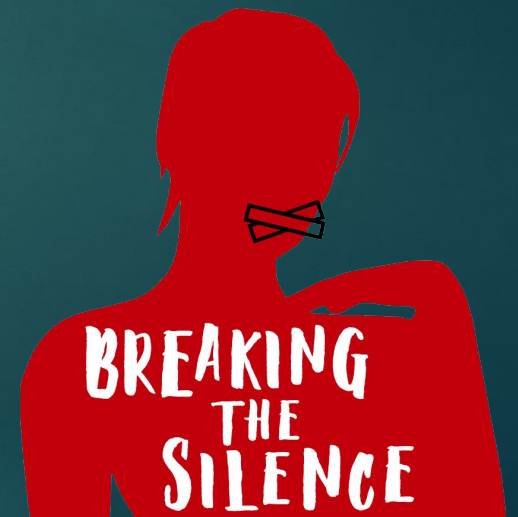


Gender-based violence in Italy

OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION



Funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Italian culture – how old beliefs have still impact on the social level

- The husband is the owner of the wife and the wife is the owner of the house
- The man has to take care to work and bring home money; the woman has to take care of the children.
- In the past (50 years ago) when a woman was pregnant, everyone wished that is going to be a boy (it was a tradition from the farmers where a man was more useful for working in the fields and support the family with his work)
- Now a woman in Italy earns the 20% less than a man in all the job.

THE HONOUR CRIME

- It was a crime in which Italian law recognised a lighter punishment, due to the fact that the homicide(s) was done to save the honour: a man, who killed his wife and /or her lover, could get only from 3 to 7 years in prison because he was doing the crime for save his honor.
- A man could kill his wife if she betrayed him, but a woman couldn't do it.
- This law was abolished only on the 10 of August of 1981.

DEFINING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- ▶ Violence against women "is any act of gender-based violence that involves, or is likely to involve, physical, sexual or psychological suffering or any form of suffering to the woman, including threats of such violence, forms of coercion or arbitrary forms of deprivation of personal freedom whether they occur in the context of private life or public life "
- ▶ (United Nations World Conference Vienna 1993)

PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 5 YEARS IN ITALY

- ▶ 4 million 353 thousand women have suffered physical or sexual violence, 11.3%
- ▶ 1 million 517 thousand women have suffered physical violence, 7%
- ▶ 1 million 369 thousand women have suffered sexual violence, the 6 , 4%
- ▶ 246 thousand women were raped or attempted rapes, 1.2%
- ▶ 136 thousand rapes 163 thousand attempted rapes □
- ▶ Threats (3.7%)
 - ▶ □ Slaps, fists, and bites (2.1%)
 - ▶ □ Hits with objects that can hurt (1.8%)
- ▶) Less frequent BUT PRESENT the most serious forms such as attempts at strangulation burn, suffocation (0.4%) and the threat or use of weapons (0 , 4%)

MORE PHYSICAL VIOLENCES AND RAPES FOR FOREIGN WOMEN

- ▶ Foreign women have suffered physical or sexual violence in a similar way to Italians over the course of their life □ 31.3% and 31.5% in the course of life
- ▶ But among foreign women
 - ▶ □ More physical violence □ 25.7% versus 19.6%
 - ▶ □ More rapes and attempted rapes ,7 7.7% against 5.1%
 - ▶ □ Less sexual harassment ,1 7.1% against 16.5%
- ▶ Among citizenships declare to suffer more violence women : □ Moldavian (37.3%), Romanian (33.9%), Ukrainian (33.2%) □ Moroccan (21.7%) □ Albanian (18.8%) □ Chinese (16.4%)

Violence from partner or ex partner

- ▶ Very common the situation in which women have suffered physical or sexual violence from partners or ex-partners in the course of their lives:
- ▶ 13.6% of women with a partner (2 million 800 thousand)
- ▶ 5.2% of partners current (855 thousand)
- ▶ 18.9% (2 million 44 thousand) from former partners in the last 5 years: ,9 4.9% of women with a partner (1 million 19 thousand)
- ▶ 3% from current partner (496 thousand)
- ▶ 5 5 % (538 thousand) from former partners

<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/violenza>

VIOLENCE in YOUTH

The 10% of the woman declares to had suffered sexual violence before the 16 years old

- ▶ From relatives
- ▶ From friends of the parents
- ▶ From schoolmates or friends
- ▶ From neighborhood

https://www.istat.it/it/files/2018/03/Violenza-di-genere_Prof.-G.-Alleva.pdf

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAST 5 YEARS

- ▶ In the last 5 years, physical or sexual violence has decreased from 13.3% to 11.3%, compared to 5 years prior to the 2006 survey.

