find themselves unsocialized, the system does not help them to settle in a new life, and finally they are practically forced to commit crimes again.

On the 4th of January 2022, two previously convicted citizens of Kostoma raped and killed a 5 y.o. Veronika Nikolaeva. According to preliminary data, the fiends did not plan to kill the child. They saw the girl on the street, and Vadim B. suggested that Denis G. commit a crime. The girl fought back and screamed, but passers-by did not pay attention. Denis Gerasimov, 44 y.o., and 24

y.o. Vadim Belyakov have been living together as sexual partners since 2012, when the youngest was 15 years old. In 2015, they posted a video of their sexual relations online. In 2017, Denis G. was convicted of sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16 (Part 2 of Article 134 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), as well as trafficking in child pornography (Article 242.1, paragraph "b" of Part 3 of Article 242 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). He was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in a colony and was released in March 2021. Vadim B. managed to get a criminal record for theft (clause "d" of Part 3 of Article 158 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). By the moment of crime they lived together, both pedophiles were unemployed (01/10/2022, multiple news in federal and regional media, published as Suspects in the murder of a little girl were detained in Kostroma // Vesti.ru).

There is also no school program for combating rape and sexual education, that could contribute to prevention of violence against women, or some kind of course for non-aggressive conflict resolution. On the contrary, the attention is paid to strengthening those heteronormative norms, that support violence and militarism.

4. Results

As a result of 3 years of our research, we have examined 5,647 news on femicide for 2018-2022, published both in media and within the web-pages of the authorities, taking into account that such reports usually are published with with retard². The data (see Annex 1) was separated by different criteria, describing status of the victim and the murderer (including psychological), their relations, place of the commitment of the crime, court sentence and previous convictions, method of the crime.

News on femicide is often late, most of it can be found in the first two years after the murder, but this period can drag on for decades. The data is constantly being updated, the figures are changing. The data for 2020 is slightly less than 2019, nevertheless it suggests that the situation is not improving — the public data for 2020 is less comprehensive than for previous years. In some regions the appearance of such information in media is linked to local cultural features and existence of independent press — like in the North Caucasus Federal District. Within the whole territory of Russia only a part of femicides gets into the news.

Our data, collected for 2019 is the most complete, since in February 2019 we started our calculation and taking into account that the news comes with a long delay, often at the stage of sentence or court hearings. So, by 01/19/2021 we have found 1,759 news about femicide in 2019, of which 1,552 were committed by man previously acquainted with a woman, for 2020 — 1,685 femicides, of which 1,494 murders were committed by acquaintances, 1,275 femicides have been found in 2021 (1,090 were committed by acquaintances), but this period is the less covered up to now due to above mentioned reasons (*see Annex 1, Table 1*). We also have information about 928 femicide news for 2018 and 67 femicides for 2022, but we do not analyze these cases due to a lack of data, just note that they exist. And even without some special analysis, the data for 2018 is higher than those voiced by the authorities many times.

The analysis of femicide cases by federal districts and regions was calculated by the coefficient, to understand the rate of murders in the regions with different size and density of population (*see Annex 1, Table 2.1, 2.2*). The leading district is Far East: CNF for 2019 — 4.01, for 2020 — 3.46, and for 2021 — 2.66. But this does not mean that there is the worst situation in the country. This only informs us about the fact that there is news about murders there, unlike the North Caucasus Federal District, where the

² Please, note that data for 2021 is less representative, because the large number of crimes committed in 2021 will appear in the media and official reports only 1 — 2 years later.

femicide rate is lower than in democratic countries (2019 (1.04), 2020 (0.79), 2021 (0.5)), but, for example, are practiced honor killings and some other medieval traditions.

By region in 2019, according to the news, the worst situation was in the Kamchatka Krai (CNF 7.62), the Jewish Autonomous District (7.14), the Republic of Altai (6.97). In 2020, the top most femicidal regions of Russia were headed by the Chukotka Autonomous District (12.17), the Komi Republic (5.54) and the Republic of Khakassia (4.89). In 2021, the Republic of Tyva (5.87), the Republic of Buryatia (4.85), the Jewish Autonomous District (4.82).

