

*UNECE, Work Sessions on Gender Statistics,  
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# **Femicide and violence against women in Italy: How policies and statistics deal with it**

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# Starting from.....

## Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

- Chapter II – Integrated policies and data collection

# Article 11

## Data collection and research

1. For the purpose of the implementation of this Convention, Parties shall undertake to:

- A. collect **disaggregated relevant** statistical data at **regular intervals** on cases of **all forms of violence** covered by the scope of this Convention;
- B. support research in the field of all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention in order to study its **root causes** and **effects**, **incidences** and **conviction** rates, as well as the **efficacy of measures** taken to implement this Convention.

2. Parties shall endeavour to conduct **population-based surveys** at **regular intervals** to assess the **prevalence** of and **trends** in all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention.
3. Parties shall provide the **group of experts**, as referred to in Article 66 of this Convention, with the information collected pursuant to this article in order to stimulate **international co-operation** and enable **international benchmarking**.
4. Parties shall ensure that the information collected pursuant to this article is **available to the public**.

# Some choices are very important

- Definition of VAW
- Gender
- Gender based violence
- Domestic violence versus Intimate partner violence

*“violence against women is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, **physical, sexual, psychological** or **economic** harm or suffering to women, including **threats** of such acts, coercion or arbitrary **deprivation of liberty**, whether occurring in **public** or in **private life**”*

# Violence forms, States must consider in their penal code

- Which forms of violence
- Forced marriages
- **Psychological violence**
- **Stalking**
- **Physical violence**
- **Sexual violence, including rape**
- Forced marriage
- Female genital mutilation
- Forced abortion and forced sterilisation
- Sexual harassment
- Aiding or abetting and attempt

## **Population survey data:**

- VAW survey (2006-2014)
- Victimization Survey with a module on sexual harassment and sexual blackmail at work (since 1997-'98) periodically updated

## **Administrative statistics data:**

- police statistics
- proceeding statistics
  - court statistics
- prisoners statistics

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**Are they enough?**



## What policies need

- Need for good data for good policies

### Which kind of data?

- Regular data
- High quality data
- Standardized data
- Speaking data
- Coordinated data
- **Comparable data**

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**About prevention, protection, persecution**  Istat

## ***A network work***

In Partnership with all involved actors

**Institutions:** Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of health, Ministry of Army, Ministry of work and Ministry of Social Politics

**ONG:** shelters, 1522, VAW services

**VAW experts:** academic, lawyers

### **A long and difficult work:**

- First of all to share the same language
- And aims ...
- Assume a wider view → going out of the little *garden*

### *The previous steps*

- The governamental task force on Violence Against Women ..... since 2013
- The subgroup on statistical data of the task force



### **The Action Plan 2015**

La Cabina di Regia

The expert group of the Observatory on VAW ....since 2015

## Department For Equality opportunity (Presidency of the Ministries Council) and Istat

- 25 November 2016
- 24 March 2017

First outcome of the Informative System  
**the 25th of November 2017**

Starting from this date....a dynamic system



L'Istituto nazionale di statistica e il Dipartimento delle Pari Opportunità della Presidenza del Consiglio rendono disponibile un quadro informativo integrato sulla violenza contro le donne in Italia.

L'obiettivo è fornire informazioni e indicatori di qualità, che permettano una visione di insieme su questo fenomeno, attraverso l'integrazione di dati provenienti da varie fonti quali Istat, Dipartimento per le Pari Opportunità, Ministeri, Regioni, Centri antiviolenza, Case rifugio ed altri servizi come il numero verde 1522. Vengono messi a disposizione documenti sulle politiche italiane ed europee di contrasto alla violenza, sulla prevenzione, su attività formative nelle scuole e presso gli operatori, oltre che report statistici e di analisi.

Il sistema deriva dal Piano Nazionale contro la violenza sulle donne e vuole essere un osservatorio privilegiato per permettere agli organi di governo e a tutti i soggetti pubblici e privati coinvolti nel contrasto alla violenza di genere di monitorare i diversi aspetti del fenomeno e combatterlo con mezzi adeguati al fine di raggiungere gli obiettivi della Convenzione di Istanbul.