Physical violence and sexual is decreasing :

- ▶ from partner or former partner

physical: from 5.1% to 4%

Sexual: from 2.8% to 2%

from non-partners □ from 9% to 7.7%

The decrease is more strong for female students and young women both for partner violence and non-partner violence

NEGATIVE SIGNS on WITNESSING VIOLENCE

- ▶ Witnessing violence is growing
- ▶ Considering the total violence suffered by women with children, the percentage of children who witnessed episodes of violence against their mother increases (from 60.3% of the 2006 figure to 65.2% detected in the 2014)
- ▶ If your partner has witnessed violence between parents, he becomes a perpetrator of violence in 22% of cases (5.2% on average), as well as if he suffered from minor physical violence, especially from his mother (35.9%)
- ▶ The message of how harmful it is for children to live in an environment where violence against their mother is practiced still does not pass. Need for an awareness campaign to stop the inter-generational transmission of violence

FEMICIDES IN ITALY

Women victims of voluntary homicide in 2017 in Italy were 123,

0.40 per 100,000 women.

The historical series of murders by gender shows that it is mainly the murders of men that have declined in about 25 years (from 4.0 per 100,000 males in 1992 to 0.9 in 2015), while the victims of homicide women have remained stable overall.

(from 0.6 to 0.4 per 100,000 females).

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Red feminine shoes are exposed many times in the main squares of Italy to call attention on femicides and on the topic of Gender-based violence



CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Campaign from
Council of ministers of
Italy where the
Woman Volleyball
national team pose
for it



CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Poster from Council of
Ministers about Green
number to call for cases
of gender based violence
– invite not to hide and
not to give excuses.



È STATO IL TAPPO DELLO SPUMANTE.

 Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità

Fermare la violenza sulle donne è più facile che nasconderla.

Chi maltratta, violenta o sfrutta una donna, ha solo una possibilità di farla franca: approfittare della sua vergogna e della sua paura. Se sei vittima o testimone di un atto di violenza, **chiama il numero verde Antiviolenza Donna 1522**, troverai ascolto e assistenza diretta.

La violenza sulle donne non ha scuse.

Dipartimento per l'Informazione e l'Editoria.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Poster on gender
violence-

«HOMO SAPIENS?»

Every violence on women
is a step behind in the
evolution.»

www.homo-sapiens.eu

HOMO SAPIENS?

OGNI VIOLENZA SULLE DONNE È UN
PASSO INDIETRO NELL'EVOLUZIONE.

PROGETTO REALIZZATO CON IL CONTRIBUTO DELLA

Cottolengo

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LAWS FOR WOMEN PROTECTION

PINK CODE

- ▶ At regional level (Tuscany Region) from 2011
- ▶ At national level from 2015

REGIONAL LEVEL - from 2011

“PINK CODE”

- ▶ What is it?
- ▶ It is a particular triage code in the hospital.
- ▶ In case of a person that is subjected to violences (declared or suspected), nurses can choose between two different “pink code”: “woman path”, reserved to gender-based violences against women, and “path for hate crimes victims”, reserved to victims of discriminations.

PINK CODE

- ▶ After all the medical care, the support network with lawyer, social assistants and police officers can be activated, with the patient's consent.
- ▶ In the process of creation of the network, the hospital was chosen as the first step because violence victims usually need to go there for medical assistance and it could be a precious moment to give them the opportunity to receive a complete support. For example, it would be more difficult to make them approach an anti-violence centre or the police because of the fear of retaliation.
- ▶ In the “pink code” system, the training of the medical staff has a great importance: they learn how to communicate with violence victims, which words can be used, how to recognise violence proofs.

NATIONAL LEVEL - from 2018

“PATHWAY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCES”

- ▶ What is it? It is a particular triage code in the emergency room of an hospital, assigned to women of all ages and their underage children, in case of a declared or a suspected violence.
- ▶ How does it work? In the emergency room, nurses could assign a particular code (it has several names: pink code, pink path, pink rail, woman path, etc.) in case they have the suspect of a violence or in case the woman declares the violence. After all the medical care, women can choose to ask for further help: it could be involved the anti-violence centre, the court, the police or social services. This kind of social and judiciary solution will not be take without the woman's consent.

PINK CODE

- ▶ What is the objective? It wants to give to the problem a particular attention creating a network of support around the victim and looking after a special training for nurses and doctors. It want to create a synergy between different actors that could intervene (tribunal, policemen, anti-violence centre, doctors) and to build a structure that could receive victims in the right way. It also want to give instruments to women that are victims of violence encouraging them to choose between different solutions and without forcing them in denouncing aggressors

NATIONAL LEVEL - from 2019

RED CODE

In addition to the special triage code, it provides for:

- ▶ faster procedure for the denunciation of violences
- ▶ stronger collaboration between Police and Tribunal
- ▶ harsher punishment for sexual violences (before: 5-10 years of detention; now: 6-12 years)
- ▶ harsher punishment for stalking (before: 6 months-5 years of detention; now: 1-6 years and half)
- ▶ harsher punishment for domestic violences (before: 2-6 years of detention; now: 3-7 years and more in case of the involvement of a minor)
- ▶ introduction of punishment for slashes (8-14 years of detention; life sentence in case of death of the victim), for forced marriages (1-5 years of detention or more if a minor is involved) and for revenge porn (1-6 years of detention)

Thanks for your attention