We do not have enough information (or have nothing) about the majority of the murdered women: in 2019 it was unknown about 1,220 of 1,759 (*see Annex 1, Table 3*). But in cases where information is available for the indicated year, the victims are pensioners (373), shop assistants (16), schoolgirls (15), unemployed (12), entrepreneurs (12), involved in prostitution (11), homeless (8), students (7), medical specialists (6).

We almost always know from the news what the relationship was between the killer and the victim (*see Annex 1, Table 4*). Murders are mostly committed (2019) by intimate partners (721), and only after that — by sons (179), close relatives (84), former intimate partners (81), strangers (63), grandchildren (30), distant relatives (22), former relatives (12). Persons of other kinds of relationship with the victim, not mentioned separately, were convicted of femicide in 423 cases. It is known about single femicides committed by police officers in 2019 and 2021, but this does not reflect the real situation with police violence against women.

The method of killing is also almost always known (*see Annex 1, Table 5*). Of the 1,759 cases found in 2019, 630 women were beaten to death, 609 stabbed, 183 strangled, in 52 cases the victim was shot, in 39 — hacked, in 24 — thrown from a height. It is known that 80 cases of femicide were associated with the use of fire, in 35 — dismembered. In these latter variants (fire and dismemberment), other methods of murder could not be excluded.

It was found that the least safe place for a woman is home — her own or being in common ownership (*see Annex 1, Table 6*). Thus, in 2019, according to 1759 news, 612 women were killed in a joint dwelling with the murderer, 365 killed in their own house, 93 — in the murderer's dwelling. Other crime scenes — on the street (82), being guests (45), on the shore or bank (25), in the forest (24), at the workplace (22), in the murderer's car (18), in the victim's car (9), at the murderer's workplace (4), at the workplace of the both (3), in the car in the property of the both (2). Eleven women were killed in other places, which also include entrances, elevators, garages, while the place of the murder is unknown in 444 news.

What are the most common sentences for femicide in Russia (*see Annex 1, Table 7*)? In 2019, out of the total number of 1,759 cases, taking into account 903 for which we have not yet received data on the verdict, 1 killer is free, 42 receive compulsory treatment, 19 persons were sentenced to a term from 241—288 months, 113 — from 193 to 240 months, 344 — from 97 to 144 months. Lifetime sentence was considered enough for 23 persons. At the same time, 61 of the convicted committed suicide, 7 were killed. Some of these terms and sentences may seem fair, but we should take into account other problems of the Russian judiciary system. Furthermore, a criminal in Russia knows that he will most likely be given a short term and that he has the opportunity to review the case and be released on parole. Long terms, as a rule, are imposed on high-profile cases that are the focus of public attention.

The frequency of repeated crimes and prior convictions (*see Annex 1, Table 8*) in the case of violent crimes is very high. According to data for 2019, out of 1,759 cases, 163 murderers were tried once or more, 18 — twice or more, 24 — three times or more, 97 — many times (it is not known for sure or

higher than 3). At the same time, the news wrote that 111 cases were related to previous violent crimes and 1,458 cases without data.

The psychological health care situation also has a great impact on the situation with femicide and is reflected with the data (*see Annex 1, Table 9*). Psychiatric care and rehabilitation for patients with addictions in Russia is in a deplorable state. Our analysis of negative psychological characteristics and types of deviant behavior show that 836 femicide news items (2019) report the killer's alcoholism, 38 — report drug addiction. In 52 cases (2019), femicide was committed by a person with some kind of a mental disorder, who did not receive any proper medical and social support either. In 161 cases (2019), the killer had 2 or more negative psychological characteristics or ways of deviant behavior (for the purpose of the study, we consider psychopathologies such as sadism (in 93 cases 2019) and jealousy (in 161 cases 2019) as negative psychological characteristics or disorders). We cannot affirm that the cases, not indicated in the Table 9 do not actually relate to this criteria, but there is a lack of reliable source to take them into account and include in calculations.