**IL CONTESTO**

**IL FENOMENO**

**LA FUORIUSCITA**

contrasto alla violenza di genere di monitorare i diversi aspetti del fenomeno e combatterlo con mezzi adeguati al fine di raggiungere gli obiettivi della Convenzione di Istanbul.

### IL CONTESTO

- Normativa internazionale
- Normativa italiana
- Politiche
- Definizioni e indicatori
- Stereotipi

### IL FENOMENO

- Violenza dentro e fuori la famiglia
- Violenza sul luogo di lavoro
- Omicidi di donne

### LA FUORIUSCITA

- Numero verde 1522
- Centri antiviolenza e case rifugio
- Programmi per gli autori di reato

### IL PERCORSO GIUDIZIARIO

- Denunce Forze di Polizia
- Procedimenti definiti in Procura
- Condanne
- Detenuti

### LA PREVENZIONE

- Campagne di sensibilizzazione
- Attività istituzionali

### ESPERIENZE INTERNAZIONALI

Censimenti permanenti Popolazione e abitazioni Imprese Aziende agricole Istituzioni pubbliche Istituzioni non profit Censimenti precedenti

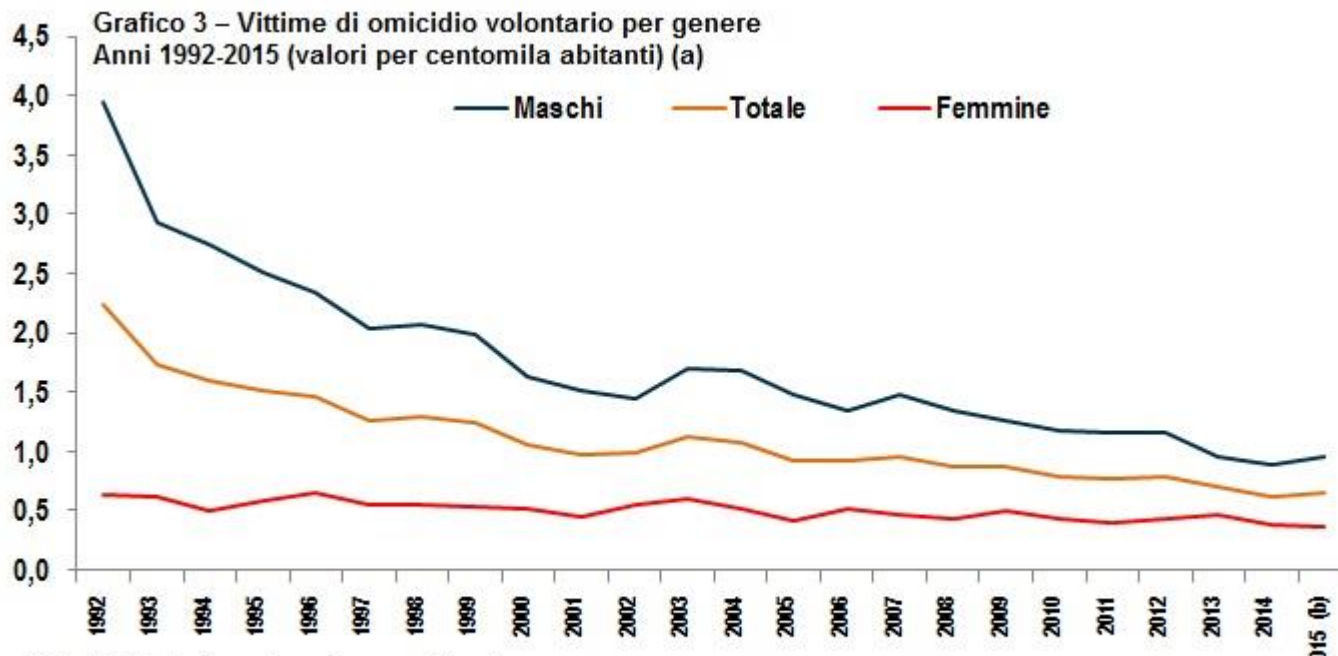
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Istat - Istituto nazionale di statistica  
Via Cesare Balbo 16 00184 - Roma tel. +39 06 46731



