

## Regional Course on Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective

15 – 19 June 2026 | Daejeon, Republic of Korea

### Concept Note

#### I. Background and rationale

Across Asia and the Pacific, violence against women and girls is taking increasingly complex and lethal forms—from gender-related killings (femicide/feminicide) to rapidly evolving technology-facilitated abuse—yet both remain insufficiently measured due to persistent gaps in definitions, reporting, and integrated data systems.

In 2024<sup>1</sup>, at least 17,400 women and girls in Asia were killed by an intimate partner or family member—approximately 48 every day—according to joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) estimates. While this represents a decline from the previous year, it does not signal true progress. Instead, it reflects ongoing weaknesses in national data and reporting systems, including incomplete identification and classification of femicide and limited capacity to capture gender-related motives.

Technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TFVAW) is an emerging and rapidly evolving form of violence, driven by rapid technological change and the expanding reach of digital platforms. Yet it remains widely under-measured, in large part due to the lack of commonly agreed definitions and standardized approaches to data collection, leaving governments and stakeholders without the reliable evidence needed to design and resource effective prevention and response. Across many contexts, available statistics capture only a fraction of cases—often those reported to police, service providers, or online platforms—while substantial levels of abuse go unrecorded.

Closing these gaps is central to countries' commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), which call for high-quality, timely, and comparable data on gender-based violence, intentional homicide, and access to justice. Despite improvements in SDG reporting, many countries in the Asia-Pacific region still lack integrated systems to

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.unodc.org/roseap/en/2025/11/femicide-report/story.html>

produce gender-disaggregated crime and justice statistics. These limitations undermine effective monitoring, prevention, and evidence-based policymaking to address gender-based violence, including its most extreme form, femicide.

To support this effort and build sustainable technical capacity, a face-to-face regional training is being proposed for **15 to 19 June 2026**, in Daejeon, Republic of Korea. The training is jointly organized by the UNODC – Korea Statistics Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific (UNODC-KOSTAT CoE), the Statistical Institute of Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea, with support from the Ministry of Data and Statistics (MODS). This regional course builds on a series of successful online and face-to-face training courses delivered between 2020 and 2025, which supported member States in strengthening their crime and gender statistics for SDG monitoring.

## **II. Objectives and expected outcomes**

The overall objective of this course is to strengthen regional capacity to produce high-quality, gender-responsive SDG indicator data by deepening participants' understanding of gender concepts and statistical frameworks relevant to crime and criminal justice statistics, thereby supporting evidence-based policy at national and international levels.

More specifically, this training will:

1. Strengthen understanding of gender concepts and the importance of integrating a gender perspective in the production and use of crime and criminal justice statistics.
2. Provide practical tools and statistical frameworks for generating, analysing, and disseminating gender-responsive crime data.
3. Examine the strengths, limitations, and practical considerations of working with diverse data sources related to crime and gender.
4. Clarify the relationship between gender, crime patterns, and data needs at national, regional, and international levels.
5. Introduce global initiatives and methodological frameworks for measuring technology-facilitated violence against women (TFVAW) and gender-related killing of women and girls.
6. Develop participants' capacity to produce gender- and crime-related SDG indicators using microdata in line with international standards.

In the medium- to long-term, this course is expected to result in:

- Strengthened regional technical capacity to produce and analyze gender responsive crime and SDG indicator data.
- Improved interagency coordination, supporting more coherent data sharing and methodological alignment.
- Enhanced national monitoring systems and reporting systems for SDG-related crime and gender indicators.

### III. Design and content

To achieve the learning objectives and outcomes and encourage active participation, the regional training will use a combination of formats, including presentations, group discussions, quizzes, and hands-on exercises. In addition to covering technical content, the training is designed to foster peer-to-peer learning by providing a platform for participants to share country experiences in the collection, production and dissemination of crime and criminal justice statistics, as well as to discuss common challenges and lessons learned. As such, participants will be required to prepare and deliver presentations on selected topics, as part of the course. Additional guidance and instructions will be communicated to the nominated participants.

This training includes advanced statistical analysis sessions intended only for participants involved in data production or with experience in data analysis. R will be the primary software for practical exercises; therefore, participants—especially data producers—should bring laptops with R and RStudio pre-installed, along with a recent household survey dataset for use during the hands-on sessions.

### IV. Target countries

This training will target selected countries in the Asia-Pacific namely: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

Each country is invited to nominate **two staff members**:

1. **One representative from the national statistics office** who is responsible for the collection, production, analysis or dissemination of crime-related statistics and indicators

2. **One representative from a relevant criminal justice institution** (e.g. law enforcement, ministry of justice, prosecution service or courts) who is directly involved in producing crime and criminal justice statistics

## **V. Language**

The working language of this training is English; therefore, nominees should be proficient in, or have a strong working understanding of, English.

## **VI. Evaluation and certification**

Certificates of participation will be issued to all participants who attend and successfully complete all course activities. A mandatory course evaluation form will also be administered on the final day for participants to provide feedback.