The more up-to-date information on the femicide in Russia is reflected by the publicly open statistics on the website of our project — Femicid.net. Our database is open and contains data on femicide by districts, regions, age, family and social status of victims and murderers, method and place of murder, presence of mental illnesses, investigation progress and sentences, etc. We are also preparing a photo memorial of femicide victims in Russia.

Since the end of 2020 we have begun to study the influence of the Russian media on the discourse femicide. Taking as an example the Ontario Femicide Media Analysis 2020 (Abhilash Kantamneni) methodology, we started studying a small array of news – 282 messages about the femicides in Russia for the period of January-March 2021 (data as of 04/11/2021). News selection criteria based on Google Alert mechanisms, has shown that there is the prevalence of frames that provokes femicide and almost complete absence of anti femicidal language. The direct or indirect accusation of the victim was represented in 80 news, the voice of the authorities (exceptional quotation of official statements and neglect of the voices of families, friends, loved ones) in 271, the presentation of the problem as local in 274 cases, an undocumented history of previous violence in 234, racism in 5 cases, romantisation of violence based on myths about love, jealousy and honor — in 31 news stories. A positive description of the victim's life was found in 2 news, a positive description of the victim's personality – in 2 news. The problem was described globally 0 times, the word "femicide" was encountered 0 times, the voices of loved ones were heard 0 times, information for victims of violence was displayed 1 time.

It is important to point out that journalists, using the reports of the press service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Investigative Committee (written in a harsh, cold language), usually rewrite them to make them more sensational, and as a result mostly “femicidal” in the sense of “femicide provoking frames”, language of the state authorities is more ethical than the one that is used by the journalists.

In this context the responsibility of journalists is of great importance. Studying previous attempts of the journalists to influence unethical descriptions of femicides, we have developed our own methodological materials for the Russian media (video lectures, articles with illustrations, presentations) and have tried to convince the editors of the newspapers and magazines that are known for their "sensationalism" to adhere to the ethical norms. One of the aims of our work is to continue counteracting femicidal language in the media. In 2021 we have started a big project “Culture against Femicide”. Within its framework we engaged 16 female composers who wrote music for an opera about the importance of ethics in the media “The Journalist”. We expect that the means of culture will be effective where the law is not.

Another media-related problem, discovered in 2020 is femicidal fakes. The newspaper of the Agapovsky district (Chelyabinsk Region) *Zvezda* (chief editor — Elena Vladimirovna Vashkevich) published an article *Rating of the most sinister crimes of 2020 in the Chelyabinsk region*. Out of the 10 news stories 7 were fake. The newspaper continues working and is just one of many thousands which are full of articles that violate the law in their attempt to become more popular.

Turning to the question of the responsibility of the authorities, on February 25, 2021, we addressed the Investigative Committee trying to convince the authorities of the importance of the ethical presentation of the first published reports on crimes. We presented them the results of the scientific data on the influence of media on femicide rates in different countries and our own calculations. After submitting this we received a response from the Inspector of the Department for Information Support of the Press Department, E.V. Kabysheva (No.225/1-1644-21/2279 of 02/25/2021), that the coverage of the investigation of criminal cases is carried out according to the "requirements of the Russian legislation." The materials attached to the letter were not considered to be relevant, because they described situations in the foreign countries. The reply of the Investigative Committee contained recommendation to provide "the factual information proving that the published messages can provoke femicide", while such a research requires support of the official institutions, impossible in the atmosphere of the neglect of femicide.