# About Homicides of women

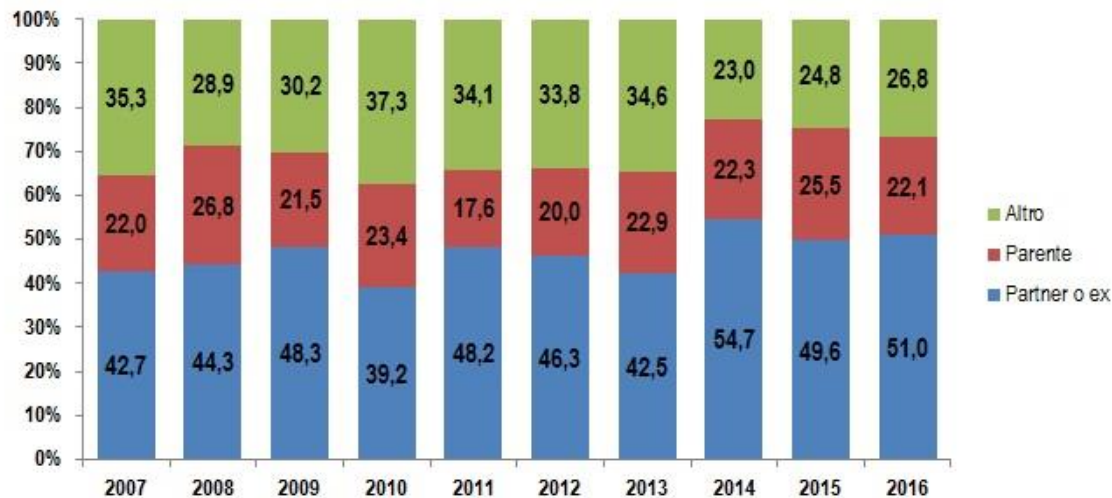


Fonte: Istat, Indagine su decessi e cause di morte

(a) I tassi della presente figura possono differire leggermente ris-  
criteri di classificazione delle due rilevazioni.

(b) dati provvisori.

**Grafico 4 – Omicidi di donne, per relazione con l'omicida**  
Anni 2007-2016 (valori percentuali)



Fonte: Elaborazioni Istat su dati Ministero dell'interno

# Violence inside and outside the family

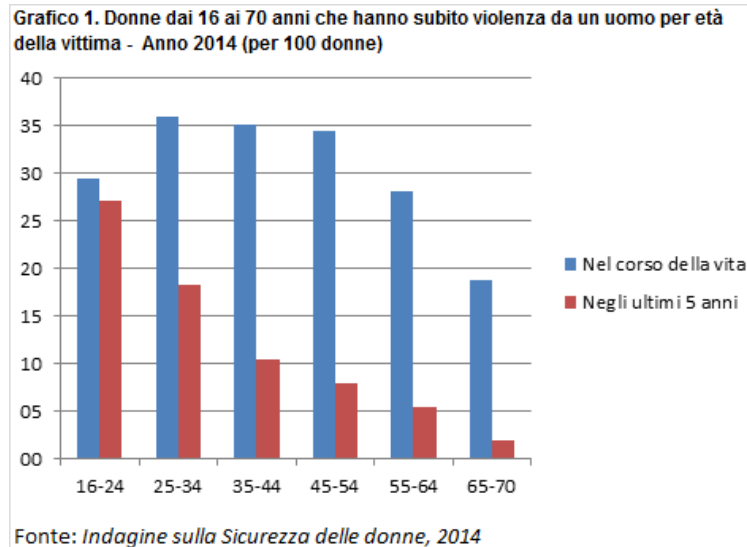
- Violence against women is **widespread, serious, frequent** and **underreported**

31.5% of women aged 16-70.