Thousands of femicide cases remain in the "gray" zone and are written off by the police as deaths caused by external causes. Only thanks to publicity and the demands of citizens these cases result in some kind of real sentences. In the majority of cases known to us the killer stays in prison for 49 to 144 months (see Annex1, Table 7), without receiving any rehabilitation, intended to prevent further violations of law (see Annex 1, Table 8). Sentences that do not reflect the social danger of femicide contribute to the idea that women are second-class citizens and make them defenseless against the law and society. In 2021 a sentence was passed in a murder case in the Yaroslavl Region (the body was found in a landfill in November 2020, the article was published as *Died in a garbage truck: terrible details of the death of a woman thrown into a garbage can have become known. The trial of her intimate partner took place in Yaroslavl // Yaroslavl Online, 04/13/2021*). The killer strangled the woman until breaking her cervical vertebrae, he then threw her into a garbage container while she was still alive. The woman died in a garbage truck pressed by a hydraulic compacting shovel. The court sentenced him for "attempted murder" to 5 years in a general regime correctional colony.

A Russian woman was fined for shouting too loudly while being beaten by her husband. The conflict between the spouses occurred on the night of May 17, 2020. Neighbors called the police because of the noise. The police officers who came to the call found that the woman was to blame for the violation of the administrative law provisions concerning silence. The next day, after questioning the neighbors, the materials were handed over to the administrative commission, which fined the woman 500 rubles (approx. \$6,5). She tried to appeal the decision in the Zhiguli District Court (Samara region), pointing out that she screamed because of violence, but the court upheld the decision of the administrative commission. 01/22/2021 lenta.ru

5. Conclusions

Every year conservative values get more and more support in Russia contributing to new steps towards greater patriarchy and lack of women's rights. Promotion of "traditional family values," perpetuate stereotypes about gender roles and strengthen inequality between the sexes, which leads to discrimination and increase in violence, gender-based crimes against women, social approval of illicit behavior, that finally is dangerous for the society on the whole.

Being part of the most fundamental international treaties on human rights, Russia still has problems with realization of existing legislation, aimed at ensuring equality between women and men, improvement of such provisions and establishment of new legal acts against femicide. There are no official institutions that would defend women's rights and promote equal opportunities in the context of many years of patriarchal society that is not ready for any changes without state support. Women are scarcely represented in executive positions, and are not inspired to get really equal positions with the men. Violent crimes against women and femicide form only one part of the system problem, while the first steps to solve it could be the following:

1. State programme against misogyny murders and corresponding legislation
2. Programs, devoted to anti-femicidal media
3. Reformation of state systems of education, medical care, police service and penitentiary facilities.

01/19/2022

Annex I

Femicide data tables

Most up-to-date figures are published at the femicid.net web-page.

As of the 01/19/2022, the femicid.net database contained:

Table 1. Total cases

Total news*	Femicide	Femicide by acquaintance
2019	1759	1552
2020	1685	1494
2021	1275	1090
2022	67	60

*Data for 2019-2022 is to be updated due to retard of the information

Table 2.1. By federal districts (CNF, CNFi)

CNF — coefficient of femicide reported in news

CNFi — coefficient of femicide committed by acquaintance reported in news

Federal district of the Russian Federation	2019		2020		2021	
	CNF	CNFi	CNF	CNFi	CNF	CNFi
Far Eastern	4,01	3,61	3,46	2,99	2,66	2,28
Volga	2,61	2,37	2,51	2,25	2,04	1,67
Northwestern	2,76	2,36	3,11	2,72	2,27	1,93
North Caucasian	1,04	0,81	0,79	0,69	0,50	0,38
Siberian	2,38	2,22	2,34	2,15	1,64	1,45
Ural	2,52	2,23	2,08	1,94	1,59	1,44
Central	1,85	1,58	1,75	1,52	1,37	1,20
Southern	1,78	1,54	1,90	1,64	1,23	1,09
Russia	2,27	2,00	2,18	1,93	1,65	1,41

Table 2.2. By region (CNF)