20.2% has been victim of physical violence

21% of sexual violence

5.4% of the most serious forms of sexual violence such as rape and attempted rape

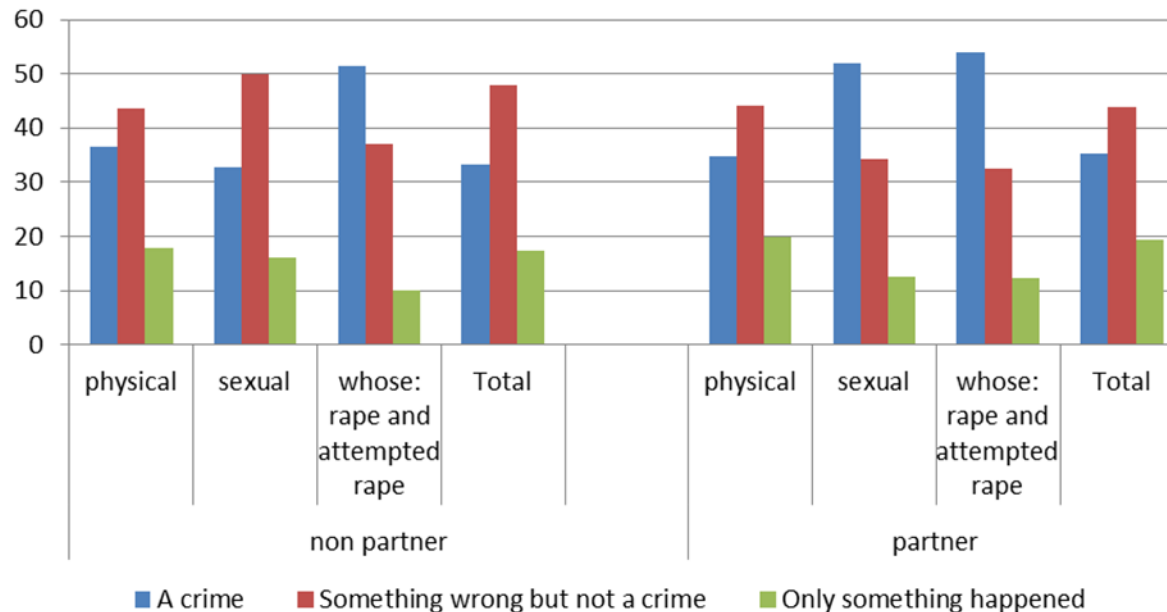




# Violence inside and outside the family

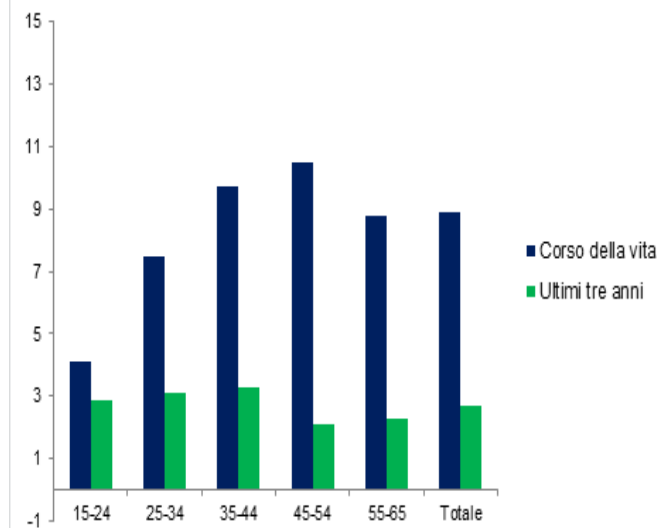
Interesting and positive changes arise in women awareness and in the decreasing of the less serious forms of violence (sexual harassment, psychological violence..)

- Higher Reporting rates
- Higher % of women seeking for help
- Double % of women consider violence as a crime
- Increasing in police satisfaction
  
- But increasing in seriousness (injuries, felt life in danger)
- And stability of most serious forms of violence (rapes, attempted rapes, attempted strangulation episodes)