Federal Subjects of the Russian Federation	CNF 2019	CNF 2020	CNF 2021
Altai Territory	3,27	4,25	1,44
Amur Region	5,03	3,85	4,09
Arkhangelsk Region	2,96	4,47	2,49
Astrakhan Region	2,24	2,26	1,32
Belgorod Region	1,80	3,00	0,84
Bryansk Region	2,46	3,56	2,78
Vladimir Region	2,41	2,16	1,21
Volgograd Region	2,08	1,72	1,27

Vologda Region	3,97	3,68	3,84
Voronezh Region	2,22	1,59	1,59
Moscow	1,05	0,82	0,69
City of St Petersburg	1,39	2,00	1,46
Jewish Autonomous Region	7,14	3,61	4,82
Trans-Baikal Territory	3,79	2,17	3,44
Ivanovo Region	2,72	2,57	1,28
Irkutsk Region	1,40	1,71	1,32
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	1,30	0,65	0,65
Kaliningrad Region	1,69	1,86	1,12
Kaluga Region	1,48	2,05	2,61
Kamchatka Krai	7,62	4,46	1,27
Karachayevo-Circassian Republic	1,60	0,80	1,20
Kemerovo Region	3,25	3,13	1,67
Kirov Region	4,23	4,26	2,50
Kostroma Region	3,48	1,46	0,29
Krasnodar Territory	1,98	1,71	1,15
Krasnoyarsk Territory	1,83	1,18	1,31
Kurgan Region	3,11	4,26	3,36
Kursk Region	3,31	2,66	2,16
Leningrad Region	2,95	4,41	3,51
Lipetsk Region	3,22	1,94	1,62
Magadan Region	6,85	2,77	4,15
Moscow Region	1,44	1,79	1,24
Murmansk Region	2,57	2,86	2,34
Nizhny Novgorod Region	2,11	2,29	1,89
Novgorod Region	4,86	2,14	3,37
Novosibirsk Region	1,34	1,67	1,81
Omsk Region	2,87	1,93	1,25
Orenburg Region	1,81	1,82	2,77
Oryol Region	3,45	2,49	1,24
Penza Region	2,52	1,97	2,40
Perm Krai	2,83	3,56	1,85
Primorye Territory	3,63	3,65	2,13
Pskov Region	5,91	4,47	1,49
Republic of Adygea	1,65	2,03	0,81
Republic of Altai	6,97	4,32	1,73
Republic of Bashkortostan	2,88	2,66	1,35
Republic of Buryatia	3,89	4,46	4,85
Republic of Dagestan	0,63	0,31	0,31
Republic of Ingushetia	0,74	0,36	0,36
Republic of Kalmykia	1,41	2,84	1,42
Republic of Karelia	4,16	4,19	2,69
Komi Republic	5,93	5,54	3,23
Republic of Mari El	2,48	1,38	1,66
Republic of Mordovia	1,66	2,87	1,92
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	2,41	4,00	1,00

Republic of North Ossetia-Alania	0,80	0,80	0,80
Republic of Tatarstan	1,86	2,05	1,77
Republic of Tyva	2,96	3,52	5,87
Republic of Khakassia	3,49	4,89	3,50
Rostov Region	1,24	2,09	1,34
Ryazan Region	2,48	2,83	1,66
Samara Region	1,16	0,81	0,87
Saratov Region	4,24	3,36	3,89
Sakhalin Region	5,92	3,17	2,77
Sverdlovsk Region	2,48	2,36	1,37
Smolensk Region	3,97	3,00	3,00
Stavropol Territory	1,88	1,74	0,74
Tambov Region	2,19	1,66	1,66
Tver Region	1,74	1,75	2,19
Tomsk Region	2,10	1,22	1,57
Tula Region	2,60	2,25	2,62
Tyumen Region	2,96	2,11	1,86
Republic of Udmurtia	2,21	3,71	3,46
Ulyanovsk Region	4,94	3,01	1,96
Khabarovsk Territory	3,18	2,47	1,45
Chelyabinsk Region	1,96	1,17	1,17
Chechen Republic	0,14	0,13	0,00
Chuvash Republic	3,99	2,93	2,01
Chukotka Autonomous Area	4,09	12,17	0,00
Yaroslavl Region	2,59	2,75	2,90
Russia	2,27	2,18	1,65