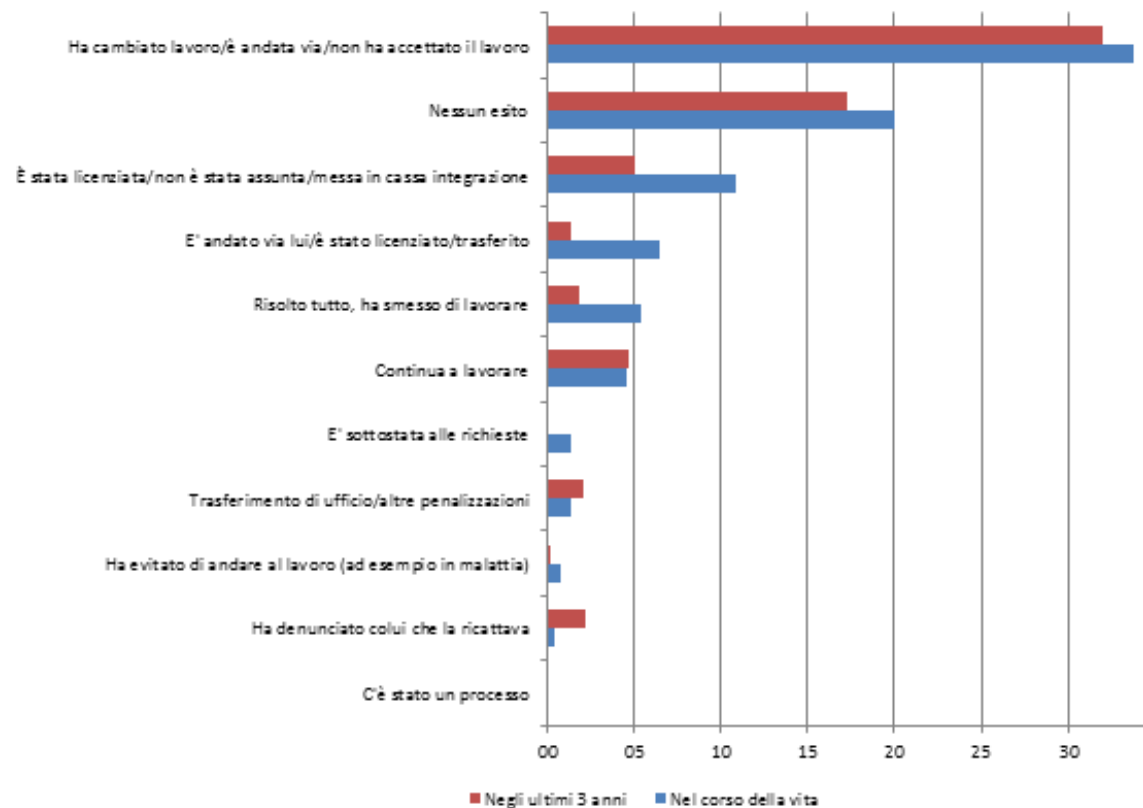
# Sexual blackmail at work

Grafico 1 - Donne da 15 a 65 anni che hanno subito ricatti sessuali nel corso della vita e negli ultimi tre anni, per classi di età.



Fonte: Istat - Indagine sulla "Sicurezza dei cittadini". Anni 2015-2016

Grafico 2. Donne da 15 a 65 anni che hanno subito ricatti sessuali sul lavoro nel corso degli ultimi 3 anni per esito dell'episodio – Anni 2015-2016 (per 100 vittime)



Fonte: Indagine sulla Sicurezza dei cittadini, 2015 - 2016

## **Now:**

- annual data collection about police statistics, justice statistics about crimes with “gender vocation”

## **In future:**

- Data collected by the **relationship** between victim and perpetrator and the **gender** of both in order to identify gender based violence and VAW
- Data from criminal career
- Follow up of judicial proceedings
- Follow-up of the victims in the reporting and judicial itinerary

- VAW survey → *every 4 years*  
For prevalence, frequency, severity, causes, risk factors, violence witness, vaw dynamic, consequences...
- Quali-quantitative Survey on gender violence stereotypes
  - On citizens (also on own aggressive behavior)
  - On operators in social/health services

*Periodically updated*

# *The integrated system on VAW*

- Annual (harmonized) data collection on victims went to **shelters, crisis center and VAW services (ONG)**
  - continuous flow of data/annual flow...
  - Monitoring the real follow up of the victims
- Data collection from **1522 protection number**
- Data from **hospitals emergencies, social and health public services**

# *In conclusion*

- It's important to develop and reinforce a deep relationship between **data users** and **data producers**
- It is important the coordination of the National Statistical Office, independent and expert of methodology
- It is essential to work in network side by side
  - **Common proposals to ONG and Institutions**
  - **Common definitions**
  - **Changes in data sets and databases**
- Input to action plans, policies, laws