Table 3. By victim's occupation

Victim's occupation	2019	2020	2021
Pensioner	373	391	264
Schoolgirl	15	28	27
Unemployed	12	10	9
Involved in prostitution	11	9	3
Shop assistants	16	9	12
Medical specialist	6	8	4
Homeless	8	7	8
Entrepreneurs	12	5	4
Student	7	3	12
Waitress	4	1	0
Driver	1	0	1
Other	74	60	52
Unknown	1220	1154	876
Total cases	1759	1685	1272

Table 4. By relationship

The relationship between the murderer and the victim	2019	2020	2021
Intimate partner	721	712	523
Son	179	175	131
Former intimate partner	81	67	65
Close male relative	84	61	51
Strangers	63	44	65
Grandson	30	36	18
Distant relative	22	19	17
Former relative	12	4	7
Other kinds of relationship	423	420	278
Unknown	144	147	117
Total cases	1759	1685	1272

Table 5. By femicide method

Femicide methods	2019	2020	2021
Beaten	630	616	434
Stabbed	609	591	409
Strangled	183	147	124
Fire	80	80	65
Shoot	52	48	57
Hacked to death	39	39	34
Dismembered	35	23	29
Thrown from a height	24	18	18
Drowned	8	13	3
Car accident	4	3	1
Other	12	17	16
Unknown	83	90	82
Total cases	1759	1685	1272

Table 6. By crime scene

Places of femicide	2019	2020	2021
Shared housing*	612	767	640
Victim's housing	365	305	233
Murderer's housing	93	86	62
Street	82	95	50
Being a guest	45	38	25
Shore	25	19	8
Forest	24	23	13
Victim's workplace	22	16	19

Murderer's car	18	15	9
Victim's car	9	8	5
Murderer's workplace	4	1	2
Workplace of both	3	9	3
Vehicle in joint property	2	6	3
Other	11	31	30
Unknown	444	266	170
Total cases	1759	1685	1272

*shared housing, joint property, etc. — referred to objects, related to both victim and murderer

Table 7. By sentence of the murderer (total)

Time of isolation of the criminal (months)	2019	2020	2021
Not sentenced to imprisonment or isolation	1	2	0
Compulsory treatment	42	46	15
0 — 12	12	8	2
13 — 24	4	1	2
25 — 48	3	2	1
49 — 96	152	149	50
97 — 144	334	282	111
145 — 192	82	55	9
193 — 240	113	76	5
241 — 288	19	20	3
289 — 336	3	2	0
Lifetime	23	22	3
Suicide	61	57	60
Murdered	7	3	5
Unknown	903	960	1006
Total cases	1759	1685	1272

Table 8. By previous convictions of the murderer

Prior convictions	2019	2020	2021
≥1 conviction	163	71	47
≥2 convictions	18	6	6
≥3 convictions	24	10	8
≥X convictions (repeatedly)	97	166	97
Unknown	1458	1432	1114
Thereof:			
Previously convicted for gender violence	111	108	67
Total cases of femicide	1759	1685	1272

Table 9. By psychological characteristics and deviant behavior of the murderer

Psychological characteristics and types of deviant behavior	2019	2020	2021
Alcoholism (not excluded in other categories)	839	803	560
Jealousy (not excluded in other categories)	161	154	117
Sadism (not excluded in other categories)	93	78	38
Drug addiction (not excluded in other categories)	38	33	27
Other (not excluded in other categories)	52	37	26
Nothing of the above or unknown	757	720	576
Only one of the above	841	834	626
2 or more of the above	161	131	70
Total cases of femicide	1759	1685	1272